

Supplement to Government Gazette

OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA,

OF THURSDAY. 22ND NOVEMBER, 1888.

No. 3657.—C.S.O.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Perth, 22nd November, 1888.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations under "The Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1883," for the Volunteer Force of Western Australia.

By Command,
MALCOLM FRASER,
Colonial Secretary.

REGULATIONS

UNDER

The Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1883.

SECTION I.

INTERPRETATION.

1. The word "Corps" means any body of Volunteers enrolled under the Act, whose services have been accepted as a separate body by the Governor in Council.

2. By the term "Recruit" is meant a Volunteer who has not been finally dismissed recruit drill.

SECTION II.

CONSTITUTION.

3. The Volunteer Force of Western Australia is maintained under the Act, and is subject to the provisions of that Act, and to all Regulations made with regard to the same by the authority of the Governor.

SECTION III.

PRECEDENCE.

Precedence of corps.

4. The relative precedence of the different corps of any one arm is determined by the date on which the Governor in Council has accepted their services.

Precedence of officers.

5. The relative precedence of officers of the entire Volunteer Force is determined solely by the ranks and dates of commissions in that Force.

6. The relative precedence of officers holding commissions of the same rank and date is determined by reference to previous commissions.

7. If the relative precedence of officers cannot be settled by means of the last preceding regulation, it shall be determined by the order in which their latest appointments are inserted in the *Gazette*.

Medical officers.

8. Medical officers under 10 years' service shall hold the relative rank of Captain. Those over 10 years' service shall hold the relative rank of Major.

9. On parade, Corps are to be distributed and drawn up in the mode which the officer in command may judge most convenient and best adapted to the purposes of the service.

Distribution of Corps on parade.

SECTION IV.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

10. An establishment is allotted to every Volunteer Corps on its formation.

Establishment of Corps.

11. The following table contains the authorised establishments of the different corps; which are not to be exceeded without authority.

	Officers.	Ser-geants.	Rank and File.	Total.
Naval Artillery Volunteers ...	2	3	33	38
Perth do. ...	2	4	36	42
Metropolitan Rifle Volunteers	7	12	131	150
Fremantle do. ...	7	12	101	120
Guildford do. ...	3	6	71	80
Geraldton do. ...	3	6	51	60
Northampton do. ...	2	4	34	40
Plantagenet do. ...	3	6	71	80
Total ...	29	53	528	610

12. Supernumerary members shall be deemed to be members enrolled beyond the establishment of a corps. They may be enrolled to the extent of 20 per cent. beyond the establishment.

13. If a corps should at any time fail to earn capitation money for one half of the established number of members, it shall be competent for the Commandant to recommend the permanent reduction of the establishment.

Corps failing to earn Capitation money.

14. Under special circumstances supernumerary Second Lieutenants may be appointed to corps, not exceeding in numbers the proportion of one per company of infantry or corps of artillery.

Super-numerary Officers.

SECTION V.

FORMATION AND ORGANISATION OF CORPS.

15. Rifle corps on the purely volunteer system may be formed, subject to the following Regulations:—

16. Persons wishing to form a Volunteer Corps must place themselves in communication with the Commandant, through whom they must, in writing, offer their services to the Governor.

Application for formation of new corps.

17. Upon the acceptance of such offer by the Governor, signified by notice in the *Gazette*, a meeting of persons signing such offer shall be called by the Commandant, or such person as

he may appoint, for the purpose of adopting rules for the internal management of the corps, and such other purposes as may be required.

Supply of arms.

18. When a Volunteer Corps is duly formed, it will be supplied gratuitously with arms by Government to the full number of its enrolled members, if required.

Oath of Allegiance.

19. At or before the first meeting of the members of a Volunteer Rifle Corps the members shall, before proceeding to other business, take the oath of allegiance and subscribe the service roll of the Corps.

Names of officers may be submitted for approval.

20. The members of any rifle corps may at such first meeting submit the name or names of any one or more of their members to the Commandant for approval and recommendation for appointment as commissioned officers thereof.

Double company corps.

21. The officer commanding a double company corps is responsible for the discipline, drill, and instruction of the companies composing such corps, and he will notice any infraction of the provisions of the law, or of the orders of the Commandant relating to the use of arms, the regulations about clothing, distinctive marks of rank, discipline, and the like.

22. Officers commanding companies, and others, are in like manner responsible to the officer commanding the corps for the condition of their companies, and all matters relating to discipline, care of arms, accoutrements, clothing, stores, the payment and messing of their men, and the carrying out generally of such other details as may be necessary for the administration of military business.

SECTION VI.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Officers are appointed by His Excellency the Governor.

23. The commissioned officers of the Volunteer Force are appointed by the Governor. Any proposed permanent or provisional appointments, promotions, and resignations of commissions of officers may be submitted to the Governor by the Commandant, for approval or otherwise, as the Governor may deem fit.

Appointments, &c., inserted in the Government Gazette.

24. All appointments, promotions, resignations, and dismissals of commissioned officers are inserted in the *Gazette*, and such resignations and dismissals shall, unless notified to the contrary, be held to mean absolute withdrawal from the Volunteer Force.

Officers to take the Oath of Allegiance.

25. Every officer of Volunteers is required, on receiving his commission, to take the Oath of Allegiance prescribed by the Volunteer Act.

Officers to know their duties.

26. Every officer is required to possess a competent knowledge of his duties, and to give a proper attendance to the drills of his corps, and the administrative duties connected therewith.

Officers failing to pay proper attention to duties.

27. Any officer who fails to pay proper and diligent attention to the duties of his position will not be allowed to retain his commission.

Appointment of examiners.

28. The Commandant is authorised to appoint such officers, or other persons, as he may think fit, to be examiners of candidates for commissions and promotion.

Appointment of Surgeons.

29. Surgeons, in the proportion of one per corps, will be appointed as a Medical Staff to the Volunteer Force generally, who will perform such duties as may be required of them, under the direction of the Commandant.

30. Every officer on first appointment to a commission as Subaltern or Captain, in the Volunteer Force, or on promotion to a higher grade, will (unless he shall have served in a similar arm of the Imperial or Colonial Regular or Auxiliary Forces, and have passed an examination therein for the rank to which he is appointed) be required, within one year after his appointment or promotion, to pass an examination in the subjects detailed in Appendix A.; and until he has done so his commission will not be confirmed.

Officers to pass an examination on appointment, or on promotion to a higher grade.

31. Officers who are appointed provisionally will be called acting officers. They shall rank as junior to all officers of the same grade who have been gazetted otherwise than provisionally, but in other respects shall rank as if actually commissioned.

Acting officers.

32. First appointments to the rank of subaltern officer will be made to that of acting second lieutenant; and, on completion of two years' service as such, a second lieutenant will be eligible for promotion to the rank of lieutenant on passing a further examination to the satisfaction of the Commandant.

Subaltern officer, first appointment of.

33. In special cases, candidates who have served previously as officers in the Regular Army, or in any branch of the Auxiliary Force, may be appointed direct to the rank of lieutenant, provided that there is a vacancy in the rank, and that the application is recommended by the Commandant.

34. Second lieutenants will wear the uniform laid down for lieutenants, but without badges of rank.

35. In the event of a vacancy occurring for a commissioned officer in any corps, the officer commanding the corps will submit the name of the person he recommends for appointment, and all cases of promotion and retirement will be submitted by the commanding officer to the Commandant, who will forward the same to the Governor with his recommendation.

Vacancies for officers how to be filled up.

36. When a corps consists of two or more companies and is not under the command of a field officer, the senior captain will bear the designation of "Captain Commandant." The designation "Commandant" being merely a title and not conferring superior rank, will be inserted in the list of officers without any previous notification in the *Government Gazette*.

"Captain Commandant."

37. If recommended to His Excellency the Governor by the Commandant, a step of honorary rank may be granted, whilst serving, to every captain who has served a period of 15 years as a commissioned officer in the Volunteer Force of the Colony.

Honorary rank whilst serving.

38. Subaltern officers will not be granted a step of honorary rank while serving.

Subalterns ineligible.

39. A step of honorary rank, if not already granted while serving, with permission to wear the uniform of the corps, may be granted to captains on retirement after fifteen years' commissioned service, provided they are recommended to His Excellency the Governor by the Commandant.

Honorary rank on retirement.

40. Permission to retain their rank and wear the uniform of their corps may be granted to all officers who retire after ten years' commissioned service, provided they are recommended to His Excellency the Governor by the Commandant.

Permission to retain rank, &c., on retirement.

41. If recommended, as in paragraph 37, officers previously granted, while serving, a

Retention of former step.

step of honorary rank, may be permitted to retain such step of honorary rank, and wear the uniform of their corps on retirement.

42. The rank will be purely honorary. It will not confer the right of any higher command than that to which the holder may be entitled by virtue of his substantive commission, and will not involve the issue of a new commission. Officers may, however, wear the distinctive badge of their honorary rank; but captains will not wear the scabbard and spurs of a field officer, on parade or military duty, except when they are performing the duties of a field officer.

43. No second step of honorary rank will, in any case, be given upon the same substantive commission, either while still serving or upon retirement.

44. Three years' service in the ranks will be allowed to reckon as one year of commissioned rank with reference to the period of service specified in paragraphs 37, 39, and 40.

45. The Retired List will be formed of all officers of the Force who have been granted the privilege under the provisions of paragraphs 39 and 40, and of other officers who may be gazetted thereto.

46. It is to be understood that officers placed on the Retired List are not to do any military duty unless specially authorised; but they may be required to serve on the Active List in case of threatened danger to the Colony.

47. The unattached list shall consist of such officers belonging to any corps that may be disbanded, as may be recommended to the Governor by the Commandant, and of other officers who may be gazetted thereto.

48. Officers on the unattached list shall hold the same rank in the Force as attached officers, and shall take precedence according to the dates of commissions.

49. Unattached officers who do not perform any military duty for three years will be liable to be placed on the retired list.

50. The services of unattached officers shall at all times be at the disposal of the Governor.

51. Unattached officers shall not perform any military duty unless specially directed.

52. Promotion in the Volunteer Force cannot always be conducted according to a regimental system. In the interest of particular corps it may sometimes be necessary to promote or appoint officers who are not next in seniority, or who have not served in the lower ranks.

SECTION VII.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

53. The non-commissioned officers of a corps are appointed by the commanding officer from among the enrolled members.

54. A non-commissioned officer may be reduced by the commanding officer of his corps for any sufficient cause, the circumstance being reported to head quarters.

55. Volunteers must, prior to promotion to the rank of sergeant, pass an examination under the direction of the officer commanding the corps.

56. Sergeants who may retire after 10 years' service in that rank, and who are specially recommended by their commanding officer,

may be allowed, under the authority of the Commandant, to retain their rank and wear the sergeant's uniform of their corps with the letter R embroidered in silver on the shoulder-strap.

57. Corps Band-Masters will rank as sergeants from date of appointment.

SECTION VIII.

ENROLLED MEMBERS.

58. No person below the age of seventeen or above the age of fifty years is to be enrolled as a volunteer in any corps, except cadets and boys of twelve years of age and upwards for the purpose of being trained as buglers and trumpeters.

59. Apprentices are not to be enrolled without the consent of their masters.

* 60. No member of a corps is to be enrolled in another corps until he has legally ceased to be a member of the former corps.

* 61. Persons dismissed from a corps for misconduct or other reason are not in any case to be re-enrolled in any corps without the approval of the Commandant.

62. The officer commanding the corps from which any member is dismissed will at once notify the circumstance to head quarters, giving the reason for the dismissal. The officers commanding the other corps will then be officially informed of the circumstance from head quarters.

63. Except in the case of boys enrolled in accordance with paragraph 58, no person under 5 feet 4 inches in height, in his stockings, for infantry, and 5 feet 6 inches for artillery, or measuring less than 32 inches round the chest, will be enrolled in the Volunteer Force.

64. Every volunteer, on enrolment in, or transfer to, any corps, shall sign the service roll of the Corps and take the oath of allegiance, either before the commanding officer or before a Justice of the Peace, and the required particulars shall be filled in at the time of signature.

* 65. No volunteer will be buried with military honors unless he shall have expressed a wish to that effect previous to his decease, or unless his immediate friends shall do so after his death. Commanding officers are authorised to make the necessary arrangements for military funerals when occasion requires. Such funerals must be strictly carried out as laid down in the Infantry Field Exercise.

66. Officers intending to be absent for any period less than a month shall give notice to the officer commanding their corps, and for any period beyond that duration they shall apply for leave of absence through their commanding officer to the Commandant.

* 67. Non-commissioned officers and volunteers must obtain leave from their immediate commanding officer for any period of leave of absence.

* 68. Any volunteer who, without leave lawfully granted, or sickness, absents himself for a period of three months from the time and place appointed for the exercise of his corps, shall be dismissed. Exception, however, may be made when, in the opinion of the Commanding Officer, such exceptional circumstances

Nature of honorary rank

No second step on same commission.

Service allowed to count.

Retired List.

Officers on Retired List not to do any military duty.

Unattached list.

Precedence of officers on the unattached list.

Not doing duty for three years.

Service at the disposal of the Governor.

Not to perform military duty.

Promotion of officers.

Appointment of N. C. O's.

Reduction of N. C. O's.

Sergeants to pass examination for rank prior to appointment.

Sergeants to retain rank and uniform on retirement.

Corps band-masters.

Limit of age for enrolment.

Apprentices.

Not to be enrolled in another corps until legally ceasing to belong to former corps.

Persons dismissed not to be enrolled in another corps.

Dismissals to be notified to head quarters.

Height, &c., for enrolment.

Oath of Allegiance.

Funerals.

Leave of absence, officers.

Leave of absence non-commissioned officers and men.

Absence without leave.

may exist as to warrant a relaxation of such penalty.

Honorary members may be enrolled.

69. Honorary members may be enrolled under corps rules, but they are not allowed to wear uniform, and their names will not appear on the service roll of the corps.

Certificate of Discharge.

* 70. The commanding officer of a corps will give to any volunteer who voluntarily quits it, a certificate of discharge, on the form laid down in Appendix B., when requested to do so by such volunteer.

Volunteers considered unfit for military duties.

71. It shall be competent for the Commandant to require of the officers commanding corps to bring forward from time to time for discharge such volunteers as may be unfit for the performance of their military duties, through age, infirmity, or other cause—as also such volunteers as may be below the standard or requirements of these Regulations.

SECTION X.

CORPS DRILL INSTRUCTORS.

Corps drill instructors.

72. Corps drill instructors will be appointed by officers commanding corps, subject to the approval of the Commandant, for the purpose of drilling recruits, and members who may be ordered an extra course of instruction drill.

Recruits to be passed fit for the ranks by an officer.

73. When a sergeant instructor has put a squad of recruits through a course of recruit drill, he will report the circumstance to the officer commanding the corps with a view to their being inspected and passed fit for the ranks by an officer.

SECTION XI.

DISCIPLINE AND COMMAND.

Meetings.

* 74. Meetings will not be held in corps for the purpose of expressing an opinion upon the acts of a commanding officer, or of recommending him to take a particular course of action, or of discussing any matter affecting discipline, nor will memorials be drawn up to the same effect; and no meetings, except those called together by or under the authority of the commanding officer of a corps, will be recognised. General meetings of volunteer corps will not be held for the special purpose of receiving an account of the expenditure of moneys received from public funds, nor will any discussions on such expenditure be permitted at a general meeting of a corps, as the appointment of a committee responsible for the expenditure affords ample security for the proper administration of the funds.

Committee responsible for expenditure.

* 75. If any volunteer has cause to think himself aggrieved, he will represent his case to his captain; any appeal against the decision of the captain will be made through him to the commanding officer, and any further appeal will be made through both these officers to the Commandant.

Mode of procedure regarding grievances.

* 76. Although it is intended that every opportunity shall be given for inquiry into well-founded complaints and the redress of grievances, officers and volunteers will be personally responsible if they prefer complaints of a litigious or frivolous character.

Political Meetings, &c.

* 77. Officers and Volunteers of a corps are not individually or collectively to attend political meetings or join in public political discussions or demonstrations in uniform. Bands of corps are not to appear in uniform for any

purpose without the consent of the commanding officer of their corps.

78. Particular attention must be paid to the following paragraph of the Queen's Regulations:—

“Commanding officers are to use their utmost vigilance to prevent officers and soldiers publishing information relative to the numbers, movements, or operations of troops or any military details; and any officer or soldier will be held personally responsible for reports of this kind which he may make without special permission, or for placing the information beyond his control so that it finds its way into unauthorised hands. Furthermore, officers and soldiers are forbidden to give publicity to their individual opinions in any manner tending to prejudice questions that may at the time be undergoing official investigation by the military authorities. Anonymous complaints, and the publication through the medium of the press of anything calculated to act injuriously on the interests of the service, or to excite discontent in the army, are also strictly prohibited.”

Giving information relative to military details to newspapers.

* 79. Disobedience of orders, or any disrespect shown to any officer, will be instantly reported to the officer commanding the corps; and it is earnestly to be impressed upon all ranks that discipline depends so essentially upon obedience to non-commissioned officers that not only must all commissioned officers see that it is always duly enforced, but non-commissioned officers failing to report any contempt or neglect of their authority will be liable to be instantly reduced.

Disobedience of orders, or disrespect shown to an officer.

N.C. officers failing to report contempt, &c., of their authority.

80. The arrest referred to in section 23, sub-section 4, of the Volunteer Act is held, in accordance with the custom of the Military Service, in addition to such power of custody as is given by the Volunteer Act, to mean suspension from all military duty and participation in rifle-shooting until the cases leading to such arrests may be disposed of.

Arrest.

81. Duty with a corps is held to mean not only presence under arms on parade, but the performance of all administrative duties of a military nature, in or out of uniform.

Duty with a Corps.

82. Corps are not to assemble under arms for any purpose unconnected with military drill or rifle practice, except with the approval of the Governor.

Corps not to assemble under arms except for parade, &c.

83. When volunteers belonging to one or more corps are brought together under arms at rifle-shooting matches, or on other occasions, the senior officer present, in uniform, is to be considered in command of all the volunteers on the ground; or, if no officer is present in uniform, then the senior officer present not in uniform; and although his position in this respect does not involve any authority for his interference in the arrangement of the meeting, yet he is responsible for the due maintenance of order and discipline.

Rifle-shooting of one or more Corps.

84. All commands shall belong to the senior combatant officer present in uniform. When corps or portion of corps are united, whether in camp, garrison, or quarters, the senior combatant officer present shall command the whole.

Senior Combatant officer present to command.

85. The commanding officer of a corps shall mean the senior combatant officer at the time doing duty with such corps.

Commanding officer of a Corps.

* 86. Non-commissioned officers and men in uniform shall salute His Excellency the Gover-

N. C. Officers and men to

salute His
Excellency
the Governor,
&c.

Fines.

nor, and all commissioned officers of military and naval forces, including volunteer officers when in uniform.

* 87. When not on actual military duty officers commanding corps shall have power to enforce fines as under, or to dismiss any member who shall commit any of the following offences, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
(a.) For appearing on parade not in the order of the day, or with clothing, arms, or accoutrements, dirty, incomplete, or improperly put on ...	0	2	6
(b.) Talking in the ranks ...	0	2	6
(c.) Inattention or other minor irregularities ...	0	2	6
(d.) Neglect of duty ...	0	5	0
(e.) Neglecting to notify to commanding officer change of address within 14 days of such change ...	0	2	6
(f.) Leaving the ranks without permission ...	0	5	0
(g.) Drunkenness in camp or elsewhere, in uniform. For the first offence ...	0	7	6
For a repetition of the offence ...	0	15	0
(h.) For loading contrary to orders, or firing out of turn ...	0	2	6
(j.) For discharging the rifle accidentally ...	0	2	6
(k.) For pointing the same loaded or unloaded at any person without orders ...	1	0	0
(l.) Appearing in the streets or other public place in a mixture of plain clothes and uniform ...	0	5	0
(m.) Absence without leave from any parade or drill specially ordered by the Commandant or the commanding officer, or from the annual inspection, or any muster parade ...	0	5	0

Fines to be
entered in a
book.

88. All fines imposed on members of a corps shall be entered in a book kept under the orders of the commanding officer for that purpose.

Fines when
paid.

* 89. All fines shall be paid on or before the first day of the month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the sergeants and paid by him to the commanding officer.

Fines to be
credited to
Corps funds.

90. Fines inflicted under the above Regulations will be credited to the corps to which the offender belongs.

Standing and
temporary or-
ders may be
issued by the
Commandant.

91. The Commandant is empowered to issue such standing and temporary orders, from time to time, as may be necessary to facilitate the administration of military and public business.

Queen's Reg-
ulations.

92. The Queen's Regulations and Customs of the Imperial Military Service will be taken generally as a guide in all matters not specifically dealt with in the Volunteer Act and these Regulations.

Court of In-
quiry not a
judicial body.

93. A Court of Inquiry is not a judicial body; it has no power to administer an oath. The Commandant may at any time assemble a Court of Inquiry composed of officers and volunteers to assist him in arriving at a correct conclusion on any subject on which it may be expedient for him to institute an inquiry.

The Governor
may assemble
at any time.

94. The Governor may at any time assemble a Court of Inquiry to inquire into any matter relative to a Volunteer Corps, and to record the facts and circumstances ascertained on such inquiry, and, if required, to report on the same for the information and assistance of His Excellency; such Court, when the inquiry is with reference to an officer, to be composed of volunteer officers, and in other cases to be com-

posed either of officers and volunteers belonging to the corps, or of officers and volunteers of another corps.

Duties of
Courts of In-
quiry.

95. The duties of a Court of Inquiry depend on the instructions which the convening authority may think proper to give. It may either be employed merely collecting and arranging evidence, or it may, in addition, be directed to give an opinion as to the facts established by that evidence; but it will have no power to pronounce any judgment as to the course to be taken by the convening authority in dealing with those facts. When facts connected with the conduct of an individual are submitted to the investigation of a Court of Inquiry, it is necessary that the instructions for the guidance of the Court should be sufficiently specific as regards matter, names, dates, and places, to convey clearly to the Court the nature of the subject into which it is appointed to inquire, and also to enable the person whose conduct is called in question to know what he has to answer.

Courts of
Inquiry may
be open or
close.

Evidence
how taken.

Proceedings
how disposed
of.

96. It rests with the authority who orders the assembly of a Court of Inquiry to decide whether it shall be open or close. All evidence taken by a Court of Inquiry is to be recorded, as nearly as possible, in the words of the witness, and in the order in which it is received. The proceedings, when closed, are to be signed by the president and members, after which they are to be forwarded by the president direct to the convening authority.

Re-assembly
of Court of
Inquiry.

97. A Court of Inquiry may be re-assembled as often as the superior authority may deem necessary, and on every occasion of its meeting it is competent to receive and record new evidence, if so desired.

SECTION XII.

RULES FOR MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY, &c.

Corps Rules.

98. As the Regulations for the Volunteer Force contain ample instructions to guide commanding officers in the maintenance of discipline and the prevention of irregularities, corps rules should only deal with the management of the property, finances, and civil matters connected with the corps.

99. Rules of Volunteer Corps must be forwarded to the Commandant for submission to His Excellency the Governor, and such rules shall not come into force until the approval of His Excellency has been notified to the commanding officer of the corps.

Committee.

100. Any rules or amended rules submitted for the approval of His Excellency the Governor must contain provisions for the appointment of a committee, consisting of not less than three members besides the commanding officer.

101. The rules must state what persons are eligible to be members of the committee, and whether the members are to be appointed by the commanding officer or elected by the corps; also the number of persons of whom the committee is to consist, and how many are to form a quorum.

Abstract of
Corps ac-
counts.

102. With a view of giving full information on the subject to all concerned, a statement of the annual abstract of receipts and expenditure will be communicated to members of the corps at the annual general meeting.

Capitation
Grant.

103. Officers commanding corps are responsible to Government for the due custody

and expenditure of the capitation grant, no portion of which is to pass from their control or to be expended, except by their direction. The funds of the corps shall be kept as a special bank account, and all cheques drawn thereon shall be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the commanding officer; all books and accounts connected with the expenditure thereof shall be produced, when required, to inspecting officers or such other persons as the Governor may direct. Once in each year an audited balance sheet of the past year's receipts and expenditure, signed by the commanding officer, must be forwarded to the Commandant.

Balance sheet to be sent to Commandant.

SECTION XIII.
CAPITATION GRANT.

104. An annual allowance will be granted to Volunteer Corps for every combatant officer, and for every non-commissioned officer and private, who has qualified as an efficient, in accordance with paragraph 111 of these regulations.

Capitation allowance.

105. The capitation allowance will be drawn by corps half-yearly, one-half being allowed for every efficient. One-twelfth of the yearly allowance will be allowed in the case of non-efficient members for each attendance at commanding officer's parades (recruit drills not included), provided that non-efficient members qualify at musketry during the year in accordance with paragraph 111 of these Regulations. In the case of a volunteer not having qualified as an efficient during the first half-year, i.e., having attended six commanding officer's parades, he may be classed as an efficient for the year in the December half-yearly return, provided he has fulfilled the qualifications laid down for an efficient in paragraph 111 of these Regulations, between the 1st January and the 31st December.

Capitation money how drawn.

SECTION XIV.
DRILL, TRAINING, AND EXERCISE.

106. Every corps will be inspected annually by the Commandant, or other appointed officer.

Annual inspection.

* 107. Officers and men should only apply for leave from the annual inspection when they have very special grounds for doing so. The officer or man concerned must apply to the commanding officer of the corps, and must state the precise grounds for the application; if the reason assigned is not satisfactory, leave will be refused.

Leave of absence from annual inspection.

108. Unless at least one half of the corps is on parade the inspection will not take place, but must be postponed to a later date.

Annual inspection, at least one half of corps to be present.

109. Parade states, showing the total numbers on parade, must be rendered by officers commanding corps to the Commandant at inspections and brigade parades. Within three days after the annual inspection of a corps another state must be rendered to Head Quarters accounting for every man on the books of the corps, and giving detailed numbers of those absent with and without leave.

Parade states.

110. Enrolled members are classed as efficient and non-efficient.

Efficients.

* 111. To qualify as an efficient a volunteer must have attended at least 12 commanding officer's parades during the year, and have

fired 40 rounds of ball ammunition at the butts under proper supervision, the latter being certified to in the half-yearly return for December. Men of less than six months' service are exempt from this rule, as far as regards firing 40 rounds of ammunition. Nevertheless, the Commandant shall have power to direct any volunteer to be classed as a non-efficient for want of proficiency, whether in drill instruction, or a knowledge of the special duties of his position.

112. All enrolled members who do not fulfil the conditions referred to in the preceding paragraph are returned as non-efficient.

Non-efficient.

113. Recruits enrolled in the Volunteer Force shall attend the head quarters of the corps in which they are enrolled, or at such other place and at such time as may be directed by the officer commanding the corps, for such preliminary drill as may be necessary to fit them for the ranks.

Recruits.

114. No recruit shall be entitled to capitation, nor proceed to target practice, until he has been passed into the ranks by an officer.

115. A recruit shall be entitled to classify as an efficient, provided that he has attended, subsequent to his being passed into the ranks, at least the proportion of one drill per month for the remaining part of such year, and qualified at musketry in accordance with paragraph 111 of these Regulations.

When classed as an efficient.

* 116. It shall be competent for the Commandant, and officers commanding corps, to order a course of recruit drill to such volunteers as may fail to exhibit a proper degree of proficiency; but such attendance at recruit drill will not count towards efficiency.

Recruit drill may be ordered.

Recruit drills not to count towards efficiency.

117. For the purpose of efficiency, the duration of parades shall be at least an hour, but should the corps, having assembled, be dismissed through inclement weather or other sufficient cause before the hour be passed, such parade may be returned under the authority of the officer commanding the corps.

Duration of parades.

* 118. If any volunteer is resident for any time at an inconvenient distance from the head quarters of his corps, he may (with the written consent of both commanding officers) be attached for drill purposes to another corps. In such case all his drills for efficiency must be performed with that corps, but he must wear the uniform of his own corps.

Drills performed with another corps.

119. Drill and instruction must be carried out by the artillery and infantry in accordance with the latest edition of the Imperial Field Exercise Books. Mounted Infantry Drill, so far as special to that branch, will be carried out according to the regulations for Mounted Infantry issued to them.

Instruction how carried out.

120. The senior combatant officer on parade may direct any officer to assume command for the purpose of manœuvring the Force present, although other officers senior to him be present in the ranks; or to detail an officer or non-commissioned officer of the Permanent Staff to assume command on parade of any corps for the purpose of exercise and instruction, or to transfer officers or men to other companies for purposes of drill, &c.

Junior officers may be ordered to command on parade.

Officers or N. C. Officers of the Permanent Staff may be detailed to command parade.

121. In all cases in which blank ammunition is fired from batteries consisting of less than four guns, the intervals between the firing will not be less than 25 seconds. The practice of firing blank cartridges against time is forbidden.

Artillery blank firing, interval between guns.

Smoking not allowed in the vicinity of gun carriages, &c.

122. No smoking will on any account be allowed in the vicinity of gun carriages or wagons in which ammunition is being conveyed.

Staff Adjutant's visits to outstations.

123. The Staff-Adjutant will visit all outstations once every year, for the purpose of imparting such instruction to corps as may be found necessary. During such visits he will inspect all available recruits who have joined the corps since his last visit, examine the arms, and inspect and report upon rifle ranges, &c.

Date of visit to be notified.

124. The Commandant will, with a view to suit local convenience, arrange with the officers commanding outstation corps, some time in advance, the date on which the Adjutant's visit will take place.

Officers and N. C. O's to attend.

125. When the Adjutant visits outstation corps, officers and non-commissioned officers of such corps will make a point of attending as many parades as possible.

126. It is the duty of officers commanding outstation corps to take every opportunity during the Adjutant's visit to make it as profitable as possible to their corps.

Staff-Adjutant's diary.

127. The Staff-Adjutant will keep a diary during his annual visits to outstation corps, for the information of the Commandant.

SECTION XV.

CAMPS.

Orders and Instructions for Volunteers in camp.

128. "Orders and Instructions for Volunteers in Regimental Camps," will form the basis for camp standing orders. Every officer and non-commissioned officer in the Volunteer Force should be in possession of this pamphlet, which will clearly point out the general duties of all ranks.

129. Volunteers will perform fatigue and other camp duties. One of the chief objects in holding annual camps is that they should learn the duties connected with the details of encampment, such as constructing kitchens, latrines, &c., filling in ground, cutting up and issuing rations, &c., and it is therefore desirable that such work should be performed by the volunteers themselves. If, however, they are unable from any circumstances to carry out these duties, arrangements will be made by the Commandant.

Maintenance during an encampment.

130. Expenses of maintenance during an encampment will be borne by the Government, and attendance at such encampment may be allowed towards the qualification for efficiency to the extent of counting each complete day's attendance in camp as two parades or drills.

Qualification towards efficiency.

Volunteers to promise attendance in writing.

* 131. To enable officers commanding corps to make an approximate estimate of the numbers that will be daily in camp, every volunteer who wishes to attend should be required to make a statement to that effect in writing, adding the number of days (viz., Thursday, Friday, Sunday, or as the case may be) for which he can do so.

Arrival to be reported.

132. On the arrival of a corps in camp, the commanding officer will transmit to the Staff-Adjutant a report of his arrival, accompanied by a marching in state of the corps, for the information of the Commandant.

SECTION XVI.

AMMUNITION, RULES FOR DRAWING AND ACCOUNTING FOR, &c.

133. The issue of 120 rounds of ball ammunition to every effective member of the infantry branch of the Volunteer Force, is to enable him to fire 60 rounds in class firing, the remainder to be expended in such manner as the officer commanding the corps shall think most desirable for improving the rifle shooting of his corps.

Annual allowance of ammunition for infantry corps.

134. The allowance for artillery will be 60 rounds for every efficient member, but in the case of men who complete the musketry course as laid down for the infantry, the full allowance of 120 rounds will be given. Before this extra issue is made however, a properly certified return showing the performance of such men must be rendered to head quarters.

Annual allowance of ammunition for Artillery Corps.

135. An issue of 2,000 rounds of Morris Tube Ammunition will be made annually to every corps in possession of the Morris Aiming Tube, except that the Metropolitan and Fremantle Rifles will receive 4,000 rounds each. This ammunition will be used for the instruction of recruits, and indifferent shots.

Morris Tube ammunition.

136. A full record of the expenditure of ball ammunition shall be returned to the Commandant in such manner as he may from time to time direct.

Ball ammunition to be accounted for.

137. The issue of ball ammunition will be made according to the numbers shown in the last half-yearly return rendered to Head Quarters, but if an increase is shown in the next half-yearly return the ammunition may be drawn up to the full number shown in such return, always provided that the authorised establishment of the corps be not exceeded.

The issue of ball ammunition to be limited.

138. Blank ammunition for drill purposes will be issued to corps as may be found necessary.

Blank ammunition.

139. Officers commanding corps are permitted to purchase from the Government, on approval by the Commandant, such quantity of ball cartridges, in addition to that fixed by paragraphs 133 and 134, as may be required for corps purposes, at cost price as landed in this Colony, *plus* transport charges from the Government magazines to the corps.

Ball ammunition may be purchased by officer commanding corps.

140. Officers commanding volunteer corps and others will be held strictly responsible for the safe keeping and proper issue and use of all Government ammunition.

Safe keeping of ammunition.

* 141. The sale or exchange of ammunition, except by arrangement between officers commanding corps, is illegal, and will render the parties concerned liable to proceedings at law.

Sale or exchange of ammunition not permissible.

SECTION XVII.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION AND RIFLE EXERCISE.

142. All orders contained in the Infantry Field Exercise Book for the guidance of troops armed with the short rifle are applicable to the Volunteer Force of this Colony, as laid down for rifle battalions of the Imperial Forces.

Short-rifle exercises to be practised.

143. It is to be understood that whenever the order "slope arms" occurs in the Field Exercise Book, troops trained to the short rifle exercise are to be ordered to "trail arms," except when bayonets are fixed—*vide* "Manual Exercises" Book, Section 3.

For the order, "slope," read "trail" arms.

Annual Musketry course—Season for.

144. The season for class-firing for the force will commence on the 1st January, and the course of class-firing must be completed by the 31st December.

145. All members of the force (officers, bandsmen, and buglers excepted) should go through the annual course. Every volunteer of more than six months' service, other than the exceptions above mentioned, must fire at least 40 rounds, in the course laid down below, to qualify as an efficient.

Details of.

146. Annual Musketry Course—Class-firing—to commence on the 1st January in each year, and to end on the last day of December in each year—

800 YARDS RANGE.

Men who are to fire.	Period.	Class of Target.	Distance in yards.	Number of Rounds	Position.
All who have been passed into the ranks as per paragraph 114.	First	Third	{ 200 300	10 10	Any Military Position.
Men who have made 45 points or over in first period.	Second	Second	{ 500 600	10 10	
Men who have made 40 points or over in second period.	Third	First	{ 700 800	10 10	

600 YARDS RANGE.

All who have been passed into the ranks as per paragraph 114.	First	Third	{ 200 300	10 10	Any Military Position.
Men who have made 45 points or over in first period.	Second	Second	{ 500 600	10 10	
Men who have made 40 points or over in second period.	Third	Second	600	20	

300 YARDS RANGE.

All who have been passed into the ranks as per paragraph 114.	First	Third	{ 200 300	10 10	Any Military Position.
Men who have made 45 points or over in first period.	Second	*Single plate	300	20	
Men who have made 40 points or over in second period.	Third	*Single plate	300	20	

* Second Period.—Bulls-eye 12 inches, and Centre 2 feet in diameter; Outer remainder of the target 6 feet by 2 feet.

* Third Period.—Bulls-eye 12 inches, and Centre 2 feet in diameter; Outer not to count.

147. Every man who commences the course will fire the 60 rounds through the three periods, with the following exception:—

(a.) Those who fail to make 45 points in the first period cannot go on to 500 and 600 yards until they do so; but must repeat the practice at 200 and 300 yards, in a separate squad.

(b.) Similarly a man failing to make 40 points in the second period, second class, must fire again at 500 and 600 yards in a separate squad.

148. At the conclusion of the annual course men will be classified as follows:—

CLASSIFICATION.

3rd Class Shots	{ All men failing to score 45 points and upwards, and thus passing into the second class.
2nd Class Shots	{ Men who have passed into the 2nd class, but failed to score 40 points therein, and thus pass into the 1st class.

1st Class Shots	{ Men who have passed into the 1st class, but failed to score 35 points therein.
Marksmen	{ Men who when firing in the first class obtain 35 points and upwards.

149. At target practice, the sling, which is a part of the furniture of a rifle, may be used, but no rests of any kind are allowed, except at skirmishing and field firing; when lying down, a great-coat or waterproof sheet may be used to protect the uniform; but neither rifle, forearm, wrist, nor hand is to rest against anything or be in any way supported.

Rests are forbidden.

150. Where "any military position" is allowed, "Standing," "Kneeling," "Sitting," and "Lying down," as defined in the Firing Exercise, are the only recognised military positions.

Military positions.

151. There are two methods of making allowances for wind at distances beyond 400 yards; firstly, by aiming to the right or left of the object, and secondly, by using the wind-gauge, which enables the firer to aim straight at the object, and at the same time to direct the line of fire to the right or left as required; for this latter purpose the slide is furnished with two vertical lines (in addition to the centre one), called wind-gauge lines, and when aim is taken over any part of the slide to the right of the centre line, the line of fire will be directed to the right, and *vice versa*. The amount of allowance obtained by using the right, or left, wind-gauge line is roughly 16 inches for every 100 yards, thus at 600 yards an allowance of 8 feet is obtained; two degrees or $\frac{2}{100}$ ths. of an inch gives approximately:— at 500 yards an allowance of 15 inches, *plus* 3 inches for every 100 yards you go back.

Allowance for Wind.

152. When, however, a strong side wind is blowing, and consequently a good deal of wind-gauge is necessary, a little extra elevation is generally required.

153. On a bright day, when the light is good, the fore-sight is very distinctly seen, therefore higher elevation will be required than on a dark day, when owing to the fore-sight being seen less clearly, more of it is unconsciously taken up into the alignment.

Light.

154. Aim, which must be an exactly true one, must be taken along the bottom of the notch, or the top of the centre white line of the back-sight, and the tip of the fore-sight to the centre of the mark aimed at.

Aim.

155. A little additional elevation can be obtained, without moving the slide, by taking more of the fore-sight up into the alignment, which is generally termed taking a "fuller" sight. It must be remembered, however, that the difference of elevation obtained by the use of the "full" sight becomes greater as the distance to the object fired at increases. For example, firing with a full sight at 500 and 600 yards will send the bullet three or four feet higher than the ordinary fine sight, whereas at short distances the difference would be only a few inches.

Elevation by taking a full sight.

156. No rifle range shall be used for firing, unless it has been inspected and certified to be safe by the Commandant or by an officer deputed for the purpose.

Rifle ranges.

157. Markers' butts will be erected on each range according to instructions, and must have been inspected and passed as safe before use.

Markers' butts.

Men who fail to qualify in a class to repeat the practice again in that class.

Classification.

158. To guard against accidents, the following orders are to be strictly observed:—

Rules to be observed on rifle ranges.

(a.) Firing is never to take place unless an officer or non-commissioned officer is present.

Large red flag.

(b.) No shot must be fired until the large red flag is hoisted on the signal staff, and the target at which each man is to fire pointed out.

Aiming or snapping at the eye or target, &c., forbidden.

(c.) Under no circumstance whatever is aiming or snapping at the eye or target, or other object, ever to be permitted on a range during target practice, but there is no objection to men in position for firing taking a preliminary snap or two at the targets, provided that the "Fire" has been sounded, the danger flags are lowered at the firing points and markers' butts, and the officer or non-commissioned officer has ordered the practice to proceed.

Men to fire singly, or as may be directed.

(d.) The men are to fire singly, or as may be directed by the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge.

No man to load until the last shot has been signalled, &c.

(e.) No man will load until the last shot has been signalled, the disc withdrawn, and all clear for him to fire; if it becomes necessary for any purpose to cease firing, any man who is loaded will at once "unload arms," and remain unloaded until the order is given to resume the practice.

Cease firing.

(f.) At the conclusion of the firing at a distance, or whenever it may be necessary to "cease firing," the following will be the method of procedure:—

Danger-flag at the firing point.

(1.) At the firing point:—The danger flag is to be raised and the "cease fire" ordered (by bugle or whistle).

Danger-flags at the markers' butts.

(2.) At the targets:—The danger flags are to be raised whenever it is necessary to stop the firing for any purpose, and should not be lowered so long as any marker is outside the butts, or any person in the line of range. No person except on duty to enter the markers' butt, without an order from the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge. No man to leave the butt until the "cease fire" has been sounded and the danger flag raised at the firing point, in answer to the danger signal at the butt.

No man to leave the butts until the "cease firing" has been ordered.

SECTION XVIII.

ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, AMMUNITION, AND STORES.

Arms.

159. Every infantry corps will be supplied with arms to the full establishment.

Armoury.

160. Before any Government arms are issued to a corps it will be necessary for the commanding officer to satisfy the Commandant that a place of security for the custody of the arms has been provided. The store must be a dry and secure building. Armouries which have been approved must not be changed without the authority of the Commandant.

161. Every rifle issued to a corps shall bear a number by which such rifle must be known, and a clear record thereof must be kept both at head quarters and in the books of the corps.

Rifles to be numbered.

* 162. No man should be allowed to use any rifle except that told off for his use, and every man must be cautioned that any interference with another man's rifle is strictly forbidden.

Men to use their own rifle.

163. All arms, ammunition, accoutrements, and other equipments issued to a corps are in the custody of the commanding officer, and he will at all times be responsible for their numbers and state, and will be primarily charged with any losses or deficiencies.

Arms, &c., to be in the custody of the O. C. Corps.

* 164. The arms must be deposited after drill in the armouries of the corps, except when commanding officers may judge it expedient to permit members of the corps to keep their arms at their own houses for a limited period, in which case a written permission is to be given signed by the commanding officer, and a receipt will be taken for the weapons.

Arms to be deposited in the armoury.

* 165. As the commanding officer is responsible for the condition of the arms issued to his corps, it will be his duty to withdraw permission from men to keep their arms at their own houses, whenever such men fail to keep their arms in proper order, and he must cause the same to be deposited after drill in the armouries of corps. In any case in which the arms are neglected, the discretionary power granted to the commanding officers in this respect may be withdrawn.

166. It should be distinctly understood that it is one of the main duties of officers to see that rifles are at all times clean and in proper order, especially after practice. The fact of there being a caretaker responsible for the cleanliness of the arms and other equipments in store in no way relieves commanding officers of their responsibility; it is for them to see that the duty is properly performed.

Officers to see that the rifles are kept in proper order.

* 167. In the event of arms being damaged by accident or carelessness, a report should at once be made to head quarters, and the damaged arms forwarded. It will be the duty of the commanding officer to make a thorough inquiry into the cause of the damage, and to state whether the expense of repairing or making good the weapon should be charged to any individual. The cost of repairing arms, if damaged wilfully, or by neglect, or want of due precaution, together with the cost of transmission to and fro, will be charged to the corps or individual.

Arms damaged to be reported.

* 168. Volunteers must not, under any circumstance, tamper with their rifles, or use other than the authorised ammunition; and any rifles which, on inspection, may be found to have had their locks or any other parts improperly altered or damaged, will be at once returned into store, and repaired at the expense of the individual or corps.

Cost of repairing arms.

Tampering with rifles.

169. When the commanding officer of a corps applies for leave of absence for over three months, or intends to resign his commission, he must obtain a certificate from the officer next in command that all arms and other articles issued to the corps—a full list of which must be given thereon—are complete and in good order. This certificate must accompany the application for leave or letter tendering the resignation.

Certificate required before going on leave, &c.

Floating
targets.

170. Targets and mooring-tackle will be supplied to Artillery Corps.

171. The hire of boats to place and remove targets will also be allowed.

Any loss,
damage, &c.,
to arms, &c.,
shall be made
good.

* 172. Any loss, damage, or destruction of arms, accoutrements, or stores, which shall be chargeable against any officer or man, must be made good, or, in default thereof, proceedings against him must be instituted under the Act.

SECTION XIX.

RETURNS AND FORMS.

Claims
against the
Government
when sub-
mitted.

173. All claims against the Government in respect to allowances for the year ending 31st December must be submitted for adjustment prior to the first day of January in the year following, in order that the performance of the public business may be facilitated, and the provisions of the Audit Act observed.

Half-yearly
returns.

174. Claims for capitation money will be made half-yearly, viz., on the 30th June and 31st December in each year, by officers commanding corps, on the printed "half-yearly return" forms, which are issued from head quarter office on application. This return must show, opposite to each member's name, the number of parades attended, during the period of such return (exclusive of recruit drills) qualifying for capitation. The return rendered on the 31st December will also show the date each member joined the force, and distinguish in the proper column those who have qualified at musketry, in accordance with paragraph 111.

Musketry
Form A.

175. This form should contain the names of all efficient on the strength of the corps, and their performances at target practice so far as they qualify to pass on from class to class, and the final classification at the end of the course.

Form B.

176. Should a man fail to obtain 45 points in the 3rd class, 1st period, or 40 points in the 2nd period, 2nd class, his name will be transcribed, but not his score, to Form B., on which the result of his further practice will be shown.

177. The final classification of each man will be transcribed to Form A., but not his score.

Enrolment
Book.

178. There shall be a muster-roll book kept by the officer commanding every volunteer corps, in which the names of every person who joins or quits, or is discharged or dismissed therefrom, and also the date on which such person so joins, quits, or is discharged or dismissed as aforesaid, shall be inserted, in accordance with section 9 Volunteer Act.

Artillery
corps expen-
diture of am-
munition, &c.

179. Officers commanding artillery corps will render to head quarters as soon as possible after a parade at which ammunition has been expended a correct return on the authorised form of all such expenditure.

Military
books.

180. Military books will be issued from head quarters from time to time, as may be found necessary. Such books will be taken on the Government property list of the corps, and issued to officers and non-commissioned officers in the same manner as other Government property.

Returns to be
rendered
punctually.

181. The Commandant, while cognisant of the difficulties experienced by volunteer officers in completing returns, hopes that they will make every effort to render them as punctually as possible.

SECTION XX.

UNIFORM AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Officers.

182. Officers commanding corps are responsible for the uniformity of the dress of their officers, and for its being of regulation pattern, as laid down in the "Dress Regulations for Officers" of the Imperial army (except special sanction has been obtained to the contrary), substituting silver for gold lace.

STAFF.

STAFF-ADJUTANT.

Tunic.—Scarlet cloth, of the same pattern as for officers of infantry of the line, with blue cloth collar and cuffs.

Lace.—Silver, staff pattern.

Buttons.—White metal, staff pattern.

Trousers and Spurs, Pantaloon and Knee Boots for Mounted Duties, Cocked Hat, and Plume, Sword, Scabbard, and Sword Belt, Forage Cap, Great Coat and Cape, Horse Furniture.—As described for General Staff (substituting steel for brass).

The other articles of Uniform.—As for Officers of Infantry.

ARTILLERY.

FIELD AND GARRISON.

Tunic.—Blue cloth with scarlet cloth collar. The collar and sleeves laced and braided according to rank, with a grenade at each end of the collar. The skirt rounded in front, closed behind with a plait at each side, and lined with black. Buttons down the front, 2½ in. apart, and 2 at the waist behind. Scarlet cloth edging all round, except the collar, and up the skirt-plaits. Shoulder straps with badges of rank in gold.

Field officers have ¾ inch lace all round the collar, within the cord; and a chevron of 1½ in. lace on each cuff with figured braiding above and below the lace, extending to 11 inches from the bottom of the cuff.

Captains and Lieutenants have lace round the top only of the collar; and an Austrian knot of silver cord on each sleeve, 7 inches deep, traced round with silver braid 8 inches deep, and figured: for Captains, 7½ inches deep, and plain for Lieutenants.

Lace.—Silver, of Artillery pattern.

Buttons.—Electroplate, burnished, with a gun and crown.

Trousers, &c.—Blue cloth, with scarlet stripes 1½ inches wide down the side seams, Wellington boots, and steel spurs for mounted officers.

Trousers (dress).—Blue cloth, with 1½ inch silver lace down side seams.

Pantaloon, &c., for mounted Officers.—Blue cloth, with scarlet stripes 1½ inches wide down side seams; knee boots and steel spurs (V cut at top in front of the knee boots).

Helmet.—White—Mediterranean pattern; plate—electroplate,—device, the Royal Arms with gun below. "Ubique" above the gun, "Quo fas et gloria ducunt" below. Dimensions—from top of crest to bottom of plate (back measurement) 7½ inches. Extreme horizontal width (back measurement) 3 inches.

Patrol Jacket.—Blue cloth, rounded in front and edged with inch black mohair braid all round and up the openings at the sides; five loops of flat plait on each side in front, fastening with netted olivets, and with crow's feet and olivets at the ends; stand-and-fall collar. The sleeves ornamented with flat plait, forming crow's feet, 6 inches from the bottom of the cuffs. Double flat plait on each back seam, with crow's foot at top and bottom, and two eyes at equal distances. Pockets edged with flat plait, forming crow's feet and eyes. Shoulder straps, of the same material as the garment, edged with half-inch black mohair braid, except at the base; black netted button at the top. Badge of rank in silver.

The jacket to be long enough to reach the saddle, when the officer is mounted, and loose enough to be worn over the stable jacket.

The patrol jacket is to be worn over, or with a false collar of the same pattern as the stable jacket.

Blue serge patrol jacket for summer.—Fine blue serge, welted seams; stand-up collar, square in front, fastened with one hook and eye; a grenade, 2½ inches long, in silver embroidery, at each end. Shoulder straps, of the same material as the garment, fastened at the top with a small black netted button, ½ inch in diameter; badges of rank as for patrol jacket; five electroplate buttons down the front; a slit on each side. Sleeves ornamented with flat plait, forming crow's feet, 6 inches from bottom of the cuffs. Two inside breast pockets, and watch pocket.

Forage cap.—Blue cloth, with band of 1½ inch silver lace, silver button and braided figure, of special pattern, on the crown.

The cap to be 2½ inches high.

Forage cap for Camp use, &c.—Blue cloth folding cap, 4½ inches high, with blue side flaps, four inches deep, to turn down when required. Silver French braid welts on cap and flaps, and at front and back seams. A grenade embroidered in silver in front.

Sword-Belt (full dress).—Silver lace, 1½ inches wide, lined with blue Morocco leather, and with mountings in electroplate, S hoop fastening with "Ubique" on the hook, and two oval plates bearing the royal crest. Sword slings (and tache slings for mounted officers) fastened to a flat steel bar covered with blue Morocco leather, and attached to the inside of the belt by four flat steel hooks.

Sabretache (full dress), for mounted Officers only.—Blue Morocco leather, faced with blue cloth, 1½ inch lace round the face, ¼ inch from the edge. An embroidered device within the lace of the Royal Arms above, and a gun below, with an oak and laurel wreath, and the motto "Ubique" above the gun, and "Quo fas et gloria ducunt" below it.

Sabretache, undress (for mounted Officers only).—Black patent leather, with regimental badge, in electroplate metal.

Pouch (Full Dress).—Blue Morocco leather collapsing pouch with two pockets; the leaf 5½ inches long and 2½ inches deep, covered with blue cloth, and edged with ¾ inch lace. An embroidered device within the lace, similar to that on the sabretache.

Pouch-Belt (Full Dress).—Silver lace, 2 inches wide, lined with blue Morocco leather; electroplate ornamental buckle and slide, and a grenade encircled with a wreath, at the end.

Sword-Belt (undress).—White patent leather, 1½ inches wide, with sword slings (and tache slings for mounted officers), electroplate, frosted plate, with regimental device.

Pouch (undress).—Black patent leather collapsing pouch, with two pockets 5½ inches long, 2½ inches deep. A gun in electroplate metal on the leaf.

Pouch-Belt (undress).—White patent leather, 2 inches wide.

Sword-Knot (full dress).—Silver cord, with a silver acorn.

Sword-Knot (undress).—Buff leather, ½ inch wide, with runner and silver acorn.

Sword.—Half-basket steel hilt, with two fluted bars on the outside; black fish-skin grip, bound with silver wire; slightly curved blade, 35½ inches long and 1½ inches wide, grooved and spear-pointed.

Scabbard.—Steel with a large shoe at the bottom, and a trumpet-shaped mouth.

Stable Jacket.—Blue cloth, with scarlet collar and pointed scarlet cuffs, laced all round including top of collar, with ¾ inch silver lace, regimental pattern, forming a bull's-eye at the bottom of each back seam; small silver tracing on collar seam; hooks and eyes down the front, a row of small electroplate studs on the left side, scarlet lining. Shoulder straps with badges of rank as for tunic.

The collar and sleeves laced and braided according to rank, as described for tunic. A silver embroidered grenade to be worn on collar, but only 1½ inches long.

Mess Waistcoat.—Scarlet cloth, edged all round, including collar with ½ inch silver lace, regimental pattern; pockets edged with silver Russia tracing braid, forming a crow's foot and eye at each end, with crow's feet in centre, to fasten with hooks and eyes, small electroplate studs up front.

INFANTRY.

Tunic.—Scarlet cloth, with cloth collar and cuffs of the color of the corps facings. The collar ornamented with ¾ inch lace along the top, and silver Russia braid at the bottom; the cuffs pointed, with ½ inch lace round the top, and a tracing in silver Russia braid, ¼ of an inch above and below the lace, the lower braid having a crow's foot and eye, and the upper an Austrian knot at the top. 8 electroplate buttons in front, and 2 at the waist behind. The skirt closed behind, with a plait at each side, and lined with white. The front, collar, and skirt-plaits edged with white cloth ¾ inch wide. Shoulder straps of twisted round silver cord, universal pattern, lined with scarlet. A small button of corps pattern at the top. Badges of rank in gold.

Field Officers have a row of braided eyes below the lace on the collar; 2 bars of lace along the top of the cuff, showing ¼ inch of the facings between the bars; and the braiding on the sleeve is in the form of eyes, above and below the lace for Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels, and above the lace only for Majors. The lace on the sleeve extends to 8, and the Austrian knot to 10 inches from the bottom of the cuff.

Captains have no braided eyes on the collar. The lace and braiding on the sleeves are the same as those of Field Officers, except that the tracing is plain, without eyes.

Lieutenants have one bar of lace only on the cuff, the lace extending to 7½, and the Austrian knot to 9½ inches from the bottom of the cuff. In other particulars the lace and braiding are the same as those of Captains.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, with a scarlet welt ¼ inch wide down each side seam; in summer, blue tartan, with similar stripes.

On State occasions and at balls, blue cloth, with silver lace 1½ inch wide, and with ½ inch crimson silk stripe in the centre, down the side seams.

Pantaloons, &c. (for mounted Officers).—Blue cloth, with stripes as on the trousers; knee boots and crane-necked spurs.

Spurs.—For Field Officers, brass; for other officers, steel.

Helmet.—Dark green, as laid down for the Imperial Army, with furniture of electroplate. White, Mediterranean pattern.

Sword.—Half-basket hilt and back-piece of gilt metal, black fish-skin grip bound with gilt wire with device of Royal Cypher and Crown, and lined with black patent leather.

Scabbard.—For Field Officers, brass; for other officers, steel.

Sword-Knot.—Silver and crimson strap, with silver acorn.

Undress Sword-Knot.—Brown Russia cord, with acorn.

Sword-Belt.—Brown Russia leather 1½ inches wide, with slings an inch wide, flap, and electroplate hook.

Waist-Plate.—Round electroplate clasp, badge on centre-piece, universal ends.

Sabretache (for mounted Officers).—Black leather, with three slings, ¾ inch wide, of pattern to match sword-belts.

Sword-Belt (dress).—To be worn on State occasions and at balls—silver lace, 1½ inch wide, of the same pattern as that for the full dress trousers, lined with crimson Morocco leather; slings of similar lace ¾ inch wide. Waist-plate—Round electroplate clasp; and, in gilt metal, on a frosted silver centre, the Royal Crest; a wreath of laurel forms the outer circle. Ends of special pattern.

Pouch-Belt (dress).—Silver lace, 2 inches wide, of the same pattern as that for the full dress trousers, lined with crimson Morocco leather.

Pouch (dress).—Morocco leather of the same color as the ordinary pouch, and will be edged with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch silver lace.

Pouch-Belt (undress).—Brown Russia leather 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with electro breast ornaments; whistle and chain, of corps pattern.

Pouch (undress).—Black patent leather, with electroplate badge (corps pattern) on the flap.

Sword-Belt (undress).—Brown Russia leather, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with slings an inch wide; electroplate clasp and mountings of corps pattern.

Patrol Jacket.—Blue cloth, or serge, 28 inches long from the bottom of the collar behind, for an officer 5 feet 9 inches in height, with proportionate variation for any difference in height, rounded in front, and edged with inch black mohair braid all round and up the openings at the sides. On each side in front, four double drop loops of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch flat plait with eyes in the centre of each loop; the top loops extend to the shoulder seams, and the bottom to 4 inches; four netted olivets on the right side, to fasten through the loops on the left. On each sleeve, an Austrian knot of flat plait 7 inches high from the bottom of the cuff. Double flat plait on each back seam, with crow's foot at top and bottom, and two double eyes at equal distances. Pockets fitted with flaps in and out. Hooks and eyes in front. Shoulder straps of the same material as the garments, edged with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch black mohair braid, except at the base; black netted button at the top. Badge of rank in silver.

Scarlet serge patrol jacket for Summer.—Shape and size as the blue patrol jacket, with collar of the corps facings. The sleeve braided as the shell-jacket, according to rank. White cloth edging all round, except on the collar. Scarlet lining, scarlet shoulder straps, edged with white cloth; a small button of corps pattern at the top. Badges of rank in silver on the shoulder-straps.

Forage Cap.—Blue cloth, straight up, 3 inches high, with black patent leather drooping peak, and chin strap. The peak ornamented with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch full silver embroidery. Band 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, of black oak leaf. Field Officers have a silver French braid welt instead of blue cloth round the top of the cap. Badge of corps in silver embroidery.

Forage Cap (Camp use, &c.).—Blue glengarry, pattern similar to that worn by the non-commissioned officers and men, but not so deep, bound an inch wide with black silk riband, with riband ends 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Black silk cockade on the left side. Badge of corps worn on the cockade with a scarlet edging.

Shell Jacket.—Scarlet cloth, with collar and pointed cuffs of the corps facings. Silver braid edging all round, including the top and bottom of the collar. A loop of silver braid at bottom of collar to fasten across the neck. A row of electroplate studs and hooks and eyes down the front. Scarlet lining. Shoulder straps, with badges of rank as for tunic.

Field Officers have a row of braided eyes on the collar below the upper line of braid. Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels have two chevrons of braid on each sleeve, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch apart, the upper forming an Austrian knot extending to 10 inches from the bottom of the cuff, and the lower braid a crow's foot and eye; a row of braided eyes above and below the chevrons as on the tunic. Majors have the same braiding on the sleeve, omitting the lower row of braided eyes.

Captains have similar braiding, but without the braided eyes; the Austrian knot extends to 9 inches only.

Lieutenants have a single chevron of braid forming an Austrian knot 8 inches high, and a crow's foot and eye below it.

Second Tunic.—Of light cloth or serge; in all other respects the same as the dress tunic. It is at the option of officers to provide themselves with this article or not.

Mess Waistcoat.—Cloth of color of corps facings; silver braid edging round the top, down the front, and along the bottom to the side seams. The pockets edged with braid, forming crow's feet and eyes at top and bottom and at the ends.

A row of electroplate studs and hooks and eyes down the front. In corps with white facings the waistcoat may be of white or scarlet cloth, or a white washing waistcoat, without lappets, and fastened with four electroplate buttons of corps pattern.

Horse Furniture, Saddle.—Hunting; plain stirrups and blue girths.

Bridle and Breast Plate.—Brown leather with gilt bosses; on bosses and within the words "Infantry Mounted Officer," the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, with a crown above. Front and Rosettes of the color of corps facings, steel chain reins.

Wallets.—Brown leather with black bearskin covers.

MEDICAL STAFF.

SURGEON MAJOR.

Tunic.—Blue cloth; the skirt rounded off in front and closed behind. Black velvet collar and cuffs; the collar ornamented with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch lace round the top, silver Russia braid along the bottom, and a figured braiding of alternate large and small eyes below the lace; the cuffs pointed with two bars of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch lace round the top, showing $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of black velvet between the bars; a figured braiding of small eyes above and plain braiding below the lace, according to special pattern; the top of the braided figure is 10 inches from the cuff, 8 buttons down the front, and 2 at the waist behind. Scarlet cloth edging all round (except the collar) and up the skirt-plaits; and the skirts lined with black silk. Shoulder straps of twisted round silver cord, universal pattern, lined with blue; small button at the top. Badges of rank in gold. (Crown).

SURGEONS.

Badges of rank.—Two Stars.

Tunic.—Same as for Surgeon Major, with the following exceptions. The braided eyes on the collar are omitted; the braid above as well as below the lace on the sleeve is plain, without eyes.

Lace.—Silver, Staff pattern, for tunic and shell-jacket, and special pattern (with 2 lines of black silk) for cap, dress trousers, dress pantaloons, and saddle cloth.

Dress Trousers and Pantaloons.—Blue cloth, with 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch lace down the side seams.

Spurs.—Brass for surgeon-major. Steel for surgeon.

Cocked-Hat.—As for Imperial Medical Officers (substituting silver for gold furniture).

Helmet.—Mediterranean pattern, with electroplate ball in a leaf cup. Height of ball and cup 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A plume of black cock's tail feathers, as for cocked hat, to be worn with the helmet during the summer months on all "Review Order" and "Full Dress" parades.

Helmet Plate.—The Royal arms in electroplate metal. The dimensions of the plate are as follows:—

From top of crest to end of scroll, back measurement, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Extreme horizontal width, back measurement, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Sword.—As for infantry.

Scabbard.—Brass for surgeon-major, steel for surgeon.

Sword-Knot.—Silver and black lace strap, with silver and black acorn.

Sword-Belt.—Black Morocco leather, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with slings 1 inch wide; two stripes of silver embroidery, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide on belt, and $\frac{3}{16}$ inch wide on slings; an electroplate hook, to hook up the sword.

Pouch-Belt.—Black Morocco leather, 2 inches wide, with three stripes of silver embroidery, each $\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide; electroplate chased buckle, tip, and slide.

Pouch (for Instruments).—Black Morocco leather, of special pattern, to contain the Regulation instrument case; the flap 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 4 inches deep, with two stripes of silver embroidery, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide, round the bottom and sides; in the centre an electroplated chased Royal Cypher and Crown.

Patrol Jacket.—Blue cloth, with stand-and-fall collar of blue cloth, edged with inch black mohair braid, and a false upright collar of black cloth with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch silver lace round the top, to button on inside collar of jacket. Inch mohair braid traced with Russia braid all round, up the slits, and along the back seams. The tracing forms an eye at each angle of the braid, except at the top of the slits and back seams, where it forms a crow's foot, 1 inch in length, and at the bottom in the centre, where it forms a long crow's foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Five loops of inch mohair braid at equal distances down the front on each side, with two olivets on each loop, the top loops extend to the shoulder seams, and the bottom to 4 inches. Blue cloth cuffs, pointed with inch mohair braid traced with black Russia braid forming an Austrian knot above and below the mohair braid. The mohair braid reaches to 7 inches from bottom of cuff, and the Austrian knot at the top to 9 inches. Pockets in front edged at the bottom with inch mohair braid; black silk lining; pocket inside left breast. Hooks and eyes in front. Shoulder straps of same material as the garment, edged with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch black mohair braid, except at the base; black netted button at the top. Badges of rank in silver.

Shell Jacket.—Blue cloth edged all round with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch silver lace, forming a bull's-eye or ring at the bottom of each back seam; black velvet collar and cuffs; a line of silver Russia braid along the bottom of the collar; cuffs pointed and edged $\frac{3}{4}$ inch lace; a loop of silver braid at bottom of collar to fasten across the neck; a row of electroplate studs down the front on the left side, fastening with hooks and eyes, black silk lining. Shoulder straps with badges of rank as for tunic.

Mess Waistcoat.—Scarlet cloth, edged with $\frac{3}{16}$ inch silver Russia braid all round and on collar seam. Pockets edged with similar braid, forming a crow's foot at each end. A row of electroplate studs and hooks and eyes down the front.

Trousers and Pantaloon.—(undress).—Blue cloth with scarlet stripes $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and welted at the edges, down the side seams.

Forage Cap.—Blue cloth, with silver embroidered staff peak and band of 2 inch lace; silver and black purl button and silver braided figure on crown.

For surgeon the band of lace will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

Forage Cap (fatigue).—Blue cloth folding cap, 5 inches high, with black cloth top, blue side flaps, 4 inches deep, to turn down when required; black mohair braid welts on cap and flaps and at front and back seams. Badge on left side, the Royal Crest.

Horse furniture.—As for Imperial medical staff.

183. White clothing of the same pattern as authorised for the Imperial Troops in warm climates may be worn in summer by officers and men at the discretion of officers commanding corps; but uniformity must be observed, and officers are not to wear white uniform on parade unless their men are similarly clothed.

184. All officers of the Volunteer Force (except those of the mounted services) will wear their swords hooked up at levées and drawing-rooms; helmets to be carried in the left hand.

185. Officers asked to dinner or balls at Government House by His Excellency the Governor, should appear in full dress. If the entertainment is unofficial, they must attend in uniform, but mess dress may be worn if preferred. Elsewhere, at official balls and banquets, full dress should be worn; mess dress at non-official balls, concerts, private parties, &c., when His Excellency the Governor is present.

186. Whenever a public entertainment is under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor or the Commandant, it is to be understood that officers attending the same must appear in uniform; mess dress may be worn on such occasions, should the entertainment be in the evening.

187. When wearing spurs, straps should always be worn, and boots without laces or buttons.

188. No officer of any arm of the Volunteer Force will wear silver belts or silver stripes on their trousers on any parade, except as provided in paragraph 211, unless specially ordered.

189. Officers of Volunteer Corps clothed in scarlet will not wear cross-belts when in undress. This rule will not, however, apply to officers doing duty with Mounted Infantry.

190. Brown dogskin gloves will be worn by officers when the troops are in drill, marching, or field day order, but not when on guard nor in review order. This will apply to staff officers, but not to officers of those services in which the men wear buff leather gloves.

191. The uniform of all ranks shall be of such color, pattern, and design as shall from time to time be directed. Infantry corps clothed in scarlet shall be clothed as infantry of the Imperial Army, substituting silver for gold lace.

* 192. Uniform for non-commissioned officers and men will be supplied by officers commanding corps (the cost being defrayed from the Capitation Grant), and will remain the property of the corps.

* 193. Clothing will be issued on the following scale for non-commissioned officers and men:—

- 1 Tunic.
- 1 pair Trousers.
- 1 Forage Cap.
- 1 Helmet.

* 194. No issue of clothing will be made to any man till he has completed his recruit's drill.

* 195. It is required of officers commanding corps in all cases in which uniform has been wilfully or carelessly damaged, rendered unserviceable, or lost, to cause such individual to repair or renew such uniform at his own cost, or in default to proceed under penal clauses of the Volunteer Act in the above respect.

196. Officers commanding companies are requested to pay attention to the proper fit of the uniform, and to the fitting on and wearing of such equipment and accoutrements as may be supplied to them. If such be properly and uniformly fitted, it gives a much more soldierly appearance to a body of men.

197. The distinctions in uniform and appointments which are prescribed for the Imperial Forces to denote the rank of the wearer, will be observed strictly by volunteers of the various grades. In this respect the dress regulations for the Imperial Army will be taken as a guide.

198. Non-commissioned officers will wear silver chevrons, the chevrons being made up on scarlet cloth.

199. All chevrons and badges denoting rank will be worn on the right arm only. Those ranks entitling to four-bar chevrons will wear

Entertainments under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor or the Commandant.

Straps to be worn with spurs.

Silver belts and trousers stripes.

Cross-belts in undress.

Gloves.

Uniform—non-commissioned officers and men.

Uniform to remain the property of the corps.

Clothing, issue of.

Recruits not to be clothed.

Uniform damaged.

As to fit of uniform, &c.

Distinctions of rank.

N.C.O.'s chevrons.

White clothing.

At levées.

At Government House, public balls, and other entertainments.

them below the elbow with the point upwards, and those entitled to three-bar chevrons will wear them above the elbow with the point downwards.

200. The efficient's badge, a silver star, will be worn on the right arm, above the Austrian knot.

Efficient's
Badge.

* 201. To earn the efficient's badge a Volunteer must have been returned as an efficient for three consecutive years. A second star will be given for a further period of three years under the same conditions, and so on. Failing to qualify any one year, he must begin again, but will not forfeit badges in possession. The badges will be supplied to corps from head quarters.

Good shoot-
ing Badges.

202. Badges for good shooting will be issued from head quarters as soon as possible after the receipt of the Annual Musketry Returns, and will be taken into wear when received; they will be taken on the Government property list of corps, and will be returned by officers commanding corps when called for.

Best shot in corps.—The best shot in a corps being a marksman, to wear a badge of cross rifles and crown, worked in silver, on the left fore-arm above the Austrian knot. Aggregate scores recorded on "Form A." at all ranges to count in determining the best shot in a corps.

Marksmen.—Marksmen to wear a badge of cross rifles, worked in silver, on the left fore-arm above the Austrian knot.

Badges only
to be worn
for one year.

* 203. Badges for good shooting will be worn only during the Volunteer Musketry year (ending 31st December) following that in which they were earned, unless the wearer thereof again qualifies as a marksman. Should he not do so he will return his badge to his commanding officer for re-issue.

Officers not
to wear
shooting
badges.

204. Badges will not be worn by commissioned officers.

Medals and
decorations.

205. Medals and decorations given by the Queen, or by a foreign Sovereign, if in the latter case their acceptance has been sanctioned by Her Majesty, will be worn on the left breast.

206. Medals awarded by a society for bravery in saving human life will be worn on the right breast.

207. No other medals or decorations than those specified in these Regulations will be worn by volunteers in uniform.

Mourning in
uniform.

* 208. Non-commissioned officers and men are not permitted to wear mourning in uniform.

Mourning.

209. Officers in uniform, when in mourning or attending funerals, are to wear a piece of black crape $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide round the left arm above the elbow. This is the only mourning to be worn in uniform, unless when otherwise specially ordered. It will never be worn at levées or drawing-rooms except when the Court is in mourning.

Uniform or
purely civil-
ian dress to
be worn.

* 210. Volunteers will be careful on all occasions to appear either in the authorised uniform of their corps, or in purely civilian dress. The unsoldier-like appearance of Volunteers dressed partly in uniform, partly in civilian costume, brings discredit not only on themselves, but on the force to which they belong.

Orders of
dress.

211. The following are the orders of dress to be worn:

OFFICERS.

REVIEW ORDER.

<i>Staff</i> ...	Full dress. Horse furniture complete.
<i>Artillery</i> ...	Full dress, with undress trousers (or pantaloons for mounted officers.)
<i>Infantry</i> ...	Full dress, with undress trousers (or pantaloons for mounted officers.)
<i>Medical Staff</i> ...	Same as infantry. Horse furniture for mounted officers complete.

DRILL ORDER.

<i>Staff</i> ...	Undress, with pouch-belt, brown dogskin gloves.
<i>Artillery</i> ...	Undress, belts, pouch, &c.
<i>Infantry</i> ...	Patrol jacket, forage cap, and brown dogskin gloves (an oil-skin cover is permitted to be worn in bad weather with the forage cap).
<i>Medical Staff</i> ...	Undress (patrol jacket) with pouch-belt.
<i>Horse furniture</i>	Horse furniture for mounted officers of all arms, saddle and bridle complete, with wallets and steel collar chain (bear-skin cover for staff and infantry).

MESS DRESS.

<i>Staff</i> ...	Shell jacket or stable jacket,
<i>Artillery</i> ...	waistcoat, dress trousers.
<i>Infantry</i> ...	Shell jacket, waistcoat, red-
<i>Medical Staff</i> ...	striped trousers.

212. Officers who wear mess waistcoats open in front will wear white collars and black neckties. Officers on duty will wear the jacket hooked or buttoned up at mess, and will wear swords and pouch-belts. Mounted Officers to wear spurs.

Mess dress.

Officers on
duty.

213. The provision of the silver belts, and mess dress, is purely optional, and no commanding officer will require any officer under his command to provide himself with those articles, as the ordinary belts and stripes may be worn in full dress on all occasions.

Provision of
silver belts,
&c., optional.

214. Second Lieutenants need only provide themselves with undress uniform; the provision of any further articles being left optional until promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

Provision of
full dress
uniform op-
tional for 2nd
Lieutenants.

215. Order of dress for non-commissioned officers and men.

REVIEW ORDER.

<i>Artillery</i> ...	Helmet and tunic, trousers, cross-belt, waist-belt and sword, white gloves.	Dress of N.C.O.'s and men.
<i>Infantry</i> ...	Helmet and tunic, trousers, waist-belt and bayonet, one pouch.	

DRILL ORDER.

<i>Artillery</i> ...	Serge frock, forage cap, waist-belt and sword, white gloves.
<i>Infantry</i> ...	Serge frock, forage caps, waist-belt and bayonet, one pouch.

* 216. The helmets are not to be worn on one side, but are to be placed evenly on the men's heads, and brought well down on the forehead. The chin strap to be under the point of the chin and not hooked up, except when off duty and not on parade.

Helmets.

* 217. The waist-belt will be so fitted as not to wrinkle the tunic, and at the same time to be tight enough to bear the weight of the ammunition, pouch, and bayonet, without falling below the two buttons in rear of the tunic.

Waist-belts.

Bayonet how worn. * 218. The bayonet is to hang on the left hip and not too far to the front.

Ammunition pouch. * 219. The ammunition pouch will be worn in the centre of the back in rear. When ammunition is served out (and the bandolier is not worn), the pouch will be brought round to the right side and so remain during the parade.

Bandoliers. * 220. The bandolier when worn is to be slung across the left shoulder, under the shoulder strap, and to be secured by the small strap at the bottom to the waist-belt. The bandolier will be worn on all mounted parades by the mounted infantry detachments of corps, and at the annual inspection of all corps in possession of them, but on no other parade except specially ordered.

Haversacks. 221. The haversack when worn is to be slung across the right shoulder.

Water-bottles. 222. The water-bottle when worn is to be slung across the left shoulder, the straps under the waist-belt.

White helmets. 223. Those corps provided with white helmets may wear the same in drill order instead of forage caps, when so ordered by the officer commanding, should the heat of the weather demand such extra protection from the sun.

Cap-covers. 224. Officers commanding corps are permitted to provide their men with white cap-covers to be worn in hot weather with the glengarry forage cap, the pattern to be that approved of at head quarters, but uniformity in wearing the same must be adhered to and they should not be worn on parade unless by order of the officer commanding.

Side-arms. * 225. Commissioned officers and sergeants only are permitted to wear side-arms, when off duty, and then only the authorised weapons of their respective ranks.

SECTION XXI.

BOOKS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Books required by officers. 226. All officers of the Volunteer Force are required to be in possession of the latest edition of the undermentioned books :

Artillery Officers :—

- "Manual of Field Artillery Exercises."
- "Infantry Field Exercise Book."
- "Regulations and Instructions for Encampments."

Infantry Officers :—

- "Infantry Field Exercise."
- "Regulations for Musketry Instruction."
- "Manual for Rifle and Bayonet Exercise."
- "Infantry Sword Exercise."
- "Regulations and Instructions for Encampments."

Officers of all arms should also be in possession of "The Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1883," and Regulations for the Volunteer Force.

227. Whenever a later edition of any one of the above-named books is published, a supply will be issued from head quarters to officers commanding corps for distribution, and all copies of obsolete editions should be thereupon returned to head quarters.

228. All official correspondence from corps is to proceed from the officer commanding it, or pass through him.

Correspondence, how to be conducted.

SECTION XXII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

* 229. (a.) Officers, warrant, and non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff, also officers of the Volunteer Force of this Colony, are permitted to travel free on Government railways, when travelling on military duty, or to and from military rifle matches. They must, however, be in uniform.

Travelling by railway.

(b.) Non-commissioned officers and privates of the Volunteer Force are also permitted to travel free when going to the parades of their corps, or when attending any rifle shooting, and on returning therefrom. They must, however, be in uniform, and in possession of and produce to the ticket collector the card or notice paper summoning them to parade on the day of travelling, signed by the officer commanding their corps; or in the case of a party proceeding to rifle shooting, a pass giving the names of all non-commissioned officers and men of the party. On the return journey the notice paper or pass must be given up to the ticket collector.

(c.) In the case of large parties of volunteers requiring accommodation, for parades, &c., ordered by the Commandant, arrangements will be made by him with the General Manager of Railways. Special arrangements will also be made with the Railway authorities to enable men when necessary to travel free to and from the place of annual encampment.

(d.) Officers and warrant officers may travel 1st Class; non-commissioned officers and privates, 2nd Class.

230. The paragraphs of these Regulations marked with an asterisk (*) are to be read to all recruits by the Corps Drill Instructors, in order to ensure their acquaintance with those orders with which they are required to comply.

Orders to be read to recruits.

231. Nothing in these Regulations shall in any way interfere with the authority of His Excellency the Governor as Commander-in-Chief to issue, as he may think fit, any order, in accordance with law, to the Volunteer Force of the Colony or in respect of any matter relative thereto, or to approve or otherwise decide upon any recommendation made as contemplated by these Regulations, or otherwise.

232. The Regulations approved by His Excellency the Governor and published in the *Government Gazette* of 14th February, 1884; also General Orders published in the *Government Gazette* of 7th October, 1886, 11th August, 1887, and 12th April, 17th May, and 19th July, 1888, are hereby repealed; but this repeal shall not affect the validity of anything done or suffered under the provisions of any of the said Regulations or General Orders before the date of the coming into operation of these Regulations.

APPENDIX A. (*Vide* para. 30.)
SYLLABUS OF SUBJECTS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Artillery (for 2nd Lieutenant).

- (a.) Manual of Field Artillery Exercise, part I.
- (b.) Squad and Company drill : Infantry Field Exercise, parts I. and II.
- (c.) Duties of Guards : Infantry Field Exercise, part VII.
- (d.) Rifle and Sword exercises, and the service of the description of guns used by the corps.
- (e.) Volunteer Act, and Regulations.

Infantry (for 2nd Lieutenant).

- (a.) Squad and Company drill : Field Exercise, parts I. and II.
- (b.) Duties of Guards, and Outposts.
- (c.) Rifle and Sword exercises.
- (d.) Volunteer Act, and Regulations.

Before 2nd Lieutenants are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, they will be required to undergo a further, and more searching examination in the above-named subjects.

Artillery (for rank of Captain).

- (a.) General knowledge of the ordnance served by the corps to which they belong, as regards ammunition, stores, and carriages, ranges, penetration, &c.
- (b.) Method of mounting and dismounting the guns with which the corps is armed.

Infantry (for rank of Captain).

- (a.) Company drill, and command of a company in battalion : Field Exercise, parts II. and III.
- (b.) Duty of the commander of a guard, and mode of marching reliefs, and posting sentries : Field Exercise, part VII.
- (c.) Musketry instruction.
- (d.) Musketry fire tactics : Field Exercise, part V., section 7, to end of part V.
- (e.) Advanced and Rear Guard, and posting and relieving Outposts.

Artillery (for rank of Field Officer).

- (a.) Battalion drill : Field Exercise, part III.
- (b.) General knowledge of the ordnance served by the corps to which they belong, as regards ammunition, stores, and carriages, care of magazines and shell rooms, flight of projectiles, ranges, penetration, &c.
- (c.) Gunnery and Artillery Tactics.
- (d.) Riding.

Infantry (for rank of Field Officer).

- (a.) Battalion Drill : Field Exercise, part III.
- (b.) Field Manœuvres and Tactics : Field Exercise, part V., sections 6 and 7, to end of part V.
- (c.) Advanced and Rear Guards, and Outposts : Field Exercise, part VI.
- (d.) Inspections and Reviews, Route Marching and Guards : Field Exercise, part VII.
- (e.) Shelter Trench and Pit Exercise.
- (f.) Riding.

NOTE.—The examination will be a written one in all the above-named subjects, with the exception of “Rifle and Sword Exercises,” and an aggregate of two-thirds of the maximum number of marks will have to be obtained for a pass. In addition to the written examination, candidates will be specially seen by the Commandant at his annual inspection of the corps, and will be required to show a satisfactory knowledge of their practical duties before being certified as passed.

APPENDIX B. (*Vide* para. 70.)
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEER FORCE.
DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE.

Corps.
Rank and Name.
Cause and date of discharge.
Service as an effective Volunteer, years
 months.
.....
 Commanding.