

to fire. The captain having reported the arrival of his team, will sign a declaration that the rules for the march have been strictly adhered to by the team under his command, and that no outside assistance was received in carrying arms and accoutrements.

2. **THE ATTACK**—The captain of each team, on arrival, will draw by lot from the chief umpire a number coinciding with the range and butt his team is to fire on, and the officer acting as the range umpire of that range will direct him to it. The team will be formed up in single rank at about 2 paces interval, on a flag which marks the centre of the firing point of the allotted range, and is placed at 600 yards from the position to be attacked. The captain having satisfied himself that everything is correct, will call his men to attention, and report "all correct" to the umpire at that firing point. The umpire will inspect the section especially as to the required equipment being correct, the proper number of rounds being in the pouches, and the rifles, sights, pull-offs, etc., correct, and will then direct the captain of the team to order his men to rest, kneeling or lying down, but they must not fall out. The sergeant will now take over command of the section, the officer superintending. The umpire will drop a flag as a signal to the chief umpire that he is ready, and, when all the flags are down, the chief umpire's bugler will sound the "Advance," and, the attack will commence. Fifteen minutes will be allowed for the attack, at the conclusion of which time the chief umpire's bugler will sound the "Cease Fire," when firing will at once cease and rounds unexpended be forfeited. The following will be the method of carrying out the attack, and it is to be clearly understood that a team may take its own time in carrying it out, and need not conform to the teams on the right or left, as the distance apart of the teams is quite sufficient to allow them to act independently of one another.

The sergeant will give the command "Advance," and on reaching the first peg, placed at about 550 yards from the target, will give "Position," "Volley Firing," "Ready," "At" "No. — Target — yards" "Present," "Fire," firing two volleys. After firing the second volley at each target, no matter in what position the volleys have been fired, each man will at once come to the "Rest Position Kneeling," remaining steady, without ejecting the empty case, and without word of command. The "Advance" will again be given and two volleys fired as each peg is reached. The rate of advance throughout will be "Quick Time." On the "Cease Fire" sounding, the sergeant, having given the command "Cease Fire," will give the command "Order Arms," and will inspect the arms and pouches of his section carefully, and report "All Correct" to the captain, who will in turn report to his umpire. The team will then be marched back in rear of the 600 yards' firing point and dismissed.

Sights may be adjusted as required, and swords fixed, if desired. All loading will be from the pouch. After leaving 600 yards there will be 8 halts, the position for each halt being denoted by a peg: the first peg will be placed at 550 yards, and the last peg at 250 yards, the intermediate six pegs being placed at 500, 460, 420, 380, 340 and 300 yards respectively.

G. **TARGET REPRESENTING THE ENEMY**—One target, 6 feet square, having three figures pasted on it; two such targets will be allowed for each team.

H. **REGISTERS**—Specially prepared, and will be sent to corps.

I. **DISTANCE**—600 to 250 yards, the shooting commencing at 550 yards.

K. **NUMBER OF ROUNDS**—Sixteen, all to be expended in volleys, two at each of the eight halts.

L. **POSITION**—"Any military" for the first six volleys, "Kneeling" or "Standing" for the last ten volleys. The commander at each halt will order at what position (viz., "Lying down," "Kneeling" or "Standing") his section is to adopt for

the two volleys; every man in the section, therefore, must adopt the position ordered, unless unable, owing to the nature of the ground, to see the target.

M. **HITS**—Hits and ricochet hits on any part of the target to count one point each; the "highest possible" score, therefore, being 160.

N. **ENTRIES**—To be made at the District Office by the 25th September.

Any battalion having entered a team and subsequently finding that it is unable to compete must notify the District Office to that effect one week previous to the competition, otherwise unnecessary expense is incurred, and the squadding arrangements are upset.

LORD WOLSELEY'S REMARKS.



Presenting the prizes at the N.A.A. meeting at Shoeburyness, the Commander-in-Chief, in the course of his remarks, said: "I am glad, among other things, to recognize the fact of a detachment coming from Canada—a country where I spent so many happy years of my own life, and with whose destinies I feel wrapped up. I have always entertained, and always shall continue to entertain, the greatest affection and respect for the Canadian people. I only hope that by-and-bye we shall have some of our other colonies sending detachments to Shoeburyness on these annual occasions. I regret to find there is no representative of the Indian artillery here, for although it is a small body, still I think it would be a great advantage in cementing the various outstanding portions of our Empire if that magnificent army of India could be represented on occasions like the present. I am very glad to see a detachment from the Channel Islands, and I hope they will continue to send detachments here every year. The detachment from Canada, I am sure, will go back with great pride to our brothers on the other side of the Atlantic, carrying with them the four prizes they have won, and I am sure they will be able to tell their friends and comrades in Canada that during their stay in this camp not only were they received with open arms by all ranks, but that there was a sincere feeling on the part of every artilleryman connected with this great centre of artillery exercise at the fact of their having obtained the great and highly-sought-for prize (the Queen's), which they have won. (Cheers.) In the last ten years there have been many changes introduced into artillery science generally. The guns you now make use of in the great work of the defence of the Empire are much larger, much heavier, and are moved by a much more complicated machinery than were those formerly in use. But if we provide these new guns, with all their expensive machinery, for these various defences throughout the country, we do so on the understanding that those who live to work them in the day of trial should be better instructed, and that their instruction and their ability to work those guns and their knowledge of their work as artillerymen should keep pace with the improvements in the arms they must and will be called upon to use in case of danger. I am very glad to learn from the commandant of the attention which those who came here apply to the work they have in hand, and their great anxiety to learn all that is taught in this valuable school. There are several points which are very necessary for a gunner to attend to. First of all, he has to learn the manipulation of his gun, to understand its work, and, above all things, he has to try to secure great accuracy in his practice. The number of guns now made use of in all our great forts and works throughout the country are much fewer in number than they were formerly. We are enabled to reduce the number because the new guns have much greater power and precision, and I hope, as I said