Comparative Efficency Returns for Dominion Artillery—1888.

Field Batterles.

															
		Š	and								Quest	ions.	Practice.		
Battery.	Commanding Officer.	Clothing and Accoutrements	Guns, Carriages • Equipment.	Horses.	Harness and Harnessing.	Marching Past.	Gun Drill.	Sword Drill.	Manœuvres.	Discipline and Camping.	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	1 Score Gun Pra	Total.	Inspecting Officers.
	Full marks.	12	16	12	16	15	28	8	16	12	40	64			
Quebec. No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade. Durham. Woodstock Welland Canal Kingston Ottawa Gananoque London	" Van Wagner. LtCol. Stevenson. Major Lindsay " Hood " McLean " Dibblee " King " Dreman " Stewart LtCol. McKenzie " Peters †Capt. Beatty LtCol. Call	10	13 15 16 16 13 12 12 12 16 14 10 12	8 10 10 9 12 12 12 7 10 10 10	13 15 16 13 14 14 12 11 16 14 10 12 10 8	13 15 11 13 12 13 10 13 14 12 12 13 11	27 27 25 20 20 16 25 14 16 22 20 16	8 8 7 6 3 6 4 6 4 4 5 4 4	13 14 15 15 9 12 10 12 12 12 12 11	12 9 10 10 12 8 10 9 10 12 8 12 8	34 36 39 39 34 25 24 16 37 28 29 25 16	59 64 37 55 53 59 54 40 37 32 24 37 39 18	72.2 56.8 78.8 55.6 54.4 65.3 39.4 57.8 75.6 48.2 47.6 62.2	280.8 276.8 267 258 245.4 235.4	LtCol. Irwin. do LtCol. Montizamber do LtCol. Irwin. do Cotton. do do LtCol. Irwin. do

^{*} Lieut.-Col. Macdonald Commnading Brigade.

Carrieon	Rottorios	

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		Ş.	.gu		Gun drill, 10 each detachment.	Discipline and Interior Economy.	Questions.				
Battery.	Commanding Officer.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Manual and Firing.	Company Drill.			Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Total.	Inspected by,	
J	Full marks.	5	10	10	40	5	30	48			
Cobourg Battery. No. 1 Battery, Levis. No. 2 do Quebec. No. 3 do N. B. Brigade. No. 1 do Halifax do No. 2 do N. B. do No. 6 do Halifax do No. 3 do do do No. 2 do do do No. 2 do Levis. No. 7 do Halifax Brigade No. 5 do do do No. 5 do N. B. do No. 4 do Halifax do No. 4 do Halifax do No. 1 do P. E. I. do	Capt. Seeley	555443445544553345	7888887575757755686	8 9 9 8 7 7 6 4 7 5 3 4 6 5 5 3 4 7 7	39 37 38 30 31 19 15 16 19 20 16 13 21 16 11 7 8 38 26	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	24 30 12 29 19 22 27 19 15 19 16 21 20 8 3	48 33 43 32 34 39 39 43 34 39 35 40 18 21 30 23 18	135 126 119 117 108 104 101 95 94 93 86 82 78 68 58	LtCol. Irwin. do do do do LtCol. Cotton. LtCol. Montizambert. do do LtCol. Irwin. do LtCol. Montizambert. LtCol. Montizambert. LtCol. Irwin. do	

Long Range Artillery Fire.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Okehampton after witnessing the practice in connection with the recent artillery camp, concludes as follows, after a detail of the daily practice:—* * As to the important question of the distances at which artillery is effective, a few observations may interest your readers. Prince Holenlohe says that the effect of artillery becomes noticeable at 5,500 yards, but that no great results are obtained until shrapnel fire is effective. This commences at 3,000 yards, is decisive at 2,000 yards, and annihilating at 1,100 yards. As to infantry he does not consider it important at over 1,300 yards. The result of the practice which I have seen here during the last two days shows that even against a firing lire, kneeling guns are very effective at from 1,550 to 2,200 yards. At the latter distance out of fifty men kneeling in a shelter trench eleven men were struck; out of 200 men kneeling in the open, 22 men were struck at 1,550 yards, and at 1,600 yards 100 men kneeling lost 30 men, the

number of rounds fired being respectively 8 common and 12 shrapnel shells, 4 common and 12 shrapnel shells, and 6 common and 14 shrapnel shells, the common shells being chiefly used to find the range. At ranges above 1,550 yards the fire of infantry is practically insignificant against artillery. Against battalions of infantry, batteries limbered up, and cavalry in column, I have no doubt that the effect would be very destructive at even 4,000 yards, even under rather unfavourable conditions of light and ground, provided the enemy were halted. I do not think, however, that cavalry advancing rapidly in line, or infantry advancing in formation of attack, has much to fear from artillery at over 3,000 yards, owing to the difficulty of seeing where the trial shells burst; i.e., where they burst with relation to the troops fired at. Even at 4,000 yards infantry kneeling in a shelter trench would suffer appreciably with fairly favourable conditions of ground and light. The general opinion here seems to be that 4,000 yards would be generally the extreme effective range of artillery, but that at that distance the artillery duel might and should be commenced. Whereas the writers on tactics have

[†] Major Mead on sick list.

[‡] Inspected by the D. A. General.