

and incur the other expenses incidental to shooting. But would it not be fitting that in shooting as well as in drill the "regulars" should be an example to the volunteer militia. It will be observed that the school of mounted infantry at Winnipeg forms an exception to the general rule, teams and individuals from that institution having taken a worthy part in the recent Manitoba provincial matches. Is it only a coincidence that there is on the staff of that school an officer who is a very enthusiastic rifleman? Or was it his example which encouraged the men to take up the pursuit?

The National Rifle Association in the House of Lords.

THE Earl of Wemyss, in calling attention to the proposed removal of the National rifle association from Wimbledon common, pointed out that the friendly rivalry of the volunteers at the butts was one of the main sources of attraction whereby the permanence and success of the movement had been promoted. The prizes given to successful marksmen had risen from £2,069 in 1860 to £15,000 in 1886, besides which in the latter year there was something like £5,000 in cups and other prizes of a similar character, and in the same way the entries for the Queen's prize had risen from 299 in 1860 to 2,463 in 1886. Not only was volunteer shooting encouraged at Wimbledon, but that of the army and navy had also been stimulated, while of late years teams of marksmen had been sent from Canada, India, and even during the present year from Australia. The noble lord added that the volunteers had heard with dismay that the annual rifle competition, so long fostered and maintained by the National association, was to be removed from Wimbledon common, which was within easy access of London, and taken to Purbright or Hassock's Gate, a step that would be almost fatal to the association if it were persevered in. The only reasons alleged for this were the objections of those in the neighborhood and the danger to persons on the land beyond the butts. The answer to these objections was that during the twenty-seven years in which the annual meeting had been held at Wimbledon there had not been a single accident to anyone off the ground occupied by the association; while there had been but one man killed by accidental shots, and two others wounded.

The Duke of Cambridge concurred with what had been said by his noble friend as to the manner in which the work of the rifle association had been carried on; but at the same time he thought the time had arrived when, seeing the manner in which London was building up to and round about Wimbledon, it had become necessary for the National rifle association to look out for some place where its meetings could be held with less danger to the public. As far as he was concerned he had done all he could to meet the views of the association. He had allowed them to hold their meeting there this year, and was willing to give them a further year; but they must really look about and endeavor to find a more suitable locality. If Purbright or Hassock's Gate were not considered desirable places, there was no reason why some other place should not be selected.

Lord Wantage expressed a hope that means might be devised by which the objections urged by the Duke of Cambridge could be obviated, and suggested that an attempt should be made to secure the land beyond the butts, where the only danger to the public outside the ground used by the volunteers could occur.

Earl Spencer hoped the government would take up the matter, and consider it from a national point of view.

Earl Brownlow and Lord Truro concurred in the belief that the removal from Wimbledon would strike a blow at the usefulness of the National rifle association, and hoped that some means would be found by which the proposed change of locality might be averted.

Lord Harris, although endorsing all that had been said as to the importance of the Wimbledon meeting, did not think the vitality of the Volunteer movement, with its numerous county and district rifle associations, would dwindle if the meeting of the National association were removed from Wimbledon. As to Her Majesty's government, they could not pledge themselves beforehand to any scheme the National rifle association might agree upon, but if there were any prospect of the continuance of an institution of such national value as the National rifle association being jeopardised, he was sure that no government would refuse its assistance towards averting such a calamity. As far as Purbright was concerned, the National association would be welcome guests of the government there.

After a brief reply from the Earl of Wemyss, the matter dropped.

Louis Landry, the man who stole a rifle from the 83rd Batt. at the last annual inspection, has been tried at Joliette and sentenced to eight months in gaol at hard labor.

Dominion Artillery Competitions.

THE following programme and regulations have been issued by the Dominion artillery association for the garrison artillery competition to be held under their auspices at the Island of Orleans, commencing on the 5th September:—

Transport will be provided from local headquarters to Quebec and return for not more than three detachments from each affiliated brigade of garrison artillery (British Columbia excepted), and for not more than one detachment from each affiliated battery.

Each detachment to consist of one officer and seven n.c. officers or gunners and those from brigades may be composed of n.c. officers or gunners selected from the whole brigade. Each competitor will be required to have performed the annual drill with his corps for 1886-87 or 1887-88.

Subject to the above provisions there will be no objection to detachments being sent from each battery in a brigade, but the number of detachments from brigades will be deducted from the number of batteries authorized to practise at local headquarters.

An allowance of 75 cents per officer and man will be paid for each day necessarily absent from local headquarters.

Tents and blankets will be provided on the camp ground, Isle of Orleans, and officers commanding are requested to communicate with the camp quarter-master, Quebec, with reference to messing arrangements.

Gun practice at the Island of Orleans will be held as nearly as possible as follows:

Monday, 5th September—	Detachments, Quebec and Levis garrison artillery.
Tuesday, 6th	“ “ Montreal brigade.
Wednesday, 7th	“ “ Halifax and P.E.I. brigades.
Thursday, 8th	“ “ N. B. brigade and P.E.I. brigades.
Friday, 9th	“ “ Toronto battery.

The shifting ordnance competitions will be held at the camp grounds on the 6th and following days.

Officers commanding batteries or brigades will be required to notify the secretary D. A. association, Ottawa, before the 15th August as to the number of detachments which will be sent to these competitions, and for which transport will be required—affiliation fees must be forwarded at same time.

The following firing and shifting ordnance competitions will be held:—

Firing competition with 64-pr. R. M. L. guns.—Range about 1,800 yards.

Detachment of 7 n.c. officers or gunners to fire, each, common shell plugged 3; Shrapnel shell time fuze, 1—4; total 28.

Firing competition with 40-pr. R. B. L. guns—Detachments as above.

Common shell plugged, 3; Shrapnel shell time fuze, 1—4; total 28.

Officers' competition open to one officer for each competing detachment. Entrance one dollar.

Each to fire 40-pr. B. L. R. common shell plugged—4.

Two trial shots common shell plugged from each nature of gun will be fired by the umpire at the commencement of each day's firing, and the results signalled and fully recorded.

Shifting Ordnance Competition.

Open to one officer or n.c. officer as No. 1 and 18 n.c. officers or gunners selected from competing detachments of brigades. Independent batteries wishing to enter for this competition will be required to include their firing detachment in that for shifting ordnance, but no camp allowance can be paid to other than the firing detachment.

Rules.—A 44 pr. gun mounted on common standing carriage on centre of common ground platform to be dismounted down the rear by watered skids, then taken completely round platform without touching the latter with gun or skids—the gun to be remounted by parbuckling up the side, gun and carriage to be left in original position.

Stores as detailed in handbook for above operations.

The operations of mounting and dismounting must be conducted in strict accordance with the handbook.

Five seconds to be added to time at the discretion of the umpire for each mistake in drill or other irregularity. Umpire's decision to be final.

Go-as-you-please shift—open to detachments as above.

Details to be published on the ground—no preliminary practice allowed.

Lt.-Col. Irwin, inspector of artillery, will act as camp commandant.

Umpires, Lt.-Col. Montizambert and Lt.-Col. Cotton, asst. insp. artillery.

Executive officer and camp adjutant, Capt. Peters, C. A. Regt.

Camp quarter-master, Major Crawford Lindsay, Quebec field battery.

Register keeper, Capt. Donaldson, secretary D. A. association.

Range officers, Capt. Rutherford, Capt. Fages, C. A. Regt.

One master gunner, two n. c. officers and ten men B battery.

The rules for competitive gun practice as published by D. A. association will be strictly adhered to. The umpire's decision to be final. No appeal.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The following prize list for 1887 has just been published by the Dominion Artillery Association:—

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE—FIRING COMPETITION.

Badges as for a field battery.
Field glass, value..... \$25 00

ROYAL SCHOOLS OF ARTILLERY—FIRING COMPETITION.

9-pounder R. M. L. Guns.

Aggregate \$16 00
Individual 8 00

Badges as for field batteries.

64-pounder R. M. L. Guns.

Aggregate 8 00
Individual 8 00
Shifting ordnance 25 00