

but with good results, and one fell 80 yds. to the rear. In firing the subsequent twelve rounds of Boxer-Shell the destructive effect was fully shown, especially upon two targets which were nearly destroyed.

The Royal Horse Artillery Battery, with their six 9-pounder guns, came into action about two o'clock at an ascertained range of 3500 yds. their tangent scale being sighted only up to that distance. With their salvo of water-shell they did no execution, the targets remaining untouched. With their twelve rounds of water shell the first squadron was well hit, three of the targets being riddled with fragments of shell. The rear of the second and the front rank of the third squadron were hit, the fourth squadron suffering similarly. The salvo of Boxer-Shell made its mark only on the front rank of the first squadron. With the twelve rounds of shrapnel, five targets were hit in the first squadron, and the third squadron was lit throughout the line the second and fourth squadrons remaining unharmed.

Colonel Fisher, R.A., Commandant of the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, was present during experiments, having been instructed to watch the effect of shell practice at long ranges.

The series of experiments, last Saturday introduced a new feature into the practice, artillery fire being directed against artillery material, which consisted of a 16 pounder field gun and its detachment in action in the open. The detachment was represented by eight dummies, and two six-foot square targets did duty for the limber and horses. A live carriage was placed in each of the extra boxes, so that the general condition might as nearly as possible represent that of action. The gun was placed at the foot of Mill Tor, at a distance of about a mile from the camp. The C, 25th Battery, with four 16-pounder guns came into action about eleven a.m., at a known range of about 1500 yards. Each gun was supplied with two rounds of Boxer shrapnel percussion shell; two rounds of common (powder) shell, two rounds of common (water) shell, and two rounds of Boxer Shrapnel shell with time fuse. The targets were examined after each round, the Boxer-Shrapnel percussion and common powder shell did not effect much damage. The Abel water-shell proved itself to be the most destructive for although the Shrapnel time-fuse exceeds it in the number of hits, the damage done to the gun was comparatively trifling and insufficient to prevent it going into action. Of thirty-three hits on the gun credited to the Shrapnel time shell, five were on the off-wheel, nine on the gun itself, seventeen on the rear wheel, and two bolt-heads were sheared off. One bullet pierced a spoke of the off wheel, but did not shatter it sufficiently to do it a serious injury. All the men in the detachment, however, were severely hit, as well as the targets representing the limber and horses. Of the eight rounds of Shrapnel time the first six were short (two taking effect); the seventh and eighth, however, were excellently placed. The practice with the water shell was very accurate, the first shell fired bursting on a dummy, and destroying nearly the whole detachment, besides riddling the rear targets. Of the other seven shells, three were over (one blind), and four were well placed. Of the six dummies hit one was utterly demolished and four others so shattered that they had to be replaced by fresh one dummy only being made serviceable for the next round by propping up. Of the thirty-six hits credited to the water-shell two were large holes through the first target, four were hits, fourteen were

holes through the second target, four were lodges and twelve were hits.

On Monday, the practice commenced by the field-battery firing with 16-pounders against a gun and carriage, with a dummy detachment in a gun-pit, between five and six feet deep, including a breastwork. The object was to ascertain the effect of rifled field artillery against artillery material protected by a shelter pit and breastwork. The range was 2000 yards, and the projectiles consisted of 24 rounds of Shrapnel, 12 with time-fuse and 12 with percussion fuses, 24 water-shell, and 24 common shell. The results were very good; for with the exception of a few shells falling to the right, the whole went straight to the mark. One water-shell striking the axle-tree bed, smashed it to pieces, and another, striking the muzzle, carried away, whilst all the detachment were either smashed up or disabled.

Two guns were afterwards placed in the open with dummies—one to represent a detachment with a muzzle-loader, the other a detachment with a breech-loader; 19 yards interval between the guns, and range and projectiles the same as before. The firing was again satisfactory. Dummies were seen flying in the air, and all of the detachment were disabled.

The Royal Horse Artillery, with 9-pounders, opened fire at ranges of 1400 yards and 1900 yards, with 48 rounds of shell, 12 each of time-fuse Shrapnel, 12 of percussion Shrapnel, 12 of common shell, and 12 of water-shell. The enemy consisted of a company of infantry 100 strong, in two ranks, kneeling in close order, as represented in page 351 of the "Field Exercise (Pocket Edition) for 1874" in a shelter trench forty paces in length. The object was to ascertain the effect of artillery fire upon skirmishers protected by a hasty trench. The practice was again good, not less than 40 odd hits being obtained in the first six rounds, and the result was considered so good that the battery was limbered up the valley to witness the effect of their own practice, and rather a rough ride it proved for the battery went over boulders and through bogs for upwards of a mile, taking every thing at a trot. The battery returned to camp at six p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

The Sherbrooke Camp, E. Townships, P.Q.

The Camp of Instruction which was formed on the 20th ultimo, under the command of Colonel John Fletcher, C.M.G., Deputy Adjutant General 5th Military District, P.Q., was broken up on the 2nd inst. On Wednesday the 17th September, an inspection was made of the whole force by the D. A. General, comprising the Provisional Regiment V. Hussars of four troops (told off as squadrons) consisting of the Gloucestershire, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, and Compton troops, commanded respectively by Captains French, Reed, Wood, and Stimson; Commanding Officer of the Regiment, Major Taylor, with Lieut. Colonel Lovelace as superintendent of drill and instruction.

The 53rd Regiment, Lieut. Colonel Hobbs

commanding; The 54th Regiment, Lieut. Colonel Lord Aylmer commanding; The 55th Regiment, Lieut. Colonel Cook commanding. After the inspection a sham fight took place, in which the Cavalry and Infantry went through the evolutions attendant on the same in a very creditable manner, though the men, comparatively speaking, had but little opportunity for efficient drill on account of the wet weather that lasted with but few exceptions during the whole encampment. The skirmishing of the Cavalry dismounted, with their chargers linked, was exceedingly well performed, and the docility of the horses in remaining perfectly quiet, under a rattling fire from their riders' carbines at a distance of some 50 yards in front of them was particularly noticeable. The well nourished fire from the Snider Rifles of the Infantry was excellent, and so steadily kept up without intermission, that no enemy could long have held their own before it.

In the evening a complimentary dinner was given by the officers of the Brigade to Colonel Fletcher. The chair was occupied by Lieut. Colonel Lord Aylmer, and Captain Wood Secretary, read several letters of apology from invited guests who were unable to attend. The Mess-room was decorated in a most tasteful manner with branches of the Canadian maple in all their glorious autumn tinted leaves that mixed with the dark green foliage and scarlet berries of the mountain ash, produced an effect not to be surpassed in any regal hall. The dinner was got up in Mr. Wright Chamberlain's best style, and was much enjoyed notwithstanding the pelt ing rain that found its way through the crevices of the roof of the roughly put-together mess-house compelling the convives to keep on their forage caps and overcoats. After the customary toast to H. M. the Queen, &c., &c., the Chairman proposed the health of Colonel Fletcher, the D. A. General of the District, which it is needless to say was drunk with enthusiasm and with all the honors. The gallant Colonel in reply testified his appreciation of the services of the officers and men, and the good conduct of the Brigade in general. He paid a word to the Honorable Matthew Aylmer, Brigade Major, a well deserved compliment for the satisfactory discharge and supervision of the staff duties, and spoke in high terms of Lieut. Colonel Lovelace, the late Commanding Officer of the Cavalry at the Granby and Brockville Camps, and then acting as superintendent of drill and instruction in the Sherbrooke Camp. He considered it a good omen for the safety of the Dominion that the frontier force of the 5th District displayed such a genuine military spirit—for this District was the key of Canada from the South, and if ever lost, Canada would be placed in great trouble and difficulty. Amongst the leading toasts of the evening "The House of Commons and the Provincial Legislature were responded to by Messrs. Aylmer, M.P., and Watts, M.P." "The Press," (represented by the Editor of the Sherbrooke News) was ably responded to by that gentleman in a most eloquent and stirring strain that did not fail to elicit much well merited applause. Songs and a few more speeches followed, and the reunion did not close till a little before midnight.

Mr. Wright Chamberlain has won golden opinions from the officers of the Brigade as caterer on the mess, and for his obliging disposition on every occasion during his connection with the Sherbrooke Camp. It may be mentioned that the encampment was on Mr. Chamberlain's grounds, a more beautiful situation for the purpose could scarcely have been selected. A board of officers of which Colonel Fletcher was Presi-