

15 p. m. they marched from the drill shed headed by the brass band twenty-five strong, and a bugle band twenty strong. The music of both bands was excellent. The route was along Colborne street, which was lined with citizens who applauded the marching. The total strength of the regiment was 283. "B" company had the largest number on parade. They arrived at the Agricultural park about 2.30. Colonel Gray, accompanied by his A. D. C., Lieutenant Windyer, arrived shortly after and was received with the general salute. The battalion marched past in column, changed ranks and marched past in quarter column, and again changed ranks and marched past at the double. They were then put through several battalion movements in competition for the Gzowski cup. Among these movements were forming battalion square, changing front in line, advancing by fours from right of companies, and front forming into line. Two companies were then put through drill for the competition for the Hudson challenge cup. The battalion then returned to the drill shed where the other four companies were put through drill separately. Colonel Gray did not address the men, but to Colonel Jones and Major Jones he said he was highly pleased at the soldierly bearing of the battalion and they had done their drill in a highly creditable manner. He also stated that each man looked neat and clean, showing that pains had been taken with the uniform and accoutrements.

In the evening the officers entertained Colonel Gray in their elegant regimental quarters on Colborne street. Those present were Col. Jones, Major Jones, Major Wilkes, Adjutant Jones, Surgeon Harris, Pay-master Captain Hamilton, Lieut. Windyer and Captains Leonard, Nelles, Ruddy, Robertson, Curtis and Perks; and Lieutenants Kilmaster, Fowler, Park, Howard, Fuller, Jenkins and Cameron; and Messrs. D. Reville, J. J. Hunter and Taylor.

Major Wilkes proposed the Queen, which was heartily drunk and followed by the national anthem. An adjournment was then made to the smoking room, where music and conversation were enjoyed. During the evening Colonel Gray, who was assisted by Lieutenant Windyer as judge, announced the result of the competition for the Hudson cup. "D" company, commanded by Captain Robertson, was the lucky company, receiving seventy-two points for drill and eighteen-and-a-half for attendance, making a total of ninety-and-a-half. "F" company, commanded by Captain Nelles, was second, and while receiving seventy-six points for drill only received thirteen-and-a-half for attendance, giving them a total of eighty-nine and-a-half.

"D" company hold the Stratford shield, Judge Jones' cup, the Queen's Own \$250 trophy, all won at rifle matches. It is an unusual thing for a single company to hold all the prizes.

THE RIFLE.

A NEW SYSTEM OF SIGNALLING.

A correspondent of *Shooting and Fishing* sends from Bombay a description of a dummy target for signalling purposes invented by the secretary of the Bombay Residency Rifle Association and to be extensively used at the central meeting to be held at Poona in January. The system of signalling and marking seems cumbersome compared with that in use in Canada. It has, however, been officially approved by Sir George Greaves, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief Bombay Army (a gentleman holding advanced views in regard to rifle shooting), and will doubtless be adopted throughout India. This dummy target is intended to do away with all flags and discs now used for signalling purposes, and to be an improvement on the targets used at Bisley by the National Rifle Association. Two posts not less than six inches square are erected in each butt, standing 14 feet high from level of ground, and six feet six inches apart. The sides facing inwards are fitted like a window frame to take

the dummy target, which is pulled into position by two strings fastened to its top, running through a pulley from inside, outwards at the top of posts, and is held in position while practice is going on by simply fastening the strings on a catch placed within reach of the outside of the two posts.

The target itself is 6 feet and 6 inches square, outside measurement. The framework is of wood, 2 inches wide by 2½ inches deep, with a vertical centre piece 1 by 2½ inches. The frame is covered with canvas, painted white on the inside, which faces the firing point. Four 3/8ths of an inch iron rods run vertically close to the insides of the framework and are securely fastened at top and bottom of frame with fly nuts. A piece of canvas painted black, with an iron rod at top and bottom, and fitted with brass rings on each side through which the iron uprights, in half division of the target, are placed, is the signalling apparatus. A hook on the centre of the top bar, with a string attached, running through a pulley fixed to the top part of the frame in the middle of the division, operates the signal. A similar piece of black is fitted to the left half division of the dummy target.

Assuming that the target and range are ready for practice the following are the operations for signalling: The target fired at stands on a trolley running on iron rails placed two and a half feet apart. A bullseye is struck; the target is hauled in, and the target ready is run out for the next shot. The marker pulls the right string to the bullseye knob to which it is hooked on, then takes his pencil or pen and marks the bull in his butt memorandum. The string he pulled elevated or distended the piece of black canvas so that it represented a square yard of black, covering the right bottom quarter of the dummy target. The signal communicates the value of the shot to the firing point. Having entered the value of the shot in his memorandum he lets go the string, when the black canvas, weighted on the top with the iron rod, collapses of its own accord and leaves the dummy a blank white. While the marker was thus operating his assistant patched up the hole in the bull; pushed the target back on the slide, draws in the target which has again been fired at, and sends the other out to be fired at.

The marker spots the next hit as a magpie, pulls the left string, which elevates the black canvas square to the top of the right division of the dummy, fixes the ring on the "magpie" knob, marks the value of the shot in his memorandum, lets go the string, while his assistant is doing his share of the duty by patching the shot, pushing the target back in the slide, hauling the other into the butt, and sending the clean one out for the next shot, and so on, no time being lost between shots, the signal being unmistakable and clearly seen at longest firing point. The inner is shown on the left bottom corner of the dummy, and the outer on the left top corner, while a ricochet shot is shown by displaying the two black squares on a black bar across the middle of the dummy, thus leaving 1½ feet at the top, and the same space at the bottom of the target white. Misses are not shown. This arrangement is thought to be economical and effective, besides increasing rapidity of firing and signalling.

THE PETERBOROUGH RANGERS.

The Fifty-Seventh Battalion Peterborough Rangers had their annual rifle matches on Thanksgiving Day, 12th inst. These matches were the most successful ever held under the auspices of the battalion. There were 125 competitors, and they did excellent work, the "green" marksmen especially distinguishing themselves and crowding some of the crack shots closely. Everything passed off smoothly and without a hitch, thanks largely to the completeness of the arrangements and judicious management of the range officers, Capt. Dennistoun and Lt. Schofield. At noon luncheon was served by Mr. John Craig. The day was fine, wind moderate to the left, the light dull and the fouling dry. The total amount distributed in prizes was \$150.