

The first prize, second stage, was won by R. A. Field, Esq., of Montreal, with a score of 30 points, and the second by Lieut. Macdougall, 5th Bn. (Royal Lt. Infantry), Montreal, with 27 points.

In the "Affiliated Match," one prize of \$200 to the winning association, one prize of \$50 to the highest individual score, and ten prizes of \$15, and ten of \$5, were offered to be shot at 300, 600 and 900 yards, three shots at each range. The main prize was won by the five members of the Victoria Rifle Association of Hamilton, with a score of 132, and the prize of \$50 was captured by Mr. J. Cawker, Victoria Club, Hamilton. Twenty-two associations competed, and local associations entered side by side with provincial associations, those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick being the only ones represented.

The "Battalion Match" was competed for by six officers, n. c. o. or men from each battalion, who were members of the D. R. A. or an affiliated association. The first prize was \$250, and was won by the 8th Royal Rifles of Quebec, the first individual prize of \$30 by Corpl. Andrews, Victoria Rifles, and the second, of \$20, by Pte. Mullins, 14th Bn. The match was fired at 300 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each range, and the individual possession of the prize of \$250 was to be decided upon by three shots at 500 yards. Thirty-nine battalions entered.

The "Dominion of Canada" was competed in two stages, the first stage at 300, 400 and 500 yards, in which the first thirty received \$20 and a first class badge each, and the second thirty \$10 each and a second class badge. The second stage was shot by the sixty winners in the first stage at 600 and 700 yards, five rounds at each range, and the prize of \$500 and special badge was won by Lt.-Col. Jackson, Brigade Major.

The "Macdougall Challenge Cup" was shot for for the first time, being the only prize; 401 competitors entered, and Pte. A. May, 19th Batt., St. Catherines, won with a score of 35.

An "All-comers International Match," open to all-comers of any nation, and any rifle within Wimbledon regulations, was shot at 400 and 800 yards, five shots at each range. The first prize of \$300 was won by Capt. Piers of Nova Scotia, and the second, \$100, by Capt. McLean of Brockville. Ten prizes of \$15 each were also awarded.

The "Provincial Match" was shot by 15 competitors from each province, at 300, 400 500 and 600 yards, fiveshots at each range, the first prize, a piece of plate of the value of \$800, which was won by the Province of Quebec, and three individual prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$20, which were won by Major McAdam, of New Brunswick, Sergt. Campbell of Nova Scotia, and Corpl. Raith, 54th Batt.

The first prize in the "Military District" match, \$400 in plate or money, was won by ten competitors from Lt.-Col. Atcherley's district (Brockville and Prescott). Ensign Wilmot of New Brunswick took the first individual prize of \$50, the ten next taking \$10 each, and the following ten \$5 each.

The medical men had a little shoot all to themselves, and the only prize, a silver cup presented by a gentleman in Montreal, was won by Dr. Bunting, N. B. Artillery. Seven doctors entered the lists at 200, 400 and 600 yards, five shots at each range, and the highest made 31 and the lowest 10, the winner hitting the target *once* at 600 yards.

A "Military Match" with a prize list of \$205, open to n.c.o.'s. and men of H. M. regular forces stationed in Canada, was shot at 300, 400 and 600 yards, three shots at each range, but as the score sheets were destroyed by fire the winners' names are not given in the report.

During the "All-comers" match it was ascertained that two or more were using the same rifle, and on the matter being brought to the notice of the Council, it was ordered that such procedure would not be allowed. The question of "what constituted a fixed artificial rest" was brought up for solution, and it was decided that a competitor might take advantage of natural inequalities of the ground at the firing point to rest his arm or hand upon, but the rifle should not touch the ground, the "firing point" to be confined to "five feet on each side of the distance stake and ten feet to the rear of it." The Council passed a by-law for the meeting "for the purpose of debarring contestants from the aid afforded by the use of a telescope, and an assistant at the firing point."

Towards the funds of the association in this the first year of its existence, the Dominion Government contributed \$5,000, special donations from the City of Montreal \$2,804.73, from members \$276, from affiliated associations \$1,363, special donations \$250, cups \$1,000, entrance fees \$1,202.25, from sighters, etc., \$230, and from license to restaurant booth \$110.

It is not desirable to place infantry in rear of artillery; for the guns should always be relied on to protect their own front, and infantry in the rear of them would not be in the best position for protecting the flanks, which are the weakest points; while the fire of the small arms would be masked until the enemy had penetrated the battery and an increased depth of formation would be offered to the enemy's projectiles.—*Hamley*.

The New Manual of Field Artillery Drill.

(United Services Gazette.)

Living as we do in an age when all sciences are more or less in a state of fusion and development, and when every month brings forth some unexpected change, it is not surprising that text-books and manuals follow one another with startling rapidity, and that what is decided on to-day is obsolete sometimes ere it appears in official type.

The Germans, the French, and the English have all recently brought out new regulations for the drill and tactics of their armies, and our new Artillery manual is the latest product of the age of progress. In noticing it we first will allude to its outward form, which, being in three handy volumes, is most convenient and suitable for being carried about. The loss of the old cumbersome single volume will not be regretted.

The first volume most logically comprises those portions of drills and exercises that are required in preparing the recruit or remount for his place on parade, and likewise contains those parts of the gunner's education that may be considered secondary and subsidiary, such as cavalry sword exercise, carbine drill, the ridiculous pantomime known as sword-bayonet exercise, and foot parade. Nothing very original or striking is here to be noted, and matters are left much where they were and have been for some time.

But in the second volume, which contains Chapters IV., V. and VI., of the Manual we find considerable improvements, and much that will be of immense value in the education of the gunner is here collected in a convenient and handy form. The remarks on theoretical gunnery strike us as particularly practical, and without unduly dwelling on more or less scientific terms and details give a sufficient insight into the laws on which the science of gunnery is based. Some excellent diagrams very clearly illustrate the meaning of the gunnery terms employed, while the descriptions of the *matériel* in use are simple and exhaustive, and are moreover also materially supplemented by the elaborate plates which accompany them.

Officers will for the future find all they require to teach their men within the covers of this official text-book, and no other manuals will be needed. This will be a considerable convenience in camp or on manoeuvres, where every additional article that has to be carried with his kit is an encumbrance to the officer.

We gladly welcome likewise the portion (section 8) which is devoted to instruction in shooting. As is well remarked in the commencement, "to shoot well is the chief attainment of Artillery," and the best battery is that which can hit with the greatest certainty. A few years ago this most important branch of a battery's efficiency was, we fear, somewhat overlooked, and more attention was paid to celerity of movement and smartness on parade. Our gunners are now, however, on their mettle, and they are beginning to realize their true *raison d'être*, and without neglecting appearance look for something else besides from those under their command.

Chapter V., which deals with the employment of artillery in the field, is also well thought out, and comprises in a small compass all that has recently been decided by the experts who have written on the tactics of the arm. Chapter VI. is full of much miscellaneous information, some of which was in the old manual, but a great deal of which is new. We especially notice the more amplified instruction for the entraining and disentraining of guns and horses, and the embarkation and disembarkation of the same. The section on the disablement of guns by means of guncotton is a most useful addition, and supplies a detailed mass of information that it would not otherwise be easy for an officer to lay his hand on in a sudden emergency.

Chapter VII., which forms the commencement of the third volume, contains all that applies to the equipment of horses and carriages. We notice an innovation in the rules of the equipment of officers, and the table showing the weights of the various articles carried by the horse and his rider. Information on these points is not often easy to arrive at, and is of great value to those who take an interest in their profession.

An alteration in nomenclature will here also be observed, which will be a distinct improvement, and will go far to do away with the present confusion arising from the various meanings that have had up to the present to be attached to the same terms employed in our military vocabulary. The artillery "division," as the third of a battery, or subaltern's command, has hitherto been called, has disappeared, and is replaced by the more intelligible word "section." The equally misleading "brigade," which used to signify a collection of two or three batteries, has likewise been abolished, and the modern term "brigade division" is substituted.

So far we have only had to speak with approval, and have come across nothing but what is useful and indispensable. Some, however, of the