LIST OF SECOND CLASS SHOTS, RIFLE PRACTICE, 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT.

BROCKVILLE CAMP. Sept. 1885.

•	Daoutibba okai, copii 1000
Trooper Hutchcraft, Prescott Troop. 39 Bandsman Curran, 42nd	Pte. Wm. Duncan, No. 5 Co., 42nd
Sergt. M. Smith, No. 1 Co., 42nd 34 89 second class shots, equivalent to 11'82 p	•
The state of the s	with the American

TABULAR STATEMENT showing result of Target Practice at Brigade Camp, Brockville, in September, 1885.

corps.	Date and Conditions	No. of Men on Pay-roll.	iring.	No. Firing. Ranges.	Figure of Kank.		Best Shots.
of Firing	of Firing.	No. on P	No. F		Batt	Co.	Best Snots.
Prescott Troop of Cavalry	Afternoon of 23rd Sept; fine and cool; light changeable; very little wind	35	35	Five shots at 200 atanding, 5 shots at 200 and 5 st at 24 st 400 lying, \$ 5 st 400 lying cir. Suider carbines.	• • • • •	21.51	Sergt. J. Huton 53
Ottawa F'ld Bat- (tory of Art (Gananoque do (24th Sopt; fino wea-) thor; moderate left wind	66 73	41 501	Y F T P TS		22.05 23.03	Driver Martin 53 Gunner Obey 53
41st Battalion) Staff & officers No. 1 Co	17th Sept; fine wea-	153 27	123 9 17	Standing. Kneeling. ing prone.	20.66	30.27 15.3	Sgt. McKel'ar61 Lt. Assertine4:
No. 2 Co No. 3 Co	ther; light breeze; from left; good; shooting weather.	35 35	29] 32			18.94	Sgt. McKellar 61 Sgt. Andrews 46 S. Sgt. Sanford 56
No. 5 Co	l	35	35	I Sniders.	ı	4	Pte. A. Wilkie 4
42nd Battalion Staff and portion of band No. 1 Co	Right half butt. on 18th; fine weather; stiff wind from 1 left. Left half bat-	256 17 39	231 143 38	hort	l	23.32	Lt. Coulter 5- Corp. McCulloch 4: Ban. Leach 4 Lt. Coulter 5 Capt, Williams 4
No. 2 Co	talion 21st; cloudy weather; light changeab'e; stiff wind from left	35 33	35 33	sergeants		ŧ .	Ptc. A. Colquhoun 4 Capt. Spurham 3 Sgl. Stevenson 3
No. 4 Co	wind from left rear. Both days were trying to in- experienced shots	34	31; 35;	3; sel		121.24	C. Sgt. Collins. 4 Lieut. Bowen 4 Sgt. Bonprey 4
No. 6 Co	Began firing on the	45	435	ide	i		Corp. McCultoch. 4 Capt. Caldwell 3 Ptc. A. Jackson 4
56th Battalion Band No. 2 Co No. 3 Co	22nd; c ondy wea- ther, with strong left wind. Firing interrupted by	170 16 36 32	157 141 34 32	200 yar 107 yar 207 yar Long	17.92	22.11 15.09	P.M. Sgt. Finton 4 A. Lampson 3 Corp. J. Young 4
No. 5 Co	heavy rain. Resumed and finished on morning of	18	18	shots at	ı	20.33	Pte. J. Tuck3 Capt. H. Burritt. 3
No. 6 Co	23rd: dall light: strong rear wind. Bad weather for teaching recruits.	39	38 273	1 5 5 5			P. M. Sgt. Finton 4 Q.M. Sgt. Hunter 4 Pte. Johnston 4 Pte. W. Kennedy 2

E. & O. E. OTTAWA, 13th Oct., 1885.

Wм. P. Anderson, Major. Brigade Instructor of Musketry.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Rifle Association, Halifax, was held last week. The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$253. Sighting shots at the annual competitions were abolished by a vote of 17 to 7. No definite arrangements have been come to with the New Brunswick and P.E. Island Associations in reference to the proposed inter-marine provincial match, but it is thought such arrangements will be made this winter. J. F. Stairs, M.P., C. Tupper, M.P., and D. B. Woodworth, M.P., were appointed as representatives to the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association.—Halifax Recorder.

ENGLISH OPINIONS ON SHOOTING.

Lord Wolseley, in replying to the toast of the Army, Navy, and Volunteers, at the annual dinner of the North London Rifle Club, on the 10th, made an extensive speech, from which we call the following from the Vol. Record :- "It had always struck him whenever he had been brought into contact with the Savy, that there was one particular point in connection with that service which was of a remarkable character, and that was that, numerous as were the times he had served with the Navy, and the many officers, old and young, in that service, with which he had come in contact, he had never met with a bad naval officer. The reason was that naval officers were invariably selected, in all the grades to which a naval officer rose up to the time he became a captain, from one rank, and were generally promoted until they became captains. In that respect the naval profession had an immense—an enormous advantage over the Army, because every time a ship came out of commission a careful scrutiny was made of all those officers who had served in the ship, and those who had been bad were marked out, and those who had been good were appointed to other ships and promoted. Wherever one met naval officers, whether it was on board ship or fighting shoulder to shoulder, with the army in the desert, one might be quite sure that these men were the best men which could possibly be procured. Then as to the auxiliary forces, that was also a very large body of men, comprised of various services—the Militia, the Yeomanry, and the Volunteers. The Militia, he believed, was the oldest service in the country, and in former times when he had to send a force abroad it was practically the Militia which went. He looked upon the Militia at the present moment as the mainstay of the Army, and he was very glad to say that day by day and year by year they had been tieing the Militia more closely to the regular forces. But although much had been done in that respect, much more remained to be done, and he hoped most sincerely that before very long the Militia would form as much a part of the Army as any man who had received a military commission from the Military College at Sandhurst. The Volunteers were becoming day by day a more important body. They had always formed a component part in the military force of the Crown, and they were looked to not only for assistance but for material help-help in times of war as well as in times of peace. He was glad to see that recently the country had received considerable material assistance from the Volunteers, quite apart from the fact that the Army received an annually increasing number of recruits from the Volunteers. He did not think it was generally known that in this year and last year and the year before they had received such a number of men from the Volunteers as would make up a good battalion, and in Her Majesty's small army a battalion was a very important unit indeed. He trusted that it would go on increasing, and that the Army would get many more battalions constituted almost entirely of men who had been trained in He hoped that one day when the Army List was taken up there would be seen on the same sheet of paper the Staffordshire or Lancashire or London regiment, comprising the names, not only of the officers belonging to regular battalions, but of the successive battalions of Volunteers. His lordship proceeded to refer in terms of admiration of the assistance which the Volunteers had recently rendered to the Army by the formation of a Postal Corps, which had kept up the communication of over 1,500 miles in Egypt in a manner beyond all praise. There were other ways in which the Volunteers could render assistance, and one important step was the formation of a Signaling Corps, which would undoubtedly be of great use. Another important point was the formation of a medical corps, ascrvice for which many Volunteer corps of the country were eminently qualified. The Army Medical Corps was, he was sorry to say, by no means so numerous as it ought to be. Much still remained to be done, although a great deal had been done recently in the Army, but he was one of those who, recognising as he did the enormous improvements which had been made in the respects of organization and instruction and equipment of the Army, would be the last to look a fellow-countryman in the face and tell him that the Army was perfect. He did not believe any army could be perfect, for it went on changing day by day and year by year, in order to keep itself on a level with the other great armies of the world, and it was next to impossible under such circumstances as those that any institution could be perfect. But he hoped that all those who, like himself, took an active part in the adminsitration of the Army would keep this fact before them, and endeavoured to do their best at all events to make the Army worthy of the nation for whose interests and honor it existed. The great fault of the army, as it was of the Navy-and it was the Navy's only fault-was that it was too small in numbers. Viscount Wolseley proceeded to refer in terms of admiration to the fact that the Australian colonies had helped us with men in the late campaign and said that quite apart from