

THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

THE
VOLUNTEER'S
BOOK OF FACTS:

An Annual Record.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

R. G. CARTER.

"The man who writes, speaks, or meditates, without being well stocked with facts, as landmarks to his understanding, is like a mariner who sails along a treacherous coast without a pilot, or who adventures on the wide ocean without a rudder or compass."—
LORD BACON.

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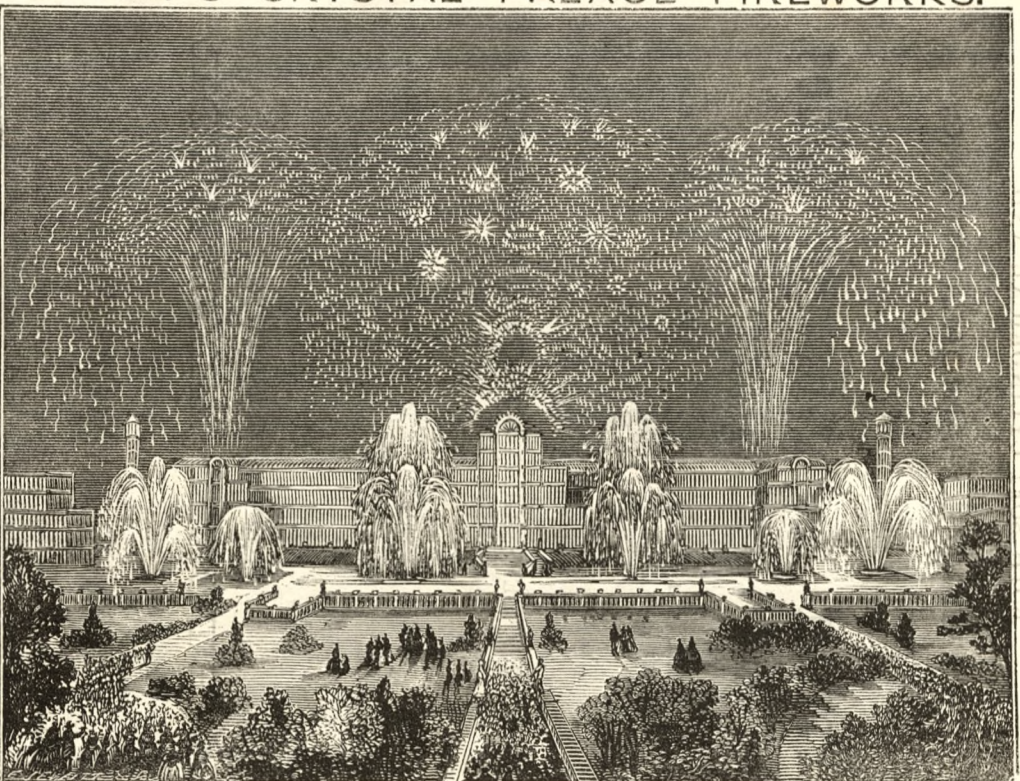
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That the Fire Premiums for the year amounted to £370,300 Being an increase of £22,880 on the preceding year of

£315,249 That the Life Premium Receipts for the first three years were

£48,557 And for the first three years of the last year were £28,308

Being an increase in the latter year of £28,308 over the former of

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£13,743 And that the amount added to the Life Fund was £106,515

That during the past five years the Company had paid for Claims

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Being an increase over the preceding year of	... £22,880
That the Life Premium Receipts for the first three	} £15,249
years were	
And for the past three years	... £43,557
Being an increase in the latter triennial period	} £28,308
over the former of	
That the amount accumulated since last	} £23,427
Meeting as a Fire Reserve Fund was	
And that the amount added to the Life Fund was	... £13,743
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PREFACE.

THIS is the Third Annual Publication of "THE VOLUNTEER'S BOOK OF FACTS," and in presenting it to the notice of our readers, we have to thank them for past support, and to ask for a continuance of their patronage, so that we may be enabled to appear as "The Annual" of the Volunteer Force for many years to come.

Every Journalist, in starting a new venture, is expected to give a sort of profession of faith. We bow to this usage, although, be it remembered, our undertaking simply consists in editing a Publication brought out on two former years under such able hands.

We have endeavoured to keep to the style of the work as much as possible, and will still continue to do so, although it is our intention to make several alterations and additions to next year's Publication.

Acting upon a hint thrown out by the *Sydney Morning Herald* (May 20, 1863), we intend combining with the other useful matter of the work a Directory of the various Trades, &c., that have been brought into existence, or extended, by the Volunteer movement.

Our readers will notice that several Volunteer Songs are given, and we trust to be favoured with as many for next year.

Our task has been an agreeable one, and similar to a captain who takes command of a ship when it is fairly afloat, having made its trial trip, and surmounted the troubled waters.

It is our anxious hope that our production will be approved of; and although the old adage, of "The best can

do not better," intrudes itself upon our mind, we would say to one and all, "Better next year"—to attain which, we invite contributions that are in keeping with the character of the Book.

Last, but not least, it is our pleasing duty to return our sincere thanks to a host of noblemen and gentlemen, for their kind assistance in having sent contributions to the work, and, amongst others, we would mention his Grace the Duke of Manchester; the Colonel-Commandant of Volunteers, Victoria (Australia); Captain L. Clarke, Woolwich, Acting Military Agent for the Government of Victoria; Major-General Hay, Hythe School of Musketry; "Rifle Ranger;" Captain W. Mathews, 20th Somerset Rifles; Captain Almaric Rumsey, 2nd City of London Rifles; Mr. G. Fortens, 42nd Middlesex (St. Katherine's) Rifles, &c.

NOTICE.

"THE VOLUNTEER'S BOOK OF FACTS" for 1865 will be published early in January. Communications and Advertisements are to be sent to the Editor, at 10, Lower Eaton-street, Pimlico, London, S.W.

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THE VOLUNTEER'S BOOK OF FACTS.

THE YEAR 1863, AND WHAT IT TEACHES.

It is curious to look back upon the Volunteer Movement of 1803-4, and note its contrasts with the Volunteer Movement of to-day. In fact, there seems to be but two points of similarity, and these two are the Volunteering and the patriotism. In 1803 the youth of England uprose in their might to meet an eminent danger, and with little, if any, purpose of maintaining their organization after the danger had passed. But in 1859 permanence was one of the chief features of the arrangements. The danger was not so imminent as when, more than half-a-century before, the French columns were massed upon the shore at Boulogne; consequently, there was less need for hurry, and there was less excuse for mistakes. But mistakes were committed notwithstanding—too many mistakes—mistakes by the Government, mistakes by the nation, mistakes by the officers, mistakes by the Volunteers. That the Movement survived all the errors, even of those who wished it especially well, was eloquent witness to its innate strength. And just as a strong, handsome man is, when in the hey-day of youth, likely to give way to a host of follies, which he survives but regrets, so the leading supporters of the Volunteer Movement, in its earliest months, did a great many very foolish things. They wasted money—and now they see at once how badly it went, and how much it is wanted. They wasted material—for, flushed with the knowledge that men were flocking in, they did not care particularly about humouring those they had already obtained; and now, while muster-rolls are full, musters are too frequently but a beggarly

account of skeleton companies. They wasted time—for too often the hours of drill were arbitrarily fixed, without reference to the convenience of the majority of the members. They know better now, for experience is a good teacher ; but they have many things yet to remember, and many still to learn. And one of these is, that the meanest member of a Volunteer regiment has just as much relative—if not so much absolute—interest in his corps as any of the “swells.” And another thing which should be remembered is, that off parade Private Smith is just as good a man as Ensign Jones. This was trumpeted about in the early days of the Movement as an attraction ; now we are very much afraid that in a great many cases it is practically ignored. The jovial fellowship that distinguished the first two years of the existence of the Volunteer force is vanishing apace, and the formalities of parade are assuming too much influence. Thus we have now, as at the beginning, something to unlearn, and the sooner we unlearn it the better for everybody concerned. Many regiments have a central spacious club-house, and these, where a man can linger and chat after drill, are generally the best regiments in their internal economy. In them there is a public opinion existing which cannot exist where men meet only for drill, to break up into knots of two or three immediately after, and which, wherever it does exist, is a salutary check upon autocratic proceedings, or attempts at such. We would gladly see these club-houses multiplied, for the Volunteer Movement is essentially a social movement. We know personally of a case in which, before he was three days in a corps at its first formation, a gentleman met with the very opportunity of entrance to a lucrative and distinguished profession for an engagement in which he had been during many months almost hopelessly waiting. It loses much more than half of its social, while it gains nothing, but rather contrariwise, in its military character, when the Volunteers never meet save under arms. And, as men will make friendships, it is infinitely better that they should be allowed to cultivate those friendships in a club-room, under definite rules, than in the parlour or the long room of a public-house. We hope, therefore, in the year 1864 to see a general effort to establish facilities for social intercourse between members of the same corps. It is one of the few things yet requisite to make the Movement permanently attractive. And there is one other to which we shall only briefly refer. It is the establishment, in connexion with

each corps, especially in connexion with working men's corps, of a benefit society. This would be yet another bond of union between the members; they would have a mutual interest in maintaining the numbers of the regiment, and they would secure for it a practical exemption from the risk of falling to pieces in case of a petty broil. Self-interest is a great soother.

But having travelled rather out of the record, let us hasten now to see what has been done in the past year. The year 1863 has been *very* remarkable for nothing; has been remarkable for a good deal. And, first and chiefest, for the advance made in both the science and the practice of shooting. The trial of small-bores at Woolwich, in February, resulted in the success of the Whitworth rifle, although some of its rivals ran it pretty closely, and might have beaten it, had not the conditions of the trial been peculiarly favourable to the Whitworth arm. At Wimbledon, while the whole shooting was better than ever, the firing with the Enfield was surpassingly excellent, though this was no doubt to be attributed in some measure to the new Enfields served out to the competitors by Government through the Association. The arrangements, too, of the meeting were all, or nearly all, that could be desired, and the camp meetings were a feature worthy not merely of future imitation, but of considerable extension. The camping during the time of the meeting was exceedingly popular, and the fineness of the weather added not a little to the enjoyment of every visitor. The provincial rifle-meetings were worthy aids to the central gathering, and left little to be desired in the manner of their conduct and the success of the shooting.

But, as the bores insist upon reminding us, though everybody knows it perfectly well, "rifle-shooting is not everything; drill must be considered." And, on the whole, the progress in drill has been satisfactory. Colonel M'Murdo and his colleagues in the inspecting department, who have shown that they can speak pretty plainly when there is necessity, are something more than pleased with the general improvement. The provincial reviews and gatherings have done much to inspire healthy rivalry, and, by consequence, work between the various corps. The muster of 17,000 men in Hyde-park to welcome the Princess Alexandra on her triumphal procession through London, on the day of her landing, was noteworthy. But all other gatherings pale before those at Brighton on Easter Monday, and at Wimbledon on the last day of

the July meeting. Nearly 15,000 men took part in the former, and earned the applause of Lord William Paulet, who assumed the command. It is said that this year there is a division in the councils respecting the scene of the Easter Monday review, but surely, if there is any doubt, the success of three Easter reviews ought to turn the scale in favour of Brighton for the fourth. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge commanded at Wimbledon, and was not slow in awarding his praise to the manner in which the manoeuvres were executed ; but he blamed the troops for want of punctuality, when he ought rather to have censured the management of the companies which conveyed them to the ground.

The passage of the new act through Parliament was watched with such interest by the whole of the Volunteer force of Great Britain, that it is unnecessary in this place to refer to it at any length. It promises to work well in combination with the elaborate scheme sanctioned by Her Majesty in Council, and issued in the month of September.

We have now to ask ourselves, What is the lesson of the year's work ? and we cannot but be conscious that the reply will be satisfactory. The year's work has taught us that, unaided by Government, the force would have all too speedily crumbled away ; that the assistance furnished came just in time ; that now, pre-supposing a continuance of the same healthy spirit, the Volunteer army may look forward to a lengthened existence, but that greater friendliness should be infused into the operations. To this end nothing, as we have said, could be better adapted than the establishment of club-houses and benefit societies wherever they do not already exist. If the year 1864 sees no other advance than the organization of a movement for supplying these *desiderata*, we shall not be dissatisfied when we come in 1865 to sum up the results of the twelvemonth, in which, or we are bad prophets, the force will rise higher and higher in the estimation of the nation.

ON GUNPOWDER.

By "RIFLE RANGER."

It is well known that *gunpowder* is composed of charcoal, sulphur, and saltpetre. From experiments which have been made with great care, the following properties may be deduced : 1. A certain degree of *heat* is requisite to set fire to the combustible bodies, and decompose the *saltpetre*. 2. The degree of heat must be *increased* in proportion to the *rarefaction* of the surrounding air. 3. The decomposition of the saltpetre being always *progressive*, the more intimate the mixture, and the juster the proportion of the combustible ingredients, the *sooner* will it be effected. 4. In the decomposition of saltpetre, a *permanent elastic fluid* is generated.

There seems to be nothing in the fabric of gunpowder that can alter any of the properties of the constituent parts, taken either individually or collectively. The necessity of having a combustible body capable of producing the total and *almost* instantaneous decomposition of the saltpetre, makes *sulphur* and *charcoal* requisite ingredients : sulphur, because it easily takes fire, and propagates the inflammation, though the heat it produces is not sufficient to decompose the saltpetre : charcoal, because its inflammation, as well as the propagation of fire into all its parts, being slower, it acquires, when it becomes red-hot, a stronger degree of heat than the sulphur, and is therefore more capable of producing the entire decomposition of the saltpetre.

Fired gunpowder preserves constantly the properties remarked in the combination of its ingredients ; modified, nevertheless, by the *exactness* of the mixture, the *size* of the grains, and other circumstances that will be pointed out.

All degrees of heat are not sufficient to fire gunpowder, as may be proved by throwing several grains near hot coals. The burning of the grains contiguous to the coals will be so instantaneous as not to be distinguishable from the inflammation of the sulphur ; but the grains at a little distance from the coals will emit, after some time, a small, blue, lambent flame, which at length becomes brighter ; the intenseness of the fire increases, and the gradual destruction of

the saltpetre is clearly discernible ; some of the grains are consumed, while in others the blue flame disappears without producing their destruction ; at length the more distant grains become warm, without emitting any flame, or being consumed. This may be exemplified by putting some large grains on an iron plate, which may be put near to, or drawn back from the fire, in order to give it different degrees of heat ; or by directing upon them the solar rays, united by means of a convex glass, as different degrees of heat may be produced by augmenting or diminishing the circle formed by the reunion of the rays.

These experiments prove that gunpowder, like other combustible bodies, may become hot or inflamed, without being in the same instant consumed. It is necessary, therefore, to *distinguish* between the *inflammation* and the *final destruction* of each grain ; for fire, when applied to two grains of different sizes, does not always cause any *sensible* difference in their destruction ; yet there is a great difference in the *force* of two equal quantities of powder, made with the *same proportion* of ingredients, of the *same quality*, but *differently granulated*.

The following experiment will prove that the *degree* of heat to fire gunpowder should be greater in proportion to the *rarefaction* of the surrounding air : To the plate of a pneumatic machine let a thin thimble of beaten brass be joined, with the convexity upwards, and an opening made below leading into the cavity of the thimble. Fit a moveable ring, about a quarter of an inch broad, round the thimble, so that on covering the convex end of the thimble with powder, part may fall on the ring. Then, if a rod of iron, with a head to fit the thimble, made red-hot, be introduced into the cavity of the thimble, when covered with powder, in the open air, the powder will instantly explode ; but if a glass receiver be placed upon the plate, and the *air in part exhausted*, and the hot iron be applied, the explosion of the powder will not be so sudden as before, and part of that on the ring will remain unaffected by the heat, in proportion to the quantity of air left in the receiver. When the *air is quite exhausted*, the powder upon the thimble will liquefy before it takes fire, after having emitted several ebullitions, then explode at once, and cover with its flame the powder upon the ring ; this will, nevertheless, *not* liquefy, and a part of it will remain on the ring and plate, where it will be pushed by the blast.

This proves that the powder upon the ring, being in a very

rarefied medium, does not burn, though surrounded by the flame of the fired gunpowder. In this case, the fired powder spreading itself on all sides in the receiver, which is much larger than the space occupied by the powder, the grains that remain unfired are only surrounded by a part of the flame. If the receiver were filled with powder, the fire, enclosed in a smaller space, would be more intense, but the quantity of fired powder would be proportioned to the rarefaction of the atmospheric air contained between the grains.

Having ascertained the first two properties, it remains to demonstrate that, when fire is applied to grains of gunpowder, the inflammation of the *contiguous grains*, and the *destruction of each individual grain*, takes place *progressively*; and that the *velocity* with which fire spreads itself on all sides to *inflamm* the contiguous grains is greater than that with which it penetrates *into the substance* of each grain. And, further, that there is no gunpowder whatever that “*evolves its gas instantaneously*,” as is supposed by many.

It is too obvious to need insisting on, that all motion, however rapid or short it may be, takes up a *certain time*; though to us, from the shortness of its duration, it *appears* instantaneous. Consequently, the inflammation and entire destruction of gunpowder produced by the action of fire communicating itself to everything around, like rays from a centre, must necessarily take place in a *determined* space of time, which *varies* according to the *strength* of the fire, the *proportion* of the ingredients, the *nicety* of the mixture, and the *size* of the grains.

When a sufficient degree of fire is applied to one grain of powder, it first acts upon the surface, and then penetrates towards the centre. As the surface burns a flame is excited, which catches the nearest grains, if the degree of heat be sufficient and the surrounding air not too much rarefied. In the meantime, the fire which attacked the first grain continues its action towards the centre, till it be totally consumed. There are, then, *two* distinct actions in the inflammation and the total consumption of gunpowder. The *first* is, the expansion of the inflamed fluid, which, spreading itself from the surface of the burning grains, surrounds the contiguous ones; the *second* is, the penetration of the fire from the surface of each grain towards its centre. But the flame always spreads with more rapidity between the intervals of the other grains than it penetrates towards the centre of each grain.

The following observation will prove that a *determined time* is requisite for the consumption of each grain : Make of the common mixture to be had at the powder mills some *large* grains of powder, or balls, varying from one inch to a quarter of an inch in diameter, dry, and set fire to them ; it will then be seen that the fire penetrates from the surface to the centre in a longer or shorter space of time, according to the size of the grains ; so that, if there be no difference between these large grains and common ones than in size, it may fairly be inferred, from analogy, that the *smallest grains that are made* must require a *certain space of time* to consume, however short it may be. It is likewise clear that the flame, in spreading itself from the burning grains to the contiguous ones, takes up a certain space of time ; as may be exemplified by setting fire to a *train* of powder.

It may be considered as *proved* that the fire both spreads itself between the intervals of the other grains and penetrates from the surface to the centre of each grain *progressively*, in all sorts of powder, and not *instantaneously*.

But it is not sufficient to have proved that the burning of each grain and the inflammation of the contiguous ones are *progressive* ; it is necessary further to show that the activity with which fire spreads itself between the interstices of the grain is greater than that with which it penetrates from the surface toward the centre of each grain. If we consider that the inflamed fluid in passing between the grains meets no other resistance than the common air (which is easily penetrated, by reason of its rarefaction), and that the fire, in insinuating itself from the surface toward the centre of the grain, must pass through a substance much more dense, it is evident that, the resistance in the second case being greater than in the first, the fire must consequently be slower in its progress.

The following experiment will serve in proof of this assertion : Let a short piece of barrel—say eight or ten inches, with one end plugged up—be filled with powder to the muzzle ; on applying fire to it, the barrel will immediately empty itself with an explosion. Let it be again filled with the *same quantity* of powder well compressed, so that the interstices between the grains may be as small as possible, and form, as it were, a solid body. The *time* that the barrel will now take to empty itself will be *sensibly* longer than before.

The great velocity with which the inflamed fluid passes from the

muzzle to the breech of the piece of barrel, between the interstices of the grains, is observable in the first experiment; and, in the second, it is seen how much this velocity, from the necessity of penetrating the powder itself, is retarded.

From the three preceding paragraphs the following principles are deducible: 1. That in burning two *equal* charges of gunpowder, made of the same composition, but differently *granulated*, the smaller grain will be consumed in less time than the larger; because the grains, being smaller, present to the fire a greater *surface* in the aggregate, and produce, at the first instant, the inflammation of a greater quantity of matter, which is consumed so much sooner, as the fire has less space to pass through from the *surface* to the *centre* of each grain. 2. That this depends not only upon the *size* of the grains, but also upon the facility with which the fire passes *between* them. On the other hand, the grains should not be *too* small, or rammed down tightly; for then the interstices will be so diminished as to admit the flame to pass with difficulty. From this it will also be seen that the terms "*Mild*" and "*Strong*" are inappropriate and unscientific. Gunpowder for rifle-shooting should be all made of the *best* materials, but *differently* granulated; and the terms *Slow*, *Medium*, and *Quick-burning* should be used, according to the size of the grains, as these would convey to the mind a distinct meaning.

Experiments of a character too complex to be introduced here prove, that from fired gunpowder a *permanent elastic* fluid is produced in great quantity, upon which depends its principal force. The quantity of this fluid is always in proportion to the quantity of saltpetre which is contained in the powder, since it alone produces the fluid, as sulphur and charcoal, when burned, produce none. By burning different quantities of powder, of the same or different qualities, under the receiver of the pneumatic machine, exhausting the air to the same degree in each experiment, and observing the apparent fixed point of a mercurial gauge, it would be seen that it sensibly falls or rises in proportion to the saltpetre contained in the different quantities of powder.

According to Mr. Robins, the force of fired gunpowder is about 1,000 times the strength or elasticity of common air, or 1,000 times stronger than the pressure of the atmosphere. The pressure of the atmosphere is about 15lbs. on every square inch, and, therefore, 1,000 times this, or 15,000lbs., is the *force* or *pressure*

of the flame at the moment of explosion upon a square inch, which is equivalent to six tons and a half. But Dr. Hutton afterwards found by his experiments that Mr. Robins was in error with regard to the *heat* of the flame ; that it is, in fact, *double* what he supposed it to be ; and, therefore, that the strength of inflamed gunpowder, when fired, or *while the flame occupies only the same space as the powder did before it was fired*, is, on a medium, about 2,000 times stronger than the elasticity of common air, or 2,000 times the pressure of the atmosphere ; being equivalent to 13 tons on the square inch. From experiments which were made in 1815 and 1816, and also at a subsequent period, it appears that the pressure is higher than 2,000 atmospheres ; but how much higher it is at present difficult to say, as opinions differ very much on this subject. Very erroneous notions will be found, however, to have been promulgated by various writers, when treating on gunpowder ; as one says, the force is equal to 2,000 *pounds* ; a second states that it is as much as 75,000lbs., or 33 tons ; and a third has the hardihood to assert that it is *seven* time greater than Hutton found it to be !

The *common* air that is within and between the grains of gunpowder in a charge contributes likewise, by its heated expansion, to the *force* of the powder when fired. Its absolute force might be easily determined, though it is small compared with the elasticity of the permanent fluid generated from the powder. It is quite enough, however, to show the rifleman the folly of *ramming* the charge down *tightly*, by which means all the air is forced out. The *diminution* of the range of firearms, when heated by frequent discharges, or when the air of the atmosphere is more rarefied, ought not to be attributed to less elasticity in the air, as some do, but rather to the second property of powder, where, being fired in a rarer medium, less takes fire, though the same quantity be used, and hence the range is shortened, as is clearly proved elsewhere.

Powder, however well dried and fabricated it may have been, loses its strength when allowed to become damp. If daily observations on powder, put into damp magazines and carefully preserved in barrels, are not sufficient to establish this fact, the following experiment will render it incontestable. Let a quantity of well-dried powder be nicely weighed, and put into a close room, where the air is temperate and seemingly dry, and be left for eight or ten

hours ; on carefully weighing it again, its weight will be found to be sensibly increased. This same powder, exposed to an air loaded with vapour, acquires much additional weight in a short time. Now, the increase of the weight being proportional to the quantity of vapour contained in the atmosphere and to the length of time that the powder is exposed to it, it follows that powder easily attracts moisture. Wherefore, if a degree of heat sufficient only to fire dry powder be applied to powder that is damp, the moisture will oppose the action of the fire, and the grains either will not take fire at all, or their inflammation will be slower. Thus, as the fire will spread more slowly, fewer grains will burn, and the penetration of the fire from the surface to the centre of each grain, and consequently their consumption, will require more time. Whence it may be concluded, that all degrees of moisture diminish the *force* of gunpowder, and that the common saying, "*Keep your powder dry,*" has more scientific meaning in it than many, who unthinkingly use it, even dream of.

The explosive *sound* of fired gunpowder is caused by the rapid disengagement of air in the combustibles and the shock of striking upon the volume of the external atmosphere. The explosion is, indeed, a chemical process, in which a tangible material suddenly vanishes into air, and is no more seen. The *velocity* of movement in the flame, as it rushes through the barrel, is an immediate consequence of the sudden disengagement of the confined air, and when no bullet or other body is placed before it, is calculated to be at the rate of 7,000 feet in a second, or little less than 79 miles per minute.

From what has been said it will be seen that, when fire is communicated to the charge through the nipped vent, all the parts of the charge are not ignited *simultaneously*, but *successively*, for only that portion of the powder which comes in contact with the detonating flame is *at first* ignited. As the ignition and combustion proceeds, the powder is decomposed, and produces both gaseous and solid bodies ; and, as the gaseous parts have a tendency to fill a much larger space than that occupied by the powder before inflammation, they seek an outlet where there is least opposition, and this outlet, unless the barrel be faulty, is the place occupied by the bullet. The gases, therefore, by the continued ignition and combustion of the powder, compel the bullet to exchange its state of rest for one of a very rapidly increasing

motion, though it is not until the bullet has traversed a considerable portion of the bore of the barrel that it is subjected to the greatest action of the powder by the accumulation of the gases. This propelling force, beginning with the expanding gases engendered by the first ignited particles, and increasing by the successive inflammation of all the other parts of the charge, acts upon the bullet with a *continually increasing urging* force, and continues to do so until the moment the bullet leaves the muzzle, when it is (or should be, *if the quality and quantity of the powder and the bore, spiral, and length of the barrel, have a right proportion to each other*) at its greatest velocity.

The ignition and combustion of *fine-grain* gunpowder being very rapid, the expansion of the gases is so quick, that the whole power is generated and has reached its highest point before the bullet can be much more than half-way out of the barrel, leaving it without any increasing propellant power than that which has been already generated, to contend with the column of air in the remaining part of the barrel, which must be condensed and pushed out before the bullet can leave the muzzle. The consequence of this is, that a *high* speed is quickly generated, to be again quickly reduced to a lower velocity by the opposition of the air in the other part of the barrel, and also by the *friction* of the bullet. It is, in fact, *too* quick to be *beneficial*—it *kicks* the bullet, as it were, out of the barrel, and does not communicate to it the *increasing momentum* which the bullet would otherwise receive, if the impulse were *graduated*.

This graduated impulse may, however, be obtained by using a powder of a larger grain ; for, as it does not ignite and consume so rapidly, it would generate a power, expanding from breech to muzzle, increasing the velocity of the bullet on a graduated scale by the accumulation of the powder gases, until it obtained the highest, or maximum, velocity as it left the muzzle ; for, as we have seen, the duration of the explosion, or the period during which a continuous generating of force is obtained, is dependent upon the size or *quantity of matter* in each *individual* grain, and, therefore, the combustion of the whole quantity will be lengthened or shortened as the grains are *larger* or *smaller*.

As very fine powder is too quick to be beneficial, *unless in very short barrels*, a mistake may be made, on the other hand, by selecting a powder *too coarse* in grain for the length and calibre of

the barrel to be used, as all the force which such a powder is capable of generating would not have reached its highest point before the bullet had left the muzzle, and, consequently, a part of the powder would be expelled without being entirely consumed. The grand secret, therefore, in projectile force consists in a modification of the granulation between the two extremes, in order to suit the capacity of the barrel; and this can only be accomplished by selecting a powder that, as I shall presently show, will have generated all its explosive force, and created its greatest power, just as the bullet is leaving the muzzle of the piece. But the *first* and *greatest* principle is to arrange so as not to obtain too great a velocity at the *first move* of the bullet; for, as experience as well as philosophy teaches us, a body cannot be forced from a state of rest into a high state of motion in an instant, as it were, but a *portion* of *time* must elapse, however short that portion may be; and, as I have stated on former occasions, the body in moving *must* go through all the *intermediate gradations of motion*, from rest to that of high velocity, in that portion of time.

The manufacturers of gunpowder have for a considerable time been in the habit of preparing powders specifically for rifle-shooting; but as rifles as well as projectiles differ very much in several important points, the quality and quantity of powder that may suit one weapon will not, in all probability, suit another. The only plan, then, is to *prove* the quality and quantity best adapted to a certain weapon and projectile, by procuring a few samples of several sorts of powder, and giving them a fair trial, by firing *from a rest* a dozen rounds, or more, out of each parcel, and on the same day, so that the firing may be made, as nearly as possible, under the same circumstances, as regards atmosphere, &c.; and this may be repeated on different days, noting the state of the atmosphere at the time. In firing, the experimenter should take his stand at 200 or 300 yards from the target; which should be divided into squares of six inches each. A longer range would be better, but then a very large target would be necessary to collect all the shots, and this is not always to be had, though one made of boards and covered with paper might be fitted up, provided it could be set in front of a mound or sandbank, to prevent accidents. The bull's-eye should be very small, and every means adopted to steady the muzzle of the rifle in firing; for, in this case, it is not what the man can do, but what a certain quantity and quality of gunpowder,

in a certain rifle, can do ; and, therefore, every means to ensure a correct test should be resorted to. Supposing, now, the distance to be 200 yards, *fix* the sight for that distance, and fire, *aiming steadily* each time at the bull's-eye. Never mind where the bullets go—right or left, high or low—until the allotted number has been fired ; then take a copy of the target on a card ; rubbing out the shot marks, if on iron, and pasting paper over them, if through wood. The shooting that ranges *highest* and groups *closest* must be considered the best. *High* shooting is a test of *great velocity*, and, consequently, of a *low trajectory*, which is of great importance in a military point of view. *Close* shooting, I need hardly tell the marksman, is the test of *accuracy*. Where there is no accuracy with any quantity or quality of powder, there must be something wrong with the rifle or the projectile, and this can only be ascertained by trying other projectiles.

The mean absolute deviation of all the shots of one series may be ascertained in the following manner : Measure the distance of each shot from one side of the target, being the *horizontal* measurement ; then that of each shot from the top or bottom of the target, being the *vertical* measurement. The measurements should be *always* taken from the *same* side—right or left, top or bottom. By adding up the horizontal measurements, and dividing the sum by the number of shots fired, the *mean* horizontal measurement is found ; the mean vertical is found in the same manner. The point where these two measurements meet on the target is called the *centre of mean impact* ; and the *direct* distance of each shot from this point or *centre* added together, and the sum divided by the number of shots, gives the *mean absolute deviation* or *figure of merit*.

With regard to the *quantity* of powder for each charge, that can only be regulated by such experiments. It must be *sufficient*, but not *superabundant*, for it is easily proved that beyond a certain limit, different in rifles of different proportions, the increase of the charge has a bad effect on the *shape* of the bullet, its *accuracy*, and *range*. It is, therefore, of importance to determine for each rifle a charge in proportion to its length and calibre, and the bullet it carries ; and this proportion will be governed by the size of the grain and quality, and the resistance offered to its expansion by the *inertia* and *friction* of the bullet ; as no more than a certain quantity can be *effectively* consumed in any barrel. In fact, the

best amount for the charge will be found to be the *least* quantity that sends all the bullets *highest* and *nearest* to one point on the target ; or, in other words, that keeps them *closest* together, the principal object being to obtain the *greatest* result with the *least* means. When, by repeated experiments, it has been ascertained what sort of powder and what amount of charge is the best calculated to effect this, never alter, as some do, but *adhere to the same quantity on all occasions and at all ranges*, especially when competing for prizes, as the marksman will then know what he has to depend upon when a trial of skill takes place.

LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS, OR MOUNTED RIFLES.

RECOMMENDING THEIR GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

[By Captain-Commandant WM. MATHEWS, 20th Somerset R.V.]

The question mooted in the heading of this article should now occupy the attention of those who gave the Volunteer Movement, at its formation, in its Infantry element, the best of their hopes, ability, and co-operation.

The Volunteer Infantry is a recognised fact—an institution. It has become part and parcel of State consideration and domestic policy. The sympathies and feelings, therefore, of the representative men in this patriotic movement may thrill with supreme satisfaction in observing how admirably the theory of 1859 has progressed; how successful, indeed, the theory has been absorbed by thoroughly practical fruits in the short space of three years.

As I have said, the Infantry Volunteer is a fact, whilst the brother arm of the service, the Mounted Rifleman, is (I was going to say a myth; but I will not say that, because here and there corps *are* formed, to which I shall presently refer) as yet so far in embryo, that, unless the leaders of the great scheme for a perfect military organization bestir themselves, the defence will be incomplete—it will be an Infantry defence only; the necessary co-operation between horse and foot will be looked for in vain, and the right arm of the Infantry, in actual service, paralysed.

Let us consider this question under two heads:—

1st, What is a Light Horse Volunteer, or Mounted Rifleman?

2nd, How is he to be obtained in force?

To avoid confusion in terms, and to come, at the outset, to a common understanding, we will take “the Mounted Rifleman” as our example and reference.

What, then, is a Mounted Rifleman? Well, he is very like a smart Infantry Volunteer, mounted on a clever horse, without trappings or adornment, carrying a short Enfield, easily slung—looking, to all intents and purposes, ready for prompt and rapid

movement, self-reliant, self-conscious of being equal to the duty required of him.

The *beau ideal* of a Mounted Rifleman may be seen in the corps raised by Colonel Bower, in the Hambledon country, and Colonel Acland has a corps in Devonshire, which comes up to one's conception of what a Mounted Rifleman should be. We have on record Colonel M'Murdo's opinion of the Mounted Riflemen he has inspected; and this gallant and able soldier is most hearty and enthusiastic in his praise of them. I may as well here mention that the Mounted Rifleman is particularly trained to the use of his rifle, that it is as handy and ready to him as the double-barrel to the sportsman in the stubbles in September. Shall I give you a written description of his person, set up, and the look of him? I will. I recollect coming across one of Colonel Acland's corps, as I wended my way through a queer, strange country, to a rifle contest in Devonshire, some time since. The agile, wiry frame of the man was in itself a study. Drill had set up the vigorous shoulders, and placed the head right in front, with the bold, manly emphasis which a knowledge of physical power imparts to its possessor. He was evidently a thorough horseman, about a twelve-stone man. His grey tunic, easily made, his natty shako, light, yet weather-proof, safely secured by strap beneath the chin—gave him quite an *original* appearance, exactly the rifleman on horseback. His trousers were full, the boot (the sporting half-boot) laced, and, over the calf, a gaiter buttoned easily. There was no pretension, as he cantered by our side. He wasn't a bit of a swell cavalry man, but like a cheery acquaintance on the way to cover. His seat was the quietest, the most workmanlike of hunting-seats, just short enough in his stirrups to feel the weight of his body in them, if necessary, yet not so short as to cause the eye to criticise for a moment a want of grace. The accoutrements of the horse were in admirable keeping with the light, serviceable, easy uniform of his rider. A strong double bridle, without an attempt at gimcrack, a full-sized hunting-saddle, to which was secured a neatly-rolled riding-cape, a saddle-cloth of the like material as the rider's uniform; and on the latter rode (the horse being a brown, little-big, well-bred hunter), answering, with ease and freedom, questions put, with no more of buckram in him than there would be by his own fireside, with his child on his knee. On reaching the ground, some order had to be conveyed to some far-distant butts. The

Mounted Rifleman was in readiness in a moment. With the forward pressure, as if hounds had broken covert, he led straight away at a hand-gallop, taking his fences at a steady pace. Reaching his destination, he gave the necessary order, wheeled round, and came back as he went, in all but preferring a pretty bit of timber, as he neared the starting-point, in lieu of the fence; and, as he reined in his horse, both horse and rider looked as if they had done just nothing—that this sort of going and doing was not only a habit, but an enjoyment to them. This was a veritable Mounted Rifleman. Ten thousand such would form the finest irregular force the world ever saw. Ten thousand such could be the precious pride of our country in a year, if the chivalrous hearts of her sons took the question right. How so? it may be asked; yet the answer must be on the ear as the question is put. It is easy enough to point out the manner in words in which this force *may* be obtained; but as this will not create it, let us cast a practical glance at the difficulties to be encountered, and see if they can be surmounted. We have, it is granted, the physical material at hand. In no country are there men and horses better calculated for the work, and there is no country in which, in case of war, the services of Mounted Riflemen could be turned to good purpose like our own. In round numbers, there are 165,000 enrolled Infantry Volunteers, and about 1,400 Mounted Riflemen. If this latter number stood 14,000, the Volunteer force, as a whole, would then be a grand exposition of national might and patriotic will. Defence would be indeed, and in very truth, a solid wall, which would hold us safe against the utmost fury of the billow of invasion which may yet roll towards our shores. However, we have only 1,400 Light Horse and Mounted Rifles! How is it this number is so small, considering the attractive character of the duty of a Mounted Rifleman? How is it the young well-to-do men, the lovers of the saddle, the forward men to “Tally-ho,” have not enrolled themselves in corps of Mounted Rifles, after the example of the heroes of Hambleton? We have them about us, have we not? Certainly we have. At a rough computation there are, more or less, 20,000 men in England who love to be in the saddle—who live, one might say, almost exclusively for the enjoyment of crossing country, and who consider their nerve first-rate. Yet these men are apathetic as regards Mounted Rifle Corps. Is this apathy consequent upon a selfish love for the amusement of hunt-

ing? Partly; but not wholly so. Hunting, well done, is hard work: hard work conduces to selfishness. Nothing makes a man think so much of his physical comfort as a downright good tiring. When he is thoroughly weary, anything apart from self bores him. So that we may say the apathy of the hunting man, relative to military duty, is partly selfishness, not wholly so. The hunting man is strong-willed, resolute in his convictions, and with an uncommon good opinion of himself. You may lead him; but you cannot drive him. He is half jealous he did not take an active part when Infantry Volunteer Corps were raised in his neighbourhood. And as the Lord of the Manor, or the great man of the neighbourhood, considers *his* Yeomanry troop a sort of feudal property—a small pride divine—and gives the Mounted Rifleman the cut direct, the hunting man, who is too keen and fast to be a part of the feudal property, is between two stools.

Therefore we must not look to hunting men to form our corps of Mounted Rifles, but we must look for some new regulations from War-office authorities, whereby the Yeomanry Cavalry may be converted into Mounted Rifles. This step, constitutionally taken, would be appreciated before long by the Yeomanry Force, for the pride of a citizen soldier must be to make himself as efficient for the service of his country as possible. There would be a little weeding from the Yeomanry ranks, no doubt; the fifteen or sixteen-stone men and the old brood mares would, perhaps, find it necessary to remain at home; but their places would be admirably supplied by the hunting portion of available stuff. Yes, from the Yeomanry Cavalry, numbering nearly 15,000 men, we must look for the Mounted Rifles. You see how large a portion of the riding men of the country is absorbed in the Yeomanry Cavalry—in fact, the Yeomanry Cavalry almost number, as horse-men, that host of worthies who are what is commonly styled hunting men. It has been said that we ought not to require to fall back on the Yeomanry to make up the necessary complement of Mounted Rifles; nevertheless, we must be there or thereabouts. The hunting men will not take the lead; we cannot make a horse-man in a day or a month; and unless a man is a thoroughly good horseman, he would be out of place in a Mounted Rifle Corps. The Yeomanry are made horsemen—out-door men equal to the vicissitudes of climate, and with, generally speaking, nerves of steel. From tone of natural pride of place, the Yeomanry Cavalry

may at first feel we are making a free and easy sort of use of their position and standing, in speaking of so radical a change in their national characteristics ; yet, is it not well to remember that the voice of military men proclaim the almost useless nature of the Yeomanry Force as it is at present worked ? Not on account of any lack of military aptitude, but from the change in the character of warfare—from the range of artillery, and the effectiveness of the Infantry arm, together with the nature of the ground in England, over which bodies of horse, in troop or mass, would find it almost impossible to move. It has been held by able military authorities that Irregular Cavalry, such as Mounted Rifles, could alone operate with effect against an invading force. Are we weak enough to suppose that an invading force would *not* take advantage of our deficiency in the arm in which we were most weak ? *His* Irregular Horse would be let loose upon *our* Infantry flank and rear ; *he* is as conscious of the nature of the ground *he* would have to act upon as we are ; and if *we* could not hold *his* irregular force in check by a superior force of the same calibre, in practice the results of our Volunteer endeavours would prove disastrous ; but if we were strong enough in this arm to hold the invader's horse in check, and men to spare to do their DEVOIR in the front, to the mind's eye how sublime the spectacle ! To an invading army, nothing in the shape of war's machinery could be more terrible than a well-organised force of Mounted Rifles, free to act upon the foe as opportunity offered—ever hovering on their rear, their flanks, cutting off stragglers, often preventing a forward movement, pouring in volleys from the brows of crags and meandering dells, creating panics which would never cease, bearing away marksmen to a given point, death dealing with the deadly arm (bagging a general or two, or a half-a-score of his staff), and away again, wearing, wearying the very souls of the bravest out, because they could neither get at them or away from them. Should our neighbours have a mind to visit us in warlike guise, be sure they will come in their smartest, their most efficient form. We must be alive to this, or we shall live to repent we were not so. Speaking of what we have to expect from an invading force, and that our neighbours have long known the value of Irregular Horse, here is a practical illustration :—

In a letter in the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, January 11, 1862, a gentleman gives us some remarks of Lord Seaton's (one of the most

able military authorities we possess). "On the retreat of Corunna," he said, "a French mounted force (on the same system as our Mounted Rifles) of *twenty-five dismounted men*, for two hours inflicted the most terrible annoyance to two regiments of the line, without a possibility of retaliation. When pursued by the bayonet, they retired to their horses, and galloped off. Stick to your Mounted Rifles, and you will make yourselves the most formidable fellows."

Does not the great political teacher, history, remind us of the value of Irregular Horse against invasion? Look at the sufferings of the French as the Cossacks hovered on their flank and rear, as they returned jaded and toilworn from the invasion of Russia; and on the plains of India and China have we no cause to remember the heroic acts of the irregular forces, Infantry and Horse, that struck terror in the foe at every step? Yet at home, with these instructive and significant lessons before us, in our own richly-cultivated, sea-girt island, with every acre of land a garden (one may say), fenced and bound, where Regular Cavalry could not find room for action, or where their services could not be made available, we content ourselves with looking to the Yeomanry Cavalry as efficient support of that noble body of Infantry that has denied itself no cost of time, no labour of body, no demands upon its pecuniary means, to render itself efficient.

In conclusion, I will say those men deserve well of their country who have public spirit to strive to convince the Yeomanry Cavalry, and the hunting men of their district—the young horsemen of England—what is really wanted as an adjunct to the Infantry we possess. Hunting men need not forego their old pastimes. The Yeomanry unit need not think he is sacrificing aught of local pride of place in changing the red trappings of inutility for the grey of utility. Yes! the physical force is at hand; the right spirit only is needed to place the Volunteer Infantry of this country in the proud position to say: "There is now no longer a rivalry between us as Volunteers, sons and brothers of one soil; twin in service, aspiration, and duty, hurrah for Old England! In either branch, as Infantry or Mounted Rifles, we will strive to be foremost men of duty, and should the evil time come when the bugle call summons us to action, each in his sphere will go forward firmly confident that an efficient brother is at hand, to strike, to succour, or to revenge." Such are the forces, and the spirit to animate them, which must comprise the living bulwark to hold our beloved country safe.

THE 1st, OR DUKE OF MANCHESTER'S LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS.

We have much pleasure in following up the foregoing article by a notice of the above corps. Next year we trust to be in a position to lay before our readers full particulars respecting all the Light Horse Volunteer Corps. The 1st, or Duke of Manchester's Light Horse Volunteers, consisting of about 200 men, is the strongest corps of Mounted Volunteers in Great Britain. Although its county designation is that of Huntingdonshire, it is essentially a corps of several counties, its members being, for the most part, drawn from the adjacent counties. The head-quarters of the corps are at Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Manchester. The members of the corps being scattered over a large extent of country, it has been necessary to appoint a number of drill-sergeants, who each have a separate district, or rather a separate troop and drill-ground. The corps, since its formation in 1860, has been steadily increasing in numbers and efficiency, and has lately received an accession to its strength, the 2nd Cambridge Mounted Rifles having been amalgamated with it. The corps occupies a district of more than sixty miles across, and, indeed, some of the members are at a much greater distance than this. Captain Polhill Turner's troop lies in and around the neighbourhood of Bedford. That of Captain Baynes has its head-quarters at Sharnbrook, where the members assemble for troop drill, &c., from the counties of Northampton and Bedford. Captain Newton's troop assembles for drill, &c., at Huntingdon and Kimbolton, to which places the members residing at Peterborough, St. Neots, and in other parts of Hunts, together with a portion of the Cambridge men, repair for drill. The late 2nd Cambridgeshire Mounted Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant Towgood, now forming a division of the 1st Hunts Light Horse, has its head-quarters and drill-ground at Cambridge. The whole corps assembles once a year, for a certain number of days, for regimental drill. This assembly is immediately followed by the annual inspection, which last year took place in May. The last

assembly of the corps was at Croxton Park, the seat of Captain Newton, on which occasion there was a combined Cavalry and Infantry Field-day, under the Duke of Manchester, in presence of the Lord-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, and a competition took place for a statuette in silver of a Light Horseman, presented by the Duke of Manchester. The winner was Private C. Green. On the same occasion Captain Newton gave a magnificent silver-mounted sword, which was competed for by his troop, Sergeant Mellor winning it for proficiency in sword exercise.

The arms of the corps are a cavalry sword and rifled pistol. Belts, brown leather; helmet of black patent leather, with crest and red and white plume; tunic, scarlet, with folding collar, and white neck-tie; white cord breeches, and blue overalls, with stripe for dress occasions; Napoleon boots, as high as knee-cap; light grey cloak; buckskin gloves; blue cap, with white band. The horse appointments are—plain hunting saddle, with holster wallets, and an uniform bridle, with collar chain. The whole outfit, exclusive of the saddle, costs about £15.

VOLUNTEER SONGS.

We lay before our readers some Volunteer songs, which have been carefully selected from a vast number that have been sent us for publication :—

COME FOLLOW THROUGH THE WOODLAND.

(Written for and Sung at the Annual Dinner and Presentation of Prizes of the 2nd City of London Rifle Volunteer Corps, 1863. Words by Captain ALMARIC RUMSEY, 2nd City of London Rifle Corps.)

AIR—“*Was Blasen die Trompeten.*”

Come follow thro' the woodland, come haste o'er the lea,
In storm or in sunshine our journey may be :
Nor danger nor hardship a soldier can harm,
While England relies on the strength of his arm.

Hurrah ! hurrah ! hurrah ! With our rifles at the trail,
We'll march to meet a thousand foes, and no heart shall fail !

The nations may gather in wrath and in pride,
The British flag shall float aloft whate'er may betide,
We'll guard it with our heart's blood by land and by sea,
And if they dare assail it our war-cry shall be—

Hurrah, &c.

Oh ! hearken to the thunder that booms across the mead,
Oh ! see the gleaming corslet, oh ! hear the neighing steed,
The lances glisten proudly, the strange host is near,
But prouder still advances the bold Volunteer.

Hurrah, &c.

We march along in friendship, our contests are o'er,
Our anger's for the foeman who stands on the shore ;
We're one and all for England, the noble and free,
And the smiles of England's maidens our guerdon shall be.

Hurrah, &c.

“DEFENCE, NOT DEFIANCE!”

(Words by G. FORTENS, 42nd Middlesex (St. Katherine's) Rifle Volunteers.)

TUNE—“*Heart of Oak.*”

“Defence!”—not “Defiance!”—our watchword shall be ;
We seek not a conflict on land or at sea ;
Our thoughts are of peace, but we blench not at war—
Let it come unprovok'd, we'll not shrink from a scar !

Then Riflemen, up ! let it pass round the world

That we ever are ready,

Steady, boys, steady !

To fight for Old England when her flag is unfurl'd.

We fear not invasion, we heed not the boast
That would dictate a raid on our sea-girded coast ;
We've stout ships of war, mann'd by true “heart of oak,”
And ramparts of steel should that cordon be broke.

Then Riflemen, &c.

Let the guns of the foe boom with death-dealing sound,
The red banner shall wave o'er each steeple and mound ;
Each true heart will leap when that symbol's displayed,
Ev'ry hand will be ready, unsheath'd ev'ry blade.

Then Riflemen, &c.

Then hurrah ! for our Army—hurrah ! for the Fleet ;
May it still tide the billow, and ne'er know defeat ;
Then up ! comrades, up ! let us hail with three cheers
“Our Army ! our Navy ! our brave Volunteers !”

Then Riflemen, &c.

SOUND THE ADVANCE.

(Words by G. FORTENS, 42nd Middlesex (St. Katherine's) Rifle Volunteers.)

Sound ! sound the Advance ! Let the bugles ring clear !
From city and suburb, in martial array,
Our columns march proudly, tho' pennon nor spear
May glisten or dance in the pageant to-day.

No hirelings are we, but a patriot band ;
 Our breathings are holy, our purpose divine—
 To guard from pollution our time-honoured strand,
 Should the foe for aggression e'er dare to combine !

Then up with the Standard—abroad let it wave ;
 'Neath its sanctified folds our vow shall be given,
 To die, if it must be, our country to save ;
 We'll pray that the vow be recorded in heaven.

For breathes there the slave who would falter or fail,
 Should our homes be imperill'd by War's deadly blast ?
 No ! No ! We will nobly, when foemen assail,
 Like our own native oak, stand firmly and fast !

Then, sound the Advance ! Let the bugles ring clear !
 From city and suburb, in martial array,
 Our columns march proudly—'mid plaudit and cheer
 Our Queen's gracious smile will reward us to-day.

THE SUN OF ENGLAND'S GLORY.

(Words by Captain ALMARIC RUMSEY, 2nd City of London Rifles.
 Music (not yet Published) by A. S. COOPER.)

The Sun of England's glory
 Uprose long, long ago,
 And England's fame in story
 The world's wide annals show ;
 Her banner waves o'er land and sea,
 And who shall dare gainsay ?
 We'll shout aloud for England,
 Deny her might who may !

They're weary, cry the foemen,
 With heaping golden store,
 But, gentle-born or yeomen,
 We'll strive for something more ;
 We'll mount the desk and drive the plough
 With shoulder'd rifles all,
 And if they dare assail us
 We'll sound the trumpet call.

And when the battle rages
 With thunder, flame, and steel,
 The hoarded strength of ages
 The hapless foe shall feel ;
 When Celt and Saxon, Norse and Dane,
 With mingled blood shall fight,
 The world, in awe, shall stand aside
 And own proud England's might !

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEER.

SOLO AND CHORUS.

(Words by Captain ALMARIC RUMSEY, 2nd City of London Rifles.)

Music at Novello's, price 6d.

AIR—" *The British Grenadiers.*"

Some talk of Alexander,
 And some of Pericles,
 Of Conon and Lysander,
 And Alcibiades ;
 But with the greatest warriors
 Of whom we read and hear,
 Perhaps our grandsons may compare
 The British Volunteer.

Then scour your rifles bright, my boys,
 Old England need not fear ;
 There's Wellesley's heart and Marlborough's blood
 In the British Volunteer !

Our garments are of saddish hue,
 Our services are slight,
 But oft within an earth-brown flask
 The red wine flashes bright ;
 If ever more on England's shore
 A foe shall rashly shout,
 Heav'n and our rifles give us speed !
 We'll send him right about.

Then scour your rifles, &c.

The fair-hair'd maids of England
 Their choicest smiles bestow
 On youths with gold and scarlet deck'd,
 In glitt'ring martial show ;

But now's a chance for you, boys—
 So forward with a cheer !
 They'll smile on him who wins his spurs
 As a British Volunteer !

Then scour your rifles, &c.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

MARCHING SONG.

(Sung by Miss LIZZIE WILSON. Words by Captain ALMARIC RUMSEY, 2nd City of London Rifles.)

Music at Novello's, price 6d.

AIR—"The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Victoria sat upon her throne, with England's roses crown'd, oh !
 The sun shone fair, the fields were green, and all was bright
 around, oh !

But yet there came a passing shade, her happiness that shrouded,
 The distant haze of rumour'd strife her fancy's vision clouded.

How few, she sighed, my men-at-arms, to face the world in battle,
 And what can woman's strength avail against the cannon's rattle !
 Ah, would that I were Edward tall, or Richard, king of story,
 I'd lead my trusty Britons on, 'gainst any odds, to glory !

Then up there spake a saucy sprite, with martial strut advancing,
 His coat was grey, but bright his arms in summer radiance glancing :
 They come, they come, the Rifle hosts, I hear their ringing cheers,
 ma'am,

They follow me, they'll fight for you, I'm the Spirit of the Volun-
 teers, ma'am !

And said my Queen her men were few to face the world in battle ?
 And thought my Queen her voice was weak against the cannon's
 rattle ?

The smallest silver sound that parts her coral lips asunder
 Shall echo to the startled spheres in peals of iron thunder !

One sword apiece for Edward tall, or Richard, king of story,
 A score of swords, a score of hearts, to guard our Lady's glory ;
 She smiles a bright reward for all—and, deem it not a trifle,
 Victoria with her own fair hands has deigned to fire a rifle.

Then cheer you up, my Lady fair, our Riflemen are plenty,
 And every man by your sweet smile is multiplied to twenty ;
 And so God bless your Majesty, you see it's all serene, oh !
 Ten thousand thousand thousand hearts shall fight for England's
 Queen, oh !

SHALL IT BE, BOLD MEN, SHALL IT BE?

(Words and Music, not yet published, by Captain ALMARIC
 RUMSEY, 2nd City of London Rifles.)

I dream of a floor that is bathed with blood,

Five lives welled forth in the gushing flood,

'Tis the blood of the fondest and dearest,

And the grandmother moans in the old armchair,

And wonders what means the horrid glare,

For her wits are none of the clearest ;

And the hounds sleek-fed with the crimson sea,

And the swine stroll in at the jarring door,

And wallow unearthly in innocent gore—

Shall it be, bold men, shall it be ?

For the goodman's slain by a random shot,

And the mild wife's sunk on her youngest's cot,

And the six-year brat lies under ;

And the two tall striplings, with hair of gold,

Who went out in the morning so frank and bold,

Their limbs have been hewn asunder ;

Ha, ha ! 'tis a glorious victory !

And the delicate daughters, where are they ?

Tongue may not whisper their tale this day—

Shall it be, bold men, shall it be ?

The horror of darkness rolls away,

And grey ranks gather in close array,

Through the sun-lit meads advancing,

And perfumes wave o'er the hallowed ground,

And voices of maidens float around,

In silvery tones entrancing,

Carolling proudly in faith and glee—

Never, while maidens their voices raise,

Never, while Riflemen love their praise,

Shall it be, bold men, shall it be !

THE RIFLE MATCH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

It will be within the recollection of our readers that some time ago a challenge was sent from the Milang Company of Australian Rifle Volunteers, addressed to the English Company whose average shooting was the highest in the annual course; the terms being ten men to fire seven shots each at 200 to 900 yards range, inclusive, upon a neutral range; the firing to take place within a week of a given time in each country.

The Milang Volunteers are located in the Geelong district, about fifty or sixty miles from Melbourne, and are not the self-constituted champions of the colony, as they have been made to appear. They challenged purely on the ground of their having, at the classification of 1862, produced a greater number of marksmen in proportion to their strength than any other company in the province, and the challenge was addressed to the officer commanding the Volunteer force of Great Britain, to be handed over to the company occupying a corresponding position there to that held by the Milang in Australia.

On the English side the average of No. 1, or Captain Mundella's, Company of Robin Hood Rifles was found to have exceeded that of any other company, and immediately upon this being made known, the captain unhesitatingly accepted the terms of the challenge. With equal readiness Lord Vernon placed the Sudbury range at the disposal of Captain Mundella, and volunteered to act as umpire at the English shooting; a proposal which was entertained in the same spirit as that which prompted it, for it was felt that the supervision of his lordship would form a perfect guarantee for the integrity of the match.

The firing had been announced to take place on Monday, the 14th September, and many people went on that day to Sudbury in order to witness it. It had, however, been postponed until the next day, and, to prevent further disappointment, a telegram was despatched from Sudbury notifying the alteration in the arrange-

ments. On Tuesday, the 15th, the English champions, who, under the command of Captain Mundella, had arrived at Sudbury on the previous evening, assembled in two squads, and at three minutes to eleven o'clock A.M. commenced at the 200 yards range, Ensign Perry firing the first shot in the left squad for an outer, which was followed by a bull's-eye on the right from Lieutenant Evans. The targets were on the Swiss principle, introduced into England by Lord Vernon, and so generally approved, but the marking was on the Wimbledon system, with discs and flags. The registers were kept by sergeant-instructors of the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers. Captain Boothby, of the 1st Sudbury, officiated as umpire in the absence of Lord Vernon, who, greatly to the regret of every one, was so seriously indisposed as to be unable to leave Buxton, where he was staying for the benefit of his health. To Captain Hay was entrusted the general management of the ground, and right well was the duty performed. The shooting was conducted strictly according to regulation, the loading and firing being by word of command. The rifles were also tested by Mr. Barrett, of Burton-on-Trent, armourer to the 2nd Battalion.

The Milang Company were to have fired on the 29th September; but, owing to satisfactory reasons, explained in the correspondence appended, they did not do so until the 21st October.

The Australians complain that the wind in the morning blew strong from the north, and with all the unsteadiness which characterises wind from that direction, and which, as every rifleman knows, is utterly destructive of regularity in shooting. The atmosphere, too, notwithstanding the breeze which prevailed, was very close and sultry, and gave every indication of an impending thunder-storm, which actually came on before the 900 yards range was concluded.

The weather during the firing of the English was decidedly unfavourable with respect to wind, which blew in fitful gusts up to the 600 yards range; it improved a little after lunch, and the light was during the day very good. The 500 yards range was passed at 11.50, and this quickness is a proof of the superiority of the Swiss targets in the saving of time; it must be remembered that the loading was not independent, had it been so the time would have been less. The men then wiped out their rifles and rested for half an hour, and then fired the 600 yards in twenty-one

minutes, after which the "cease firing" called the competitors and spectators to the shooting-house, where an excellent lunch was provided. Covers were laid for about forty guests. Captain Boothby occupied the chair, and Colour-Sergeant Lawley the vice-chair. The repast was of a substantial description, and received due attention at the hands of the Volunteers.

The English were the victors by a majority of 13 marks; the total scores being: England, 1,162 marks; Australia, 1,149 marks.

The names of the competitors and total number of marks obtained by each were as follows: England—Lieutenant Evans, 134; Ensign Perry, 113; Corporal Redfern, 125; Corporal Smith, 92; Private Bass, 108; Private Shepperley, 121; Private Noddall, 110; Private Brewster, 108; Private Coles, 128; Private White, 123 marks. Australia—Captain Rankine, 123; Privates Joseph Bishop, 124; W. P. Dunk, 112; Albert Pavey, 109; A. L. Landseer, 118; Matthew Rankine, 132; R. Carruthers, 100; J. Martin, 112; Thomas Graham, 118; Richard Pavey, 101.

The following correspondence relating to this contest has been forwarded to us for publication:—

Volunteer Military Force Office, Adelaide, South Australia,
October 26, 1863.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith the registers of the firing of the Milang Company of South Australian Volunteers in the match between that corps and No. 1 Company of the Robin Hood Rifles, also the report of the gentlemen who acted on behalf of the English Company.

You will observe that the match, which was arranged to have come off on the 29th ultimo, was unavoidably postponed to the 21st instant, and it is hoped that this circumstance, though a deviation from the strict terms of the challenge, will not be objected to. The range upon which the match was fired by the Milang men was not that generally used by them, indeed, prior to 27th ultimo no target had ever been placed on the ground, and I hardly think the practice alluded to by the umpires as having taken place between the 27th ultimo and the 21st instant can be considered sufficient to constitute it their "customary range."

I feel confident that the interests of the Robin Hood Rifles have been carefully watched by Lieutenant Slater, of the Volunteer Staff, and Mr. W. Colman, an experienced Volunteer Rifleman,

and that those gentlemen have efficiently and impartially discharged their duties.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. H. BIGGS,
Colonel Commanding V.M.F., South Australia.

To the Secretary of the National Rifle Association.

Adelaide, S.A., October 24, 1863.

Sir,—We have to report that, in accordance with your request, we proceeded to Milang on the 21st instant, and acted as umpires on behalf of the Robin Hood Company of Nottinghamshire Riflemen in a friendly match arranged to be fired between the latter company and the Milang Rifles of this province.

Number, ten men of each company; weapon, the long Enfield; distances, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, and 900 yards; seven rounds at each distance; at 200 yards standing, the other distances any position; Wimbledon scoring.

Mr. W. Colman was in the marker's butt with the Milang marker up to 400 yards; the remaining distances he was in the ricochet butt, while Lieutenant Slater was with the firing party.

The signalling at the butt was correctly performed, and as correctly entered into the register, which is enclosed, and entirely corresponds with that kept by the Milang Company.

The conditions of the challenge were correctly observed with but one exception, and which we pointed out before the match began.

The conditions run that "neither company to fire on its own or customary practice-ground," &c. With reference to this we beg to state that a new range had been selected two and a-half miles from their old practice-ground, and the targets fixed ready for the match to come off in September, as first proposed, but, owing to the sudden and lamented death of Mrs. Rankine (the captain's lady) just at that time, the firing was unavoidably postponed for a month.

During this interval we find that a considerable amount of practice had taken place by those who competed in the match on the new ranges, and we can regard this in no other light than as being opposed to the clause of the conditions above referred to.—

We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEORGE SLATER, Lieut. V.M., S.A.

WILLIAM COLMAN, Free Rifles.

To Colonel Biggs, Commanding Volunteers.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

In placing before our readers a brief summary of the last Prize Meeting of this Association, we feel it incumbent upon us to support the appeal made by the Council for increased support. The Association has been in existence for nearly four years, and by the great and marvellous good it has done, in encouraging and creating a stimulus for the use of the rifle in this country, has fully earned for itself the title of National. Much as the Volunteers have benefited by the Association, they have not given it that pecuniary support which might reasonably have been expected from them. We urge upon the Volunteers to give the Association the necessary sinews of war, and we feel confident that the increase in the receipts will be expended judiciously by the Council to the interest of the Volunteers. Let not any man be ashamed of giving his mite, but remember that union is strength, and that every mickle makes a muckle.

The Prize Meeting commenced on Tuesday, the 7th July, and finished on Friday, the 17th; and the next day the now annual field-day of the Metropolitan Volunteer Force was held within the enclosure, under the command of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. On the Monday following, the Distribution of Prizes by his Royal Highness took place in the Crystal Palace, in presence of many thousand persons. It has been suggested that it might be advisable next year, as an experiment, to hold the distribution of prizes at Wimbledon, to be followed by athletic games and sports for the Volunteers, such as used to take place in Holland House Park. Athletic games have hitherto taken place at the Crystal Palace after the distribution of the prizes; but they have been organized only on a small scale, and an attempt is now being made by persons interested in the subject to organize gymnasia and athletic sports in connexion with Volunteering.

The Prize List showed a considerable increase. There were 333 prizes competed for—value, £4,386 6s. 6d.

The total number of Volunteer entries was 2,739, an increase of 1,456 over 1862. In addition to this large increase, it must be

borne in mind that the competition for the Association Enfield All Comers' Prizes was practically confined to Volunteers.

The total of All Comers' entries was 4,864, an increase of 1,603 over 1862.

The total entries for Volunteer and All Comers' competitions were 7,603 in 1863, and 4,544 in 1862, showing the great increase of 3,059.

An analysis of the tables from which the above statistics are taken shows that the entries for small-bore competitions, exclusive of Extra Prizes, were 1,249 in 1863, as against 1,299 in 1862, showing a decrease in the present year of 50 ; and, on comparing this year's entries for the 1st Stage Albert with those of 1861, it will be seen that there is a decrease of 270, the entries having been 929 in 1861, and only 659 in the present year.

In 1862 the pool entries were 37,503, and in the present year 34,062, showing a decrease of 3,441.

The sighting shots in 1862 were 27,904, and in the present year 23,460, showing a decrease of 4,444.

The pool shooting this year was conducted on a new plan. The bull's-eye was represented by an earthen plate fastened to an iron bar fixed through the centre of the target. When the plate was broken the competitor gained a pool. This plan, although highly popular, had to be given up, as it was found in practice that the pool targets were placed so near each other, that all were compelled to cease firing whenever a plate was broken. Much time was thus of necessity lost, and the old system had to be resorted to.

The falling off in sighting entries is believed to have been mainly owing to overcrowding at these targets. Men, being unable to get a chance of sighting, declined to wait.

Next year every competitor will have two sighting shots at the target allotted to his squad, and immediately before the competition actually commences, at one shilling per shot.

The match between the Lords and Commons created even greater interest than in 1862. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales honoured the competition with their presence, and watched the contest with keen interest. This year the Lords were defeated by a majority of 37, as will be seen from the scores on the next page :—

200 and 500 yards. Eleven on each side. Seven shots at each Range : any rifle ; any position. No entrance-fee. Highest possible aggregate score, 616 marks.

COMMONS, 460 marks ; LORDS, 423 marks.

COMMONS, 100 MARKS, LORDS, 120 MARKS.																			
No.	NAME.	DESCRIPTION OF RIFLE USED.	200 YARDS.							Total Marks.	500 YARDS.							Total Marks.	GRAND TOTAL
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
COMMONS.																			
1	Bury, Lord	Whitworth ...	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	26	4	4	3	4	2	4	3	24	50
2	Duncombe, Hon. W. ...	Whitworth ...	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	26	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	24	50
3	Vivian, Mr.	Whitworth ...	3	2	4	4	3	3	4	23	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	25	48
4	Grosvenor, Earl	Henry ...	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	25	2	3	4	4	4	3	2	22	47
5	Dillwyn, Mr.	Aston ...	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	23	0	3	4	4	4	3	3	21	44
6	Elcho, Lord	Whitworth ...	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	24	3	3	4	2	2	4	2	20	44
7	Egerton, Sir Philip ...	Whitworth ...	3	2	3	3	2	3	4	20	3	2	2	4	3	2	3	19	39
8	Humberston, Mr.	Turner ...	3	2	2	3	3	3	4	20	0	4	3	3	3	2	2	17	37
9	Talbot, Mr.	Whitworth ...	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	17	3	0	4	3	3	3	3	19	36
10	Forster, Mr.	Whitworth ...	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	17	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	18	35
11	Wemyss, Mr. Hay	Crockhart ...	4	4	3	2	3	2	3	21	0	2	3	0	0	2	2	9	30
										242								218	460
LORDS.																			
1	Wharnccliffe, Lord	Whitworth ...	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	25	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	26	51
2	Ducie, Earl of	Whitworth ...	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	24	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	26	50
3	Abercorn, Marquis of ...	Lancaster ...	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	24	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	25	49
4	Bolton, Lord	Whitworth ...	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	23	4	3	3	3	4	2	4	23	46
5	Dunmore, Earl of	Henry ...	3	4	3	2	4	2	4	22	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	21	43
6	Airlie, Earl of	Whitworth ...	3	4	4	3	2	3	2	21	3	0	0	2	0	4	4	13	34
7	Suffield, Lord	Whitworth ...	3	2	2	3	3	2	4	19	4	2	0	0	3	3	3	15	34
8	Londesborough, Lord ...	Whitworth ...	2	3	2	3	2	0	3	15	2	4	4	4	2	0	3	19	34
9	Marlborough, Duke of ...	A. Lancaster ...	3	0	3	0	3	3	2	14	4	2	2	4	0	2	2	16	30
10	Dufferin, Lord	Whitworth ...	2	3	2	2	2	4	3	18	0	0	3	4	4	0	0	11	29
11	Granard, Earl of	Whitworth ...	3	3	3	2	4	2	0	17	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	6	23
			31	32	34	29	33	31	32	222	32	25	30	31	31	25	27	201	423

The match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge again resulted in victory for Cambridge.

Mr. Mont Storm's Prizes were competed for with Mont Storm's breech-loaders at 200 yards, two minutes being allowed to each competitor wherein to load and fire as often as he could. There were 45 competitors, who together fired in 90 minutes no less than 404 shots, with an average result of 21.44 marks. The average number of shots fired by each competitor was 10.75. The winner, Ensign Starkie, of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, scored no less than 34 marks in 11 shots.

In comparing the shooting of the present with that of the past year, it must be remembered that at the late meeting competitors had the advantage of disc-marking, which may perhaps account in some degree for the remarkable fact that in every competition and at every distance (except at 200 yards in the Rifle Derby) perceptible improvement took place.

In the Prince of Wales's Prize the shooting was better than in any other Enfield competition, and a like result may be annually anticipated, as this prize is competed for by the Association Bronze Medallists. The average in the present year is 49.57 as against 47.62 in 1862. The winner was Corporal Rumball, 3rd Herts, with a score of 58 marks. Corporal Lyon, 47th Lancashire, stood second with 56 marks.

The shooting in the 1st Stage Queen's Prize shows a decided improvement, the average being 31.52 in 1863, as against 29.11 in 1862.

The improvement in the shooting for 2nd Stage Queen's Prize is most marked—it must, however, be remembered that the weather this year was far more favourable than in 1862—the average for 1862 being 30.74, while that of 1863 reached the very high average score of 47.40.

In no competition has there been so great an improvement as in the International Match. The general average has risen from 100.87 in 1862 to 130.05 in the present year, and the highest score has risen from 121 to 150. The highest score in 1862—viz., 121—was moreover this year beaten by no less than 13 out of the 16 competitors.

The average in the competition for the Albert Prize was 54.22, as against 44.44 in 1862.

In 1862 only 18 instances occurred of the highest possible score

being made, while in 1863 there were 26. At the first-class ranges the highest possible score was not once obtained.

The Queen's Prize and the Gold Medal were won by Sergeant Roberts, of the 12th Shropshire, with a score of 65 marks ; Sergeant Graham, 2nd Wilts, scoring 64 marks.

The Silver Medal, 2nd Stage Queen's Prize, was won by Private Wisker, of 2nd Essex, with a score of 49 marks, after tying with Sergeant Millard, of the 11th Middlesex.

The St. George's Challenge Vase and Gold Jewel was won by Private Jopling, of the South Middlesex R.V., with a score of 32 marks. This gentleman won the Queen's Prize in 1861. The Silver Jewel was won by Private Johnson, 2nd Stafford ; the Bronze Jewel by Sergeant Robinson, 7th Middlesex ; and the Photograph of the Vase by Corporal Croucher, 6th Tower Hamlets—all scoring 31 marks. Private Marsh, 12th Norfolk, and Gunner Hyde, 1st Gloucester, also scored 31.

The Alexandra Prize was won by Private Mackenzie, of the London Scottish, with a score of 22 marks ; Sergeant Palmer, 36th Stafford, scoring 21 marks.

The Albert Prize was won by Sergeant Martin Smith, of the Victoria Rifles, with a score of 73 marks ; Ensign Brazil, of the 61st Lancashire, scoring 70 marks.

The Association Cup was won by Captain Heaton with the extraordinary score of 80 marks, the highest possible score being 84 marks.

Earl Dudley's Prize was won by Hercules Ross, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, with a score of 46 marks ; Captain Fenton, of the 24th Lancashire R.V., scoring 45 marks.

The Ashburton Challenge Shield was won by Eton, and Earl Spencer's Cup by Sergeant Deedes, of Winchester, with the excellent score of 24 marks. Eton has twice carried off Lord Spencer's Cup, and this year has won the Shield.

The Duke of Cambridge's Cup was won by Sergeant Kirkwood, 1st Warwick R.V., with a score of 69 marks ; Lieut.-Colonel Halford, 1st Leicester, scoring 66 marks.

The Duke of Wellington's Prize was won by H. Evans, Esq., with a score of 24 marks, after tying with Sergeant Brown, 13th Lancashire.

Last year attention was drawn to the fact that Sergeant Marriott, of the 4th West York, was the only Volunteer who had competed three times in the 2nd Stage Queen's.

Sergeant Brooks, of the 12th Middlesex, is now equally distinguished, as he won a Whitworth rifle both in 1861 and 1863, and his name appears in 1860 amongst the twenty next best shots 1st Stage Queen's.

Private Wyatt, of the London Rifle Brigade, was the only competitor in the 2nd Stage Queen's Prize in 1862 whose name again appears this year in that competition. He was a winner of a Whitworth rifle in both years.

The match between Middlesex, Lancashire, and Gloucestershire was won by Lancashire.

Association Cup, value £50, won by Captain Heaton, 3rd Manchester, 80 marks.

Hitherto there has been no volley firing at Wimbledon, but next year it is hoped that it may be found practicable to establish a Volley Firing Prize,

The following is a list of the winners of the principal prizes :—

LORD VERNON'S PRIZES, AND THE "SATURDAY REVIEW" PRIZE.—Shot for at the Swiss Target and on the Swiss "Carton" System, at 600 yards. Any number of shots, on payment of 1s. per shot. Any rifle. Any position. The prizes awarded to the most central shots. 1st Prize, the *Saturday Review*, £50, won by Ensign the Hon. William Powlett, 4th N. York. 2nd Prize, Lord Vernon's, £25, won by Private Tilley, 2nd Derby. 3rd Prize, Lord Vernon's, £15, won by Captain Heaton, Adjutant 3rd Manchester. 4th Prize, Lord Vernon's, £10, won by Sergeant Kemp, 3rd Manchester.

THE "RIFLE DERBY."—200, 500, and 600 yards, five shots. 1st Share, £34 4s., Private Halsall, 21st Lancashire, 55 marks. 2nd Share, £20 10s. 6d., Captain E. Ross, Cambridge University, 54 marks. 3rd Share, £13 13s. 6d., Lieut. Burra, 29th Kent Rifles (shot for with a Henry rifle), 53 marks.

THE "RIFLE OAKS."—200, 500, and 600 yards, five shots. 1st Share, £54 4s. 6d., Corporal Dunn, 7th Kent Rifles, with a long Enfield, 47 marks. 2nd Share, £32 10s. 6d., Ensign Peterkin, 45th Regiment, with a long Enfield, 45 marks. 3rd Share, £21 14s., Private Hitchcock, 7th Wilts, with a long Enfield, 45 marks. Ensign Peterkin and Private Hitchcock divided 2nd and 3rd Share.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZES.—Any rifle. 1st Set—200 yards, seven shots : Captain Thresher, 5th Dorset (Turner),

£50 ; Lieut. Burt, 1st Warwick (Turner), £40 ; Lieut. Brougham, 13th Stafford (Henry), £20 ; Sergeant Gibbs, £20, Bristol Rifles ; W. E. Metford, £10 ; Private Jeffrey, 1st Edinbro', £10 ; Quarter-master-Sergeant Wilson, School of Musketry, £10 ; Lieut.-Colonel Halford, 1st Leicester, £10 ; Private Beasley, 1st Warwick, £10 ; Private Ryrie, 2nd Edinbro' (Henry), £10. 2nd Set—500 yards, five shots : Captain Heaton, 3rd Manchester, £50 ; Sergeant Martin Smith, Victoria Rifles, £40 ; H. Evans, Esq., Derby, £20 ; Viscount Feilding, £20 ; Lieut. Austin, Queen's Westminster (Turner), £10 ; Private Ashton, Liverpool Rifle Brigade, £10 ; Private Anderson, Civil Service, £10 ; Private Baker, Bristol Rifles, £10 ; Sergeant Crockart, 5th Perth, £10 ; Corporal Ferguson, Inverness, £10. 3rd Set—600 yards, seven shots : Viscount Feilding, 1st Flint, £50 ; Captain M'Sweiny, London Irish, £40 ; Captain Heaton, 3rd Manchester, £20 ; Captain Martin, 3rd Manchester, £20 ; Private Halsall, 21st Lancashire, £10 ; Sergeant Kemp, 3rd Manchester, £10 ; Sergeant Brown, 3rd Manchester, £10 ; Private Holloway, 5th Gloucester, £10 ; Private Dawson, 4th North York, £10 ; Private Baker, Bristol Rifles, £10.

FIRST STAGE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRIZE.—1. To the best shot : The Silver Medal of the Association. 2. To each of the thirty best shots in order of merit : (a) A Whitworth Rifle, value £20 ; (b) The National Rifle Association Badge ; (c) £5 in money. 3. To each of the next thirty best shots in order of merit : (a) The National Rifle Association Badge ; (b) £5 in money. 200, 500, and 600 yards. Five shots at each range. Restricted to the long Enfields issued by Government through the Association. Hythe position. Entrance fee, 10s. Winners in order of merit : Private Wisker, 2nd Essex, 49 marks ; Sergeant Millard, St. George's, 49 ; Private Miller, 1st Gloucester, 47 ; Private Winsor, 3rd Kent, 44 ; Captain Henderson, 1st Cornwall, 44 ; Private Ridler, 1st Gloucester, 43 ; Private Pace, 26th Kent, 43 ; Private Phillips, 1st Shropshire, 43 ; Sergeant Allan, 25th Somerset, 43 ; Corporal Worth, 8th Warwick, 43 ; Private March, 12th Norfolk, 43 ; Sergeant Bingham, 1st Gloucester, 43 ; Private Adamson, 47th Lancashire, 42 ; Corporal Marshall, 6th Lincoln, 42 ; Ensign Bland, 8th Lancashire, 42 ; Colour-Sergeant Gale, 10th Surrey, 42 ; Private Richardson, 10th Norfolk, 42 ; Private Crauford, 16th Renfrew, 42 ; Private Fidler, 5th Isle of Wight, 42 ; Sergeant

Graham, 2nd Wilts, 42; Sergeant Benning, 2nd Bedford, 42; Corporal Coldcleugh, 2nd Durham, 42. (Tie won by Private Wisker, winner of Silver Medal.)

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZES.—1st Set—200 yards, seven shots: Private H. J. Bayley, 1st Lancashire, £25; Private Dawson, 4th West York, £20; Ensign Peterkin, 45th Regiment, £10; Private Panton, Bristol Rifles, £10; Ensign Lloyd, 14th Middlesex, £10; Sergeant Miller, 10th Berks, £10; Sergeant Lunnon, 1st Bucks, £10. 2nd Set—500 yards, seven shots: Corporal Tytler, 1st Aberdeen, £25; Corporal Fitzpatrick, 17th Salop, £20; Corporal Wyon, Artists', £10; Corporal Coulson, 8th Durham, £10; Captain Fane, Oxford University, £10; Private Baker, 1st Bristol, £10; The Master of Lovat, 7th Inverness, £10.

OFFICERS' PRIZES.—Six Cups, value £10 each, subscribed for by Volunteers in Camp, and a Box of Cigars—200, 500, and 600 yards, five shots—won by Ensign Campbell, 87th Regiment, 39 marks; Lieut. Turle, 60th Regiment, 37; Lieut. Bonney, 53rd Regiment, 34; Captain Wigram, Coldstream Guards, 33; Lieut. Caldwell, 24th Regiment, 33; Lieut. Harris, 20th Regiment, 33. Box of Cigars and Cup, value £5, won by Lieut. Bridge, 8th Regiment, 32.

SERGEANTS' PRIZES.—Subscribed for by Volunteers in Camp—200, 500, and 600 yards, five shots—won by Sergeant-Major Dillon, 42 marks, £5; Sergeant Fuller, Guards, 39, £4; Colour-Sergeant Wilson, 77th Regiment, 38, £2; Sergeant Gascoigne, 3rd Regiment, 38, £1 10s.; Sergeant Griffith, School of Musketry, 37, £1 5s. 6d.

LADIES' CONSOLATION PRIZES.—Subscribed to by the Ladies of England, with £10 added by Lady M. Alford. Competed for by Volunteers who had won no prize during the Wimbledon meeting. 500 yards, five shots: Sergeant Punshon, 17 marks, £5; Gunner Gibson, 16, £5; J. Inman, 1st Lancashire, 16, £5; Captain Pavey, 29th Middlesex, 15, £5; Private Boarder, 15, £5; Colour-Sergeant Jordan, 15, £5.

MARKERS' PRIZES.—Presented by the Association for competition by those who offered their services in the butts. 500 yards, five shots: Captain Macgregor, London Scottish, 18 marks, £15; Lieut. Sutherland, London Scottish, 16, £10; Private Dighton, 14th Middlesex, 16, a Box of Cigars, value £5.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS' PRIZES.—1st Stage—500 yards, seven

shots : Corporal Sarsons, 22nd Middlesex, 26 marks, £20 ; W. H. Hooper, 19th Middlesex, 25, £10 ; Sergeant Wilson, 1st Stirling, 24, £10 ; Private Scott, 3rd Renfrew, 24, £10 ; Corporal Plenderleath, 1st Peebles, 24, £10 ; Colour-Sergeant Gibbs, 80th Lancashire, 24, £10 ; Corporal Wells, 3rd Herts, 24, £5 ; Private Muatt, 3rd Ayrshire, 24, £5 ; The Master of Lovat, 7th Inverness, 24, £5 ; Private Tilley, 2nd Derby, 23, £5 ; Sergeant Davis, 1st Oxford, 23, £5 ; Lieut. Watson, 1st Newcastle, 23, £5 ; Private Tothill, 1st Bristol, 23, £5 ; Captain Goodliffe, 11th Herts, 23, £5 ; Corporal Humphrey, 9th Surrey, 23, £5 ; Private Morris, 1st Hants, 23, £5 ; Lieut. Hesketh, 27th Lancashire, 23, £5 ; Private Chattell, 35th Middlesex, 23, £5 ; Lieut. Chapman, 12th North York, 23, £5 ; Sergeant Cull, 5th Berks, 23, £5. 2nd Stage—£40, competed for by the twenty winners of the above prizes—600 yards, seven shots : Captain Goodliffe, 11th Herts, 20 marks, £30 ; Lieut. Chapman, 12th North York, 20, £10.

Competed for by England and Scotland. 800, 900, and 1,000 Yards. Eight Competitors on each side. Fifteen shots at each Range :
any rifle ; any position. Highest possible aggregate score, 1,440 marks.

ENGLAND, 1,082 marks ; SCOTLAND, 999 marks.

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RIFLE RANGES.

6th Aberdeenshire (Ellon).—Range extending to 900 yards, and is crossed diagonally by the river Yetham, between the 400 and 500 yards distances.

12th Aberdeenshire (Old Aberdeen).—Range of 900 yards at Aberdeen.

13th Aberdeenshire (Turriff).—A well-sheltered range of 600 yards, one mile and a-quarter from Turriff. There are two targets facing E. The firing is down hill, which renders it rather a difficult range for strangers.

14th Aberdeenshire (Tarland).—Range extending to 900 yards over a peat bog. This range has one disadvantage, it faces the south, and the sun shines in the eyes about midday. The targets are placed against a high hill.

16th Aberdeenshire (Meldrum).—Range of 900 yards, close to the hill of Barra, two miles from head-quarters. There are four targets facing N.W.

21st Aberdeenshire (Marquis of Huntly's Aboyne).—Range of 1,800 yards, at Haugh of Birse, three and a-half miles from head-quarters, easy access. Two targets facing W.

22nd Aberdeenshire (Auchmull).—Range of 300 yards, about two miles from Auchmull. A much better range of 1,100 yards could be had in the immediate neighbourhood.

7th Argyllshire (Dunoon).—A very good range up to 800 yards.

3rd Ayrshire (Ayr).—Two ranges at Monkton Station, four miles from head-quarters. No. 1, of 600 yards, has two targets. No. 2, of 1,000 yards, has one target.

11th Ayrshire (Dalry).—Range of 900 yards at Baidland Hill, three miles from the village and railway station; it is exposed and stormy, being upwards of 800 feet above the level of the sea. There are eight targets.

14th Ayrshire.—This company practises at the same range as the 3rd Ayrshire.

2nd Banffshire (Banff).—Range of 600 yards on the sea beach.

4th Banffshire (Keith).—Range of 900 yards along the west side

of the Burn of Drum; there are six targets placed East and West, and immediately below the farm houses of Drum.

1st Berkshire (Reading).—Range of 900 yards, one mile from head-quarters, and the same distance from the railway station. It is perfectly level meadow ground for the whole 900 yards, but lies low, and is liable to be flooded in a wet season. Two targets facing N.E.

3rd Berkshire (Newbury).—Range of 900 yards, at Greenham Common, three miles from head-quarters; the ground has been levelled on purpose, but being situated on a public common, the hours of firing are limited, as several paths intersect the range. The firing days are Mondays and Fridays; none but members are allowed to practise except by permission of the commanding officer.

5th Berks (Maidenhead).—Range of 1,000 yards, with very high natural butt in rear of the targets.

9th Berks (Wantage).—This range is about two miles from head-quarters; it extends to 1,100 yards, has two targets facing the south west, and for about 400 yards is in a hollow of the Wantage Downs, at the end of which the hills join in an almost semicircular form, thus presenting a capital natural butt.

12th Berkshire (Windsor Great Park).—Range No. 1, of 1,000 yards, with one target, range No. 2, of 600 yards, with two targets, close to the parade ground. There have been as many as eleven targets used at a county rifle meeting. The butts are made of dried fern, which seems to answer well.

1st Berwickshire (Dunse).—Range of 400 yards at Harden's Hill, one mile and a-half from head-quarters. Two targets facing W.

1st Berwick-upon-Tweed (Berwick-upon-Tweed).—Range of 550 yards on the sea beach; there are four targets placed against rocks about 100 feet high.

1st Brecknockshire (Brecknock).—Range No. 1, of 900 yards, belonging to Government, three miles from head-quarters. Eight targets. No. 2, of 400 yards, at the Crêig, one mile distance. Six targets.

2nd Brecknockshire (Brynmawr).—Range of 900 yards, one mile from head-quarters. Eight targets on a mountain.

3rd Brecknockshire (Crickhowell).—Range No. 1, of 900 yards, two and a-half miles from head-quarters. Eight targets. No. 2, of 700 yards, one mile from the town, on the property of Sir

Joseph R. Bailey, Bart., ensign of the corps, who has kindly granted the use of it.

4th Brecknockshire (Hay).—Range of 800 yards, one mile from the town. Six targets.

5th Brecknockshire (Builth).—Good range of 900 yards, half a mile from the town. Six targets.

6th Brecknockshire (Talgarth).—Range of 400 yards, quarter of a mile from the town. Two targets. The range is on the property of Doctor Brown, and was kindly given to the corps.

3rd Bucks (Buckingham).—Level range of 600 yards, quarter of a mile from head-quarters. One set of targets facing E.

5th Bucks (Slough).—The range of this corps is at Fulmer, about five miles from head-quarters. The length is 300 yards. There are five targets facing S.W. Line of fire across a valley.

1st Caithness (Thurso).—Range of 400 yards, with a tidal range below high water of 900 yards at Thurso East, about half a mile from the town of Thurso. Target placed on sea shore, with the line of fire seaward.

1st Cambridgeshire (Cambridge).—Range of 450 yards a mile east of the town. Four targets situated N.E. by E.

2nd Cambridgeshire (Wisbech).—Range of 900 yards adjoining the river Nene, about a mile and a-half below the town of Wisbech. There are eight single targets facing the south; the butt is of earthwork of the following dimensions:—

Base	...	...	90	feet long
			36½	„ wide
Top	...	...	55	„ long
			2	„ wide
Height (vertical)			21	„

3rd Cambridgeshire (University).—Range of 1,200 yards, at the “Backs of the College,” one mile and a-half from the railway station. One set of targets facing E. The country round is flat, and the range exposed to every wind, the prevailing winds during autumn and winter being from the S.W. and W. This range is too narrow to admit of firing at more than one distance at a time. It was opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in October, 1861, on which occasion Mr. E. Ross, the ex-champion, scored eight points out of five shots at 800 yards, using a “Henry” rifle. The corps have erected a butt 207 feet long by 35 high, at an outlay of £600. The range is provided by the ladies of Cambridge with

electric targets, which, however, are at present not in working order.

5th Cambridgeshire (March).—Range of 300 yards, one mile from head-quarters, easily accessible. Three targets.

7th Cambridgeshire (Upwell).—Range of 1,000 yards, with a butt 34 feet high.

8th Cambridgeshire (Cambridge).—Range of 480 yards, capable of being extended to 600, half a mile from the town. Two targets, situated N.

2nd Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen).—Range of 550 yards, close to the town of Carmarthen.

3rd Carmarthenshire (Llandovery).—A level range of 550 yards, within a quarter of a mile from head-quarters. Two targets N. by N.E.

6th Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen).—Range of 600 yards at Donyrallt, one mile from head-quarters, easily accessible; a boat to cross the short ferry is kept exclusively for Volunteers. The range is a perfect level in the Valley of Towy, without any obstruction to the sight, and is bounded on the south by a hill, at the foot of which six targets are placed facing N.

1st Carnarvonshire (Penrhyn).—Range of 900 yards, near the slate quarries. One set of targets facing N.W.

4th Carnarvonshire (Port Madoc).—Range 1,100 yards at Traech Mawr. There are ten targets placed against a butt thrown up by the company, in the rear of which there are 700 yards of sand and water, and a mountain rock also in the extreme rear. The signal to note when target practice is going on is a red ensign at the target butt, and a nine-foot square white flag, with a two-foot black ball in the centre on Ynys Cloig diion, north side of the parade ground, which latter is about half a mile from head-quarters.

Caterham Range.—This well-conducted range belongs to the Caterham Rifle Club, and is much patronised by the Metropolitan Volunteers. Though sixteen miles from London, it is easily reached, fast trains leaving London Bridge and Hungerford Stations several times during the day, members having the privilege of a return ticket for 1s., second class, and 1s. 6d., first. The range is laid out up to 1,200 yards. There are seven targets (one of which is on the Swiss principle) facing N.E., so that the sun is never in the eyes of the shooter. There is a constant pool

held on this ground, which is divided every fortnight or month, according to the decision of the Committee. The Club year commences on the 1st January in each year.

1st Cheshire (Birkenhead).—Range of 900 yards on Leasowe Common. There are three targets placed towards the West, and backed by the Lea. This range is held in conjunction with the 2nd Cheshire, this latter corps having independent targets up to 300 yards.

2nd Cheshire (Oxton).—Range of 1,000 yards at Leasowe, about two miles from head-quarters. Six targets facing S.E. This range is held conjointly with the 1st and 2nd C.R.V., the 1st and 5th C.A.V., and the 1st C.E.V.

3rd Cheshire (Wallasey).—Range of 900 yards, on the shore at New Brighton. Six targets facing E.

4th Cheshire (Bebbington).—Range of 1,000 yards, half a mile from head-quarters. Two targets facing N.

6th Cheshire (Chester).—Range of 600 yards, two and three-quarter miles from head-quarters, close to the main road to Queen's Ferry. Two sets of targets, line of fire E. For its extent an excellent range, perfectly level, the only drawback being its distance from head-quarters.

8th Cheshire (Macclesfield).—Range of nearly 1,000 yards, on Gawsworth Moss, obtained from Lord Harrington at a merely nominal rent. It is situated about a mile and a-half from Macclesfield, on the Congleton turnpike road. The cost of erecting the butt was heavy, owing to the soft, yielding nature of the ground.

12th Cheshire (Altrincham).—Range of 1,000 yards about two miles from Altrincham. There are eight targets, the ground is perfectly level, and behind the targets a hill rises to the height of about 80 or 90 feet. The markers' butt is sunk in the ground, or rather dug out of the bank of the river Bollin, which runs past the targets. The butt is built of stone, and access is obtained to the targets from the butt by a drawbridge across the river.

13th Cheshire (Dukinfield).—A range of 400 yards, walled in on each side, constructed by Lieutenant-Colonel Astley, at an expense of £400. The butt is substantial stonework, and is 30 feet high by 50 feet wide, protected by sods, 20 feet by 12. Behind is a spacious room, fitted up with fireplace and boiler, and every convenience for cleaning rifles.

*14th Cheshire (Hooton).—*Range at Hooton, extent 1,000 yards. Three targets, sun on them at noon, and afterwards firing party in shade of high bank and trees all the afternoon. The range of this company is peculiarly situated as compared with that of any other company in the district. It is completely sheltered from the prevailing easterly winds by the lofty woods and plantations of Hooton Hall Park. The ground is accurately measured to 900 yards, and is available for any longer range. Facilities are given for any gentlemen connected with Volunteer companies for sighting rifles, on application to Sergeant Lowry, Armourer, Hooton.

*16th Cheshire (Sandbach).—*Range of 1,000 yards, at Archie, near head-quarters. Six targets facing W.

*17th Cheshire (Stockport).—*For description of range see 20th Cheshire.

*18th Cheshire (Stockport).—*For description of range see 20th Cheshire.

*19th Cheshire (Stockport).—*For description of range see 20th Cheshire.

*20th Cheshire (Stockport).—*The range formerly used by this and the other five Stockport companies has been spoiled by a railway cutting. A fresh range of 600 yards has been passed by the Government Inspector at Brinksway, three-quarters of a mile from Stockport.

*21st Cheshire (Stockport).—*For description of range see 20th Cheshire.

*24th Cheshire (Frodsham).—*Range of 1,000 yards, at Frodsham Marsh, one mile from head-quarters; the ground is level, covered with short herbage, and has about three miles of water in rear of the butt; it is available at all times, except during the highest spring tides. It is a grant from the Marquis of Cholmondeley. Four targets facing S.E.

*25th Cheshire (Timperley).—*Range of 1,000 yards, at Bowden, two and a-half miles from head-quarters; one mile may be travelled by rail. There are twelve targets, and the line of fire is N. and S. The range, from 600 to 1,000 yards, lies in a valley, with trees on each side; it is rather difficult to make good practice with a fresh breeze blowing.

*27th Cheshire (Wilmslow).—*Range of 1,000 yards, on Lindow Common, one mile and a-half from Alderley Edge and Wilmslow,

equi-distant ; it is open and level, but wet and spongy on the N. side. There are ten two-feet targets on one side of the butt facing N. The butt is of sand and turf, 30 feet high and 70 long. At top there are six targets six feet by two each. The armoury is on the ground, with a person in charge. The sergeant-instructor attends daily during the shooting season.

29th Cheshire (Stockport).—For description of range see *20th Cheshire*.

31st Cheshire (Hyde).—Range of 300 yards at Woodend, ten minutes' walk from head-quarters, and five from the railway station, well sheltered on either side. Three targets.

34th Cheshire (Upton).—Range of 1,000 yards (which can be increased to 1,200 yards or more) on Leasowe Common, for 180 yards, the remainder on private grounds adjoining ; one mile and a-half from head-quarters, and four miles from Woodside Ferry. Eight two-feet targets facing S.

1st Cinque Ports (Hastings).—Range of 600 yards, three-quarters of a mile from Hastings.

3rd Cinque Ports (Tenterden).—This corps in 1860 formed a range of 900 yards in the hamlet of Reading Street, which being nearly four miles from head-quarters, became almost useless, as the expense of conveyance was too heavy, and the members could not spare the time to walk such a distance. In the spring of 1863 another range was obtained, situated in the Ashbourne Valley, about a mile and a-half from Tenterden, and about half-way between that town and Rolvenden. This new range runs from the target in a south by east direction, on the dead level of the marsh for more than two miles. Up to 900 yards there is not a tree or hedge to obstruct the sight. The rising ground in rear of the targets is 65 feet high, but the ascent being rather gradual, it was deemed requisite to raise a butt at the foot of the hill, which was formed by a stack of nearly 8,000 faggots. The markers' butt is sunk eighteen inches in the ground, and raised six and a-half feet above ground, protected by puddled heath and clay four feet thick. The high road to Rolvenden is nearly 800 yards in rear of the targets, and is found to be perfectly protected. The necessary works were principally carried on by the members of the corps, and the expense of materials was under £25.

7th Cinque Ports (Margate).—Range of 1,500 yards on the sea-

coast, and about two miles from the town. The targets are placed so that the firer looks towards the east. This range was selected by an officer deputed for such purpose by Government. The butts are complete in every respect. Range is much used in the summer season by riflemen staying at Margate.

1st Clackmannanshire (Alloa).—Range of 600 yards, two miles from Alloa. Four targets.

2nd Clackmannanshire (Tillicoultry).—Same as 1st C.R.V.

1st Duke of Cornwall's (Penzance).—Range of 600 yards on the sea beach, about a mile from the town of Penzance. Six targets facing W.

2nd Duke of Cornwall's (Camborne).—As an instance of public spirit on the part of a Volunteer officer, we may mention that, at less than a quarter of a mile from the town, the captain of this corps (Captain Bickford) has built at his own expense an extensive building, containing a large lecture-hall, armoury, and offices, and rooms for the residence of a sergeant. Enclosed within walls is a large drill ground and range 400 yards long. The whole ground is gravelled over, and large enough to manœuvre a battalion. The range in this ground is so constructed as to avoid the danger arising from firing high and ricochet shots. Shot screens are used, and the ground is trenched transversely to the line of fire, the ridges about two feet high and twelve yards apart. The long range of the corps is situate about four miles from the town; it is 1,500 yards long, and nearly level.

13th Duke of Cornwall's (Wadebridge).—Range of 900 yards, ten minutes' walk from head-quarters. Two targets facing S.E. The ground is level by the side of the tidal river Camel, and covered during high spring tides for about three hours daily.

17th Duke of Cornwall's (Redruth).—Range of 700 yards, about one mile and a-half from head-quarters, on the side of Carn Brea Hill, 600 feet above the level of the sea. The range has a steep ascent, and is much exposed to the N. and W. winds from the Atlantic; the ground is rocky and uneven. Three targets facing N.E.

19th Duke of Cornwall's (Camelford).—Range of 900 yards, three miles from head-quarters, easily accessible by omnibus. One target in each class facing W. Twenty-five per cent. of this corps are marksmen.

1st Cumberland (Carlisle).—Range of 900 yards on the sea shore,

at Silloth. Volunteers conveyed by the Carlisle and Silloth Railway Company there and back for 6d. each. Distance from Carlisle 21 miles.

4th Cumberland or “*Belted Wills*” (Brampton).—Level range of 1,000 yards, at Brampton Fell, one mile and a-half from head-quarters, and five minutes’ walk from the Milton Station, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. Eight targets facing W., capable of making one first, one third, and two second class simultaneously. Two markers’ butts. The “*Belted Wills*” held the Cumberland Challenge Cup last year, and have had several contests on their range, which is pleasantly and picturesquely situated.

6th Cumberland (Alston).—Range of 900 yards, at Rodderup Fell, three miles from head-quarters. Six targets facing E.

9th Cumberland (Whitehaven).—Range of 650 yards, at Saltam, three-quarters of a mile from head-quarters. Two targets facing N.

5th Denbighshire (Gwersyllt).—Range of 300 yards, situated in a meadow field in Gwersyllt, immediately outside Gwersyllt Park, residence of Michael Humble, Esq.

6th Denbighshire (Ruthin).—Range of 900 yards, at Coed Marchan, one mile from Ruthin, and 200 yards from the Eyarth Station, on the Denby, Ruthin, and Corwen line. Three complete sets of targets situated N. The three ranges can be used simultaneously. It is one of the best grounds in North Wales.

7th Denbighshire (Chirk).—Range over 1,000 yards, situated in Chirk Castle Park, the property of Colonel Myddleton Biddulph. The members shoot against the side of a hill perfectly free from fences, and entirely on a level.

3rd Derbyshire (Chesterfield).—Range of 900 yards at Calow, about a mile and a-half from head-quarters, easily accessible, but not a good range, being across a valley. The land belongs to the Earl of Manvers, who permits the use of it, gratis. There are eight targets facing S.W.

7th Derbyshire (Chapel-en-le-Frith).—Range of 600 yards, at Ollerenshaw Hall, between Whaley Bridge and Chapel-en-le-Frith. Two targets facing E. Owing to the hilly nature of this country, this is a difficult range, as at the longer distances the firing is over a valley, exposed to uncertain and sudden gusts of wind.

12th Derbyshire (Butterley).—Range of 600 yards, one mile from head-quarters, and two from Ripley Station. There are eight

two-foot targets facing E., which are fixed on wheels easily moved upon rails. To the two markers' butts are affixed wooden targets six feet square, upon which can be shown the exact position of each shot.

13th Derbyshire (Belper).—Range of 650 yards, one mile and a-half from head-quarters, and equally accessible from the Belper or Duffield Stations, on the Midland Railway. Ten targets facing S.E., which have iron wheels placed behind them, and run upon rails fixed to the butt, which is of stone 100 feet long and 30 high. The range is most favourably situated on the side of the Chevin Hills, where the soil is dry and sandy. The view from it is extensive and picturesque, including the town of Belper and the new cemetery.

1st Devonshire (Exeter).—Range of 500 yards at Wall's Hill, one mile from Torquay. Three targets fixed at the S.E. end of a plain overhanging the sea. An additional range of 1,200 yards is in progress, three miles from this place. This corps is formed of two Torquay companies, established in 1852.

2nd Devonshire (Plymouth).—Range of 1,000 yards, on a perfect level, at Earnsettle, parish of St. Budeaux; can be reached by turn-pike road, railway, or steamer; about four miles from head-quarters. It was first opened last year, and met with general approval. A complete set of targets, on two separate platforms facing N. The corps is still permitted the use of the Government range of 600 yards, at Mount Batten, if desired.

5th Devonshire (Cullompton).—Range No. 1, of 900 yards, at Sutton, about two miles from Cullompton Station, one mile from head-quarters. There are four targets facing S., with room for twelve; the range is almost level, and has a good background. Range No. 2, of 600 yards, is at Hele, one mile and a-half from Hele Station, and three miles from head-quarters. There is a slight declivity to the targets, four in number, which face N.W. The range is well sheltered.

9th Devonshire (Ashburton).—Range of 900 yards, which can be extended to any length, on Welstor Common, two miles from head-quarters, up a steep hill, but the walk amply repays by a view of the Channel, Torquay, St Mary's Church, Teignmouth, the Bill of Portland, &c., on the one side, and Dartmoor, with the prisons, on the other. The targets face N.E., and can all be used at the same time with safety. The markers' butts are of stone. This range is

a most excellent one, nearly level, but is subject to stiff breezes, being 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, yet the wind is rarely gusty. The corps have a canteen on the ground, and they dine, &c., there on prize days.

16th Devonshire (Stonehouse).—Range of 1,000 yards, about one mile from head-quarters, adjoining Mount Edgecumbe Park, and easily accessible. There are twelve targets facing W.

17th Devonshire (Totnes).—Range of 1,100 yards, one mile from the railway station. There are six targets, which face N.W. by N. This range is on a perfectly level marsh, and well sheltered by hills, so that no wind is felt unless it blows up and down the line of the river. That this range is a well-conducted one is evident from the following particulars of a grand All-comers' contest, which took place there on December 27, 1861. This contest attracted no less than 233 entries of one guinea each, as there were four prizes to be contended for, viz. :—

1st Prize	...	...	100 guineas.
2nd „	...	...	30 „
3rd „	...	...	20 „
4th „	...	...	5 „

Distance 300 and 500 yards, seven rounds at each. The first round was fired at five minutes before nine, and the last at ten minutes after four. We can safely say that the same amount of work with six targets has not yet been equalled in one day, and that nearly the shortest of the year.

18th Devonshire (Hatherleigh).—This corps being scattered, has three ranges. No. 1, of 900 yards, a mile from head-quarters, six targets W. No. 2, of 700 yards, at Jacobstowe, three miles from head-quarters, four targets N.W. This range is the best, being perfectly level. No. 3, of 550 yards, at Okehampton, seven miles from head-quarters, four targets W.

20th Devonshire (Broadhembury).—Range of 900 yards, under the Blackdown Hill, one mile from head-quarters, easily reached. There are eight targets. The land is given by E. S. Drewe, Esq., who owns most of the land in this district.

21st Devonshire (Bideford).—Range of 400 yards, a quarter of a mile from head-quarters and railway station. Two targets facing E. From 200 yards the firing is uphill from a valley, at 300 yards, across the valley.

22nd Devonshire (Tavistock).—Range of 950 yards at Wil-

minston, one mile and a-quarter from head-quarters. Ten targets.

1st Dorsetshire (Bridport).—Range of 700 yards at Walton Hill, close to head-quarters. Three targets facing S.

3rd Dorset (Dorchester).—Range of 1,000 yards at Maiden Castle, about two miles from head-quarters. There are eight targets, besides a full supply belonging to the Dorset Volunteer Association. A very high hill forms a green background of natural formation; several firing parties can be engaged at one time. Range also used (by permission of the Volunteers) by the Dorset Militia, the Enrolled Pensioners, and the troops stationed in the Dorchester Barracks. The Volunteers have erected a commodious shed and stable for the convenience of members. The land is the property of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is a subscriber to the corps.

4th Dorsetshire (Poole).—Range of 900 yards at Lilliput, near the sea, three miles from head-quarters, road through the village of Packstone. Eight targets.

5th Dorsetshire (Weymouth).—Range of 1,000 yards, on a level upwards of two miles in length, at Chesil Beach, two miles from head-quarters, midway between there and Portland, close to the main road. The butts are adjoining the Government range used by the regulars stationed at Weymouth and Portland; the ground is very much exposed, as there is generally a strong wind across it from the sea. Eight targets facing E.

7th Dorsetshire (Sherborne).—Range of 700 yards at Dymose, one mile and a-quarter from head-quarters. Eight targets facing W. The ground falls precipitately from the 400 yards distance, and rises again gradually to the targets, beyond which is a hill of eighty-seven feet. Mr. Ensor, tenant under G. D. W. Digby, Esq., of Sherborne Castle, allows the gratuitous use of the range to this corps.

11th Dorset (Gillingham).—Range of 800 yards at Onncliff Hill, in the parish of Eaststour, three miles and a-half from head-quarters, where is a railway station on the South Western Railway. The range, for the extent, is unexceptionable. The excavation to receive the targets, which is a comparatively heavy cutting in the face of a hill, with surrounding embankments on three sides for additional safety, was wholly executed by the Volunteers themselves, all of whom contributed their quota of labour.

4th Dumbartonshire (Jameston).—Range of 900 yards, one mile from head-quarters and railway station. Three targets facing N.W. One of the best ranges in the West of Scotland, with space for twenty targets.

7th Dumbarton (Cardross).—Range of 600 yards, at Karman, two miles from head-quarters. For the first 500 yards the ground is level, the remaining 100 have a gradual rise of forty feet; a hill 500 feet high is immediately in rear of the butt, and the ground is high on either side of the range. Four targets facing S.W.

12th Dumbartonshire (Tarbet).—Range of 1,000 yards at Tarbet, targets facing S.

1st Dumfries (Dumfries).—Range of 900 yards on elevated ground, one mile and three-quarters from head-quarters. Eight targets facing E. This range is used at the county competitions, on which occasions the number of targets is increased as required.

2nd Dumfries (Thornhill).—Range of 900 yards, three miles from head-quarters. Six targets facing S. Ground, level.

3rd Dumfries (Sanquhar).—Level range of 900 yards, three miles from head-quarters. Six targets facing W.

4th Dumfries (Penpont).—Level range of 900 yards, two miles from Minaur. Six targets facing E.

5th Dumfries (Annan).—Range of 900 yards, two miles from head-quarters. Six targets facing S. Ground, level.

7th Dumfries (Langholm).—Range of 900 yards, one mile from head-quarters. Six targets facing N.W. Ground, level.

8th Dumfries (Lockerbie).—Range of 900 yards, on sloping ground, one mile from head-quarters. Six targets facing W.

9th Dumfries (Lochmaben).—Range of 900 yards on sloping ground, one mile from head-quarters. Six targets facing N.

1st Durham (Stockton-on-Tees).—Range of 600 yards, capable of extension to 800, at Horseshoe Holm, Bowesfield, two miles from head-quarters. There is only a farm-road through fields to it. Two targets facing N.W. The Tees runs immediately behind the butt, and on the opposite side of the river a hill rises abruptly, forming a natural butt; this hill is wooded, but only a nominal charge is made by the owner, G. Gilpin Brown, Esq. The range is excellent up to 500 yards, being quite flat; at the 600 yards the shooter is on a considerable hill. The land is all old pasture, yet the tenant charges the exorbitant rent of £30 per annum.

4th Durham (Bishop Auckland).—Range of 600 yards, on the

Newton Cap estate, half a mile from head-quarters. Targets face S.W., and the markers' huts are situated to the right and left of them, and are formed of earthwork, wood, and iron plates. The range was originally only 300 yards, but during the last summer, through the exertions of Captain Wood, 600 yards was obtained.

6th Durham (South Shields).—Range of 500 yards, with two targets facing N., situated about a mile from head-quarters. The ground, though adjoining the sea shore, is enclosed, and private property; it is rented by the South Shields Rifle and Artillery Corps jointly.

7th Durham (Durham).—Range up to 600 yards, at Houghal, a mile from Durham. This company has a second range of 800 yards. There are six targets at either range; those of the former facing N.E., and the latter W.

8th Durham (Gateshead).—Range of 900 yards, at Gibside, Dirsut Valley, seven miles from head-quarters.

9th Durham (Blaydon Burn).—Range of 600 yards, half a mile from head-quarters, easily accessible by rail. A hill of 65 feet forms a natural butt. There are two targets, one second and one third class. Line of fire from east to west.

10th Durham (Beamish).—Range of 900 yards at Stanley Burn, near Chester-le-Street; there are sixteen targets facing W. This range is one of the most picturesque in England, and can be used up to 1,000 yards. The Durham Rifle Association meetings have been held here during the last three years. The targets on this and on all the new ranges used by No. 1 Battalion are constructed on a plan introduced by the commander, Colonel Perkins, which greatly facilitates the moving and alteration of them, and obviates the constant breakage caused by neglect in lowering or moving the targets; they are placed on wheels, and made so that they can be changed by one man, in the space of two minutes, from first to second or third-class targets, or *vice versa*; the system is now generally adopted by the neighbouring battalions.

11th Durham (Chester-le-Street).—Same as 10th.

13th Durham (Birtley).—Range of 600 yards. Four targets facing S.W. Also a range of 400 yards at Washington; four targets facing S.W.

14th Durham (Felling).—Two ranges; the first at Felling, of 500 yards, with three targets; the second at Bill Quay, of 300 yards, with one target. The second range is for the convenience of

those living at a distance from the first. The targets all face N.W.

17th Durham (Walsingham).—Range of 1,000 yards at Nitsley Fell, two miles from head-quarters. Two targets facing W.

19th Durham (Hartlepool).—Any extent of range may be had up to one mile and a-half. Perfectly level, on the North Sands.

City of Edinburgh.—Government ranges up to 600 yards on the Hunter's Bog, used by permission of the General Commanding the Forces in Scotland. The Hunter's Bog is a deep valley, about a mile and a-half from the centre of Edinburgh, and contains two ranges, which are also used by the troops stationed at the castle. Three companies of the regiment—viz., Nos. 3, 7, and 15—have at the Braid Hills, which is situated about three miles from Edinburgh, two ranges, one up to 500 yards, and the other to 900; by the kind permission of the proprietors, Messrs. Swan, and the companies, the first-class shots of the whole corps shoot at the long distances. The City of Edinburgh Engineers and Artillery and the Midlothian Coast Artillery have also the use of the ranges in the Hunter's Bog. Eight targets facing N.

1st Elgin (Forres).—Range of 900 yards, two miles from head-quarters, with sea for background. Eight targets facing S.

2nd Elgin (Elgin).—Range of 600 yards, one mile from head-quarters; longer ranges can be obtained in the autumn. Eight targets facing W. Wooded hill as background.

3rd Elgin (Elgin).—Same as 2nd.

4th Elgin (Rothies).—Range of 600 yards, capable of extension to 1,000, half-a-mile from head-quarters and railway station, on a fine level plain. Four targets facing E.; hill several hundred feet high, serves as a natural butt.

5th Elgin (Fochabers).—Range of 1,000 yards, about a mile north of head-quarters. There are six targets facing N.

6th Elgin (Carr Bridge).—Range of 900 yards, two miles from head-quarters. Four targets facing E., heather hill as background.

2nd Essex (Ilford).—A dead level range of 1,150 yards at Cranbrook, a quarter of a mile from head-quarters, and one mile from Ilford Railway Station. Three targets, two third and one second class; the butt is built of bricks, with a mound of earth in front. The range is the private property of John Davis, Esq., of Cranbrook Park; 800 yards of the ground is on the eastern bank of

the river Roden, on a marsh, at which point there is a foot-bridge across the stream.

3rd Essex (Brentwood).—Range of 600 yards, close to Brentwood Railway Station. There are two targets (third and second class) facing S.W. The range is on Captain Hill's land, who allows the 21st Essex the use of the target and drill ground. Captain Hill's improved butt is in use; the method of marking is by discs. When the target is struck, the mark is immediately painted out by the brush attached to the discs, which indicates to the person the position of the shot, leaves a clean target, and avoids all confusion, as there are never two shots on the target at one time. At 1,000 yards the exact position of the shot can be indicated by the discs, and thus great assistance is rendered to the person firing. Captain Hill thinks he will be able to obtain a 900 yards range in the spring.

4th Essex (Chelmsford).—Range of 900 yards, two miles from Chelmsford.

5th Essex (Plaistow).—Two ranges, one of 300, the other 900 yards, within three hundred yards of head-quarters, and the same distance from a station whence trains run to London three times an hour. Two targets at the first range facing E., and one at the second facing N.E.

6th Essex (Colchester).—Range of 1,000 yards at Wivenhoe, about a mile and a-half from Colchester. The butt is formed of a succession of mounds, on a ridge of hills.

7th Essex (Rochford).—An unlimited range at Southend (on the sands), four miles from head-quarters. The meetings of the County Rifle Association are held at Southend, on the practice-ground of the 7th Essex. There are fourteen targets.

10th Essex (Witham).—The butt is nearly a mile from the town, and consists of an earth embankment, about fifty feet high.

11th Essex (Dunmow).—Range of 1,100 yards, situated near Bumpsted Hills, about half a mile from Dunmow.

12th Essex (Braintree).—Range of 1,050 yards on the Bovington Hall Estate, about three miles from head-quarters. There are eight targets, changeable according to the distance to be fired at. The range is situate by the side of the river Blackwater, which crosses it between 700 and 800 yards, on which is erected a swivel bridge. Butts have been formed by cutting into a hill and throwing up the earthwork to the required height.

13th Essex (Dedham).—Very picturesque range of 500 yards, in the Stour valley, by the side of the river Stour, one mile and a-half from head-quarters. The butt 28 feet, with a natural hill behind ; the six targets face N.E. The ground belongs to the Hon. and Rev. F. Baring, who kindly consented to the butts being made ; the tenants, Messrs. Darling and Green, allow the use gratis.

15th Essex (Hornchurch).—Range of 600 yards, on Captain Bearblock's estate at Lilliputs, near Hornchurch.

16th Essex (Great Bentley).—Range of 600 yards, on the estate of John Weeley, Esq., below the old barrack-ground at Weeley, three miles from head-quarters, on the main road leading from Colchester to Walton-on-the-Naze. Two targets facing E.

17th Essex (Saffron Walden).—Range extending up to 900 yards, a mile and a-half from Saffron Walden.

18th Essex (Chipping Ongar).—Range of 800 yards, two miles and a-half from Ongar, on the Stondon road. The ground was given by J. F. Wright, Esq., owner of the property.

21st Essex (Haverhill).—Range of 900 yards, the ground given by J. H. E. Elves, Esq., of Stoke College.

22nd Essex (Waltham Abbey).—Range of 600 yards ; also a pool range of 200 yards at High Beech, two miles and a-half from Loughton Station, three and a-half from Waltham Station, and three and a-half from Epping. Targets facing N.W. The range is situated on the forest side, and is also used by the 3rd Tower Hamlets and the 24th Essex.

23rd Essex.—Range of 900 yards, half a mile from Maldon.

24th Essex (Woodford).—For range see 22nd Essex.

26th Essex (Brentwood).—Range of 600 yards, to be shortly extended to 900, half a mile from head-quarters, near railway station. Two targets facing S.

1st Fifehire (Dunfermline).—Range of 900 yards, at Gullouridge, one mile and a-half from head-quarters, easily accessible. Four targets facing E.

2nd Fifehire (Cupar).—Range of 800 yards, three-quarters of a mile from head-quarters. Six targets facing E., backed by a stone butt, 45 feet long and 22 high. The range is quite level, and protected from the wind on the N. A number of mounds have been erected across the range from three to four feet high, to prevent ricochet balls from going over the butt.

4th Fifehire (Colinsburgh).—Range of 1,000 yards on the Links,

near Kincaig Point, midway between Elie and Largo, and nearly equi-distant from Elie, Largo, and Colinsburgh. The six targets face E., and are placed immediately in front of a knoll. The range is remarkably level, of great extent, and would suit admirably for Rifle Association meetings, and is also perfectly safe.

5th Fifeshire (St. Andrew's).—Range of 1,200 yards, one mile from head-quarters, easy of access. Four targets facing S.

7th Fifeshire (Kirkcaldy).—Range of 500 yards on the sea beach, with a rocky background; it is available at all tides, and easy of access, being only ten minutes' walk from head-quarters. One second-class target facing S.

1st Flintshire (Mold).—Range of 500 yards, three miles from head-quarters. Four targets facing S. The range is crossed by a road at the 400 yards. High hill for butt.

2nd Flintshire (Hawarden).—Range of 1,000 yards, near Queen's Ferry, on the Chester and Holyhead line. Six targets facing S.E.

4th Flintshire (Holywell).—Range of 1,000 yards, close to Holywell Station. There are six targets facing E. The high spring tides cover the shooting ground, but in all other respects it is a first-class range.

2nd Forfarshire (Forfar).—Range of 600 yards, one mile and a half from head-quarters. Four targets facing S.

3rd Forfarshire (Arbroath).—Two ranges, one of 200, and one of 1,100 yards.

5th Forfar (Montrose).—The range at Montrose, in Forfarshire, is on the sea shore; it is a great expanse of level green, several miles long, and varying from 400 to 1,100 yards in breadth; the ranges are terminated by low sandhills, which stretch along the whole length of the range. Against these sandhills the targets are placed, and even although a bullet should go over these hills, it would then drop into the sea. Upon this range the Angus and Mearns Rifle Association have thrice held their meetings with great success. At these meetings Scotland's Cup (which decides the championship of Scotland) is competed for, and altogether in importance and magnitude this meeting is only second to Wimbledon. At Netherby and at Stirling there are also extremely good ranges of great length.

7th Forfarshire (Breachin).—Range of 900 yards, four miles east of head-quarters, near the Bridge of Dur Railway Station. Six Government targets facing W.

13th Forfarshire (Friockheim).—Range of 300 yards, one mile and a-half south of head-quarters, in Legomill Quarry. One target facing N.

14th Forfarshire (Dundee).—This company has the use of the targets belonging to the Dundee R.V.

1st Glamorganshire (Margan).—Range of 600 yards at Margan Park ; another, for long distances, at Margan Moor, between the South Wales Railway and the sea.

5th Glamorganshire (Penllergare).—This company has two ranges, one of 300 yards, and the other of 1,100 yards. The targets of the 300 yards range face to the east, and those of the latter to the west. The long range is well sheltered from the wind.

6th Glamorganshire (Swansea).—Range of 900 yards, might be extended to 1,100 yards, among sandhills near the sea ; two miles from head-quarters and one mile from Valle. The range is perfectly level. Targets face W.

9th Glamorganshire (Cwm Avon).—The ranges of this corps are at Cwm Claish, Cwm Avon, about two miles from the Port Talbot Station of the South Wales Railway. No. 1 Range, which includes ten targets, extends to 600 yards ; the targets are at the foot of a hill about 80 feet high. The line of fire is along the side of another hill, and there is a large square danger signal flagpole at the top of the hill behind the targets. No. 2 Range extends from 650 to 900 yards, and has six targets with backs towards Aberavon mountain, looking across Cwm Claish Valley, almost at right angles with Range No. 1, crossing it about eighty yards from the targets. Line of fire across the valley about 200 feet deep. The targets at range No. 1 face E.S.E., those at No. 2, N.W.

14th Glamorganshire (Aberdare).—Range of 1,000 yards close to the town of Aberdare ; full number of targets for the three classes. North-west from firing point. Range extends along the side of a high mountain. The targets were cast at the iron works of the neighbourhood, price £5 per ton.

15th Glamorganshire (Neath).—Range of 900 yards at Briton Ferry, on the sea shore, subject to very strong winds. Six targets facing E.

17th Glamorganshire (Cadoxton).—This corps has an excellent range of 800 yards.

18th Glamorganshire (Cowbridge).—Range of 900 yards at Llanytrythid, three miles from head-quarters. One target facing S.W.

2nd Gloucester (Cheltenham).—Range of 650 yards on high ground on the Cirencester-road, three miles from head-quarters, and rather difficult of access. Three targets facing S.W.

5th Gloucestershire (Wickham Market).—Range of 650 yards, two miles from Stroud. Six targets.

6th Gloucestershire (Stroud).—Range of 700 yards, two miles' walk from head-quarters, and easily reached. Seven targets, S.W. A grand All-comers' prize meeting held annually at Easter. First prize, £100.

9th Gloucestershire (Cirencester).—Range of 400 yards (certified only for 300) at Baunton, one mile and three-quarters from head-quarters, on the road to Cheltenham. Two targets facing E. The range is level at 200 yards, ground rises at 300 and 400.

13th Gloucestershire (Cheltenham).—Range of 650 yards at Seven Springs, three miles and a-quarter from Cheltenham, accessible by a rather hilly turnpike road. There are two third and one second-class targets, situated N.E.

Gloucester.—In addition to the other ranges in or near Gloucester, there is an excellent one of 1,200 yards, available to 1,300, leased by a limited liability company, at Over, one mile from railway station, and one mile and a-quarter from the centre of the town; open to subscribers. The butt is a brick wall, 42 feet high, supported by buttresses, and faced with earthwork and oak planking to 22 feet; the extreme width of base is 180 feet. Five targets facing N.E. The range is a dead level, fenced for the entire length; the total expenditure for works, including fencing, targets, mantelets, flagstuffs, footpaths, armourer's shed, &c., is £1,000; preliminaries and other expenses increase this to about £1,080.

2nd Haddington (Gifford).—Range No. 1, of 600 yards, at Gamnelston, two miles from head-quarters, and six from Haddington Railway Station. Four targets facing E. No. 2, of 1,200 yards, at Danskine, three miles from Gifford, and seven from Haddington. Six targets facing E.

5th Hants (Portsmouth).—Range of 700 yards, at Milton, one mile from head-quarters, well situated, and much resorted to by the military officers quartered in this locality. One target facing W.

11th Hants (Romsey).—This corps has hitherto been unable to obtain a range.

14th Hants (Lyndhurst).—The members of this company have an excellent range in the "The New Forest," about three miles from

the Lyndhurst-road Station (S.W.R.), and two minor ranges, one at Ringwood, and the other at Brockenhurst. "The New Forest" range is beautifully situated on an open moor. There are eight targets facing W., and the ground is laid out up to 900 yards, but could be extended a greater distance if required.

1st Herefordshire.—See 8th Herefordshire.

8th Herefordshire (Hereford).—Range of 1,000 yards, at Breinton, one mile from head-quarters. Three targets facing E.

3rd Hertfordshire (St. Alban's).—Range of 600 yards, at Beech Bottom, half a mile from head-quarters. Four targets, with butts thirty feet high. The range was presented to the corps by Earl Spencer.

10th Hertfordshire (Royston).—Range of 900 yards at Royston.

1st Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon).—The 1st Huntingdonshire Rifle Volunteers have three ranges; the first range is at Huntingdon, on the Port Holme Meadow. The ground is perfectly level and has a natural butt; the range is fenced in through its whole length with tarred posts and rails. A lease for 21 years was purchased for £120, at a rental of £23 per annum. The first outlay on the range was £158 18s. 8d. £45 14s. a-year is obtained for the pasturage of the range; so that, after paying the rental of £23 per annum, there remains £22 14s. as a set-off against the original cost of formation. The range can be reached by ferry-boat over the Ouse, and is a mile and a-half from Huntingdon. It is also accessible by road through Godmanchester. The range is 830 yards long, but can be very much extended by crossing the Ouse. The second range is a very excellent one, in the Duke of Manchester's park at Kimbolton. It has been constructed entirely at his Grace's expense. It is 900 yards in length, but may be much extended. The butts are artificial, and the distance of the range from the town is a quarter of a mile, and is accessible through the Duke's park. The third range is at Ramsey, in the Fens of Huntingdonshire; the butts are artificial, the ground perfectly level. The construction of the butts and range was effected at an outlay of about £50. A small rental is paid for this range. It is 900 yards in length, about two miles from Ramsey, and accessible by road.

1st Inverness-shire (Inverness).—One range of 1,000 yards, with two targets, one of 500 with four, and one of 300 with six targets. The firing for the 1,000 and 500 yards is from S. to N., and for the 300 from E. to W. The range is about five minutes' walk from the

parade-ground in the town, it is perfectly level, and could be extended to 1,400 yards, with the open sea behind the targets.

5th Inverness-shire (Inverness).—The range is situated at the Longman, near the town, where an extensive level runs to the sea shore. One thousand yards can be easily obtained.

1st Isle of Man (Castletown).—Range of 1,000 yards, one mile and a-half from head-quarters, easily reached. Two targets S.E. The range is a good one, though much exposed to winds.

2nd Isle of Man (Douglas).—Range of 700 yards, about three miles from Douglas. Ground swampy and uneven.

3rd Isle of Man (Ramsey).—Range of 700 yards, within a few minutes' walk of the town. A fine bold cliff 150 feet high forms the butt, which only one gentleman has succeeded in missing, and he fired over.

2nd Isle of Wight (Newport).—Range of 900 yards, with seven targets facing N. The Government range at Parkhurst Forest is open to the members of this corps twice a-week.

8th Isle of Wight (Freshwater).—Range of 900 yards, two miles from Freshwater. The targets, which face the N.W., are backed by a high down. In stormy weather there is a strong current of wind immediately in front of the targets, which is rather trying to those unaccustomed to practise on the range. This range is rather deficient in target accommodation, so that members can only practise at one class at a time.

Jersey.—Rifle shooting is carried on at Jersey with considerable spirit, and valuable prizes, open to all comers, are annually competed for. There are no less than three different Rifle Clubs established in various parts of the island, the oldest of which is The Jersey Rifle Club, of which Mr. E. A. Neel and Mr. Chadwick Le Lievre are the honorary secretaries. This club has two ranges, one of 600 yards, at Gorey Common, five miles from St. Helier's, and the other at Crabbé, extending to 900 yards. The English regiments stationed in the island practise at the latter range, the Government having contributed towards the expenses, which amounted to nearly £4,000, of laying out the range. The practice day of the Club is on Friday, and the members generally start from Philip Falle, Esq.'s, residence, in Broad-street, that being the most central place. The Cæsarian Rifle Club, which musters about seventy members, practises at Gorey Common, besides having a good 400 yards range at the back of Victoria Harbour, ten

minutes' walk from St. Helier's. There is one target fixed on a rock, at a little distance from which a butt for the marker has been built of solid masonry. The Victoria Club, which musters about thirty members, meets also for practice at the Gorey Common range. The "Clubs" have no uniform; the members practice *en habit bourgeois*.

3rd Kent (Lee).—Range of 500 yards, half a mile from Blackheath Station. Line of fire from S. to W.

4th Kent (Woolwich).—Use of the Government range at Plumstead.

6th Kent (Canterbury).—Range of 500 yards, near the Military Hospital, in the suburbs of the city of Canterbury. There are twelve targets, placed against a butt 50 yards wide and about 50 yards high.

7th Kent (Kidbrook).—Use of Government range at Plumstead.

8th Kent (Sydenham).—Range of 300 yards at Forest Hill, adjoining the railway station and head-quarters. This corps also uses the Plumstead range.

13th Kent (Greenwich).—Use of Government range at Plumstead.

14th Kent (Tunbridge).—Range No. 1, of 250 yards, one mile from head-quarters, at Vauxhall, Hastings-road, has two targets, one regulation and one single, facing S.W. Range No. 2, of 900 yards, is two miles from head-quarters, at Castle-hill, on the Hastings-road, has six targets nearly E.; at the 300 yards the targets are about 100 feet above shooting point; from 300 to 800 yards the ground gradually rises, so as to reduce the difference of level about fifty feet. Both ranges are easily accessible.

17th Kent (Tunbridge Wells).—Range of 700 yards.

18th Kent (Bromley).—Range of 900 yards at Clay Pit Farm, two miles from head-quarters and Blackheath Station. Line of fire S.E. A railway is to intersect this ground, but a new range close by has been selected.

20th Kent (Northfleet).—Range of 300 yards. The butt is a natural chalk cliff, eighty feet high, with a cliff of some height extending along the whole of the right hand side of the range. The range will each year become longer, and ultimately reach 500 yards, as the chalk is being worked away to ballast ships. Free use of range granted by the proprietor.

23rd Kent (Penshurst).—Range of 900 yards ; a remarkably good one, situated about half a mile from head-quarters.

24th Kent (Ash).—Perfectly level range of 900 yards on grass land, one mile and a-half from head-quarters, and near Richborough Castle. Two targets facing S., in general use, with space for more.

25th Kent (Blackheath).—Use of Government range, at Plumstead, six miles from head-quarters.

27th Kent (Deptford).—The Government range of 900 yards, at Plumstead, eight and a-half miles from head-quarters, accessible by North Kent Line. Return tickets for Volunteers in uniform, 6d. Targets facing W.

28th Kent (Charlton).—Range of 200 yards, at Charlton Sand Pits, half a mile from head-quarters and Woolwich Dockyard Station. This corps also uses the Plumstead range.

31st Kent (Leeds Castle).—Range of 1,133 yards.

32nd Kent (Eltham).—Range of 1,000 yards, half a mile from head-quarters, and three miles from Blackheath Station, whence an omnibus runs. The range is closed from 1st October to 31st March, annually. Line of fire E.

34th Kent (Deptford).—Range of 200 yards, at Loam Pitt Hill, half a mile from head-quarters and Lewisham. The butt was erected by Volunteers. The range has been closed in consequence of complaints, but is now open under guarantee. This corps also uses the Plumstead range.

35th Kent (Westerham).—Range of 900 yards, at Chalk Hills, one mile north of the town. The targets face S.

38th Kent (Hawkhurst).—Range of 900 yards, at Kent Bridge Farm, one mile from head-quarters, easily accessible by a turnpike road, which crosses the range in a cutting. Two sets of targets, situated W.N.W.

40th Kent (Staplehurst).—Range of 900 yards, at Brewer's Wood, three miles from head-quarters, not easily reached at times, owing to the necessity of crossing a cornfield. Six targets facing S.

41st Kent (Goudhurst).—Range of 1,000 yards on the estate of A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq., six miles from station S.E.R., and one and a-half from head-quarters. Eight targets facing S.W., placed on rising ground ; the firing is across a rather deep valley. Being in the 5th A.B., this corps has also a range of 600 yards

near head-quarters (Cranbrook), on the property of Captain Newington. Four targets facing S.W.

45th Kent (Rochester).—This company from the form returned appears to have no range, the Government one at St. Mary's, where the members formerly practised, being closed.

2nd Kincardineshire (Banchory).—Range of 900 yards, one mile and a-half from Banchory, and one mile and a-half from railway station. There are six targets facing W. This range is capable of considerable extension.

6th Kincardineshire (Netherley).—Range of 1,400 yards at Netherley, in the parish of Feteresso, County of Kincardine. This is a splendid range, the whole distance of 1,400 yards being a dead level. The range is about three-quarters of a mile broad. On this ground the deer-stalker and the ex-champion have practised, and have made some of the best scores that have ever been attained with any description of rifle.

1st Kirkcudbrightshire (Kirkcudbright).—Range of 1,000 yards on the farm of Lochfergus, one mile from head-quarters. Eight targets facing N., placed at the foot of a hill, along which there is room for any number.

5th Kirkcudbrightshire (Maxwelton).—Range of nearly 900 yards, one mile and a-half from head-quarters, and two miles from Dumfries Station. Eight targets facing S. The range is rented from the 1st Dumfriesshire R.V., and is used by both companies, also by the Dumfries Militia.

1st Lanarkshire (Glasgow).—Range of 900 yards, near Possil, three miles from head-quarters. Eight third, two second, and one first-class targets, facing W.N.W. There are also five ranges belonging to various companies of the regiment—three 900 yards, one 700, and one 500.

4th Lanarkshire (Glasgow).—Range of 300 yards, at Provanmill, two and a-half miles from head-quarters; good road, but no public conveyances. Three double targets facing S.

5th Lanarkshire (Glasgow).—Range of 900 yards on the Milton Estate, four miles from head-quarters, accessible by rail. Six targets facing W.

19th Lanarkshire (Glasgow).—Range of 900 yards and Possil Farm, two and a-half miles from head-quarters, easily accessible. One first, one second, and eight third-class targets, situated W. Great inconvenience arises when the wind is from the right, in con-

sequence of the targets being at times completely obscured by the smoke of a coal pit engine. The first-class firing is from raised platforms, the ground being too low.

25th Lanarkshire (Glasgow).—Range of 200 yards, at Govan. One target.

29th Lanarkshire (Coatbridge).—Range of 400 yards.

44th Lanarkshire (Blantyre).—Range of 900 yards at Cadyaw Forest. This range is situated in the midst of the preserves of the Duke of Hamilton, and as a circumstance worthy of note, it may be stated that the pheasants have got so accustomed to the firing, that it is a matter of daily occurrence to see them leisurely walking and feeding within fifty or sixty yards of firing parties, in a direct line with and actually between the targets and men firing. On one occasion a member of the Addington Company, while firing at long ranges, accidentally shot a blackbird, which happened to be flying across the range.

2nd Lancashire (Blackburn).—A range of 600 yards, at Higher Audley; here the annual contests and some All-comer matches have taken place.

4th Lancashire Administrative Battalion (Eccles).—A range of 700 yards on Clifton Moss, with land for extension. The butt is built of peat sods 135 feet wide and 30 feet high, and its erection cost upwards of £200. The members of the Swinton and Pendlebury Companies actively assisted in the construction. The ground is used by the 46th, 67th, and 76th L.R. V.

6th Lancashire or 1st Manchester (Manchester).—Range of 900 yards, at Barton Moss, about six and a-half miles from Manchester. Reached by rail; Volunteers in uniform being charged 6d. for return tickets. Six sets of targets facing W. There is a background at 1,000 yards, also a faggot butt, 120 feet long and 30 high. The ground has been drained, and there is a substantial iron shed where refreshments may be had at moderate charges.

7th and 36th Lancashire (Accrington).—The targets are placed at the base of the Hapton Scouts; to fire over which would require that the rifle should be held almost perpendicular.

8th Lancashire (Bury).—Range of 400 yards at Castle Steads, about a mile and three-quarters north of Bury, and range of 900 yards at Broad Oak, about two miles from Bury and one from Heywood. At the former range the targets are placed in front of a rock fifty feet high, and in a north-westerly direction from the

firing point. At the latter range the targets are in front of a high wooded hill, and in a westerly direction from the firing point.

9th Lancashire (Warrington).—A practice-ground in Orford-park, the seat of Joseph Litton, Esq., who has made ample provision for the corps, at an expense, it is said, of several hundred pounds.

10th Lancashire (Lancaster).—Range of 1,000 yards on Lancaster Moor.

11th Lancashire (Preston).—A capital range of 1,000 yards at Chain Coe, on the banks of the Ribble. Firing parties cross the river at the old quay in boats.

17th Lancashire (Burnley).—Range of 1,000 yards, at Hambleton ; the Hapton Station, three miles from Burnley, on the E. Lancashire Railway, is within ten minutes' walk of the range, and the turnpike road is within five minutes' walk. Twenty-one targets facing N., backed by a hill 1,000 feet high.

23rd Lancashire (Ashton-under-Lyne).—Range of 1,150 yards, at the Brushes, near Staleybridge, two and a-half miles from headquarters, and one mile and a-quarter from a railway station. The range is rented by Government for the use of the Regular troops, with free use of it by the 23rd L.R.V., only, when not required by the Regulars. Eight targets.

24th Lancashire (Rochdale).—Range of 1,000 yards, at Syke, three miles from railway station. One third and one first-class target. Rochdale was the only town in England where the people by public meeting voted not to join a rifle corps ; yet, after two years' hard struggle, a consolidated battalion of four companies has been formed, of which the first Volunteer sworn in at Rochdale is the commanding officer.

26th Lancashire (Haigh, near Wigan).—Range of 1,000 yards, at Haigh Hall Park, near Wigan. The targets face to the N.E., and the land rises from them, so that the firing is down hill.

The rifle range of the 26th Lancashire has the following peculiarity. The practice ground is along the slope of a hill, and the target is placed near the bottom, on the bank of the opposite side of the valley ; the ground rises moderately up to 500 yards, at which distance the shooting stand is 82 feet higher than the foot of the target (rise of 5 per cent.), thence it is steeper, so that with an average rise of nearly 8 per cent., the shooting stand at 1,000 yards is 236 feet above the level of the foot of the target. From this

inequality of the ground, it naturally arises that the distance of 1,000 yards may be measured in two different ways, and with two different results—viz., either along the incline, in the direct line of aim, from the hill downwards to the target, or along the horizontal line underground, the 1,000 yards post to be fixed at the point where the perpendicular raised on the end of the horizontal line, 1,000 yards long, reaches the surface. It stands to reason that the second method would give the longer line, and in this instance it would place the 1,000 yards post at a direct distance of $1,014\frac{3}{4}$ yards from the target.

Query. Should the 1,000 yards be measured horizontally, or along the inclined plane in which the bullet has to travel, and what is the law of projectiles bearing upon this question?

Our readers will find this fully treated of, under the head of "Miscellanea," in another portion of this work.

27th Lancashire (Bolton).—Range of 600 yards, three miles and a-half from head-quarters, on Kersley Moss, near Bolton, accessible by railway to within half a mile. There are eight targets placed in front of an artificial butt.

31st Lancashire (Oldham).—Range of 1,000 yards at Chadderton, about one and a-quarter miles from head-quarters; there are eight two-foot targets placed at the westerly end of the range, which is forty-five feet below the extreme firing point. The butt is of earthwork, twenty feet high and fifty yards long.

37th A Lancashire (Ulverston).—Range to any extent a mile south of head-quarters; three targets, but not approachable for a few hours at high tides.

37th B Lancashire (Barrow).—Range of 900 yards at Roose Cote, one mile from head-quarters; the railway runs to the ground; twelve targets facing S.W.; the range is used for the battalion contests; there is a permanent grand stand and armoury, and every convenience for a rifle contest on a large scale.

37th C Lancashire (Hawkshead).—Range of 900 yards, capable of extension, two miles from Hawkshead. There are eight targets facing N.N.W. on an open moor of uneven surface, but by selecting points (each distance being measured independently of the previous ones) a nearly level range is obtained at each distance, except the 300 yards, which is some feet, perhaps 20, below the level of the targets.

40th Lancashire or 3rd Manchester (Manchester).—Range of 1,000

yards, at Barton Moss, five miles and a-half from Manchester, and one mile and a-half from Barton Moss Station. The targets, eight in number, face the N.W. Several contests have taken place on this range, including an All-comers' match, October 26th, 1861. A resident marker is always on the ground, where honorary members can shoot on payment of one guinea per annum. Range close to the railway. Of the members, upwards of 600 have gone through the first two periods of target practice.

44th Lancashire (Longton).—Range of 1,500 yards at Longton Marsh; targets face S.E.

47th Lancashire (St. Helen's).—Range of 900 yards at St. Helen's Junction, two miles and a-half from head-quarters; ten targets.

55th Lancashire (Leigh).—Range of 500 yards at Atherton Park; targets face the S.E.; the range is very level, with Atherton Wood in the rear of the targets; no foot-paths or houses near.

57th Lancashire (Ramsbottom).—Range of 1,300 yards at Holcombe Hill; there are eight targets facing S.

61st Lancashire (Chorley).—Range of 600 yards at Lower Healey, one mile and a-half from head-quarters; two targets, situated E., at the foot of a natural embankment 200 feet high.

62nd Lancashire (Clitheroe).—Range of 600 yards, one mile from head-quarters. One target facing S.

65th Lancashire (Rossall).—Range of 550 yards at Rossall; there are four targets facing the E. The range extends in a direction at right angles to the sea shore, and parallel to the Government ranges at Fleetwood, which are situated about two miles further north.

73rd Lancashire (Newton).—Range of 600 yards at Parkside, one mile from head-quarters. Two targets facing N.

76th Lancashire (Farworth).—The members of this corps have the use of the range of the 46th Lancashire Palatine.

81st Lancashire (Withnell).—Range of 900 yards. Two targets.

84th Lancashire (Padiham).—Range of 900 yards, at Hambleton. There are twelve targets, placed against a steep hill, which forms a natural butt.

2nd Leicestershire.—Range of 1,000 yards, at Belvoir Castle. The targets are eight in number. The range is over a fine open space, and across a lake, which unfortunately prevents firing at 250 yards, that distance being just in the centre of the lake. The

position is very safe, and several of the Robin Hoods, of Nottingham, use the range for long distances. The members of the Grantham Corps are also allowed to use the range.

3rd Leicestershire (Melton Mowbray).—Range of 900 yards, one mile and a-half from head-quarters. Six targets facing N.

8th Leicestershire.—Range of 900 yards at Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The targets, eight in number, face the S.W. The butt is forty yards wide and twenty feet high, with wings; it was made by cutting the hill, and throwing the soil up; the hill at the back rises to the height of forty-six feet.

9th Leicestershire (Leicester).—Range of 600 yards, used by the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 9th L.R.V. The ground is a dead level; but the 550 and 600 yards distances are shot from platforms, in order to clear a road. One second and two third-class targets facing N.N.E.

10th Leicestershire (Hinckley).—Range of 750 yards, level, with 500 yards more of rising ground.

2nd Lincolnshire (Louth).—Range of 550 yards, about one mile from head-quarters. There are four second and two third-class targets facing N. This range is over a valley, dipping from the 550 yards to the targets about forty feet. The distances are measured on the ground, and the difference between that and the horizontal distance added would be about five feet. About 1,200 cubic yards of earth were moved to form the butt. The soil in front of the targets is cut into steps to prevent bullets flying over the butt. The construction of the butt was planned and its execution superintended by Quartermaster Wallis, who will be happy to give any further information to those requiring it.

3rd Lincolnshire (Grantham).—Range of 600 yards at Harrowby, about a quarter of a mile from head-quarters, and easily accessible. There are eight targets facing W.

5th Lincolnshire (Stamford).—The range of this corps is situated on open heath ground, called "The Lings," within half a mile north of the town of Stamford, the head-quarters of the corps, and is at present available up to 900 yards; it can, however, be easily extended to 1,200 yards. The range runs nearly east and west, the butts facing W. The whole range is well exposed. The butts and range were constructed at the expense of the corps, on common land. Five or six sets of targets can be used at once. A very excellent system of disc-marking, after a plan by Sergeant Tinkler, a member of the corps, has been adopted, whereby the

marks are effaced at the same time the shots are signalled. There is an incline in the range towards the butt of about eight feet in the 600 yards, and of about fourteen feet from the 900 yards firing point. An open contest for Government Enfields took place at this range on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th June last, on the same plan as the Queen's Prize, at Wimbledon, and as a trial of strength for that event, when £150 was awarded in fourteen prizes. The contest will take place this year a fortnight previous to the meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, on an extended scale. Small-bore competition will also be introduced.

7th Lincolnshire (Spilsby).—Range of 900 yards, a quarter of a mile from head-quarters. Three targets facing W.

18th Lincolnshire (Folkingham).—Range of 600 yards.

2nd Linlithgow (Boness).—Range of 900 yards on the Firth of Forth, three miles from Linlithgow and head-quarters. Eight targets facing E. An excellent and safe range, the only drawback to which is the absence of background.

1st London (City of London Rifle Brigade).—An excellent and easily accessible range at Plaistow. Members practise four days a week. Annual rent £180.

2nd City of London (Spottiswoode's).—Range at Custom House.

3rd City of London.—Use of Government range at Plumstead.

Great Malvern.—The range of the 11th Worcestershire, or Great Malvern Rifle Corps, has been in use for nearly three years. It is situated entirely on the estate of Lady Emily Foley, is in length 950 yards, and nearly on a level.

1st Middlesex ("Victoria Rifles," Kilburn).—Range No. 1, of 400 yards, at Kilburn; seven rifle and two shot targets facing E. The drill ground is fourteen acres in extent. Range No. 2, of 1,000 yards, at Stanmore, within a mile from Harrow Station (L. and N.W.), and seven miles from head-quarters, easily accessible by train from Euston-square, Camden Town, and Kilburn. The Stanmore range is held conjointly with the 47th Middlesex, and this corps has entered into a contract for the exclusive right of it three days a-week for a period of six years.

2nd Middlesex (South).—Ranges at Beaufort House, Walham-green, and Caterham. For description of latter see Caterham Range.

3rd Middlesex (Hampstead).—Range of 600 yards at Child's Hill,

about three-quarters of a mile from Hampstead. The butt is of brick, with an embankment between the targets. Length, 66 feet; height, 40 feet.

4th Middlesex (Islington).—Range of 700 yards at Willesden. Eight targets situated N.W.

9th Middlesex (Lord's Cricket Ground, Marylebone).—Range of 700 yards at Wormwood Scrubs. There are four targets facing E. This range is completely open to the wind from all quarters, and it is very seldom that the aim can be taken on the centre of the targets.

11th Middlesex (St. George's).—Range at Wormwood Scrubs.

15th Middlesex (London Scottish).—Range at Wimbledon.

16th Middlesex (Hounslow).—Range of 300 yards at Whitton. There is one target looking N., with a high brick wall and turf bank behind it. This range is unlike others, being shaded the whole distance by an avenue of high trees.

18th Middlesex (Harrow).—An excellent range of 1,000 yards, in the parish of Harrow, three miles from the railway station, L. and N.W.R., and one mile S.W. of the public school cricket-ground. This is one of the best ranges in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, and is used by the boys of the public school as well as by the 18th M.R.V. The range is due E. and W., the targets being to the W., and consequently like the Wimbledon range.

19th Middlesex (Working Men's College).—Range at Thornton-heath Station, Victoria and Croydon line. The butt is built of oak roots, seventy feet long by thirty feet high, faced ten feet high with earth. Range of 900 yards. One target for each class; the ground a dead level, rather swampy. Trenches to prevent ricochets are thrown up two feet six inches high, six yards apart for the first 150 yards.

20th Middlesex (North-west).—Range at Willesden. See 37th Middlesex.

21st Middlesex (Civil Service).—Range at Wimbledon.

22nd Middlesex (Queen's Westminster).—Range at Wormwood Scrubs.

23rd Middlesex (Inns of Court, Lincoln's Inn).—Range No. 1, of 700 yards, at Sheen Common, Surrey, used by this corps three days a-week, and on the other days by the 9th Surrey. Three targets facing N.W. Range No. 2, of 1,000 yards, at Plaistow, Essex, used by this corps on Wednesdays only, on other days by several

other corps. Two first-class targets and as many more as required. Both ranges are distant about one hour's journey from head-quarters by railway.

28th Middlesex (London Irish).—Range at Child's-hill, Hampstead.

29th Middlesex (North).—Range at Child's-hill, Hampstead.

30th Middlesex (Ealing).—Range of 900 yards, well sheltered and beautifully situated in the valley of the Brent, at Perivale, one mile and a-quarter from head-quarters. The targets face W. ; the butt is 75 feet long and 35 feet high, of 5-8th inch wrought iron on timber backing : cost 500*l.* A curious fact in connexion with this range is, that when firing at 900 yards, the river Brent is crossed three times. This range is used by the 38th Middlesex (Artists) two days a-week ; by the 1st Middlesex Engineers two days ; and by the Ealing Corps two days. Honorary members pay £1 1*s.* per annum. Distance from London seven miles and a-half.

33rd Middlesex (Tottenham).—The range of this corps is situated at Tottenham, and adjoins Park Station of the Great Eastern Railway. It is 1,000 yards in extent, and is a dead level. The butt is 160 feet long and 40 feet in height, and is constructed of earth for the first 24 feet in height, and of faggots mingled with earth for the remaining 16 feet, the earth standing on an incline and the faggot portion nearly perpendicular. The whole cost of the butt has been about 700*l.*, exclusive of the cost of the purchase of the land on which it stands ; but the expense would have been greater had not a bank of earth 80 feet long and 9 feet high, now part of the butt, been thrown up gratuitously to the corps by a company wanting spare ground in which to deposit earth dug out in certain excavations. There are at present enough target plates to set up eight third-class targets. It is proposed to increase the number, and also to effect other improvements in the butt out of the funds raised by means of the recent Grand All-comers' Prize Meeting. The 33rd Middlesex at present retain the butt for themselves on Saturdays only, and let it to the Honourable Artillery Company two days, the Central London Rifle Rangers one day, the 13th Middlesex (Hornsey) one day, and the 12th Tower Hamlets (Stoke Newington) one day, in each week.

36th Middlesex (Paddington).—Range at Wormwood Scrubs.

37th Middlesex (Foundling Hospital, Guildford-street).—Range of 750 yards at Willesden ; there are ten targets facing N.N.W.

For ranges exceeding 750 yards, the corps have the use of the Government Range at Plumstead.

38th Middlesex (Burlington House).—Range of 900 yards, one mile from Ealing Station, G.W.R., and seven by road from Tyburngate. One target facing W.

39th Middlesex (Finsbury).—This corps has use of a range at Rainham, in addition to the Plumstead range.

40th Middlesex (Central London Rifle Rangers).—Range at Tottenham. See 33rd Middlesex.

41st Middlesex (Enfield Lock).—Two ranges, one 1,200 and one 500 yards, within fifteen minutes' walk from the Ordnance Factory Station of the Eastern Counties Railway. Ranges lie N. and S.; targets facing S. The 1,200 yards range has a brick butt, with one wrought-iron target 24 feet square, with regulation Volunteer targets marked out upon it. The 500 yards has a faggot butt and wrought-iron target 12 feet square. The range is the property of the War Department, and is used for the trial of the Enfield rifle. This corps being composed of operatives of the Enfield Factory, is allowed the use of the ranges (by Government) free of expense.

44th Middlesex (Staines).—Range of 1,000 yards at Staines Moss; the ground is perfectly level and without a tree or shrub.

45th Middlesex (Sunbury).—A level turf range of 550 yards, with power of extension, in a private park, half a mile from the village. One third-class target facing W.

46th Middlesex (London and Westminster).—This corps has now the use of a range at Thornton Heath. For particulars see 19th Middlesex.

47th Middlesex (Stanmore).—Range of 900 yards at Newton-lane Farm, Harrow Weald, two and a-half miles from head-quarters, and three-quarters of a mile from Harrow Station on L.N.W. Railway. Twelve targets facing S.E. The Victoria Rifles have arranged with this corps for the use of this range three days in the week.

1st Midlothian (Leith).—Range of 600 yards at Hunter's Bog, Edinburgh.

3rd Midlothian (Penicuik).—This corps has an excellent and unlimited range, situated in the Pentland Hills; it has also a range of 600 yards near Penicuik. The Pentland Hills would answer very well for a country meeting.

1st Monmouthshire (Chepstow).—Range of 700 yards, one mile from head-quarters, and is in the parish of St. Arvan's; it is sur-

rounded by woods belonging to the Duke of Beaufort and the Bishop of Llandaff. No rent is paid. There are four targets facing S.

2nd Monmouthshire (Pontypool).—The head-quarters of the corps is at Pontypool, fourteen miles from Ebbw Vale. There are three companies at Ebbw Vale and Sirhowy, and an armoury at each place. There is a range of 600 yards, and one of 1,000. These ranges are from 1,500 to 1,600 feet above the sea level; they are in the western slope of the valley, and lie open to the north and easterly winds.

3rd Monmouthshire (Newport).—Range of 1,000 yards, one mile from head-quarters, reached by turnpike road. Six sets of targets, facing due N. An excellent range over flat meadows, free from unequal draughts of wind.

4th Montgomeryshire (Machynlleth).—Range of 850 yards on Machynlleth Common, half a mile from the town. One target.

Morningside.—The picturesque range of Morningside, occupying the brow of the rising ground immediately behind the village of the same name, was used by the Edinboro' and Midlothian Rifle Association two years since for the first time. The long-range targets were placed upon the side of Blackford Hill, at an elevation considerably above the firing parties. Those for the 600-yard competition—four in number—were on the right, and this part of the ground is well sheltered by trees on all sides. The short-range targets are placed upon the north slope of the ground, to the left of the first-named range.

1st Norfolk (Norwich).—Range of 1,000 yards on the Mousefield Heath, one mile and three-quarters from the Market Place. The light is bad in the afternoon, the sun shining direct in the face; there is an extra range for two pool targets; from 300 to 700 yards over a good grass field, the remainder over gravel. Two sets of targets facing E. The targets are placed at the foot of a scarped hill, but the range is a perfect level.

5th Norfolk (King's Lynn).—Range of 1,200 yards about two miles from King's Lynn, by the side of the tidal river Ouse; there are six targets, with line of fire from north to south. The bank of the river being curved, the targets are mounted on a platform, and are easily moved to face each distance. Part of the ground is covered at high water. Behind the targets there is a butt of wood painted black, to serve as a background, and take off the glare of the water.

9th Norfolk (Loddon).—Range of 950 yards at Langley. The range is on marsh land, and there is no public road or walk near. There are four targets, placed due east and west.

10th Norfolk (Fakenham).—Range of 900 yards at Sculthorpe.

11th Norfolk (Holkham).—Range of 1,040 yards, and quite level, running from north to south.

15th Norfolk (East Dereham).—Range of 1,000 yards at Swanton, four miles from head-quarters. Eight targets facing N.

17th Norfolk (Snettisham).—Range of 1,000 yards on the sea beach, four miles from head-quarters, and ten minutes from a railway station. Six targets situated S.W.

21st Norfolk (Wymondham).—Range about five miles from head-quarters. This corps is prevented using an excellent range of 1,000 yards within half a mile of the town, by the refusal to grant permission of a gentleman who unfortunately owns an acre or two in the middle of the proposed range, though living more than twenty miles off.

23rd Norfolk (Downham Market).—A well-sheltered range of 1,000 yards half a mile from the town. The targets face S.

1st Northamptonshire (Althorpe).—Range of 900 yards at Althorpe Park, six miles from Northampton, and six from Weedon. There is room for two sets of targets up to 500 yards, and one set up to 900 yards. A valley crosses the range between 200 and 400 yards; the ground then rises gradually to 900 yards. The shooter at this point is considerably above the level of the targets. The range at 500 yards crosses an oak avenue, certain trees having been removed. The permanent range was used at the County Rifle Association meeting in 1860, for which purpose the noble owner, Earl Spencer, had two butts erected on adjoining ground; each of these butts had two sets of targets, and they were made principally of faggots of laurel, oak, and brushwood, the base only being turf. They answered admirably, and were erected and removed, together with the marker's butt, for the small cost of £31. The cost of permanent butts, exclusive of mantelets, was £40. Earl Spencer has erected a Swiss target on this ground.

2nd Northamptonshire (Towcester).—Range of 1,000 yards.

6th Northamptonshire (Peterborough).—Range of 1,000 yards at Milton Ferry, near Peterborough. There are four targets, placed against a butt 90 feet wide and 35 feet high.

8th Northamptonshire (Daventry).—Range of 1,000 yards over a

perfect level of meadow land, and is terminated by the embankment (80 or 90 feet high, and 500 yards long) of the Grand Junction Canal Company's new Reservoir, near Daventry, the embankment serving as a butt.

4th Northumberland (Belford).—Range of 1,000 yards, a mile and a-quarter west of Belford.

6th Northumberland (Tynedale).—Range of 900 yards, one mile from Bellingham, on a moor well covered with heather. The targets face W.

7th Northumberland (Allendale).—Two ranges of 900 yards; each may be extended to 1,000; one is one mile and a-half from head-quarters, at Allenheads, having six targets facing S.W.; the other is one mile and a-half from Allendale Town, and seven miles from head-quarters. It is a dead level for 1,000 yards, having six targets facing E. Owing to the scattered population, one-half drill at Allen Town, the other at Allenheads. This corps has been raised and supported at the sole expense of W. B. Beaumont, Esq.; its members are chiefly miners in his employ.

8th Northumberland (Walker).—Range of 400 yards, at Walker's Iron Works, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. There are two targets placed at the foot of a slag heap, sixty feet high and about 200 yards long.

10th Northumberland (Lowick).—Range of 900 yards, at Ford Moss, about midway between Ford Lowick and Doddington. There are four targets placed against a hill, and the line of fire is from north-east to south-west. In consequence of the position of the targets, the sun is troublesome, especially in the winter months.

1st Nottingham (Robin Hood Rifles, Nottingham).—A capital range of 900 yards, at Mapperley, one mile and three-quarters from head-quarters. There are eighteen targets, which can all be used at the same time.

3rd Nottingham (Newark).—Range of 600 yards, capable of being increased to any extent.

1st Oxfordshire (University).—Range of 650 yards, at Botley, two miles from Oxford. Two targets facing N., placed against a hill; one mantelet serves for both.

2nd Oxfordshire (Oxford).—Range of 1,000 yards, at Hinksey, two miles from head-quarters. Three second-class targets S.W.

3rd Oxfordshire (Banbury).—Range of 600 yards at Wythcombe, one mile and a-half from Banbury. There are four targets

facing S.W. by W. The first-class practice of the Banbury Company is held at the Deddington range.

6th *Oxfordshire* (Deddington).—Range of 900 yards, half a mile from Deddington, on the Banbury road. There are eight targets facing W.

2nd *Peebles* (Broughton).—There are three ranges, one of 900 yards, at Racham; one of 600 yards, at Stobo; and one of 800 yards, at Biggar.

3rd *Peeblesshire* (Inverleithen).—Range of 900 yards, one mile from head-quarters. One set of targets facing S.E.

1st *Perthshire* (Perth).—Range of 900 yards, three miles out of town. Railway conveyance.

5th *Perthshire* (Blairgowrie).—Range of 800 yards (passed by Major Douglas Jones); 1,000 yards can be obtained. It is easily accessible, being two minutes' walk from the railway station, and a quarter of a mile from head-quarters. The range is well sheltered and perfectly level, and has a natural bank behind the target about forty feet high. There is one first-class target S.E. by E.

1st *Renfrewshire* (Greenock).—Range of 600 yards at Hole Farm, one mile and a-half from head-quarters. Two targets facing E.

3rd *Renfrewshire* (Paisley).—Range of 900 yards at Newton Woods, two miles and a-half from Paisley, whence an omnibus runs to Newton Woods every hour during the day. Ten targets.

5th *Renfrewshire* (Port Glasgow).—Range of 900 yards, one mile from head-quarters. Two targets facing N.

6th *Renfrewshire* (Paisley).—Same as 3rd.

9th *Renfrewshire* (Johnstone).—Same as 3rd.

10th *Renfrewshire* (Greenock).—Same as 1st.

11th *Renfrewshire* (Greenock).—Ditto.

14th *Renfrewshire* (Paisley).—Same as 3rd.

15th *Renfrewshire* (Kilbarchan).—Range of 600 yards, two miles from head-quarters. Four targets facing E.

16th *Renfrewshire* (Thornliebank).—Range of 900 yards.

17th *Renfrewshire* (Lochwinnoch).—Range of 900 yards, at Earl's Hill, two miles and a-half from head-quarters. Six targets facing E.

20th *Renfrewshire* (Renfrew).—Same as 3rd.

22nd *Renfrewshire* (Gourock).—Range of 1,000 yards, one mile and a-half from head-quarters. Two targets facing N.

24th *Renfrewshire* (Paisley).—Same as 3rd.

1st Radnorshire (Presteign).—Range of 750 yards ; there is a gentle rise in the ground up to 250 yards, beyond that distance it is a dead level. There are four targets facing S.

1st Ross-shire (Invergorden).—Two ranges of 900 and 1,000 yards.

6th Ross-shire (Alness).—Range of 920 yards, on the edge of the Cromarty Frith, which is two miles and a-half wide. One target.

2nd Roxburghshire (Kelso).—Range No. 1, of 300 yards, at Mellendean Burn, two miles from head-quarters, in a ravine, with targets below firing point. Range No. 2, of 910 yards, at Gairnington, eight miles and a-half from Kelso by North British Railway. This range is on a moor, with a high green hill as background, and the line of fire is across a valley.

3rd Roxburghshire (Melrose).—Range of 600 yards, within a mile of the town of Melrose. There are four targets placed at the base of the Eldon Hills.

2nd Shropshire (Market Drayton).—Range of 400 yards, quarter of a mile from Market Drayton. There are seven targets facing N.W.

3rd Shropshire (Whitchurch).—Range of 300 yards, one mile from head-quarters. Two targets facing S.E.

4th Shropshire (Bridgnorth).—Range of 900 yards at St. James's, within ten minutes' walk of the Upper Town, and five from the Lower Town. From the firing point for about 500 yards the range is flat ; it then rises to the targets, of which there are two.

6th Shropshire (Much Wenlock).—Range of 600 yards at Buildwas, close to the Buildwas Station on the Severn Valley Railway. There are six targets facing N.W.

7th Shropshire (Wellington).—A range of 900 yards at Wrekin Hill, two miles from Wellington Station. Ten targets facing N.W. A good and safe range ; could be extended to 1,200 yards.

8th Shropshire (Hodnet).—Range 750 yards (900 could be obtained) in Hodnet Park, seven miles from Wem Station. There are eight targets facing W. There is an armoury and magazine on the ground.

12th Shropshire (Wem).—A good level range of 900 yards at Moat House Farm, one mile from Wem Station. There are eight targets facing N.

13th Shropshire (Ellesmere).—Range of 600 yards two miles from Ellesmere. There are eight targets facing N.E.

14th Shropshire (Shiffnall).—At Lizard, two miles from Shiffnall ; range extending to 1,000 yards ; the targets, two in number, are placed on the side of a hill. Soil sandy ; but at the 400 range a pond has necessitated the erection of a wooden platform to secure a dry situation. Line of fire S.S.W.

15th Shropshire (Oswestry).—Range of 600 yards on Llanymynech Hill, four and a-half miles from Oswestry. There are twelve targets facing S.W. Accessible by Oswestry and Newton rail.

17th Shropshire (Hencote).—Range of 900 yards half a mile from Shrewsbury, with one set of targets facing due S. The shooting at 250, 500, 550, and 600 is from artificial erections about three feet high. The 1st S.R.V. have the privilege of shooting on the range.

18th Shropshire (Newport).—Range of 200 yards at Coppin Bank, one mile from Newport (Salop). There are eight targets facing N.E. Range not finished beyond 200 yards, but a longer one could be obtained on the same ground.

1st Somerset (Bath).—Very open range of 700 yards on Hamp-ton downs.

6th Somerset (Weston-super-Mare).—Range of 900 yards at Uphill, three miles from head-quarters, where conveyances are easily procured. One set of targets facing W., placed on a platform at the foot of a scarped rock 120 feet high ; the range is good for 600 yards, across a level meadow, but very difficult beyond that distance, owing to the necessity of firing over a bank.

12th Somerset (Wiveliscombe).—Range of 1,200 yards at Croford, one mile and a-half from head-quarters, on the road to Taunton. Eight targets facing S.

13th Somersetshire (Frome).—Range of 600 yards, which it is expected will be extended to 700 or 800, one mile and a-half from head-quarters. One target facing W. The range is situated in a very picturesque valley, forming part of "Vallis" Farm, the property of the Earl of Cork, and occupied by Mr. James Phippen ; its use is allowed without any rent or compensation. It is nearly level for the first 460 yards, beyond which the ground rises considerably. It is much sheltered from wind up to 500 yards.

17th Somersetshire (Lyncombe).—Range of 600 yards at Hamp-ton Down, two miles from head-quarters. Four targets facing W., placed at the foot of a butt 40 feet high. The situation is exposed and windy.

18th Somerset (Walcot).—The range is about two miles from Bath, on the Bathampton Downs. It extends to 660 yards, and is very bad for shooting, the wind generally blowing fresh.

19th Somersetshire (Glastonbury).—Range of 750 yards, perfectly level, a quarter of a mile from head-quarters, and easily accessible. There are six targets in front of an earth butt, 30 feet long and 16 high, with a sloping hill in the rear.

20th Somersetshire (Crewkerne).—Range No. 1, of 300 yards, is at Ashlands, about a quarter of a mile from head-quarters; it is almost level, and on this range the captain has instituted the following novel system of practice: There is one target only allowed, two feet by six feet, with twelve-inch centre, and at 200 yards small prizes are to be offered for the most hits. Range No. 2, of 1,000 yards, is at Wenley, one mile south of Crewkerne. On this range the targets are placed in the centre of a natural butt—i. e., ground with a considerable ascent, the shorter range, say to 400 yards, under the level of the targets; from 500 to 1,000 the range is perfectly level.

23rd Somersetshire (Wincanton).—Range of 900 yards, one mile and a-half by road from head-quarters. Eight targets situated E.

24th Somerset (Somerton).—Good range of 1,000 yards, about half a-mile north of Somerton; target facing S., and backed by a hill. The range is clear of roads and footpaths, straight for the 900 yards, and from 100 yards to 900 nearly level. Six targets.

26th Somersetshire (Bridgwater).—A perfectly level range of 1,000 yards, two miles from head-quarters. Six targets, with a high hill at the back of the butts.

27th Somersetshire (Wrington).—Range of 1,000 yards, three miles from head-quarters, rather difficult of access. Ten targets facing W.N.W. The ground is on the Mendip Hills, and Black-down, rising to a considerable height, forms a natural butt.

2nd Staffordshire.—Range of 400 yards at Park Hall, near Longton, one mile from head-quarters, sheltered from all winds, except the W. and W.N.W., by a range of high hills of a distinct semi-circular form. Two targets.

4th Staffordshire (Walsall).—Range of 700 yards, with power to extend to 900, at Tame Valley, two miles from head-quarters. Eight targets facing S.

6th Staffordshire (Burslem).—Range of 900 yards, over very uneven ground, at Bradwell Wood, two miles and a-half from head-

quarters. Eight targets facing N., placed at the foot of a natural butt sixty yards high.

9th Staffordshire (Tunstall).—Range of 900 yards at Bradwell Wood, one mile from head-quarters, and the same distance from Burslem Station, North Staffordshire Railway. Two targets facing W. The range is also used by the 6th S.R.V. (Burslem), the expenses of erection, &c., being shared equally by the two companies.

10th Staffordshire (Stoke-upon-Trent).—Level range of 1,100 yards, situate near to Newcastle-under-Lyne.

11th Staffordshire (Tipton).—Range of 800 yards at Wren's Nest Hill, near Dudley, one mile from head-quarters; a most picturesque and private situation, well sheltered by wood. Five targets facing S.

13th Staffordshire (Kids Grove).—Range of 1,100 yards at Harecastle Pass, one mile from head-quarters. One set of targets facing S.W.

16th Staffordshire (Newcastle-under-Lyne).—Range of 1,100 yards, one mile and a-quarter west of the town. The targets are nine in number, six on the Wimbledon system, with separate marker's butts complete, the other three on the Swiss principle; they face S.S.E., and have as a background a high steep hill with numerous scarps. The ground is slightly undulating; there are platforms to fire from, and the long ranges are on a level with the targets. At 300 and 500 yards there are large shooting sheds on the Swiss principle, for practice during inclement weather.

21st Staffordshire (Rugeley).—Splendid range of 1,500 yards, with a natural hill for butt, the height of which is 70 feet. The range is on Cannock Chase, one mile from the town, and is not intersected by fences throughout its entire length. At 800, 900, and 1,000 yards the ground dips a little, and slight platforms of earth have been made. Range used by permission of the Marquis of Anglesey.

23rd Staffordshire or *2nd Wolverhampton* (Wolverhampton).—Range of 900 yards at Wightwick, about three miles from Wolverhampton. There are six targets placed against a sandbank 35 feet high and 60 feet long. Iron mantelet for marker.

25th Staffordshire (Stafford).—Range of 900 yards, a mile and a-half from Stafford. Eight third-class targets facing S.E.

27th Staffordshire (Patshall).—Range of 900 yards at High Park, one mile and a-half from head-quarters, three miles from Albrighton

Station (G. W. R.), and seven and a-half miles from Wolverhampton. There is room for two full sets of targets facing S. W.

30th Staffordshire (Tettenhall).—Level range of 900 yards at Barnhurst, one mile from head-quarters and two miles from Wolverhampton. There are three targets, and the line of fire runs E. and W.

33rd Staffordshire (Cank).—The range of this corps is the gift of the Marquis of Anglesey. It is 900 yards in extent, and is on Cannock Chase, within a mile of head-quarters.

34th Staffordshire (Wednesbury).—This corps and the 4th, or Walsall Company, have a range of 600 yards, which they use jointly.

1st Stirlingshire (Stirling).—Range of 900 yards, a mile and a-half from head-quarters. Six targets.

2nd Stirlingshire (Stirling).—Same as 1st Stirlingshire.

3rd Stirlingshire (Falkirk).—Range of 500 yards, at Dorrator, one mile and a-half from head-quarters. Four targets facing W.

4th Stirlingshire (Lennoxton).—Range of 900 yards, a mile and a-half from head-quarters. Six targets.

5th Stirlingshire (Balfron).—Range of 600 yards, two miles from Balfron. Four targets.

6th Stirlingshire (Denny).—Range of 500 yards at Headswood, one mile from head-quarters, and easily accessible. Four targets facing W.

7th Stirlingshire (Lennox Mill).—Range of 900 yards, one mile from Lennox Mill. Six targets.

8th Stirlingshire (Strathblane).—Range of 300 yards, on the side of a hill about 300 feet high, against the sloping face of which the four targets, fronting N., are placed; the marker's butt is below the level of the targets; the ground between the firing points and the targets is so uneven, that the marksmen have to fire from small hillocks at the different firing points. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining even this limited range, owing to the opposition of the farmers and landed proprietors; the former objecting on the ground that firing disturbs the cattle, and the latter that it disturbs their game. (See range of 44th Lanarkshire.)

9th Stirlingshire (Bannockburn).—Range of 900 yards, three miles from head-quarters. Six targets.

10th Stirlingshire (Stirling).—Same as 1st S. R. V.

11th Stirlingshire (Stirling).—Same as 1st S. R. V.

12th Stirlingshire (Carron).—Range of 900 yards, at Carron. Six targets.

1st Suffolk (Ipswich).—Range of 1,000 yards, at the Race-course, one mile and a-half from head-quarters; 18 targets facing N. There are three butts, one at 300 yards, with one set of targets; another at 600, with two sets; and the remaining one at 1,000, with one set.

2nd Suffolk (Framlingham).—Range of 400 yards, one mile and a-quarter from head-quarters; very good for the extent, and at present it is found impracticable to increase its length. Two targets facing S.E.

3rd Suffolk (Woodbridge).—Range of 900 yards, at Bromeswell, one mile and a-half from head-quarters, and half a mile from Melton Railway Station. Eight targets, situated on the north side. Being on a sandy soil, with a regular declivity, the range is always sufficiently dry for practice. The effect of this declivity is to render the 800 yards' sight applicable to the 900 yards range, necessitating a different elevation when firing on level ground. The fact of having to adopt a less elevation when firing down hill, and a greater when firing up hill, was noticed in Baker's work on the Short-range Rifle, published more than fifty years ago.

4th Suffolk (Bungay).—Range of 1,000 yards, at Bungay Common, three-quarters of a mile from head-quarters, accessible at all times. Six targets facing W., with natural butt, seventy feet high.

9th Suffolk (Leiston).—Range of 900 yards, one mile and a-half from head-quarters, situated on dry heath land, within a short distance of the sea, and easy of access. Eight targets facing W.

13th Suffolk (Bury St. Edmunds).—Range of 600 yards, one mile from head-quarters, on the north of turnpike road leading to Newmarket. Six targets nearly due N. The butt is constructed of sheet-iron on a massive wooden frame, and has been in use two years, and stands well.

14th Suffolk (Beccles).—Range of 900 yards, on the Common. Six targets facing W., with artificial butt 30 feet high.

16th Suffolk (Hadleigh).—An easily accessible range of 1,000 yards, at Raydon Bottom, a mile and a-half from head-quarters. There are six targets; the position of range is N. and S.

17th Suffolk (Lowestoft).—Range of 900 yards at North Dewes, one mile and a-half from head-quarters. Two targets.

2nd Surrey (Croydon).—Range of 1,000 yards at Riddletown, near Croydon. Three targets facing N.W. This range is most beautifully situate, overlooking a very pretty valley. Range of 200 yards in an old chalk-pit, Coombe-lane, Croydon.

5th Surrey (Reigate).—Range of 900 yards at Reigate.

8th Surrey (Epsom).—Range of 900 yards, within a mile of head-quarters.

9th Surrey (Richmond).—A level range of 700 yards at East Sheen Common, three-quarters of a mile from head-quarters. Three targets facing S.E.; the butt is of brick.

11th Surrey (Wimbledon).—Range of 700 yards on Wimbledon Common. Line of fire from N.E. to S.W. Two ranges parallel to each other, at each of which are two sets of targets, in order that two squads may fire simultaneously at either or both ranges. Length of short range, 300 yards; long, 700 yards. Ranges held on lease from Earl Spencer, the lord of the manor, and sublet to the Civil Service Regiment of Volunteers for three days in each week.

15th Surrey (Chertsey).—Range of 1,000 yards at St. Anne's Hill and Thorpe Green, two miles and a-half from head-quarters. There are eight targets. Two roads intersect the range, which involve the necessity of two extra sentries when shooting beyond 400 yards, and four extras above 700; the range is only open three days a-week.

17th Surrey (Godstone).—Range of 400 yards at Oxted. There are four targets, with line of fire from S. to N. Steep hill for butt. Range of 650 yards at Caterham Vale. There are six targets with line of fire from W. to E.; high hill for butt.

18th Surrey (Farnham).—Range of 300 yards at Gold Hill, about a mile and a-half from Farnham. By the kindness of Captain McRea, the company are allowed to use the Government range at Aldershot, and are thus enabled to practise up to 900 yards.

24th Surrey (Guildford).—Range of 800 yards at Blackheath, one mile from the Chilworth Station (S.E.R.), and six miles from head-quarters. Two targets.

1st Sussex (Brighton).—Range of 1,000 yards at Sheepcote Valley, two and a-half miles from head-quarters; a carriage-way to the grounds. Six targets facing S. A large butt about 35 feet high and 150 wide has been constructed at considerable expense.

2nd Sussex (Petworth).—Range of 1,300 yards in the park of

Lord Leconfield. There are eight targets facing S.; more can be put up if required.

8th Sussex (Storrington).—Range of 900 yards, one mile from head-quarters, a high road from Storrington to Arundel running near it. Six targets facing N. The range is particularly safe, the South Downs forming the background; it was most liberally given by the Baroness de la Zouche, to whom the land belongs.

9th Sussex (Arundel).—Range of 900 yards; can be extended to 1,100, in a valley in Arundel Park, one mile from head-quarters. Six targets facing S., with a turf butt in the rear, at the foot of a steep chalk hill. The use of the ground kindly granted by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

10th Sussex (Chichester).—Range of 1,000 yards at Kingley Bottom, four miles and a-half N. of head-quarters, and the same distance from Westbourne. The ground is slightly undulating turf, situated in a valley formed by two of the South Downs, Stoke Down and Bow Hill; the latter rises perpendicularly to a height of some hundred feet behind the targets, which face S. and S.W., and as its name imports, tends in the form of an arc, the arms of which extend several hundred yards on either side of the target, forming a magnificent natural butt, over which even the wildest ricochet balls cannot escape. Kingley Bottom forms part of the beautiful estate of Goodwood, and the use of it as a rifle range was at once granted by his Grace the late Duke of Richmond, by whose kindness, also, a hut affording accommodation for several men and horses was erected. The days for ball practice are Tuesdays and Fridays, from noon till sunset, throughout the year.

12th Sussex (Westbourne).—Same as 10th Sussex.

13th Sussex (Hurtspierpoint).—Range of 1,000 yards, in a Combe or (hollow) at the foot of Woolsenberg Hill; three targets. The range is particularly good for spectators, as 10,000 might be present on the amphitheatre of hills without being in any danger. The range is one and a-half mile distant from Hessock Station.

16th Sussex (Battle).—Range of 600 yards, one mile from Battle town. Targets placed by the side of a sandhill.

4th and 6th Tower Hamlets (St. Leonard's, Shoreditch).—The North East London, 4th, and 6th Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers, are joined for drill and administrative purposes; having no butts of their own, they use those of the Government at Plumstead, which

afford the requisite convenience to them as to other corps similarly situated.

2nd Tower Hamlets (Hackney)

8th ditto ditto

9th ditto ditto.

These three regiments are amalgamated for drill, although not an administrative battalion; the members use the same staff, butt, &c. The range of 1,000 yards is near the Victoria Dock Station (Custom-house) on the Woolwich line of railway. The range is perfectly level. The last-named company has a range of 1,000 yards at Plaistow Marshes.

*1st Warwickshire (Birmingham).—*Range of 800 yards at Bourn Brook, within the borough.

*8th Warwickshire (Nuneaton).—*Range of 400 yards, one mile from head-quarters; one target facing S. The range was originally 700 yards, but the Coventry Canal crosses it at 400, and the directors refuse, upon any terms, to permit firing across it.

*3rd Westmoreland (Kendal).—*Range of 900 yards at Kendal Fell. There are four targets placed N.N.W.

*5th Westmoreland (Ambleside).—*Range of 600 yards in Rydal Park.

*6th Westmoreland (Grasmere).—*Range of 1,000 yards, one mile from Grasmere, ascent very steep. Six targets facing S.

*5th Wigtown (Drumore).—*Range of 1,000 yards, available for a longer distance, two miles from head-quarters. Six targets facing S.S.E.

*1st Wilts (Salisbury).—*Range of 1,000 yards, in the parish of Laverstock, two miles from head-quarters. Three targets N.E., placed against the side of Cockey Down Hill. The land occupied by the practice ground is kindly lent to the corps (rent free) by Miss Everard, of the Grove, Laverstock, and J. H. C. Wyndham, Esq., of the College, Salisbury.

*2nd Wiltshire (Trowbridge).—*Range of 900 yards, three miles from head-quarters. Two targets facing N.W., and one mantelet. The butt is of faggots forty feet by twenty high, with Egg-hill in the rear.

*3rd Wilts (Malmesbury).—*Range of 1,000 yards at Cowbridge.

*4th Wiltshire (Chippenham).—*Range of 1,200 yards, perfectly flat up to 950, quarter of a mile from head-quarters and railway station. Ten targets facing N.W. Also a range of 800 yards, at Blackland, two miles from Calne. Ten targets facing N.

7th Wiltshire (Market Lavington).—Range of 1,200 yards, at Brutton, three miles from Westbury Station, S.W.R. Targets facing S.W. The range is open to all comers, the first Monday in every month, for sweepstakes.

14th Wilts (Wilton).—Two excellent ranges of 1,000 yards each, one in the Punch-bowl, near Burcombe, the other at Ridge, near Chilmark. Twelve targets.

15th Wilts (Wootton Bassett).—Range of 900 yards. Six targets facing W.

17th Wilts (Marlborough).—Range of 900 yards, extensible to a mile, runs parallel with, and about a-quarter of a mile from, Old Swindon Road. One set of targets facing N.W., placed against a hill called Rough Down, at the end of Marlborough Common, the steep fall forming a natural butt. The range is a good level, protected in a great measure by the ground on either side sloping towards it from S. and S.W., and N. and N.E.

18th Wilts (Highworth).—Range of 1,000 yards at Hampton Hill, half a mile from head-quarters. Three targets facing S. The firing is up-hill, at an elevation of about seventy feet at 300 yards, afterwards the ground is nearly level.

1st Worcestershire (Wolverley).—An excellent range of 900 yards, at Cookley, three miles from Kidderminster Station. There are eight targets facing S., with hill as natural butt. The battalion has also a range of 900 yards, at Hagley, in Lord Lyttleton's park. There are eight targets facing W. A most beautiful range, like a glade in Sherwood Forest. It is used by the 6th and 9th Companies for long-range shooting; it is three miles from Stourbridge and one and a-half from Hagley Station.

2nd Worcestershire (Tenbury).—A level range of 900 yards, at Burford, in Lord Northwick's grounds. There are six targets facing nearly N.W. This range is intersected by a river.

3rd Worcestershire (Franchise House).—A good range of 800 yards, at Honeybottom, two miles and a-half from Kidderminster Station. There are six targets facing nearly S.E. The firing at the 500 and 600 yards is from stages erected for the purpose.

4th Worcestershire (Kidderminster).—Range of 600 yards, at Habberley Valley, two miles from head-quarters. One second and third-class target facing S. A safe range, and free from interruption.

5th Worcestershire (Bewdley).—Range of 600 yards, in Bewdley

Forest, one mile from head-quarters. Very good range for 300, 400, and 500 yards, but the 600 is from a stage erected for the purpose. There are six targets facing E.

6th Worcestershire (Halesowen).—A good third-class range, at Cradley, half a mile from head-quarters. Two targets facing N.N.W.

7th Worcestershire (Dudley).—A good range of 600 yards, capable of extension to 1,000 yards, at Dudley. There are six targets facing nearly S.W.

8th Worcestershire (Stourport).—The range is situated at a distance of one mile from head-quarters, at Hartlebury Common, one mile from the Stourport Station, and two from Hartlebury Station, on West Midland Railway. The ten targets face S. The officers are at all times desirous to lend the use of the range for matches, &c. The ground is level, dry, and sandy, and is available for 1,200 yards.

9th Worcestershire (Stourbridge).—Range of 300 yards, at Norton, near the racecourse, one mile and a-half from head-quarters. Five targets facing W.

12th Worcestershire (Evesham).—Range of 1,000 yards, at Bunker's Hill, one mile and a-half from Evesham, with a good carriage road to it. The targets, six in number, are placed in front of a lofty stack of faggots, behind which a hill rises about sixty feet. The first 550 yards are green turf, the remaining arable land. The marker's hut is a permanent structure of brick covered with turf. Line of fire due east from shooting points. Few fitter positions for a range could be found in the county.

13th Worcestershire (Worcester).—Range of 600 yards, but can be made available for 800 by private permission. It is situated a mile from head-quarters. There are three targets facing W.

16th Worcestershire (Oldbury).—Range of 450 yards, one mile from head-quarters. There are four targets facing E.S.E.

17th Worcestershire (Redditch).—Range of 600 yards, half a mile from head-quarters. There are six targets situated S.W.

18th Worcestershire (Droitwich).—Range of 900 yards, at Summer Hill, on the Hanbury turnpike road, two miles from head-quarters, where is a station on the Midland and West Midland Railways. Six targets facing S.W. The County Challenge Salver was competed for at this range in November, 1862, at 400, 500, and 600 yards, seven rounds at each distance, and was won by Lieutenant Han-

cocks, of 1st W.R.V., who made a score in hits and points of 54.

20th Worcestershire (Kidderminster).—Same range as 4th W.R.V.

3rd East York (Howden).—Range of 600 yards, which can be increased to 1,000, at Skelton Broad Lane, two miles from headquarters and three from the station. Four targets facing W. Butt made of earth.

4th North Yorkshire (Leyburn).—Range of 900 yards, known as the "Whysings Range," a mile from Leyburn. There is one set of targets, and the line of fire is from N. to S., about level to 500 yards, beyond which the land rises a little. On the property of Lord Bolton, Frederick Riddell, Esq., and the Vicar of Pickhill. There is also a capital range of 1,000 yards at Bolton Castle, about five miles from Leyburn. On this range the land rises considerably from the firing points, at the 800, 900, and 1,000 yards to the targets. On the property of Lord Bolton.

5th North York (Forcett).—Range of 900 yards, in Forcett Park, the property of J. Michell, Esq., captain of the corps, four miles and a-half from Pierce Bridge Station, Barnard Castle and Darlington Railway. Eight targets facing] N.E. The 400 yards is in the centre of a piece of water 180 yards across; a stage is therefore erected, which is reached by a boat.

6th North York (Scarborough).—Range No. 1, of 400 yards, in the Castle yard, half a mile from head-quarters. Eight targets facing S., which, with the range, are the property of Government. Range No. 2, of 900 yards and upwards, on the North Sands, a quarter of a mile from head-quarters. Six targets facing N.W. by N. The range is divided in consequence of its being inaccessible on the North Sands at high tide from 100 to 300 yards.

9th North York (Stokesley).—Range of 900 yards, at Bushy Hall, three miles and a-half from head-quarters. Three targets facing N.

12th North York (Carperby).—Range of 1,000 yards and upwards, at Wensleydale. Two first and one second-class targets; line of fire from S.W. to N.E. The ranges ascend slightly from the shooting point.

18th North York (Skelton).—Range of 1,500 yards on the sea shore, at Saltburn; background a very high cliff.

1st West York (York).—Range of 1,000 yards, at Bootham Stray, in the suburbs of the City of York; there are six targets; the range is perfectly level throughout.

4th West York (Halifax).—Range of 500 yards, at Copley, near Halifax; the targets (two in number) are placed at the east end of the range. Range of 1,000 yards, at Ogden, near Halifax, for first-class target, which is situate north-west of the range. No. 1 is a perfect flat, bounded on the one side by an embankment of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and on the other by a very high and thickly-wooded hill, which curves round to the back of the targets. The River Calder runs across the range; the targets on Range No. 2 stand much higher than the range. At the rear of them is a very high hill. The Volunteers of Halifax have also access at certain times to the range of the 6th West York Militia (through the kindness of Captain Armytage, the adjutant of that regiment), at Norland, near Halifax; range 1,300 yards.

5th West York (Wakefield).—A nearly level range of 600 yards, in a field at Porto Bello. Two sets of targets facing N.W.

15th West York (North Craven).—Range of 900 yards at Attermire. Six targets placed against a background, composed of *debris* of limestone rock, topped by a bare rock. The range is about two miles east of the market town of Settle, on a flat, marshy piece of ground, bounded on the north by the Attermire Craigs.

16th West York (Harrogate).—Range of 600 yards, at Birk Craig, one mile from Harrogate Railway Station. Four targets facing W.

17th West York (Knaresborough).—Range of 600 yards, at Grimbold Craig, three-quarters of a mile from Knaresborough, over the properties of Right Hon. The Earl of Harewood and Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart.

18th West York (Pontefract).—Range of 1,150 yards, in Pontefract Park; from 100 to 400 yards a gradual descent, afterwards the ground is nearly level. This range is one of the best in the West Riding.

20th West York (Doncaster).—Range of 1,000 yards, or more if required, on the Racecourse, one mile and a-half from the centre of the town. Two sets of targets facing W. The butt is built of brick, faced with iron plates, and is about 70 feet long by 30 high. The marker's butt is of wrought iron, and shot proof; the range is quite level. Application from parties wishing to fire to be made to the commanding officer.

23rd West York (Burley).—Range of 900 yards, by the side of Romald's Moor, two miles and a-half from head-quarters, easy of

access. The range is tolerably level, but rather exposed to the wind. Eight targets facing S.E.

*25th West York (Guiseley).—*A very good range, over a common of 1,100 yards.

*26th West York (Ingleborough).—*Range of 300 yards, close by the village of Ingelton; and range of 1,000 yards, in a small valley called Crina-bottom, on the south side of Ingleborough Hill. At Range No. 1, the targets are placed at the base of a precipitous hill, called Millbank, more than fifty yards in height; firing points from the south-west. At Range No. 2, the targets are placed at the north and upper part of the valley; firing points from the south. Both these ranges are remarkably safe, being protected by very high and precipitous grounds immediately in the rear of the targets. The long range, in the valley of Crina-bottom, is about a mile and a-half from Ingelton (head-quarters), and is sheltered on the west by a high range of limestone cliffs, nearly a mile in length, and on the east by a ridge of the mountain, running parallel with these cliffs; Ingleborough itself rising immediately from the back of the targets, in one magnificent sweep, to a height of more than 2,000 feet, the crest of the hill being about three-quarters of a mile distant from the targets.

*27th West York (Ripon).—*An excellent range of 900 yards, on the racecourse, one mile and a-half from the city. Four targets facing W.

*28th West York (Goole).—*Range of great length, on a large level track of peat bog, called Hurne Moors. The edges of the Moor have become firm by drainage on to the cultivatable land, and are available for rifle practice; the centre being one large morass, untrodden by any but a stray poacher now and then, makes a very good and safe background, and requires no butt. It has the disadvantage of being three miles from the armoury, but in every other respect is an excellent range.

*31st West York (Tadcaster).—*Range of 700 yards, at Jack Daw Craig, one mile and a-half from head-quarters, accessible by road or rail. Four targets. A safe range situated among hills; it was excavated, and the stone of which York Minster is built was taken from the place. The ground was freely given by the Hon. Mrs. S. Vavasour.

*34th West York (Saddleworth).—*Range of 900 yards, with power of extension to 1,000, at Diggle Edge or Rocher Brow, one mile

and three-quarters from head-quarters, and a short distance from the Diggle Station L. and N.W. One set of targets facing N.W., placed at the base of a hill 400 feet high.

36th West York (Rotherham).—Range of 400 yards, one mile and a-half from Rotherham. There are six two-foot targets facing W. Though only passed up to 400 yards, this range could be extended to 1,000.

37th West York (Barnsley).—Range of 900 yards, at Burton Priory, two miles from head-quarters, half a mile from Ardsley Station S.Y.R., half a mile from Cudworth Station, Midland Railway. Eight targets facing N.W.; the hill forms a natural butt. A number of targets might be used with safety at the same time.

38th West York (Selby).—Range of 900 yards, capable of extension to 2,000, at Brayton Banff, one mile and a-half from Selby. Trains to and from Hull, Leeds, and York several times daily. Eight targets facing S.E. by E. The ground is undulating, every distance after 200 yards being different. It is considered to be one of the finest ranges in Yorkshire.

ALTCAR RANGE.

This range is on the Southport line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, and is about ten miles from Liverpool. It was opened on the 29th of October, 1860, by the lessee (Colonel Gladstone). The shooting ground is a perfect level, bounded on all sides by numerous sandhills of considerable height, which serve as natural butts. The marker's butts are composed of earth and sods, and the targets, which are placed in a straight line running from east to west, number not less than thirty. The sighting-target, the dimensions of which are eighteen feet by eighteen, is placed on the top of a sandhill on the extreme right of the line, and is at all times available to the members of the range. Previous to the opening of this range, the Liverpool Volunteers, for want of better accommodation, were compelled to practise at temporary calico targets, fixed on the Waterloo and Crosby sands, the markers on such occasions being stationed a few yards to the right or left of the line of fire, and quite unprotected by mantelets of any kind. This unsatisfactory and dangerous state of things attracted the attention of Colonel Gladstone, and he resolved to remedy it by providing the Volunteers of Liverpool with a safe and extensive

range. To this end he leased a large extent of suitable ground, and at once incurred the responsibility of providing targets, tents, and all the accessories of a safe and permanent shooting ground. In a very short time after obtaining possession of the ground at Altcar, it was provided at the Colonel's expense with every material for the complete accommodation of the whole of the Liverpool Volunteers, and in this complete state was placed at their service on very favourable terms. Of the advantages of the range many Volunteers at once availed themselves; we believe, however, that we are right in saying that the number has not been sufficient to secure the lessee against a heavy pecuniary loss. Captain Bushby, of the 5th L.R.V., has entire charge of the range, and on no occasion are parties allowed to fire until they have reported themselves at his office, and complied with such regulations as are deemed essential to general safety, and to the satisfactory working of the range. The county meetings are held at Altcar, and the Altcar Small-bore Club hold their meetings here, fortnightly. Though largely supported by the various Liverpool companies, this range is perhaps principally supported by individual subscribers. Through arrangements made with the railway company, subscribers have the privilege of a return ticket from Liverpool for 6d. We must not omit to state that the range was drained during 1862, at the expense of the Earl of Sefton.

THE SOUTHPORT RANGE.

On this range there are three targets, so fixed on the sea shore as to command a safe and excellent range of 1,100 yards at the first class; 600 at the second; and 300 at the third. Behind the targets the sands stretch away to a distance of four or five miles, and as the shore is very level, parties at the firing points have an uninterrupted view for the entire length, and can therefore continue their practice without the slightest fear of accident to life or limb from an awkward miss or a glancing bullet. The expanse of this range, although conducive to public safety, has the disadvantage of complete exposure to the elements, and as the gales on the coast are sometimes of a violent character, the shooting is occasionally suspended during the prevalence of stormy weather. With this single exception, the range is one of the best and healthiest in England. In October, 1862, there was a heavy gale at Southport, which lasted

four or five days, during which period the ship Annie Hooper was wrecked on the Horse Bank, and several other ships were lost in the channel. For weeks after the storm had subsided the shore at Southport was covered for miles with every variety of floating wreck. On the day when the gale was at its height, the targets on the range were all torn from their frames, and the tide rose so high, and beat with such fury on the shore, that it soon carried away the huts of the corps and club, which were placed above ordinary high-water mark. Targets, flagstuffs, huts, and every fixture on the range, succumbed to the fury and force of this tide, and the consequence was a heavy pecuniary loss to the 13th and 54th Companies of L.R.V.'s. The range is about ten minutes' walk from the railway station. The third-class target is placed almost above high water, and is therefore available at all hours; the long-range targets are not available for about two hours each day at high-water spring tides. The members of the Liverpool and Southport Rifle Club (which originated in 1850, under the name of the Lombardian Rifle Club) hold their meetings on this range, and contest weekly for prizes presented by the committee and patrons of the club. The progress of this club during the past twelve months has been great, and several of the most influential gentlemen in the vicinity have accorded it their patronage and support, amongst whom may be noticed the Worshipful the Mayor of Liverpool, Peter Wood, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the Southport Improvement Commissioners; J. H. Wrigley, Esq., J.P., D.L.; T. R. Bridson, Esq., Rev. Charles Hesketh, A.M., Rector of North Meolsand, Joint Lord of the Manor. The club is composed of Volunteers and riflemen from all parts of the country, and of gentlemen who visit Southport for the purpose of continuing their practice, and at the same time of improving their general health by a few weeks' sojourn at this salubrious spot. One regulation of the club is to take individual averages on the shooting, at all ranges, for a period of six months, and to deduce therefrom the figure of merit of the various competitors.

THE SHOTWICK RANGE.

The Cheshire Rifle Association hold their annual prize meetings on this range, which is a perfect level of no less than 400 acres of exquisite green. This is, perhaps, without exception, the most

picturesque range in the country. On the right rises the pretty village of Shotwick, with its quaint old church visible amongst the trees. Stretching further in the distance stand the fine halls of Paddington and Barton, on the hill side, embosomed in the trees.

On the left the view is equally beautiful, with the fertile vales of Flintshire, the rich woods of Hawarden Castle, and the bold outlines of the Welsh hills.

THE SUDBURY RANGE.

This is undoubtedly one of the most complete ranges in England; for the noble owner, having a practical knowledge of the necessary requirements, and being desirous to offer every encouragement to the Volunteers of Sudbury, has spared no expense to make it perfect in every department. The targets, of which there are sixteen, are upon the Swiss principle, being in duplicate, one of which is presented to the shooter, while the other has been drawn down by the markers for the purpose of patching the hole made by the previous shot. These targets are all in line, with an artificial butt in rear. This butt is of earth, 312 feet long, and upwards of 20 feet high. In addition to the targets already enumerated, there is a large sighting one 20 feet square, which is made of strong wood framework in four compartments, which are filled in with 10-inch cubes of elm, the grain end of the wood being presented to the shooter. At the foot of the targets there is a trench, by means of which the markers can move from end to end without incurring the slightest risk. This trench is about seven feet wide, with brick floor, well drained; and a brick wall seven feet high facing the targets, supporting a roof under which the markers are posted. This trench is about seven feet wide; the side facing the targets is roofed in, and under this roof the markers are posted, for the purpose of signalling the hits and repairing the targets as the firing proceeds. At all the ranges the markers patch after every shot, and in no case do they permit more than four or five, in long-range shooting even, to pass without attending to this important point, and the consequence is that mistakes in signalling are scarcely ever made on this range. At every hundred yards from the six hundred firing point up to eleven hundred there is an artificial mound for the purpose of raising the shooter from the

ground, so as to enable him to obtain a clear and distinct view of the distant target. Telegraph wires are laid along the range from the trench to the shooting house, at each 100 yards to 600 ; there is communication with the markers by means of electric bells, so that the shooters can signal to the markers what may be required of them. The markers (owing to the system of marking) are seldom exposed ; they are, however, dressed in scarlet, so as to strike the eye at once, and thus renders the chance of accident as remote as possible. At 600 yards from the target there is a large shooting box, 100 feet long by 30 wide ; this is used as a drill-room in wet weather, and the side facing the targets is so arranged as to form a series of shooting boxes, under cover of which practice can be continued in all states of the weather. In the shooting-house there are rifle rests of various kinds, and a number of loading stands, such as are used in Switzerland ; in fact, there is not a single article required for the use and convenience of riflemen that is not to be found on this range, the noble owner having provided every help and accessory to the art of which he is so distinguished an ornament, and at the same time so munificent a patron. Over the shooting-house there is a gallery for ladies, from which some of England's fairest daughters have witnessed many an honourable struggle for victory and fame. A wind vane in the form of an Enfield rifle surmounts the structure, with a bell to signal shooters and markers the commencing and ceasing of firing. The range is adjacent to Sudbury Hall, and is used by the Sudbury companies, the members of which so far profited by the advantage secured to them as to have established their claim to the proud distinction of being the best shooting companies in the battalion to which they belong, having succeeded in winning, for two consecutive years, a valuable silver vase presented by Lord Vernon for competition amongst the members of the battalion, of which his lordship is major. One of their number, Mr. Lawley, whose name is well known as a shot, carried off the Prince Consort's second prize at Wimbledon, in 1860 ; and Mr. Salt and Dr. Forbes have also distinguished themselves at these meetings.

Lord Vernon, as is well known, has long been an earnest and practical rifleman, his lordship having wrested many prizes from some of the best marksmen in Switzerland, and having made, along with the Marquis of Abercorn, the second best score on the Lords' side, at the recent celebrated contest between the Lords and

Commons at the great Wimbledon Meeting of 1862. His lordship officiated as one of the jurors of arms and ordnance (class 4, section 3) at the exhibition of 1862.

Some of the best shots, including the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Lichfield, Lord Elcho, the Master of Lovat, Major Halford, Mr. Halliday, Dr. Goodwin, Captain Heaton, Captain Ross, and his son Mr. E. Ross, Mr. Wells, &c., &c., have had the pleasure of a few days' shooting on this range, and have succeeded in making scores far excelling anything done by them in their public competitions. Several of the most eminent of our gunmakers, to whom we are indebted for our famous small-bores and perfect sights, have also tested the precision of their work on this range, and been greatly pleased with the advantages the marking possesses, not only as to accuracy, by showing the exact spot where the hit is made, but also the rapidity with which the firing can be carried on under the Swiss system over that of the iron target; this was evidenced in an especial manner at one of the battalion matches, when the shooting at each range only occupied twenty minutes.

GOOD SCORES—

Date.	Name.	Corps.	Locality.	Rounds.
January...	Lieutenant Campbell	Sydney	Sydney	—
—	Private Rayner	Ditto	Ditto	7
—	„ Frith	Ditto	Ditto	5
February.	„ Brown	Edinburgh R.V.	Edinburgh	20
June....	W. S. Elliot	Hawick R.V.	Kelso	5
—	W. Rayner	Sydney	Sydney	7
—	G. W. Graham	Ditto	Ditto	7
—	John Farquharson	Roseberry	Edinburgh	15
—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15
—	R. Punshon	Newcastle R.V.	Ditto	5
—	W. Rayner	Sydney	Sydney	7
—	R. Brownlow	Ditto	Ditto	7
July	John Salmon	3rd Durham Art.	South Shields	5
August ..	John Farquharson	Roseberry	Montrose	—
—	Captain M'Gibbon	Edinburgh R.V.	Ditto	—
—	J. Farquharson	Roseberry	Ditto	—
—	A. Farquharson	Blairgowrie	Ditto	—
—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—
—	Lieutenant Turner	Derby R.V.	Derby	—
—	Sergeant Salt	Ditto	Ditto	—
—	Mr. Taaks	.. .. .	{ Rifle Association } of Western India	—
—	Mr. Gamble	.. .. .	Ditto	—
—	Lieut. J. M. Key	3rd Fife Rifles	Anstruther	15
—	Captain Fane	Oxford R.V.	Gloucester	5
—	Sergeant Kemp	3rd Manchester	Ditto	5
—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5
—	Captain Greig	Ditto	Altcar	—
September	Lieutenant Burra	Kent R.V.	Margate	—
—	Private Mortlake	.. .. .	Ditto	—
—	Sergeant Dighton	.. .. .	Ditto	—
—	Ditto	.. .. .	Ditto	—
—	Ensign Macrae	Newcastle	Morpeth	5
—	R. Punshon	Ditto	Ditto	7
—	James Macnee	14th Edinburgh R.V.	Kelso	7
—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	7
—	Sergeant Kemp	3rd Manchester	Ditto	7
—	Corporal H. Scott	7th Edinburgh R.V.	Ditto	7
—	Master of Lovat	Inverness R.V.	Inverness	5
—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5
—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5
—	Wm. Jopp	Aberdeen R.V.	Ditto	7
—	A. Henry	2nd Edinburgh R.V.	Ditto	6
October...	A. Farquharson	Blairgowrie	Haddington	7
—	J. M. Gow	Edinburgh R.V.	Ditto	7
—	J. Farquharson	Roseberry	Ditto	7
—	James Macnee	Edinburgh R.V.	Ditto	7
—	Lieutenant Campbell	Sydney	Sydney	7
—	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	7

"HENRY" RIFLE, 1863.

Distance.	Points.	Hits.	Total.	Remarks.
—	—	—	—	Won £10.
700, 800, 900	18	15	33	Won Silver Cup, £35.
300, 500	14	10	24	Won a Henry Rifle.
900	60	20	80	Good Score.
200, 600, 800	—	—	33	Won First Sweepstake.
{ 200 to 900 }	—	—	179	Good Score.
{ inclusive. }	—	—	165	Ditto.
Ditto	—	—	141	Ditto.
800, 900, 1,000	—	—	153	Ditto.
Ditto	15	5	20	Won First Derby.
200	—	—	191	Good Score.
200 to 900	—	—	191	Ditto.
Ditto	—	—	59	Ditto.
200, 400, 500	44	15	53	Won Strangers' Cup, £20.
—	—	—	74	Won Scotland Cup, £25.
—	—	—	73	Won £5.
—	—	—	73	Won £3.
—	—	—	19	Won Mappins' Cup, £10.
—	—	—	54	Won £10.
—	—	—	51	Won £5.
—	—	—	16	Tie for Association Cup.
—	—	—	11	Won First Sweepstake.
800	—	—	51	Good Score.
300	—	—	18	Won £5.
Ditto	—	—	18	Won £3.
200	—	—	19	Ditto.
—	—	—	50	Won Third St. Leger.
—	—	—	45	Won Silver Cup, £55.
—	—	—	45	Won £20.
—	—	—	48	Won £10.
—	—	—	18	Won First Derby.
200, 600, 900	—	—	—	Won a Henry Rifle, £18 18s.
800	—	—	20	Won First Derby.
200	—	—	22	Won £2 10s.
800, 900, 1,000	—	—	62	Won Border Cup.
Ditto	—	—	62	Won Second Prize, £10.
700, 800	—	—	35	Won £7.
{ 200, 500, }	—	—	80	Won £12.
{ 800, 1,000 }	—	—	39	Won £5.
200, 600	—	—	35	Won £5.
600, 800	—	—	—	Won £20.
900, 1,000	—	—	63	Deerstalkers' Prize Shot with double rifles, firing right and left barrels consecutively.
100, 150, 200	—	—	—	Won £5 5s.
900, 1,000	—	—	45	Won East Lothian Cup, £20.
Ditto	—	—	40	Won £5.
Ditto	—	—	40	Won £2.
Ditto	—	—	38	Won Fourth Prize.
700, 800, 900	—	—	59	Won £10.
Ditto	—	—	58	Won £10.

GOOD SCORES—"TURNER" RIFLE, 1863.

- January... Lieutenant Burt, at Bourne Brook: Five shots at 500 yards, 2 4 4 4 4; five at 600 yards, 4 4 4 4 3; six at 800 yards, 4 4 4 4 4.
- Ditto, ditto: Twelve shots at 500 yards, 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4.
- Dr. Goodwin: Five shots at 400 yards, 4 4 4 4 4; five at 500 yards, 4 4 4 4 4; five at 600 yards, 4 4 4 2 4; ten at 200 yards, 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 = 96 points.
Upwards of 1,000 shots had previously been fired out of the rifle without once wiping out.
- February... Lieutenant Burt: Eighteen shots at 800 yards, 15 bull's-eyes and 3 centres.
- March 3... Mr. Allport: Five shots at 300 yards, 4 4 4 4 3; ten shots at 500 yards, 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3.
- 5... Mr. Ashton, at Formby: Twenty-seven shots at 200 yards, 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3.
- April 27... Mr. G. Allen, at Mornex Haute, Savoy, France: Eighteen shots in 2 feet square, at 700 yards.
- May 2.... Captain Jessop: Seven shots at 600 yards, 4 4 4 4 4 4 3.
- 6.... Captain Julius Bishop, Guernsey: Five shots at 900 yards, 4 3 4 4 4.
- 16.... Captain Jaques, Caterham: 800 yards, 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 2 4 }
 Captain Ross, " " " " " " " " " " } Same rifle.
 Mr. Jopling, " " " " " " " " " " }
 Captain Jaques, " " " " " " " " " " }
 E. C. Webb, Bourne Brook: Thirteen shots at 600 yards, 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4.
- Thomas Turner, jun., ditto: Nine shots at 800 yards, 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3.
- Mr. Allport: Five shots at 200 yards (bull's-eye 3 inches), 4 4 4 4 4.
- Mr. Schietliu, Cape Town: Ten shots at 200 yards, 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4; ten at 400 yards, 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4; ten at 600 yards, 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4.
- Sept. Captain B. Holme, at Exeter: Seven shots at 1,000 yards, 6 bull's-eyes and 1 centre.
- June 27... Lieutenant Harrison, Rotherham: Twenty shots at 400 yards, 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4. The last ten shots were within a 6-inch circle.
- January 1... Mr. Schietliu, Cape Town: First prize, £45.
- 2... Mr. Niekirk, Cape Town: First prize, £50.
- April 8.... A. Finlay, Esq., Kinnegar: Second prize.
- 18.... Sergeant Brown, R.A., Enfield: Five shots at 800 yards, 4 4 4 3 4. Sweepstakes.
- Captain Thresher, Wimbledon: 200 yards; First prize, £50.
- Lieutenant Burt, Wimbledon: 200 yards; Second prize, £40.
- Lieutenant Austin, Wimbledon: 500 yards; £10.
- H. Little, Esq., Wimbledon: 500 yards; £5.
- Captain Jessop, Wimbledon: 600 yards; £5.
- Sergeant Fletcher, Wimbledon: 800 yards, 6 bull's-eyes, and 1 centre; £25.
- Thomas Turner, jun., Bourne Brook: Seven shots at 600 yards, 4 4 4 3 4 4 4. First prize, Field Glass, £5 10s.
- Ensign Young, Bourne Brook: Seven shots at 500 and 600 yards; £3.
- H. Little, Esq., Ensign Young, Lieutenant Burt, Gloucester: Won £2 each.
- Captain Nicholson, West Oakwood: Second prize.
- Sept. 26... A. Finlay, Esq., Kinnegar: 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards; Challenge Vase.
- Captain Bland, Kinnegar: Prize.
- 28... Lieutenant Bonney, Portsmouth: First prize, £20.
- October 5... Captain A. T. Armstrong, Nynee Tal: Prize given for highest score in twelve days' practice; beat second best by 54 points.
- Ditto, in No. 2 Contest: First prize, Rs. 300.
- Ditto, in No. 3 Contest: First prize, Rs. 50, added to a Sweepstakes of Rs. 5 each.
- Ditto, in No. 4 Contest: Second.
- R. H. W. Dunlop, Esq., C.B., Nynee Tal: No. 2 Contest; Second prize, Rs. 150.
- Ditto, No. 3 Contest: Second.
- Ditto, No. 4 Contest: First prize, Five Gold Mohurs, added to a Sweepstakes of Rs. 8 each.
- Meer Mahommed Ally: No. 2 Contest; Third prize, Rs. 80.
- Captain Bland, Southport: 19 bull's-eyes at 200 yards; First prize.

SCHOOLS OF MUSKETRY.

The following Table gives the Averages and Figures of Merit obtained by the various Classes at the Hythe and Fleetwood Schools of Musketry up to the issue of the last Report.

	1861—2.										1862—3.									
	First Period.		File Firing.		Volley Firing.		Skirmish- ing.		Figure of Merit.		First Period.		File Firing.		Volley Firing.		Skirmish- ing.		Figure of Merit.	
	Hythe.	Fleetwood.	Hythe.	Fleetwood.	Hythe.	Fleetwood.	Hythe.	Fleetwood.	Hythe.	Fleetwood.	Hythe.	Fleetwood.	Hythe.	Fleetwood.	Hythe.	Fleetwood.	Hythe.	Fleetwood.	Hythe.	Fleetwood.
Officers.....	19·13	20·64	11·34	11·72	9·37	10·70	4·87	6·33	44·71	49·39	19·92	20·17	11·79	11·08	10·37	9·64	5·34	6·26	47·42	47·15
Non-commissioned Officers and Privates	18·60	19·46	11·17	11·54	9·98	9·73	4·79	4·96	44·54	45·69	19·50	20·28	11·90	11·19	10·25	8·89	5·26	5·59	46·91	45·95
Volunteers	18·90	18·46	11·67	11·46	9·88	9·20	4·97	6·80	45·42	45·92	19·96	20·00	12·14	11·52	10·32	9·13	6·10	5·26	48·52	45·91

THE RIFLE CONFERENCE.

The Conference was held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, January 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1864, in the hall of King's College, London. W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P. (Captain Commanding 23rd Yorkshire V.R.) presided on the first day, Lieutenant-Colonel Warde occupied the chair on the second day, and Lieutenant-Colonel Halford on the last day. To give the various papers that were read, and the discussion thereon, would require a volume, so we content ourselves by publishing the following report of the Committee, which, in reality, embodies all that was said and done at the Conference :—

The Conference was held in accordance with the programme given above, and it was attended by 110 members. The proceedings excited great interest, and were reported from day to day, and prominently noticed by the newspapers.

The circular which convened the Conference stated that the Committee would endeavour to embody the information obtained and to sum up the results in a report. In the following pages will be found the remarks made by the various speakers *in extenso*, revised so as to fit them for permanent record, together with several communications received since the meeting.

While it was seen to be convenient to allow the several topics of each day to be touched upon by any speaker in his own order, the Committee have endeavoured in this summary to group the subjects, giving their own opinions when it seemed advisable to do so.

It will be observed that some topics proposed in the programme were only partially discussed, and others were not adverted to at the meetings, from want of time and other reasons ; and it is to be clearly understood that the Committee have not proposed on this occasion to frame a general code of rules, but to embody the opinions of practical riflemen on the more important subjects which they have considered, after hearing what was said at the Conference, as well as what has been communicated since, and regarding the whole with reference to the actual experience gained at rifle matches for some years past.

It is very satisfactory to observe that certain leading features in the conduct of rifle matches, which were acknowledged on all sides to be defective in their present condition, were here discussed with patient attention, and that a general agreement was arrived at as to the changes required.

It may be assumed that rifle shooting is deserving of support, and that Englishmen are willing more and more to give their time, energy, and money for this purpose. But to economise this devotion, and to insure a continuance of practical benefit for emulation, the whole system of competition must be improved by somewhat radical alterations related to each other as consistent parts of a matured plan.

The incentives to excellence are duty, honour, pleasure, and gain, and the money value of prizes is in some degree a compensation for the expense incurred, while the number of them is an allurements to those who do not expect the highest honours. On this subject, after due discussion, it was generally agreed that, except perhaps at Wimbledon, a prize of about 30*l.* is enough to give honour to any competitor, and a handsome requital to those who feel the expense of attending a match. This amount, then, substituted for the 100*l.* hitherto deemed necessary for a first prize, will leave funds for a large number of small prizes, which again will bring more competitors into the field and stimulate a larger class.

Much stress was laid upon the importance of keeping the entrance fees at the lowest point consistent with the financial success of prize meetings, as likely to bring matches within the reach of men who are now too often excluded from them.

The Conference having thus agreed how to bring more riflemen to a match, were unanimously of opinion that only one opportunity should be given to each competitor in his struggle for a prize, and therefore the system of re-entries was decidedly condemned.

Next there is the subject of the weapons to be used and the manner of fairly pitting the various rifles together. Discussion on this point was full and free, and the opinions expressed seemed to confirm the experience obtained in several late attempts at handicapping, that no satisfactory principle could be laid down for enabling the ordinary Government rifles supplied to the Army, Navy, and Militia, and Volunteers to contend fairly for the same prize with special military weapons or first-rate sporting rifles, or

these again with fine "match small-bores," even though the latter have been hitherto by well-intentioned but unwise rules deprived of telescope-sights and subjected to other restrictions. The Conference perceived that the champions of the Enfield had good grounds for urging its encouragement, while the lovers of the small-bore had excellent reasons for praising its superiority; also that among the small-bores there are again several distinct classes, one kind being almost perfect for target practice, while another, not comparable for match shooting, possesses superior fitness for warfare or for sporting. When these various rifles are always eligible for the same prize, men who have not the very best shooting weapon will be deterred from entering. It seems therefore to be both necessary and politic to encourage each kind of rifle separately, and the Committee believe that the following arrangement will afford to each kind of rifle a proper field for fair competition.

The Enfield rifle must of course continue to form a division by itself. The vexatious difficulties of definition, which have led to so many disqualifications, will probably be removed by the facilities now granted for obtaining a certificate that a rifle has passed the Government test.

It is also recommended that practice with short Enfields, carbines, Lancasters, naval five-grooves, and other Government weapons with like ammunition, should be encouraged by occasional matches for these special arms.

All observant frequenters of rifle matches will allow that the rifles now denominated "small-bores" must be divided into at least two classes for competition.

But it will be found on consideration that two classes do not suffice.

For the rifles with ordinary sights, sight-shades, and wind-gauges would then, of course, have to be in either one class or the other.

Now, when they are classed with rifles having aperture sights, &c., it is acknowledged that the contest is unequal; while on the other hand, if they are classed with simpler rifles having fixed sights (such as those used for the Queen's Prize and those issued lately to the Army), they would manifestly have an unfair advantage.

It is therefore with reluctance, but under a strong sense of its absolute necessity, that an additional or middle class has to be made distinct.

In the first place, then, we would form a class of rifles (A) with fixed sights, so defined as to enable a rifle suitable for service to compete on fair terms. A precise definition of this class, even when decided upon, may require to be modified with the progress of invention.

The Committee do not propose to give a definition in detail, but they see no reason to doubt the feasibility of framing one sufficient for the purpose of rifle contests.

An example of a set of working rules for the purpose, contributed by a member of the Conference, will be found at page 233.

Next, there should be a class (B) where shifting wind-gauges and sight-shades are admitted, excluding refinements ; such as the aperture sights, &c., attached to the "match rifle." A definition proposed for class (B) will be found at page 233. It will be seen that this class would include the great majority of good shooting rifles now in use.

Lastly, as it would then be no longer necessary to hamper the remaining rifles with restrictions, we propose that a class (C) should be open to weapons of any weight (which can be fired from the shoulder), and fitted with aperture, orthoptic, telescope, magnifying, or other sights, as well as hair-triggers, so far as consistent with safety, and even without a ramrod.

These divisions, if enumerated according to their broad distinctions, would be as follow :—

Government large-bore rifles.

Other rifles	{	Class (A) with fixed uncovered sights, and certain weight and trigger pull.
		Class (B) with shifting covered sights, and certain weight and trigger pull.
		Class (C) any sights, weight, and trigger pull.

The Committee are persuaded that to make matches with prize rifles support themselves by entries, the foregoing arrangement is necessary, and that it should be decided that a weapon in any class need not be compelled to compete with one in a superior class. Such a plan would enable a rifle in class (A) not only to fire in its own class, but in class (B), when a wind-gauge and sight-shade might be added, also to compete again in class (C), when an orthoptic or aperture sight might be put on. In like manner a rifle in class (C), if within the weight prescribed, by putting on a ramrod and proper sights, could compete in class (B), and again, one in

class (B), by making its sight fixed and removing the sight-shade, could fire in class (A).

These proposed changes in the system of matches would increase the number of competitors, would place them on more equal terms as to their weapons, and lessen their individual inequalities, but the difference between men themselves in actual skill (as evidenced by their several successes or prizes won) still remains, and it was anxiously endeavoured to find some mode of classifying the men as well as their weapons, so as to prevent the deterring effects produced on middling shots by the knowledge that first-rate and proved winners have already entered for a prize.

Here again the proposal to handicap was rejected as not more applicable to men than to weapons, though several suggestive proposals were made for limiting certain competitions to men of a certain degree of skill.

In the discussion of this on the third day of the Conference, the various classes to be affected by any rules to be devised were well represented, and it will be seen with pleasure that this delicate and almost personal question was argued closely with the same courtesy, forbearance, and spirit which happily characterized the whole of the proceedings. On the one hand, those whose names are recognised at once as the most eminent in the rifle world frankly considered and even suggested plans by which they and other first-rate shots would be limited in their possible honours. On the other hand, there was an honest and general desire on the part of ambitious but scarcely hopeful aspirants not to withhold from the best shots the best prizes, even if taken over and over again.

This very important matter, thus pressed on active minds, will doubtless be more ripe for decision when some of the plans suggested have been tried at all-comers' meetings; for after all, no plan will be successful, however strongly recommended in theory, if it results either in denuding the rifle ground of the champions who are its great ornaments, or in seriously thinning the attendance of the general class of riflemen; but the increased number of prizes already suggested will doubtless operate favourably in these particulars.

Having pretty well agreed as to who ought to shoot, and what we may shoot with, and what we are to shoot for, the Conference turned with eagerness to the full consideration of what we are to shoot at, the targets, their form and size, and the manner of estimating hits upon them as tests of good shooting.

Those who are interested in rifle matters will be sure to read the second day's proceedings with satisfaction, and to observe that a general conviction was expressed that more accurate and better-graduated estimates of excellence are now absolutely necessary, that the actual distance from the point aimed at is a true measure of good shooting, and that this naturally requires a circular target.

The size of this for general use depends on several circumstances, and on the adjustment of claims somewhat conflicting, which require to be estimated by experiment in connexion with each other before a fair system can be deduced.

The target should be large enough to estimate the value of many shots which are at present registered only as misses. Certain limitations are, however, imposed by mechanical difficulties in the construction of the target and in marking, and by the desirability of preserving a due relation between different ranges.

As to the number of rings or grades of value on the target, it will be seen, that while the accuracy of scoring is facilitated by increasing the number of rings, the difficulty of marking is also increased. Six rings have been found manageable, and it is not supposed that more numerous divisions will be practically useful.

The correct relation of one grade to the other—that is, the proper relative breadth of the rings—was clearly demonstrated in one of the papers, and perhaps for the first time on true mathematical principles.

From this it follows that when the size of the target and the number of rings have been determined upon the size of the bull's-eye is also fixed, and it is necessary so to settle the size of the target and the number of rings as to have a bull's-eye convenient for aim, though one or more rings round the bull's-eye may be blackened for this purpose.

The Committee believe that earnest riflemen will never rest until they have the best possible targets to fire at, as well as the most accurate marking and the most fair scoring which can practically be obtained.

A refinement in marking, and an increase in the size of the targets and in the number of circles or other divisions by which to score, was seen to be difficult, if not impossible, with iron targets, which besides are expensive for All-comers' matches, and more and more dangerous as they are multiplied and thus brought closer

together to meet the requirements of numerous competitors firing in a short time and in a limited space.

"Penetrable targets," such as are used in France and Switzerland, were described, and the principle was considered and fully approved, and it will be seen that plans were proposed (page 84) for using cardboard targets, at little cost and trouble, and with the least possible interference with the ground, when the temporary requirements of an All-comers' meeting have to be met.

In connexion with this subject it appears highly desirable that a corps of markers should be organized, so that men approved for this purpose may be readily obtained on stated terms.

The subject of sighting shots occupied some attention. Objections were urged against the propriety of such a commencement of a match to test shooting; but without considering these theoretically, the prevailing opinion seemed to be that sighting shots should be allowed, and at the target fired at in the match.

It is not, of course, to be expected that the Committee could try the experiments necessary to test the value of the proposed plans for carrying out even what they may approve, but all such efforts will be watched with interest, and will be appreciated by the riflemen of Britain, while the Committee will gratefully receive information as to the results.

The Committee are pleased to find that suggestions as to prizes, the form, size, and material of targets, and the manner of scoring, were not mere barren proposals at the Conference, but that some of the plans indicated were so well approved as to be immediately tried, and before a few days had elapsed several All-comers' meetings were announced, in each of which circular penetrable targets will be used, with correct rings and scoring, and with the rules as to prizes and entries suggested at the Conference.

Among other suggestions on specific points, it is recommended that the range of 300 yards should be substituted for that of 200, at present used; that the firing from this range should be from the shoulder; that at least seven shots should be given at each range, and that in all cases where it is possible the firing in each competition should be concluded in one day.

Proposals were made to give a score for the ricochet, chiefly because a low miss was considered better than a high one for military shooting, and because a ricochet might be caused purely by defective ammunition. The Conference appeared to decide

against giving value to the ricochet, and for the following reasons : A target should be large enough to embrace all hits worthy to be scored ; a man ought not to be rewarded for missing what he aims at ; a high miss counts nothing ; if a low aim is good, the bull's-eye to be aimed at should be low ; many ranges from their natural conformation or artificial trenching do not admit of ricochets, and it would be unfair to count at one place what could never be scored at another.

All the points as yet noticed relate to conditions immediately affecting the shooting itself. The arrangements for squadding, which regulate the time when a competitor may fire, are generally the business of the secretary or executive who direct a match, and the Conference seemed to recognize the difficulty of this subject. It is well deserving of renewed discussion, but the Committee believe that it is not possible to devise a complete set of rules for squadding, which would apply equally to the various kinds of rifle matches. It is, therefore, considered that in each case the good sense of those who direct the arrangements must be relied upon to remedy the manifest, numerous, and vexatious defects which characterise the squadding of men at the largest rifle competitions, and by which much money is lost, besides time and temper.

The presence of an umpire on the ground during a match seemed to be acknowledged as necessary. The Committee invite attention to the suggestion that the decisions of umpires in disputed cases should be recorded. This would make them careful at the time as to their conclusions, and would gradually supply an interesting and useful series of decisions for information.

The remarks made upon file and volley firing are few, probably because of the more pressing importance of better arrangements for individual firing. The Committee believe that the great body of riflemen are anxious to encourage file and volley firing, as well as that at unknown distances, and without the back-sight ; and it is hoped that with improved targets, which will cause less time to be consumed in counting hits and washing out, volley firing will become a regular part of the competition at all large meetings, and that even skirmishing will be rendered more practicable and safe than it is at present for an All-comers' gathering.

The subjects of "challenge prizes," "sweepstakes," "badges," and "medals," set down for the third day, were not discussed. Some information and suggestions as to prizes, both for general

matches and companies, will be found among the letters sent since the meeting. The Committee are satisfied that badges, and especially the medals given for shooting, if worn at all, ought to be so made and used as in nowise to be even liable to be confounded with insignia of military honours gained in actual service.

The attention of the Conference was called to the difficulties needlessly entailed on those who publish records of shooting by the irregular and sometimes illegible notes of scores sent for the use of the press. Although it was stated that a form of register for such cases can be had at present, yet it is still desirable to adapt this to the altered conditions under which shooting is now conducted, and the general use of some recognised register will be even more demanded when the new and accurate systems of scoring are adopted.

A paper was read on the surgical instruments which ought to be ready at a shooting match, and a brief notice was given of the Volunteer Accident Fund.

All who took part in the discussions appreciated the value of the frequent and wide publicity given to rifle match proceedings by the British press, both in daily papers and in the weekly columns of the rifleman's organ, the *Volunteer Service Gazette*.

The proceedings of the Conference were much facilitated by the use of the comfortable and spacious halls of King's College, which the Council had most kindly granted for the purpose.

The model-room was always full of visitors inspecting the targets, rifles, models, telescopes, accoutrements, and diagrams exhibited, while some articles of larger size, such as the "mantelet-moving machine," were shown in the quadrangle below. The Committee are reminded by the inscription on some of these, that the articles presented to the Volunteer Museum after the Exhibition held last year in Willis's Rooms are duly preserved for successive exhibitions of this sort.

It was remarked in the opening address on the first day of the Conference that we ought not to be too sanguine in expectation of results. The Committee, however, feel assured that those who took part in the meetings, or who carefully peruse the account of the proceedings, will be more than satisfied with what has been done.

Meeting together as riflemen, men of various professions and ranks have earnestly discussed their favourite subjects without a single interruption of harmony or a moment's lull in interest. They

have proposed, debated, and shaped for practical use important plans of improvement, and some of these have already been put to the test of experiment in various parts of the country, while other points remain still to be in like manner argued, weighed, and decided.

Nor is it too much to say that by this timely concentration of attention on certain salient points, much delay has been saved in the speedy maturing, for immediate trial, of schemes of reform which would otherwise have been left only to force themselves into general notice after another season of unremedied though acknowledged imperfections.

In this rifle world we are all beginners so far as rifle matches are concerned. Few of us in England have had more than four years of experience. The best administrator amongst us has much to learn, and the humblest rifleman may have much to impart. Those who undertake to manage rifle matches must expect, if they do not invite, criticism. Listening to complaints and attentive to suggestions, they have to devise arrangements for men of all classes, and to carry them out in a thoroughly business-like manner, so as to satisfy Englishmen accustomed to manage successfully large and complicated affairs of other kinds.

Honest efforts to fulfil these duties are gratefully appreciated, while failures ought to be indulgently excused, for the difficulties of meeting such requirements are fully understood by those who now indicate the evils and advocate proper remedies.

The spirit in which these questions have been raised at our meetings, and the tone in which they have been discussed, lead us to hope that while the opinions advanced by the Committee will be fairly considered, the conclusions established by the Rifle Conference will be recognised as landmarks in the path of steady progress.

J. MACGREGOR, Chairman.

King's College, London, Feb. 24, 1864.

COUNTY AND COLONIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

ANGUS AND MEARNS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Fourth prize meeting, held at Montrose, 5th, 6th, and 7th August: Cup, value 38*l.*, and 5*l.*, Private G. Walker, 3rd Kincardine R.V.; 20*l.*, Private A. Ritchie, 3rd Kincardine R.V.; 20*l.*, J. Farquharson, gamekeeper, Rosebury; 20*l.*, Private W. Scott, Dundee R.V.; 20*l.*, Colour-Sergeant C. Smith, 7th Kincardine R.V.; Scotland's Cup, 25*l.*, Captain M'Gibbon, Edinburgh R.V.; 30*l.*, G. Peterkin.

JOHN KING, Secretary.

BORDER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Second prize meeting, held at Melrose, Bowden Moor, on the 16th and 17th September: Ladies' Purse, 15*l.*, Private Drummond, 3rd Roxburgh R.V.; Border Cup, 20*l.*, J. M'Nee, Edinburgh; 10*l.*, Sergeant Kemp, Manchester; 12*l.*, given by the Hon. W. Napier, 2nd Selkirk R.V.; 8*l.*, Galashiels Squad.

C. A. HUTCHINSON, Hon. Sec.

CHESHIRE COUNTY ASSOCIATION.—Third prize meeting, held at Shotwick Sands, on the 5th and 6th August: Cup, 50*l.*, Lieutenant J. Railton, 27th C.R.V.; Rifle, given by Earl Grosvenor, M.P., value 25*l.*, Ensign W. W. Stancliffe, 8th C.R.V.; 15*l.*, given by J. Laird, Esq., M.P., Sergeant Duncalfe, 1st C.R.V.; 10*l.*, Captain E. H. Grey, 27th C.R.V.; 10*l.*, given by Septimus O. Ledwards, Esq., Corporal A. Atkinson, 30th C.R.V.; 20*l.*, given by the President, Lord Egerton of Tatton, Sergeant Duncalfe, 1st C.R.V.; 10*l.*, Lord Feilding; Ladies' Cup, 50*l.*, G. E. Rawson; 20*l.*, given by W. Atkinson, Esq., Private J. Halsall, L.R.V.

WILLIAM MORRIS, Secretary, Chester.

DERBYSHIRE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Third prize meeting, held at Derby, on the 3rd August: 20*l.*, Colour-Sergeant Hugo Lawley, 2nd Sudbury; 10*l.*, Lieutenant Turner, 1st Derby; 10*l.*, Sergeant Willisford, 4th Derby. Lord Vernon's Prizes—Henry Rifle, 35*l.*, H. Evans; 10*l.*, Sergeant Lawley, 2nd Sudbury; 5*l.*, Sergeant-Instructor Thompson, 1st B.D.R.V.

E. W. DENNE, Under Sec.

DEVON COUNTY VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION.—Prize meeting, held at the Warren Range, near Exeter, on the 19th, 20th, and 21st May: 20*l.*, Sergeant R. Westlake, 18th D.R.V.; a Champion Cup,

value 25*l.*, given by the Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, with 5*l.*, added by his lordship, Private G. Dobson, 22nd D.R.V.; 10*l.*, given by J. Quicke, Esq., of Newton House, Colour-Sergeant W. D. Marler; 10*l.*, Private T. H. Edmonds, 17th D.R.V.

CHARLES H. HALL, Hon. Sec.

DORSET VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Third prize meeting, held at Dorchester, on 30th and 31st July: A Rifle, value 10*l.* 10*s.*, given by the High Sheriff, George Whieldon, Esq., Private T. Homer, 3rd Dorset; Gold Medal, 10*l.*, and 15*l.*, Private Burden, 2nd Dorset; Silver Medal, 5*l.*, and 10*l.*, Private Panton, 2nd Dorset; 1st Yeomanry Prize, 10*l.*, Rogers, Blandford Troop; 1st Artillery Prize, 10*l.*, Boon, 1st Dorset; Colonel Mansell's Silver Goblet, value 21*l.*, Private T. Homer, 3rd Dorset; 1st Officers' Prize, 10*l.*, and 1st All-comers' Prize, 7*l.* 11*s.*, Ensign Tizard; 2nd All-comers' Prize, 4*l.* 14*s.*, Lord Eldon, 2nd Dorset.

THOMAS COOMBS, Hon. Sec., Dorchester.

DUMFRIESSHIRE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Third prize meeting, held at Conhuith, near Dumfries, on Tuesday, the 21st July: 1st Prize, 10*l.*, Sergeant C. Howitt, 2nd (Thornhill); Lord-Lieutenant's 1st Prize, 20*l.*, Sergeant Gavin Lindsay, 3rd Sanquhar; 1st County Prize, 10*l.*, Joseph Hewitson.

ROBERT COMPTON NOAKE, Hon. Sec.

EAST LOTHIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—First prize meeting, held at Garleton, near Haddington, on the 8th, 9th, and 24th October: Challenge Cup, value 35*l.*, presented by Lord and Lady Elcho, No. 6 Company, squad of ten men; 12*l.* for highest individual score, Private C. Burnet, No. 4 Company H.R.V.; Cup, value 40*l.*, and 10*l.*, given by the Earl of Wemyss, for volley firing, squad of ten men, No. 5 Company; 1st Ladies' Prize, 15*l.*, presented by the Marchioness of Tweeddale, Sergeant D. Cunningham, No. 3 Company; 20*l.*, A. Farquharson; 10*l.*, Adjutant W. Hills, Edinburgh City Volunteers.

HENRY M. DAVIDSON, Hon. Sec.

ESSEX RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Third prize meeting, held at Southend, on Tuesday, 26th May: Silver Cup, given by the Vice-Lieutenant of the County, Lord Braybrooke, 21*l.*, Captain Cotesworth, 2nd Essex; 2nd Prize, 10*l.*, Private F. Leverett, 17th Essex R.V.; 10*l.*, presented by T. B. Western, Esq., M.P., the President, Lieutenant J. F. P. Osborne, 6th Essex R.V.; 1st Artillery Prize, 10*l.*, presented by R. B. Wingfield Baker, Esq., Gunner G. Mann, 2nd Essex Artillery.

T. M. GEPP, Hon. Sec.

GALLOWAY ARTILLERY AND RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Third prize meeting, held at New Galloway (Kirkcudbright), on Saturday, 15th August : 8*l.*, Ensign H. S. Taylor, Stranraer ; Ladies' Prizes, 6*l.*, Lieutenant James Watson, Drummore ; 3*l.*, Gunner W. Welsh, Kirkcudbright Artillery ; 1*l.*, Private John M'Connell, Whithorn ; 1st Carbine Prize, 8*l.*, Private J. Grierson, Kirkcudbright ; 1st All-comers' Prize, 6*l.*, Private J. M'Clurg, Drummore.

ALEXANDER M'UTCHEON, Hon. Sec.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Third prize meeting, held at Sneyd Park, near Bristol, on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th September : 20*l.*, Private H. Lane, 1st Gloucester ; 15*l.*, Private E. Rhead, 3rd Gloucester ; Officers' Prize, an Inkstand, value 18*l.* 18*s.*, presented by the Countess of Ducie, Ensign G. F. Riddiford, 3rd Gloucester Rifles ; 10*l.*, Sergeant Bryant, 7th Gloucester ; 10*l.*, Private Stark, 1st Gloucester ; 10*l.*, Private E. Wilkins, 1st Gloucester Rifles ; 10*l.*, Private Roberts, Royal Gloucester Hussars ; 25*l.*, Sergeant G. Gibbs, 1st Gloucester ; 10*l.*, Private E. Wilkins, 1st Gloucester ; 9*l.*, Private G. Miller, 1st Gloucester.

GEORGE F. RIDDIFORD, Secretary, Shire Hall, Gloucester.

HEREFORDSHIRE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—First prize meeting, held at Hereford, on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th September : 20*l.*, Sergeant Dodd, 2nd Hereford ; 12*l.*, Private Davenport, 6th Hereford ; 50*l.*, Private Heitymen, Gloucester City ; 20*l.*, Private Newton, 1st Hereford ; 10*l.*, Private Curtis, 14th Glamorgan ; 40*l.*, Colour-Sergeant Clutterbuck, 6th Gloucester ; 20*l.*, Private Halsall, 1st Lancashire ; 10*l.*, Captain Heaton, 3rd Manchester.

T. C. PORTER, Hon. Sec.

HERTFORDSHIRE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Fourth prize meeting, held at Panshanger, on Friday, the 7th of August : Ladies' Challenge Cup, 40*l.*, and 15*l.*, Corporal Rumball, 3rd Company St. Albans ; 1st Prize, 10*l.*, given by Earl Cowper, Private G. Dear, 1st Company (Hertford) ; 1st Prize, 15*l.*, given by Earl Brownlow, Private Salusbury, 12th Company (Hitchin) ; Silver Hunting Watch, value 5*l.*, given by Lady Marian Alford, Sergeant G. Sage, 4th Company (Ashridge) ; 20*l.*, given by J. B. Lawes, Esq., Private Hewitt, 11th (Cheshunt).

CHARLES BAILEY, Hon. Sec.

HIGHLAND RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Third prize meeting, held at Inverness, on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th of September : 20*l.*, Captain the Master of Lovat, 7th Inverness ; 11*l.* 10*s.*, Corporal W. Ferguson, 1st Inverness ; a Henry Rifle, value 18*l.*,

Ensign Walker, 6th Kincardine R.V.; 10*l.*, Corporal Strachan, 15th Aberdeen R.V.; 34*l.*, Private J. Halsall, Ince, Wigan; J. Miln, Esq., of Murie's Prize, 20*l.*, Lieutenant Jopp, 10th Aberdeen; 21*l.*, Captain Ross, Cambridge University R.V.; 20*l.*, Sergeant W. Forbes, 6th Aberdeen. JOHN COLVIN, Secretary, Inverness.

KENT RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Annual prize meeting, held at Milton next Gravesend, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 21st and 22nd July: 75*l.*, Private Spurrell, 12th Kent R.V.; Artillery Prize, 15*l.*, Gunner Burney, 2nd Artillery Corps; Cup, value 26*l.*, Ensign Watts, 4th C.P.R.V.; All-comers, 25*l.*, Ensign Ralph, 18th Kent R.V.; 15*l.*, Private Morris, 8th Kent R.V.; *Kent Times* Cup, 25*l.*, Captain Fisher, 17th Kent R.V.

WM. DEEDES, Hon. Sec.

LANCASHIRE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Third prize meeting, held at Altcar, on the 31st August, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th September: Grand Challenge Cup, 105*l.*, Private Lythgoe, 47th L.R.V.; Lord Lieutenant's 1st Prize, 20*l.*, Corporal J. Nimmo, 15th L.R.V.; 20*l.*, Ensign J. Taylor, 1st L.R.V.; 20*l.*, Ensign G. Sprott, 5th L.R.V.; Leigh Challenge Cup, 94*l.*, Captain R. Kershaw, 8th L.R.V.; Artillery Prize, 15*l.*, Gunner C. Holmes, 21st L.A.V.; 25*l.*, Captain R. Kershaw, 8th L.R.V.; 15*l.*, Sergeant J. Emery, 6th L.R.V.; Cup, presented by the Mayor of Liverpool, 25*l.*, Sergeant W. H. Sullivan, 5th L.R.V.; Mayor's Cup, 25*l.*, Private J. Clapham, 47th L.R.V.; Association Cup, 31*l.* 10*s.*, Captain E. Ross, C.U.R.V.; 20*l.*, Captain H. W. Heaton, 40th L.R.V.; 30*l.*, Captain E. Ross, C.U.R.V.; 30*l.*, Captain H. W. Heaton, 40th L.R.V. PERCY LAKE, Assistant Sec.

CITY OF EDINBURGH AND MIDLOTHIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Third prize meeting, held at Edinburgh, on the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th June: Ladies' Cup, 21*l.*, Corporal H. Scott, No. 7 Company E.R.V.; a Henry Rifle, value 12*l.* 12*s.*, Ensign J. Lockhart, 7th Ayr R.V.; the Lord Provost's Cup, 26*l.* 10*s.*, Lieut. G. T. Kinnear, No. 2 E.R.V.; a Henry Rifle, 18*l.* 18*s.*, Private A. Paterson, Leith Artillery; Cup, 52*l.* 10*s.*, presented by his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch (the President), Private J. Gray, Fife Artillery; a Rifle, 15*l.* 15*s.*, Private J. Telfer, 2nd M.R.V.; City Cup, 25*l.*, Private T. M. Berry, Leith Artillery; a Turner Rifle, 10*l.* 10*s.*, Private J. Nelson, No. 3 Company, E.R.V.; a Henry Rifle, 20*l.*, presented by the Lord-Advocate, Private J. Macnee, 14th E.R.V.; a Henry Rifle, 15*l.* 15*s.*, Captain T. E. O. Horne,

M.C.A.V. ; Caledonian Challenge Shield, 500*l.*, and 10*l.*, Private Robert Bruce, No. 15 Company, E.R.V. ; the Edinburgh Cup, 30*l.*, Private G. E. Rawson, Liverpool.

JAMES M. GOW, Hon. Sec.,

Union Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.

NORFOLK VOLUNTEER SERVICE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Second prize meeting, held at Norwich, on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th September : 20*l.*, Corporal Willshak, 2nd N.R.V. ; 10*l.*, Private Richardson, 10th N.R.V. ; 10*l.*, Private Breeze, 1st N.R.V. ; All-comers' 1st Prize, 15*l.*, Lieut. Hawker, 2nd Middlesex ; 10*l.*, Private Bridgman, 3rd Norwich ; High Sheriff's 1st Prize, 25*l.*, Sergeant Tunelay, 21st Norfolk ; 25*l.*, Lieut. Davy, 22nd N.R.V. ; 15*l.*, Sergeant Bridgman, 3rd N.R.V. ; 10*l.*, Private King, 21st N.R.V.

H. A. CUBITT, Hon. Sec.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Fourth prize meeting, held at Althorp Park, on the 6th and 7th August : 25*l.* and County Challenge Cup, 1st Prize, 10*l.*, Sergeant Peasland, 2nd, or Towcester Company ; Cup, presented by Earl Spencer, 50*l.*, No. 7, or Wel-lingboro' Company.

H. LANDON, Captain and Adjutant.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Second prize meeting, held at Nottingham, on the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th August : 10*l.*, Private A. Brewster, 1st Robin Hood R.V. ; Volley firing, 1st Prize, 10*l.*, Private Castle, 1st R.H.R.V. ; Association 1st Prize, 10*l.*, Colour-Sergeant Simkins, 1st R.H.R.V. ; All-comers' 1st Prize, 10*l.*, Private J. H. Brownsword, 5th R.H.R.V. ; 10*l.*, Lieut.-Colonel Halford, 1st Leicester.

THOMAS WRIGHT, Hon. Sec., Nottingham.

OXFORDSHIRE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—First prize meeting, held at Oxford, on the 17th and 18th August : 15*l.*, Private A. Newett, 8th O.R.V. ; 10*l.*, Private C. N. Page, 3rd O.R.V. ; Lieut.-Colonel North's Cup, 10*l.*, Captain J. Parsons, 2nd O.R.V. ; Association Cup, 10*l.*, Corporal G. Webb, 2nd O.R.V.

JOHN A. FANE, Secretary.

SHROPSHIRE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Prize meeting, held at Berwick, near Shrewsbury, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th August : 13*l.*, Corporal H. Gray, 10th Company ; 20*l.*, Corporal R. Roe, 3rd Company ; 10*l.*, Sergeant Owen, 13th Company ; 15*l.*, Private Pugh, 17th Company ; 10*l.*, Sergeant P. Jones, 2nd Company ; two Bronzes, value 50*l.*, given by Colonel Lord Berwick, Sergeant Owen, 13th Company ; 25*l.*, Sergeant E. Cresswell, 1st Shropshire

Artillery ; 10*l.*, Gunner Powell, 1st S.A.V. ; 10*l.*, Sergeant W. W. Barnaby, 17th Company ; Challenge Cup, value 50*l.*, and 20*l.* in money, Private J. Dallaway, 4th Company ; 10*l.*, Private W. P. Williams, 1st Company ; All-comers' 25*l.*, Sergeant J. W. Kemp, 3rd M.R.V. ; 15*l.*, Colour-Sergeant R. C. Jay, 4th Company ; 10*l.*, Lieut. C. Burt, 1st Warwick. JOHN LOXDALE, Hon. Sec.

STAFFORDSHIRE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Third prize meeting, held at Brownhills, 27th, 28th, and 29th July : 10*l.*, Sergeant Nicholls, 10th S.R. ; 15*l.*, Sergeant H. Palmer, 36th S.R.V. ; 20*l.*, Private Hodgkinson, 32nd S.R.V. ; 15*l.*, Sergeant Tate, 29th S.R.V. ; 10*l.*, Private Winyer, 16th S.R.V. ; the Countess of Lichfield's Prize, 50*l.*, Sergeant H. Palmer, 36th S.R.V. ; Yeomanry 1st Prize, 10*l.*, Private Walker, 3rd Leek Troop ; 10*l.*, Sergeant Walker, 3rd R.O.S.M. ; All-comers, 15*l.*, Sergeant Overton, 4th S.R.V. ; 20*l.*, Lieutenant Brougham, 13th S.R.V. ; 25*l.* 5*s.*, R. F. Moison, Wolverhampton.

R. W. HAND, Hon. Sec., Stafford.

SUFFOLK COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Third prize meeting, held at Ipswich, 10th and 11th September : 20*l.*, Private J. Edwards, 10th S.R.V. ; 15*l.*, Private C. Williams, 1st S.R.V. ; 10*l.*, Private Burrell, 13th S.R.V. ; County Cup, presented by the Right Hon. Lord Henniker and Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Private C. Johnson, 1st S.R.V. ; Cup presented by the Countess of Stradbroke, Private W. Burrell, 13th S.R.V. ; 10*l.*, Private J. Reed, 14th S.F.V. ; 14*l.*, J. F. Bishop. ROBERT BISHOP, Sec., Eye.

SURREY VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION.—Third prize meeting, held at Wimbledon, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd June : Challenge Cup, 100*l.*, Colonel Cole, 11th Surrey ; 15*l.*, Sergeant E. Larmer, 5th S.R.V. ; 10*l.*, Corporal Elphick, 12th S.R.V. ; 20*l.*, Captain H. Bonus, 2nd S.R.V. ; 15*l.*, Sergeant J. H. Weale, 13th S.R.V. ; 10*l.*, Private Lyle, 7th S.R.V. ; 10*l.*, Private Carpmael, 4th S.R.V. ; 25*l.*, Captain Heaton, 3rd Manchester ; 50*l.*, Private White, 13th S.R.V.

A. L. COLE, Colonel, Hon. Sec.

SUSSEX RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Prize meeting, held at Littlehampton, 9th, 10th, and 11th June : Cup, 25*l.*, Lieutenant Padwick, 7th S.R.V. ; 10*l.*, Captain Warren, 9th S.R.V. ; 10*l.*, Private W. Street, 9th P.R.V. ; 15*l.*, Private Waggett, 1st S.R.V. ; 10*l.*, Private Scott, 1st S.R.V. ; 15*l.*, Sergeant Dainbrey, 6th S.R.V. ; 20*l.*, Colour-Sergeant Cortis, 11th S.R.V. ; 10*l.*, Corporal Livesay, 1st S.R.V.

J. G. COCKBURN, Hon. Sec.

WEST OF SCOTLAND RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Second prize meeting, held at Irvine, on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th August : West Scotland Artillery Cup, 40*l.*, 5th Ayrshire A.V. (Kilmarnock); second, presented by Major Holms, 10*l.*, 3rd ditto (Largos); Cup presented by Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Stirling Crawford, 25*l.*, 4th Battalion L.A.V. (Glasgow); second, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, 10*l.*, 1st Bute A.V. (Rothesay); a Rifle, value 30*l.*, given by James Morrison, Esq., Sergeant A. Guthrie, 14th A.R.V.; Cup presented by D. C. Rait, Esq., 25*l.*, and 21*l.*, Major R. G. Moil, 1st S.R.V.; 25*l.*, Ensign Fullarton, 14th R.R.V.; Cup, 30*l.*, Sergeant A. Guthrie, 14th A.R.V.; 20*l.*, J. L. M'Call, L.R.V.; Glasgow Corporation Challenge Plate, 105*l.*, and 15*l.*, A. Struthers, 3rd L.R.V.; 25*l.*, Sergeant J. Hendrie, 7th A.R.V.; Lord Provost's Cup, 25*l.*, W. Freeland, 1st L.R.V.; 25*l.*, Sergeant J. Mackintyre, 7th D.R.V.; Piece of Plate, value 52*l.* 10*s.*, presented by the Right Hon. Earl of Glasgow, Sergeant R. Hamilton, D.R.V.; Stock Exchange, 20*l.*, J. Broadfoot, 3rd Dumfries R.V.; Ayrshire Cup, 20*l.*, Corporal A. Plenderleith, 1st P.R.V.; Lanarkshire Cup, 20*l.*, G. M. Playfair, 1st L.R.V.; 40*l.*, presented by the Marquis of Ailsa, Allan Kirkwood, 19th R.R.V.

JAMES LOCKHART, Sec., 11, West Nile-street, Glasgow.

WILTSHIRE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Third prize meeting, held at Devizes, on 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th September : 25*l.*, given by the Marquis of Ailesbury, Colour-Sergeant W. J. Wilton, 1st W.R.; Cup, value 10*l.* 10*s.*, presented by Mr. W. Long, M.P., Private Watson, 1st W.R.; Cup, value 10*l.* 10*s.*, presented by Mr. T. H. Sotheron Escourt, M.P., Sergeant Wheeler, 12th W.R.; a Cup, value 10*l.* 10*s.*, presented by Lieutenant-General Buckley, M.P., Colour-Sergeant Graham, 2nd W.R.; the Challenge Cup, 50*l.*, Silver Salver, 21*l.*, and Cup, 10*l.* 10*s.*, Lieutenant Hitchcock, 7th W.R.; 10*l.* 10*s.*, Private J. Chivers, 5th W.R.; 10*l.* 10*s.*, presented by Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, with a Piece of Plate, 10*l.* 10*s.*, given by the Ladies of Wiltshire, and a Cup, value 10*l.* 10*s.*, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst, M.P., Colour-Sergeant Graham, 2nd W.R.; a Cup given by Mr. M. H. Marsh, M.P., value 10*l.* 10*s.*, Private Wiltshire, 5th W.R.; a Cup, value 10*l.* 10*s.*, given by Lord H. Thynne, M.P., Private Baker, 7th W.R.

E. E. P. KELSEY, Hon. Sec., Salisbury.

YORKSHIRE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Third prize meeting, held at Strensall, near York, on the 5th of August and following days :

Cup, value 50*l.*, Sergeant Kick, 1st E.Y.R.V. (Hull); 20*l.*, Sergeant Lupton, 1st W.Y.R.V. (Yorks); a Rifle, value 25*l.*, given by Colonel Earl de Grey and Ripon, Lieut. Harrison, 36th W.Y.R.V. (Rotherham); 10*l.*, given by Lord Bolton, Colour-Sergeant Mickle, 8th N.Y.R.V. (Bedale); a Pair of Candlesticks, value 15*l.*, given by the Rev. R. Brooke, Corporal Chaloner, 1st W.Y.R.V. (York); 20*l.*, Private C. Other, 12th N.Y.R.V. (Carperby); 20*l.*, Captain E. Ross, C.U.R.V.; All-comers (Small-bores), 1st, 25*l.*, Captain Heaton, 3rd Manchester; All-comers (Enfields), 1st, 20*l.*, Sergeant Dove, 6th N.Y.R.V. (Scarbro').

HENRY WOOD, Hon. Sec., York.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—First prize meeting, held at Claremont, on 1st and 2nd January; Government Prize Cup, 21*l.*, Sergeant H. Glyn, C.T. Rifles; Colonel Hill's, 15*l.*, Private C. T. Roberts, C.T. Rifles; Mr. Rawbone's Rifle, 45*l.*, Private O. B. Scheiltein; Champion Cup, 50*l.*, Private T. T. Van Rickerk, C.T. Cavalry.

W. SPITTAL, Hon. Sec., Cornet C.T.C.

NEW ZEALAND RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Prize meeting.—Government Prizes: 50*l.* and Champion Belt, Samuel Hoult, Nelson R.V.; 35*l.*, Thomas Freeland, Marlborough Rangers; 30*l.*, William Henry West, Nelson R.V.; 25*l.*, James Fuller, Marlborough Rangers; 20*l.*, Henry Holland, Nelson R.V.; 17*l.* 10*s.*, William Wright, Canterbury R.V.; 17*l.* 10*s.*, William Wilson, Wanganui R.V.; 15*l.*, Ensign William Brighton, Auckland R.V.; 15*l.*, Geo. Rutherford, Nelson R.V.; 12*l.* 10*s.*, Sergeant G. K. Turton, Auckland R.V.; 12*l.* 10*s.*, John M'Donald, Taranaki R.V.; 10*l.*, William Meddings, Canterbury R.V.; 10*l.*, Frederick Day, Canterbury R.V.; 10*l.*, Captain W. D. H. Baillie, Marlborough Rangers; 10*l.*, William Lyne, Nelson R.V.; 7*l.* 10*s.*, George Cooke, Taranaki R.V.; 7*l.* 10*s.*, Jonathan Mears, Nelson R.V.; 5*l.*, Alexander Hunter, Nelson R.V.; 5*l.*, James T. Catley, Nelson R.V.; 5*l.*, John Rutherford, Nelson R.V. Messrs. Herbert and Co.'s Prizes: 1st, a Rifle and Case and 1,000 Rounds Ammunition, Sergeant R. Gray, Wanganui R.V.; 2nd, a Medium Rifle and Case, Ensign W. H. Revel, Canterbury R.V.; 3rd, a Medium Rifle and Case, Private John W. Peake, Wanganui R.V.; 4th, a Medium Rifle and Case, Surgeon Samuel Beswick, Canterbury R.V.

NOVIA SCOTIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Prize meeting, held at

Truro, on the 22nd October: 10*l.*, T. M. Kay; 10*l.*, Levi Johnston; 5*l.*, Joshua Smith; 5*l.*, D. M'Kenzie; 5*l.*, W. Proctor; 5*l.*, B. Smith; 5*l.*, M. Nevill; 5*l.*, C. A. Stayner; 5*l.*, A. Doggett; 5*l.*, J. W. Fraser; 5*l.*, W. M. B. Huestis.

R. B. SINCLAIR, Colonel and Acting Quartermaster.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Fourth prize meeting, held at Charlottetown, on the 30th September and 1st October: 1st, Ladies' Purse, 12*l.*, and N.R.A. Medal, Bombardier J. Laird, Charlottetown Artillery; 2nd, Ladies' Purse, 9*l.*, Captain J. Robertson, Brackley Point Road; 3rd, Purse 6*l.*, given by the Bank of Prince Edward's Island, Private Harper, Little York; 4th, Purse of 5*l.*, given by the Lieutenant-Governor, Private A. Gill, Little York; 5th, Ladies' Purse, 4*l.* 10*s.*, Corporal N. McLeod, Orwell; 6th, Purse, 3*l.*, given by Vice-Admiral Bayfield, Private A. Brown, Little York; 7th, Ladies' Purse, 2*l.* 10*s.*, Private A. Horne, Brackley Point Road; 8th, Set of Studs (2*l.* 5*s.*), given by Lieut.-Colonel Haviland, Private J. Flynn, Royalty; All-comers, 1st, W. Price, Lord Clyde Corps; 2nd, J. B. Pollard, Queen's County Regiment; 3rd, T. Morris, Charlottetown Artillery; 4th, Wallis Rodd, Mounted Rifles; 5th, W. Clark; 6th, T. Henderson.

P. D. STEWART, Lieut.-Colonel, Secretary.

QUEENSLAND RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—First prize meeting, held at Brisbane, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th September: The Ladies' Purse, 10*l.*, and Cup of 20*l.*, Private W. Smith, No. 1 Company (Brisbane); 15*l.*, W. H. Nalder, Brisbane. Government Prizes, two Rifles and Ammunition; 30*l.*, Private G. Launder (Brisbane), and Private J. McDonald, No. 2 Company (Ipswich).

W. M. BOYCE, Hon. Sec.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Annual prize meeting, held at Adelaide, on the 6th October: Macdonnell Cup, 52*l.* 10*s.*, and 25*l.*, Private F. R. Ayers, Free Rifles; 60*l.*, Private M. Rankine, Milang; 40*l.*, Private G. C. Hawker, Adelaide; 30*l.*, Private W. Colman, Free Rifles; 20*l.*, Captain Rankine, Milang; 50*l.*, Private P. H. Burden, Free Rifles; 30*l.* and 15*l.*, Private E. T. Smith, Free Rifles; 20*l.*, Private W. Hill, City Rifles; 10*l.*, Lieut. J. Waddell, M.T.B.; 15*l.*, Private J. Hector, Lang C.R.; 31*l.* 10*s.*, Sergeant Pollard, Kapunda; 10*l.*, Private Bebee, City Rifles; 10*l.*, Private F. Rymill, Adelaide; 15*l.*, Private J. Cotton, Free Rifles; 30*l.*, Private T. R. Jones,

Kapunda ; 20*l.*, Private J. Hoskins, Sand B.R. ; 21*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, the Free Rifle Company ; 13*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*, the Mount Barker Rifles ; 8*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, the Munno Para East Rifles ; 21*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, Lieut. Stark (Sti).

G. S. KINGSTON, Hon. Sec.

WEST INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Second prize meeting, held at Poona, on the 27th and 29th August and 1st September : A Purse, presented by the Hon. Michael Scott, 500 rupees, E. Taaks, Esq. ; a Rifle, 400 rupees, E. Donner, Esq. ; 50 Rupees, Mr. Hervey ; 35 Rupees, Sergeant Dews ; 25 Rupees, Sergeant Ellis ; 20 Rupees, Mr. T. Largan ; 12 Rupees, Mr. Wade ; 8 Rupees, Mr. Bradshaw.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

On Tuesday, 8th September, 1863, Attorney-General Macdonald introduced a bill in the Assembly for the regulation of the Volunteer forces in Canada. The bill is nearly like the old one. Power is conferred on the Commander-in-Chief to increase the number of the active force to 35,000 men, to be clothed and equipped at the expense of the province. Drill-sheds are to be provided, in the principal cities, at a cost of 20,000 dols., and proper rifle ranges, in both cities and rural districts, where ball practice may be carried on with safety. Mr. Macdonald, in the course of his speech, presented the following figures as an exhibit of the Volunteer force of the province at that time. There were altogether 268 Volunteer companies in Upper Canada, comprising 14,780 non-commissioned officers and privates; and 185 in Lower Canada, with 10,230 on the rolls, being a total for Canada of 453 companies, and 25,000 men. Offers had been received of more companies, making an aggregate of nearly 10,000 men. An excellent spirit was manifested among the Volunteers in forming themselves into battalions. Already 172 companies had been formed into 13 battalions of Infantry, and ten battalions of Rifles, comprising about 9,500 men.

It was estimated that the increased cost for the additional 10,000 men provided for by the bill would be about 200,000 dols., for accoutrements and clothing. Mr. Macdonald stated that no army in the world was better clothed than the Volunteer force of Canada. The whole expense of coat, pantaloons, and shako, all made of the best materials, 9.55 dols. for each man. The Government also made arrangements by which officers were supplied with uniforms for cost, so that they obtained them fifty per cent. cheaper than they could have supplied themselves. The Government had advanced 32,000 dols. for efficient uniforms, and up to the 7th September 14,000 dols. had been received from officers in Canada who had purchased outfits through the Government.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.—The 13th Battalion Royal Canadian Volunteer Militia were presented, on the 1st September, in the drill-shed, James-street, with a handsome set of colours by Mrs. Isaac

Buchanan, value about 175 guineas. The stand of colours consists of two flags, the Queen's and regimental flag, with the expressive motto, "Semper Paratus."

BRANTFORD REVIEW.—A very successful review took place at "Smith's Hill" or "Sand Hill," Brantford, on Thursday, 10th September, 1863. The first corps to arrive was the Hamilton Volunteer Artillery. The troops were divided into five battalions, the commanders being Captain Fitzroy, 63rd Regiment, Brigade Major Villiers, Major Skinner, Hamilton Volunteers, Lord Edward Clinton, P.C.O. Rifle Brigade, Brigade Major Baretto. General Napier, the reviewing officer, arrived at one o'clock, and the review was at once commenced. At the conclusion the troops were addressed by General Napier in complimentary terms.

GRAND RIFLE CONTEST.—A grand rifle contest was held at Montreal, on the 18th September, 1863, and following days. The Challenge Vase was won by Lieutenant Edwards.

ALL-COMERS' MATCH.—For the 1st Prize Quartermaster Morrison, of Toronto, and Lieutenant Holden, of Merrickville, made 33 each, and in firing Lieutenant Holden made 3 points, winning the 1st Prize, and Quartermaster Morrison only 2, giving him the 2nd Prize. Ensign Brunel, of Toronto, scored 32 points, winning the 3rd Prize. Private Booth, of Ottawa, and Private Young, of the R.B., Hamilton, being the highest at two ranges, 200 and 400 yards, scoring 21 each, fired off for the 4th Prize, Booth winning. Young thus got the 5th Prize. The next highest at two ranges were Lieutenant Manby, Hochelaga, L.I., Montreal, Sergeant Wilson, Prince of Wales Rifles, Montreal, and Lieutenant Edwards, 10th Royals, Toronto, who scored 20 each. They fired off, and Lieutenant Edwards won. Toronto won three out of the six prizes, and Montreal none.

FIELD OFFICERS' CUP.—In this match Colonel Lord Alexander Russell exhibited one of the finest qualities of a marksman—steadiness; his shots were all good, and almost unerring in their direction. The next best score was made by Dr. Richardson, of Toronto. Colonel Thorndyke was next. Colonel Lord Abinger entered, but did not fire.

THE CAPTAINS' CUP.—Prize, Silver Cup, 50 dols., open to all officers serving with rank of captain in Her Majesty's Regular forces quartered in Canada, or of Canadian Volunteer Militia—not retired officers. Captain Gardiner, the winner, fired with a good

deal of steadiness, scoring 29 points, but would have been beaten by Captain Byrne, of the Prince of Wales's Regiment, but that the latter lost his bullet by a ricochet at the seventh round.

THE SUBALTERN'S CUP.—Lieutenant M'Nab, of Ottawa, fell behind at the 200-yard range, but scored five consecutive bull's-eyes at 400 yards, and won the cup.

THE MAYOR'S CUP, MONTREAL.—Won by Private Dondret, Prince of Wales, Montreal.

LADIES' CONSOLATION CUP.—1st Prize, won by Sergeant Robinson, Prince of Wales; 2nd Prize, Captain Molson, Montreal Light Infantry; 3rd Prize, Sergeant Matthews, Prince of Wales.

JUBILEE SWEEPSTAKES.—1st Prize, won by Ensign Towner, Grenville Militia, scoring five bull's-eyes in five shots at 400 yards; Sergeant Taylor, Engineers, 2nd Prize.

The prizes were presented at the Crystal Palace, by General Williams, on the 30th September.

RIFLE MATCH AT KINGSTON.—The Carruthers Match: Open to the Volunteers of Kingston only. Entrance, 50c.; Enfield rifle, Government issue, and Government ammunition. Ranges, 200, 300, and 400 yards; five shots at each. Prizes—1st, a Cup or Piece of Plate, to cost 75 dols.; 2nd, ditto, ditto, 50 dols.; 3rd, 25 dols.; 4th, 12 dols.; 5th, 8 dols.; and 6th, 5 dols. All being presented by John Carruthers, Esq. Sergeant William Morton, Kingston Volunteers, made 39, 1st Prize. Captain Rees, 35, 2nd Prize. Private Edmond, 34, 3rd Prize. The National Rifle Association Medal was shot for on the 24th September, and won by Private M'Lean, of the Brockville Rifles. Sergeant Asseltine won the Upper Canada Association Medal.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN AUSTRALASIA.

In ancient times the whole population of the British Isles were trained in the use of the long-bow, and prizes were offered at annual gatherings for the best shots. It was thus that our forefathers prepared themselves to defend their liberties against domestic tyrants and foreign invaders. In later days, firearms replaced the more peculiarly English weapon, but the annual gatherings of marksmen were still kept up. The world grew more peaceful, however, and these warlike sports were given up, but still later days have brought round scenes of strife almost as widespread and general as those of the middle ages, and it would seem to be now as necessary a part of the duty of the citizen to be prepared to defend his home and his country as it was in the days of York and Lancaster. Twenty years ago we could not have contemplated a war on behalf of slavery in America, nor a military empire in France, as possible events; yet here they are. No one, certainly, will be sorry, while the world remains as it is, that Australians should know how to handle their weapons, if occasion should call for their use. It would perhaps be going too far to say that the safety of the country depends upon rifle shooting, but we may assert, without much danger of contradiction, that if every man in Australia between the ages of eighteen and forty-five could put a bullet through a target at 600 yards, a long step would be taken towards safety. The whole *arte militaire* is not summed up in this one accomplishment, but it is conceded that from a population accustomed to the use of arms an army can be created with speed and certainty. Rifle shooting is not merely an accomplishment of importance in time of war, it is a manly and invigorating sport, capable of being pursued at no very great expense. It affords what almost all men need, and particularly those who live in cities, a pleasant stimulus to exertion in the open air. There is just enough of employment of the intellect to interest without wearying. It is one, too, in which almost everybody can engage. Even very short-sighted men shoot with the rifle, though not, perhaps, with the success of their more

acute-eyed brethren. Fat men, who would be guys in a cricket-field, may make themselves dignified and statuesque opposite a target at 600 yards. The eye, the hand, the arm, the body, and the legs receive wholesome exercise in the work at the butts, and there is constant need for two or three rather valuable mental qualities, which suffice to keep the brain in motion. The state of the wind has to be watched very closely. If you want to hit the bull's-eye, it may be necessary to aim at the outer edge of the target, or even beyond it altogether. Speaking phrenologically, the bumps of comparison, size, and weight, are never idle on "shooting at the butts."

We heartily congratulate the Australians upon the proud position their citizen army has obtained. A perusal of the following matter will show that the force in that colony takes soldiering to heart, as evidenced by the good scores which it is our pleasing duty to put on record; and now that the Government have so fully recognised their services by a grant for making the force a permanent one, we anticipate still further progress in their drill and shooting.

VICTORIA VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The following is the report of the annual course of musketry instruction of the force, which was commenced on the 1st October, 1862, and was concluded on the 30th June, 1863, presented to both Houses of Parliament by his Excellency's command:—

1. The course of instruction during the year has been similar to that of the previous one—viz., each Volunteer, after the usual preliminary drills, firing sixty rounds of ammunition at the regulated distances in the first, second, and third periods. The members of the 1st Brigade R.V.V. Artillery, being armed with the breech-loading carbine, sighted only to 800 yards, have been permitted to fire in the first class at 400, 500, 550, and 600 yards, but at six by four feet targets; this being the plan authorised in the Regular Army for carrying on the instruction of some corps armed with short carbines, or when the regulated length of range is not to be obtained.

2. 1,311 men, or 39·37 per cent. of the whole force, have been exercised; of this number 177 discontinued the practice after firing

in the first period, and 170 withdrew after firing in the second period.

3. The per-centage of exercised men in the first period to strength of force is equal to that of last year ; and the per-centage of men exercised in the three periods of the course exceeds that of last year ; whilst the practice throughout shows a marked improvement.

4. The per-centage of marksmen to the number exercised is 49·15, against 25·78 last year.

5. The final classification of the 964 men who completed the three periods of the course is as follows : Third-class, 34 ; second-class, 132 ; first-class, 798 (of these, 609 obtained the marksman's badge, 228 of whom wear scrolls for 1862, they having been also marksmen that year).

6. Statement showing the result of the practice of the force during the year, as compared with that of the previous one : Average points obtained in the first period, third class—1863, 18·89 ; 1862, 16·66. Second period, second class—1863, 13·60 ; 1862, 11·53. Third period, first class—1863, 10·21 ; 1862, 9·54. Total of the three averages—1863, 42·70 ; 1862, 37·73. Percentage of marksmen—1863, 49·15 ; 1862, 25·78.

7. Statement showing the greatest number of points obtained by an individual at the several distances : Third class—150 yards, 14 ; 200, 13 ; 250, 11 ; 300, 11. The four ranges, 37. Second class—400 yards, 9 ; 500, 8 ; 550, 7 ; 600, 8. The four ranges, 27. First class—650 yards, 8 ; 700, 8 ; 800, 7 ; 900, 6. The four ranges, 22.

8. Statement showing the per-centage to strength of corps, in their order of merit, of exercised men, and of men who completed the three periods ; the first four figures after the names of corps being the per-centage of men exercised in first period, and the second set of figures the per-centage of men who completed the three periods : Belfast V.R.C., 81·81, 77·27 ; North Melbourne ditto, 80·30, 71·21 ; Melbourne Proper ditto, 72·13, 63·93 ; Pentridge ditto, 70·09, 61·68 ; Collingwood ditto, 73·91, 53·26 ; East Collingwood ditto, 57·28, 49·51 ; Carlton ditto, 59·32, 47·45 ; Castlemaine ditto, 58·45, 42·51 ; Fitzroy ditto, 64·40, 33·89 ; St. Kilda ditto, 52·18, 41·66 ; Portland ditto, 46·15, 46·15 ; Maryborough ditto, 46·39, 45·36 ; Brighton ditto, 45·45, 45·45 ; Williamstown Artillery, 46·66, 36·66 ; Prahran and South Yarra V.R.C., 44·59, 35·13 ; Emerald Hill Artillery, 50·00, 25·00 ;

Queenscliff ditto, 36·00, 36·00; Williamstown Naval Brigade, 40·18, 30·84; Emerald Hill Rifles, 45·83, 23·58; Hawthorn and Kew ditto, 42·10, 23·67; Richmond ditto, 35·48, 29·03; Williamstown ditto, 32·25, 25·80; Collingwood Artillery, 45·00, 12·50; Sandridge Naval Brigade, 35·63, 16·45; Sandhurst Rifles, 29·22, 22·07; Hotham Artillery, 25·00, 25·00; Warrnambool Rifles, 39·02, 10·97; South Yarra Artillery, 24·32, 24·32; Geelong ditto, 30·88, 12·50; Ballarat Rifles, 23·88, 15·28; Richmond Artillery, 31·57, 6·31; West Melbourne ditto, 30·55, 5·38; Geelong Troop Light Horse, 17·39, 13·04; Melbourne Artillery, 17·64, 11·96; V. Engineers, 17·54, 10·52; West Melbourne Rifles, 12·30, 9·23.

None of Nos. 4 and 10 Batteries of the R. V. V. Artillery (1st Brigade) have been exercised; and none of the V. V. Light Horse, with the exception of eight men of the Geelong troop.

9. No less than ten corps have this year made a higher average in the three periods than was obtained by any corps last year. Of these the Portland V. R. C. stand first, having obtained 51·79 points, with a per-centage of 46·15 men exercised to strength of corps.

10. A fair comparison of the efficiency of the several corps as to shooting may be obtained by combining the per-centage of men exercised in the first period and of those who completed the course with the average points. Hence the following would be the order of merit of the six corps which stand highest in this course—viz.: 1, Belfast V. R. C.; 2, North Melbourne ditto; 3, Collingwood ditto; 4, Pentridge ditto; 5, Carlton ditto; 6, Melbourne Proper ditto.

11. The highest score by an individual in the third class is 37 points, obtained by Corporal Kitchen, Hawthorn and Kew Rifles; Corporal Newlands, Castlemaine Rifles; and Private Fly, Sandhurst Rifles.

12. The highest score in the second class is 27 points, obtained by C. Hernan, Williamstown Naval Brigade; and Private Adams, North Melbourne Rifles.

13. The highest in the first class is 22 points, obtained by Private Webb, Brighton Rifles.

14. The highest total score of the three classes is 80 points, obtained by Private C. Fly, Sandhurst Rifles.

15. No comparisons have been made this year with the shooting of any other body of men; but it is needless to say that the

practice in this course excels that of the previous year considerably, and it may be remembered that the practice of that year bore a most favourable comparison with the shooting of the British Army, and with that of the School of Musketry at Hythe during 1861.

16. To carry out this course 68,180 rounds of ammunition have been expended, supplied by the Government; in addition to this the Volunteers have expended 174,720 rounds, or an average of about fifty-two per man of the whole force during the nine months, which they have themselves paid for. This applies only to Government ammunition.

W. A. DEAN PITT, Major, Major of Brigade, V.F.

Volunteer Office, Melbourne, 13th August, 1863.

QUARTERLY RETURN, SHOWING THE STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT OF VOLUNTEER CORPS IN VICTORIA ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1863.—Staff, 85. Naval Brigade—Williamstown, 125; Sandridge, Captain Kay, R.N., 125. V.V. Light Horse, Lieut.-Colonel Ross—Melbourne; Geelong, Captain Bell; Bacchus Marsh, Captain Green; Kyneton, Captain Boulton; Castlemaine, Captain Anderson; Sandhurst, Captain Bastard; Ballaarat, Captain Sherard, 600. R.V.V. Artillery—1st Brigade, Lieut.-Colonel Scratchley—Melbourne, No. 1 B., Captain Scott; Williamstown, No. 2, Captain Bull; Emerald Hill, No. 3, Captain Anderson; St. Kilda, No. 4; Collingwood, No. 5, Captain Raven; South Yarra, No. 6; Richmond, No. 7, Captain Stokes; West Melbourne, No. 8, Captain Watson; Hotham, No. 9, Captain Gell; Footscray, No. 10, 600. Not attached to batteries. 2nd Brigade—Queenscliff, No. 1, Captain Robertson; Geelong, Nos. 2, 3, 4, Lieut.-Colonel Rede, 400. V. Engineers—Melbourne, Captain Smith, 100. Rifles—North Battalion: Pentridge, Lieut.-Colonel Champ, 100; North Melbourne, Captain Irving, 100; West Melbourne, 100; Fitzroy, Captain Sir R. Barry, 100; Williamstown, Captain Stewart, 100; East Collingwood, Captain Sir F. Murphy, 100; Collingwood, Captain Sprent, 100; Carlton, Captain Radcliffe, 100. South Battalion: Brighton, Lieut.-Colonel Mair, 100; Emerald Hill, Captain Krone, 100; Richmond, Captain Martin, 100; Hawthorn and Kew, Captain Hammond, 100; St. Kilda, Captain M'Culloch, 100; Melbourne Proper, Captain Sturt, 100; Prahran and South

Yarra, Captain Moody, 100. Country Corps—Portland, Captain Learmouth, 100; Belfast, Captain Mason, 100; Warnambool, Captain Bushe, 100; Ballaarat, 400; Castlemaine, Lieut.-Colonel Bull, 300; Sandhurst, Captain Skene, 300; Maryborough, Captain Dunn, 100. Total, 4,935.

W. A. DEAN PITT, Major of Brigade, V.F.

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.

A friendly match between the Volunteers of New South Wales and South Australia—represented by twelve men on each side—took place on Saturday, March 14, at the Sydney and Adelaide Butts respectively, the result being communicated by telegraph. Captain Ward, of the Sydney Mint, acted as umpire on behalf of South Australia, and Messrs. R. B. Smith and E. J. Spence officiated in a similar capacity on behalf of New South Wales.

The distances were 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, and 900 yards; seven shots at each, Wimbledon targets and scoring; 200 and 300 yards standing. The final result was 1,734 marks for South Australia, and 1,842 for New South Wales; thus leaving the latter victorious by 108 points. The return match took place in the two colonies simultaneously, on the 20th of June. The first match was fired under great disparity of circumstances, the weather in Adelaide being most boisterous—heavy squalls of wind and rain sweeping across the range all day—whilst at Sydney “fine weather” was telegraphed. The Adelaideans felt pretty sure that if they had had Sydney weather they would have beaten the Sydney score, and accordingly a return match was requested and granted. The South Australians, however, appeared doomed to unfavourable weather in match-firing, for, although the wind on Saturday was not nearly so boisterous as on the former occasion, and although the rain did not commence till just as the firing was completed, the cold was piercing throughout the day, and it was indeed no easy matter at the standing ranges to keep the body steady. The rifles were all small-bores, Captain Rankine and Sergeant Addison using the Henry.

The Sydney twelve at the first match had the advantage of fine weather; and as the *Sydney Morning Herald* said that they ceased

firing on that occasion "pretty confident that their score of 1,842 marks had not been surpassed by the party in Adelaide, it will not be surprising that in the second match the Adelaide men were still more confident that their score of 1,987 "had not been surpassed by the party" in Sydney. To the no small surprise of the Adelaideans, however, a telegram arrived in the course of the evening stating that the total Sydney score was 2,037; thus beating the Adelaide by 50 marks, and beating the previous excellent Sydney score by 195 marks.

STRATHALBYN RIFLE MATCHES.

The second meeting of the Strathalbyn South-Eastern Rifle Association commenced on Tuesday, the 3rd March. 200 and 300 yards; five rounds at each: Private Hamlyn took the first prize (7*l.* 10*s.*), with 29 marks; Lieutenant Stark, the second (5*l.* 5*s.*), with 30 marks; and Private Waddell, the third prize (3*l.* 3*s.*), with 28 marks. 400, 500, and 600 yards; seven rounds each distance: Private Scoular took the first prize (10*l.* 10*s.*), with 60 marks; Lieutenant Stark, the second prize (7*l.* 7*s.*), with 67 marks; M. Rankine, the third prize (5*l.* 5*s.*), with 64 marks; and William Rankine, the fourth prize (3*l.* 3*s.*), with 63 marks.

SWEEPSTAKES.—Five rounds each at 400 and 500 yards. The prizes were as follows: Mr. Price, first, 15*s.*; Mr. Higgins, second, 7*s.*; Mr. Ray, third, 5*s.*

THIRD MATCH.—500, 700, and 900 yards; 7 rounds each distance. The winners in this match were Captain Ferguson, first prize (21*l.*), with 64 marks; Sergeant E. T. Smith, second prize (10*l.* 10*s.*), 52 marks, with 7 added; G. Scoular, third prize (5*l.* 5*s.*), 48 marks with 9 added, Enfield; and Mr. Rankine, fourth prize (3*l.* 3*s.*), 55 points.

RIFLE DERBY.—200, 400, and 600 yards; seven rounds each distance. The first prize was taken by Lieutenant Stark, with 69 marks. The second, by W. Rankine, who also made 69 marks, with a Henry, but who lost the first place in shooting off with Mr. Stark. The third prize was taken with 64 marks by Sergeant E. T. Smith, his score counting 67 with the three allowed; and the fourth prize was taken by Captain Ferguson, who made 65.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

On Friday, March 13, a friendly match between six members of the Adelaide Rifle Club and a similar number of the Strathalbyn Club, took place at the Rifle Butts, South Park Lands. This was the third, or conquering match, between the two clubs, the first having been fired on the Park Lands, on September 23rd last; the second at Strathalbyn, on February 6th; and the third as above mentioned. The first match was very closely contested, giving a majority of *one* mark to the Adelaide Club; the second match was won by the Strathalbyn Club, with a majority of 38 marks; the last by the Adelaide Club, with a majority of 27 marks. The Strathalbyn men have therefore gained an aggregate majority of 10 marks on the three matches, although the Adelaideans have won two matches out of the three.

GOOLWA.

The long-expected rifle match between the Milang and Goolwa Companies took place on the Goolwa range. The weather was very unfavourable, so to that in a very great measure is the smallness of the score attributable.

After shooting at the two first ranges, it was a matter of opinion as to which side would win, but on going to the 700 yards range it was very soon decided, the Goolwa party making a very bad score, and consequently leaving the Milangites the victors by 45 marks. The following is the score:—

	<i>Milang.</i>				
	200	500	700	Total.	
Captain Rankine	21	16	15	52	
A. H. Landseer	13	17	12	42	
B. Pavy	14	16	8	38	
A. Pavy	9	18	7	34	
— Carruthers	15	15	14	44	
— Balls	13	14	11	38	
— Bishop	17	9	14	40	
M. Rankine	18	13	15	46	
	120	118	96	334	

Goolwa.

	200	500	700	Total.
Lieut. Ray.....	15 ...	14 ...	13 ...	42
Corporal Jones.....	11 ...	16 ...	5 ...	32
— Graham.....	13 ...	14 ...	6 ...	33
T. Price.....	21 ...	9 ...	7 ...	37
C. Price.....	19 ...	9 ...	4 ...	32
W. Kennedy.....	14 ...	12 ...	7 ...	33
J. Price.....	15 ...	15 ...	6 ...	36
T. W. Higgins.....	17 ...	14 ...	13 ...	44
	<hr/> 125	<hr/> 103	<hr/> 61	<hr/> 289

In the evening the riflemen and several of their friends adjourned to the Corio Hotel, and partook of a substantial repast, for which their exertions during the day had fully prepared them. On the removal of the cloth, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given by the chairman (Corporal Sands), and were heartily responded to. Several other toasts were given and responded to; the most important being the health of the "Milang Volunteers," ably proposed by Lieut. Ray, and to which Captain Rankine in an appropriate speech, responded, and concluded by proposing the "Goolwa Volunteers," to which Lieut. Ray responded. The company broke up at an early hour, but nevertheless not without having spent a most agreeable evening.

There was to have been a return match at Milang in a short time.

The third rifle competition for the right of wearing the Champion Medal of the Port Adelaide Rifles for a period of three months was shot at the ranges, which were 200, 400, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each range. The match was won by Private Hicks, jun., making a score of 75. The next highest score was 71 marks. The medal referred to was presented to the company in 1861 by Captain, now Major Mayo. It is of silver, and the workmanship and design are both very creditable specimens of colonial artistic talent.

On Saturday, February 28, a party of six riflemen fired off at the Butts, South Park Lands, for the purpose of selecting three, to be added to the nine already chosen to fire in the match with the New South Wales riflemen on Saturday, 14th March. The wind was very uncertain and puffy, but very fair scores were made. The

three highest were Messrs. Hill, Addison, and Morcom. The following is the score at six distances, seven shots at each :—

	200	400	500	600	700	800	Total.
Captain Fergusson.....	22	20	21	17	21	14	115
— Addison	21	25	21	22	19	18	126
Captain Turner	20	22	18	17	13	7	97
Corporal Hill	16	24	23	25	24	22	134
Sergeant E. T. Smith ...	19	16	22	17	15	14	113
— Morcom	18	23	24	17	20	17	119

During the morning Colonel Blyth and the Hon. G. C. Hawker made respectively the following scores—126 and 123 marks at the above distances. The distances to be fired in the forthcoming match were 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, and 900 yards, the 300 and the 900 having been added by request of the Sydney Volunteers.

The papers have lately been proclaiming a wonderful score made by Horatio Ross, the champion rifleman of Scotland. Captain Ross made 35 marks in ten shots at 800 yards, and 23 in ten shots at 900. The Victorian Rifle Club produce a Mr. J. Cole, who made 35 marks in ten rounds at 800 yards, and 22 marks at 900, thus being only one mark below Ross in the two distances combined. On the 16th May Captain Rankine, of the Strathalbyn Rifle Club, South Australia, made 27 marks in *seven* rounds at 800 yards, and 20 marks in *seven* rounds at 900; total, 47 marks in fourteen shots against Ross's 58, and Cole's 57, in twenty shots. Mr. Cole and Captain Rankine also fired on the occasions referred to at 700 yards, the former scoring 32 in ten shots, and the latter 26 in seven shots.

RIFLE MATCH.—On Tuesday, 19th May, a match came off at the Paddington Butts, Sydney, between eight members of the Caxton V.R. Club and a similar number of No. 1 Company Club, resulting in favour of the former by 20 points. 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, five shots at each; the highest score on the winning side being that of Private Brewster, 57 marks.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY REVIEW.

Wednesday, May 27, was observed as a general holiday by the citizens of Adelaide, it having been fixed as the day for celebrating the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. The

chief feature in connexion with the commemoration of the event was the review of Volunteer troops on the North Park Lands.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the armoury—the point of assembling—was the scene of bustling activity. Riflemen flocked together from various parts of the compass, and civilians, anxious to watch their movements, followed close behind their footsteps.

On reaching the parade-ground the Volunteers had refreshments served out to them. The *South Australian Advertiser*, writing on the subject, says : “It has been urged over and over again that the Government should provide refreshments on occasions of this kind. Volunteers residing in the country, and who are obliged to start at an early hour in the morning, cannot be expected to go all day without something to eat. And yet this has been the case hitherto. They have been compelled to assemble at eleven o'clock, and they have been kept until between four and five without having had a mouthful to satisfy their appetites. All have not the same facilities for carrying provisions that those have who travel on the line ; but they had, there is no reason why they should provide their own food when on public duty. In England, where the force is immensely larger than here, refreshments are invariably provided by the Government ; and here, where the expense would be so trifling, they could be supplied without affecting the Treasury very materially. We feel sure—and this is an opinion almost universally held—that we shall never have a really large muster of our troops until this great desideratum is attended to.” We can assure our Australian friends that they are labouring under a delusion in imagining that the Volunteers are supplied with refreshments by the Government. Each man at present has to cater for himself. The want of a regular Staff and Commissariat is deeply felt by the force ; but we are informed upon good authority that a corps is in course of formation to ameliorate this shortcoming in the organization of the force.

About half-past eleven o'clock the companies were all assembled in the police-yard, and drawn up under their respective commanders. The companies as thus formed stood as follows : 1st Adelaide, Captain Lower, 49 ; Adelaide, Sergeant Blyth, 32 ; West Adelaide, Captain Cawthorne, 35 ; Sturt and Brighton, Captain Burton, 33 ; Gawler, Lyndoch Valley, and Gawler River, Captain Ogilvy, 39 ; Eastern Suburban, Captain Sellar, 13 ; No. 1 Brighton, Captain Niall, 22 ; Mount Barker, Captain Paltridge, 21 ;

Kapunda, Captain Egerton, 47 ; Teatree Gully and Salisbury, Captain Robertson, 25 ; Kapunda Mine, Captain Oldham, 113 ; Woodside, Captain Bunday, 23 ; Williamstown, Captain Warren, 19 ; City Rifles, Captain Shawyer, 23. These, together with the captains, made a total of 508, about 350 less than the number last year. We must, however, add the two Artillery Companies, numbering together 56—18th Port and 38th Adelaide—and the Reedbeds Cavalry, 16 in number, which will swell the gross muster to 580.

His Excellency arrived at a quarter past one o'clock, accompanied by his private secretary (Mr. J. G. Daly), his aide-de-camp (Mr. R. D. Ross, D.A.C.G.), Major Bowdler, Chief-Inspector Hamilton, and an escort of the Reedbeds Cavalry, under Captain Ferguson. His Excellency's carriage followed close behind, and in it were Lady Daly, Mrs. J. G. Daly, and Miss Daly. The carriage was driven to the saluting flag, where it remained throughout the afternoon, the horses being taken out to prevent accident. The battalion was instantly told off and wheeled into line, presenting a very military appearance, although rather irregular in respect to height. The rear rank having received the word "open order," stepped back a couple of paces, and fired a *feu de joie* in excellent style, the artillery firing a royal salute in an equally creditable manner.

The brigade then received the Governor-in-Chief with a general salute, after which his Excellency rode along each side of the line. He then returned to the saluting flag, when the brigade marched past, the battalion in quick time, and the cavalry and artillery at a walk. A great number of other evolutions were gone through in a creditable manner, which, at the conclusion, drew forth a complimentary speech from his Excellency.

Lieutenant-Colonel Finnis, commanding officer of the Adelaide Regiment, took charge of the whole brigade.

The weather, which had been so wet in the early part of the week, fortunately cleared up, and the day throughout was very favourable, but the scene would have been much more picturesque and imposing had the bright beams of the sun been permitted to flash upon it. The number of spectators that gathered on Montefiore Hill and skirted the boundaries of the review-ground was very large, and has been variously estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000. It was certainly most encouraging to see such a large assemblage of

people ; for it proves that the interest felt in the Volunteer movement still occupies a large share in the public mind.

At the termination of the review, the members of the Adelaide Volunteer Artillery Company retired to the Gresham Hotel to a dinner given by the officers. The table was excellently provided, and enjoyed with extreme gusto by those who sat down to it, their appetites having been amazingly sharpened by the fresh breeze and their exertions on the Park Lands. All the loyal toasts were given in glowing terms, and enthusiastically responded to. Several patriotic songs were sung, and great hilarity prevailed amongst the party, which did not separate till late in the evening.

THE MELBOURNE CORPS.

A general parade of the Melbourne and suburban corps took place upon Tuesday, the 19th of May, the day appointed for the celebration of the marriage of the Prince of Wales. Owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather, the attendance, instead of being unusually large, as was expected, was small. The parade was early in the morning ; there was nothing to do beyond firing a *feu de joie*, and as the rain was falling heavily all the time, those who did attend gave an unmistakeable proof of their loyalty. The men marched past Brigadier-General Chute, the commander of Her Majesty's forces in the colonies ; and the General, at a banquet given by his Excellency the Governor the same evening, took occasion to state the high opinion he had formed of the efficiency of the force. Indeed, he said he had never seen corps acquit themselves more creditably. The Victoria Rifle Club held their second meeting, at the Sandridge Rifle Butts, on Saturday, the 2nd of May. The result of the meeting was to show a marked improvement in the shooting of the Volunteers. The improvement may be illustrated by the fact that three men scored as much, in one instance, as the whole of the ten Victorian champions did in their match with ten of the colony of New South Wales. The chief prize offered was won by Mr. W. Peterson, of the St. Kilda Rifle Company, who made a total score of ninety-seven marks in ten rounds at 700, 800, and 900 yards. His score at the 900 yards range—six bull's-eyes and four centres—has never been equalled in the colony.

On Wednesday, May 20th, a match between the City Rifles and the Free Rifles was commenced on the South Park Lands, and was concluded on the following morning—twelve men from each company. The distances were 200, 500, and 800 yards, seven rounds each. The following is the result : City Rifles, 530 ; Free Rifles, 487 ; majority for City Rifles, 43.

PRESENTATION TO COLONEL PITT.

The members of the various Melbourne and suburban Volunteer corps assembled at the Exhibition Building, on Tuesday evening, 9th September, upon the occasion of the presentation of the sword subscribed for by the force to its late commander, Colonel Pitt, of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, and now in command of the Auckland Militia. There was a large attendance ; nearly 800 Volunteers were present. The presentation was made by Brigadier-General Chute, with whom on the platform were Colonel Anderson, Captain H. Heywood (major of brigade), Major W. A. D. Pitt, Major Hall, Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, Lieutenant Richardson, Captain Payne, Captain Burton, &c.

At the conclusion of the presentation, Colonel Anderson explained that his remarks could not be discussed that evening, but that they were intended to help the men in considering the regulations at their own order-rooms. He desired to point out that the force had not fallen off in regard to drill and numbers as compared with any period, excepting the year after the great augmentation in its number took place. Compared with that year, there was now a decrease of 500 ; but, on the other hand, the number of marksmen had progressively increased, until, this year, they doubled the number of any previous twelve months. The Volunteers were necessarily expected here to perform more than was required of them in England. There they had a regular army, behind which they would act, while any force maintained in the colony must be sufficient for its defence at an hour's notice. Hence the necessity for encouraging efficient Volunteers, and almost ignoring the Volunteer who was not willing to incur the trouble of fully preparing himself. Hitherto the force had not been behindhand. He was convinced that the new regulations did not require more of the men than those who had stuck to their

work had already given. They would only tell hardly upon the members who had failed in their duty. It would not become him, as an executive officer, to shadow forth what privileges the Government and the Parliament might be willing to confer upon the Volunteers; and, besides, the question of re-enrolment ought to be considered apart from such inducements. It should be clearly laid down, that whatever privileges were given were not to be looked upon as a payment for services rendered. To accept them without this understanding would be to render the force unworthy the name it bore—the Volunteer Force of Victoria. Were any grant given of land, or anything else, it must be understood by the force and the country that the Volunteer sought for it, not as a payment, but as a recognition from the State that he had performed services for his country which merited reward. The new regulations had been already put before them. They were only the skeleton, however, of the complete code which would have to be adopted, and several alterations had been made in them in deference to the expressed wishes of the officers commanding the various corps. The corps it was proposed to establish would, if filled up to their full strength, give 3,000 men. It was not likely this would be the case in all instances; and the intention of the Government was to obtain a force of 2,000 effective men. One great principle of the regulations was, that the corps would be so distributed that there would be no two companies of different branches of the service in the same locality. The object of this was to prevent the recruiting for the one corps damaging the establishment of the other. In places where naval services were required, naval Volunteers would be enrolled; in other places artillery corps would be established, and so on. When the proposed distribution of the corps was published it would be seen that it was framed upon a fair basis. No undue amalgamation was required from any one branch of the service. The corps were to be of 150 men each, with an additional number of officers. The definition of an effective Volunteer had been amended, and now stood as follows:—

“A. To take effect at new enrolment.

“Any person who was during any part of the year between 1st September, 1862, and 1st September, 1863, an enrolled Volunteer, and felt either—

“(1.) Attended within that period twenty-four drills, twelve of which were parades of the corps; or,

"(2.) Went through the course of musketry instruction for 1863 ; or,

"(3.) Passed through recruit drill during the month of September, 1863.

"B. To take effect at 1st January, 1864.

"Any enrolled Volunteer who, between the 1st October, 1863, and the 31st December, 1863, has attended nine parades, or recruit drill and six parades, and been present at and passed at an official inspection.

"C. To take effect at the 1st January in subsequent years.

"Any enrolled Volunteer who has gone through the course of musketry instruction for the year, and has during the year attended exercise under arms twenty-four times, two of which shall have been battalion parades, fifteen parades of the corps (two of which shall have been inspection parades, of which three shall be held each year), and the remaining seven either parade or company drills."

Thus it would be seen that a Volunteer who was upon parade twenty-four times in the year, whether for ordinary drill, for moonlight parades, or for inspection, had cleared himself for that twelve months. In the definition of a parade, the number of men required to be present had been reduced from fifty to forty, and it was not required that the muster should be by daylight. Members joining as effectives received their uniform at once, and each man secured 1*l.* 10*s.* to his company at once, while a Volunteer who only came in as effective during 1863, would cost the company a portion of this sum. Thus there was a strong inducement held out to the members of existing corps to join anew. The principle upon which the various companies could gain money under the regulations was so fully shown in the published examples, that he need not explain it. Each corps could earn up to 400*l.* per annum ; and this sum would be entirely at the disposal of the captain and the committee, to do what they liked with, and to defray such expenses as had been formerly met by heavy subscriptions. Subscriptions were allowed ; but they were not to exceed 1*s.* per week. A Volunteer not attending two parades in the month would be liable to a fine of 2*s.* 6*d.* for the omission—not 2*s.* 6*d.* for each parade missed ; and this regulation would be uniform, and do away with the various fining systems established by different corps. He desired to inform the engineer and cavalry corps that, though they were not mentioned in the regulations, they had not been

overlooked. Suitable provision would be found to have been made for them. The cavalry corps, in consideration of the scattered nature of the localities they were formed in, would not be required to be so strong as the rifles; and the engineer corps would be continued under the special condition that no one not connected with the engineering profession should join it. The force was to be tried, and if it were found dependence could not be placed upon it, it would cease to exist. The Government knew the risk that was run, but they had a confidence that the Volunteers would prove worthy of the occasion. He trusted that for the future employers would remember that, if the Volunteer system failed, a militia must be inevitably established. Let them only consider for a moment the inconveniences of that system, and its unfitness to the requirements of the colony, and they would at once appreciate the necessity of giving their *employés* proper facilities for serving as Volunteers. The militia system would be unworkable here, though it was invaluable in England. There, in times of peace, poor people were attracted by the pay. They served their twelve or fourteen days at the season when work was hard to obtain, and when war broke out they were drafted away to some part of the kingdom distant from their homes. At first they were useless, but months of drill gradually brought them up: and then, their home ties having been severed, they readily volunteered for the Army. But could men be spared from their avocations in the colony for a period of fourteen days? and could such men, who went away when disbanded, and were not heard of till next year, be trusted with valuable arms? Certainly not. The arms must be issued afresh upon each occasion of drill, and the men would always be awkward with them. In England the militia answered well, because it was a sort of conscription for the Army. In the colony a force was needed available at once, and familiar with the weapons placed in its possession.

At the conclusion of Colonel Anderson's address the men were marched from the building.

WOODSIDE.

On Saturday, the 7th September, the return match of the Woodside and Oakbank Volunteer Rifle Companies came off on the Oakbank target-ground, which resulted in the Woodside Company

having 12 points in their favour. Two sweepstakes were fired after the match; one was won by Captain Johnson, and the other by Lieutenant J. Ferry.

SALISBURY.

The return match between the Salisbury and Teatree Gully Rifles came off on Saturday, August 29, at the practice-ground of the Salisbury Company. The firing was at 400, 500, 550, and 600 yards. The Salisbury Company were the victors. The following is the total of points made by each company: Teatree Gully Rifles, 203; Salisbury Rifles, 239.

SOUTHERN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The matches of the second meeting of the Southern Rifle Association commenced at Goolwa, on Wednesday, the 26th August, and occupied the following Thursday and Friday. The range is one of the best in the colony. The targets are situated on the banks of the noble Murray, into whose calm and placid bosom sped many a leaden messenger, but not directed by the hand of skill. The shooting on the whole was not very good, but there were several good scores, especially by Mr. T. W. Higgins, of Goolwa, who, with an Enfield rifle, scored three successive first prizes, and whose shooting elicited the well-deserved praise of every one.

For the first match, the highest number of marks, 27, was obtained by Mr. W. Colman, of Strathalbyn, with a Whitworth rifle, but as there was a handicap of two points upon the small-bore rifle in favour of Enfields, T. W. Higgins, of Goolwa, and R. Trenouth, of Strathalbyn, having scored 26 marks each, had to shoot off, the former securing a centre, and the latter an outer, so that Mr. Higgins took first prize, 7l.; Mr. Trenouth, second prize, 5l.; and Mr. Colman, third prize, 3l.

In the second match, the highest score, 47 points, was made by Mr. C. Price with a Henry rifle, but taking off the handicap he was placed nowhere—against a score of 46 by Mr. T. W. Higgins with the Enfield, who secured first prize, 15l. 15s., and Mr. A. Pavey, of Milang, who scored 44 points, thus winning the second prize, 7l. 7s.

The third match was the Company's, and decidedly the match of the meeting.

The Strathalbyn Company secured the first prize, 15*l.*, and Mr. J. Allen, of Willunga, the individual prize, 5*l.*, for the highest score, which, considering the weather, was a very good one, and especially at 700 yards, when he scored four bull's-eyes and a centre.

In the fourth match Mr. T. W. Higgins again secured the first prize, 10*l.* ; Captain Herbert, of Strathalbyn, the second, 7*l.* ; and Mr. M. Rankine, having tied with Mr. Pavy, shot off and secured the third prize, 5*l.*

In the fifth and last match, the small-bores had to allow Enfields 8 points ; the highest score—viz., 40 points—was made by Mr. J. Stark, of Strathalbyn, with a Whitworth rifle, but taking off the 8 points, it left 32, one less than that of second and third prize. Mr. W. Rankine, jun., of the Goolwa Rifles, secured the first prize, 10*l.*, with a score of 37 points. Mr. Graham, second prize, 7*l.* ; and Mr. Rowe, third, 3*l.*

It is most singular that only one prize was secured by a small-bore rifle.

THE GUICHEN BAY AND PORTLAND MATCHES.

In the first match fired between Portland and Robe the latter were the victors. The second resulted in a tie, and in the one fired on the 7th October fortune favoured the Portland seven. The spirited landlord of the Criterion Hotel, Mr. Burrows, who is also a gallant Volunteer, invited the members of the corps and their friends to a supper. About thirty sat down to enjoy the good things provided for them. The chair was ably filled by Lieut. O'Keefe.

RECORD OF EVENTS. 1863.

JANUARY.

1ST.—Annual prize meeting 10th Aberdeenshire (Inverness) Rifles. First Prize won by Lieutenant Munro. Robin Hood Rifles: annual return issued, showing 10 companies, 948 men.

3RD.—Dinner to Captain and Adjutant Elliot at Edinburgh, by the 1st Midlothian Coast Artillery, on his appointment as Adjutant Royal Dockyard (Woolwich) Artillery. Competition for the Harrow Challenge Cup, between ten men of the 15th Company (Shoolbred's) Queen's (Westminster), 105 marks, and ten of the 2nd Company 18th Middlesex (Harrow) Rifles, 123 marks, resulting in the victory of the latter by 18 marks. 300, 500, and 600 yards, five shots. 40th Middlesex (Central London Rifle Rangers) marched to Lord's Cricket Ground, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Somerset. 1st Manchester Challenge Cup competition at Barton Moss.

5TH.—Presentation of a handsome Sword to Captain Ratcliff by No. 7 Company Birmingham Rifle Battalion, in Aston-park. Mapperley Challenge Cup, value 150 guineas, shot for at Nottingham by the Robin Hood Rifles. Parade of the 11th Middlesex (St. George's) Rifles, at the Duke of Wellington's Riding School, Knightsbridge, and supper at Wormwood Scrubs. 9th Argyllshire (Tobermoy) Artillery: dinner at the Mull Hotel. Lieutenant Sproat in the chair. 1st Kent (Blackheath) Administrative Battalion assembled for an attack and defence.

6TH.—Match between the 2nd Inland Revenue Company (Civil Service) Rifles and 38th Middlesex (Artists) Rifles. The Artists won by 26 marks. 5th Wilts (Devizes) Rifles: annual meeting. Captain Cochrane in the chair.

7TH.—First ball Carnarvon Artillery and Rifles, at Portmadoc, organized by Captain Hayward, Lieutenants Turner and Williams, and Sergeant Davids. Amongst the company present were the Hon. Colonel Pennant, M.P., Lady Louisa Pennant, and Mr. C. Wynne, M.P. 12th and 13th Devon (Devonport Dockyard and Keyham) Artillery: inspection by Rear-Admiral Symonds, C.B. First monthly contest for a Silver Cup given by Private A. Leete to the

13th Company Queen's (Westminster), fifteen shots at 600 yards. Ensign Starkie won with 37 marks.

8TH.—Distribution of prizes to the Belvoir Rifles by the Duke of Rutland and Lady Adeliza Norman. The dinner was presided over by Lord John Manners. Captain Storer returned thanks for the Volunteers. 9th Kent (Chatham) Rifles : annual meeting. 12th Surrey Rifles : concert at Kingston on Thames. 13th and 14th Worcestershire Rifles : ball in aid of the prize fund.

10TH.—March out and supper of the Cleobury Mortimer (Worcester) Rifles.

12TH.—Battalion match between the West Middlesex and St. George's Rifles, twenty men on each side. 300, 500, and 700 yards. Five shots at each. The West Middlesex won with 266 marks. The St. George's made 236 marks. Annual competition 1st Clackmannanshire (Alloa) Rifles. First Prize, a Short Enfield, presented by Honorary Member W. Spence, Esq., won by Colour-Sergeant Willison. Prize competition 13th Aberdeenshire (Turrieff) Rifles. First Prize won by Colour-Sergeant Alexander. 1st Bute (Rothesay) Artillery : inspection by Colonel M'Lean. 3rd Linlithgowshire (Bathgate) Rifles : annual meeting.

13TH.—Second annual county ball, at Kidderminster, in connexion with the 1st Worcester Administrative Battalion. Amongst the company present were Lord Lyttelton, Lord and Lady Kingsale, Lord Ward, the Hon. Mrs. Claughton, &c. 26th Staffordshire (Willenhall) Rifles entertained at dinner by Captain Deakin, who spoke in eulogistic terms of Lord Hatherton, the Lord-Lieutenant. First muster for the season of the 2nd Surrey Artillery, at head-quarters, Gresham Road, Brixton. Annual supper No. 3 Company 40th Middlesex Rifles, at Anderton's Hotel. 36th Middlesex (Paddington) Rifles : prize distribution at Wesbourne Hall by Colonel M'Murdo. Match between nine married and nine single members of the 1st Cumberland Rifles. The married won. St. George's Rifles : concert at St. James's Hall.

15TH.—2nd Glamorganshire (Cardiff) Artillery : presentation by Captain Alexander of a Gold Watch and Chain to their late drill-instructor, Sergeant Parker. 33rd Kent (Sevenoak) Rifles : annual meeting. A vote of thanks was moved by Captain Lambarde, and seconded by Ensign the Earl of Brecknock, to the Dowager Countess Amherst, for her ladyship's kindness in granting the use of Knole Park for the purposes of drill and rifle practice.

17TH.—3rd Roxburgshire (Melrose) Rifles: competition for prizes. The first prize, a Rifle, was one by Sergeant Somervaille. Prize shooting 16th Devon Rifles, under Ensign Roberts. First Prize won by Private Hyde. Aberdeen Rifle Club: prize shooting. First Prize won by Private W. Watson, 15th Aberdeen Rifles. The 1st Manchester Rifles Challenge Cup: fourth competition. 400 and 600 yards; five rounds. Corporal R. E. Jeffries made 18 points.

19TH.—Competition at Wormwood Scrubs for the Borough of Marylebone Challenge Cup, presented by Lord Fermoy, M.P., and Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P. The 9th (West) Middlesex won. The other corps that competed were the 20th (North-West) Middlesex, 29th (North) Middlesex, and the 36th Middlesex (Paddington) Rifles. The Inland Revenue Challenge Cup, won by the 13th (Captain Styan's) Company of the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles in a contest with the 7th Company of the 1st Surrey Rifles. 38th Middlesex (Artists) and 2nd Battalion Queen's (Westminster): match at Wimbledon. 200, 500, and 600 yards; seven shots. The Queen's won by 13 marks, their total score being 395. Presentation of colours to the 13th Gloucestershire Rifles, at Cheltenham, by the Hon. Mrs. Berkeley. The men were under the command of Captain Swaine and Lieutenant Phillips. 15th Worcestershire (Ombersley) Rifles: annual return read out by Captain J. G. Watkins, jun.

20TH.—Annual dinner 1st West York Rifles. Captain Anderson in the chair, Captain H. Wood Vice-Chairman.

21ST.—6th Devon (South Molton) Mounted Rifles. Captain Danes presented Surgeon Gardner with a Cup for class-shooting. Ensign Buckingham made 88 marks, 4 behind his antagonist. Festival of the 2nd Lanarkshire Administrative Battalion at Glasgow. Lieut.-Colonel A. Crum Ewing in the chair. Inspection, by Captain Barnett, of the 9th Cornwall (St. Austell) Rifles, who were under the command of Lieutenant Dinham. 16th Devon (Stonehouse) Rifles: annual meeting. The Right Hon. the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, captain-commandant, in the chair. Captain Rodd, Lieutenant Bayley, and Ensign Churcher were also present. Annual meeting Birmingham Rifles. Lieut.-Colonel Mason presided. Annual meeting 19th Kent (Rochester) Rifles. Captain A. Smith in the chair.

22ND.—Return match between the 4th Company of the Bristol Battalion and 3rd Gloucester (City) Company, at Sneyd-park. The

former won. 2nd Devon (Plymouth) Rifles: annual meeting, under the presidency of Captain-Commandant Colonel Fisk. Officers' dinner 4th Devon (Totnes) Administrative Battalion. Presided over by Lieut.-Colonel B. Bastard. Annual meeting 3rd Berks (Newbury) Rifles. Captain Eyre spoke as to the efficiency of his men. 40th Middlesex Rifles: ball at the Whittington Club.

23RD.—Annual business meeting Devon County Volunteer Association. Lord Churston in the chair. Amongst others present were the Earl of Devon, Lord Courtenay, Sir W. H. Tonkin, Hon. W. W. Addington, Sir John Duckworth, Bart., Colonel Acland, Mr. Buller, M.P., Major Moore, &c.

26TH.—Colonel Harman held an inquiry at Market Weighton, on behalf of the War-office, as to the conduct of the 9th East York Rifles on the marriage of their commanding officer, Captain Langdale. Very serious charges of disorderly and unreverential conduct were preferred against the corps by the Rev. B. Parker, curate of Everingham; but as they were unsubstantiated, Colonel Harman gave as his opinion that the Volunteers had in "nowise committed themselves." Annual meeting and dinner of the Sheffield Artillery, under the presidency of Major Creswick. The report read by Captain Webster was very satisfactory. At the dinner toasts were proposed by Captains Hunter, Pierson, and Webster. Annual meeting 18th Middlesex (Harrow) Rifles. Captain Templar in the chair. Annual meeting No. 8 (Broadwood's) Company of the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles.

27TH.—Sham fight by moonlight between the 37th Kent (Cranbrook) Rifles and 3rd Cinque Ports (Tenterden) at Foster-green, under the command respectively of Captain Farrar and Ensign Hardy, and Captain Saunders, Lieutenant Havers, and Ensign Scratton.

29TH.—Interesting match between the 2nd Company of the Harrow Rifles and the Barnet Corps; ten men each; 300, 500, and 600 yards, resulting in a tie of 119 points. The Barnet men, however, were adjudged to be the victors by having made 100 hits, one more than their opponents. The 1st (Captain Dalbiac's) and 2nd (Captain Ennis's) Inland Revenue Companies of the Civil Service Rifles competed at Wimbledon for the Honorary Members' Cup. The latter won with a majority of 56 marks. 12th Kent (Dartford) Rifles: annual meeting.

30TH.—Reception of Captain Elliott as adjutant of the 14th

Kent (Royal Dockyard and Woolwich) Artillery Brigade. Annual ball and presentation of prizes of the Harrogate (16th Yorkshire West Riding) Rifles. Non-commissioned officers' ball 40th Lancashire, or 3rd Manchester Rifles.

31st.—Match between the 15th (Captain Shoolbred's) Company of the Queen's (Westminster) Rifles and the H (Captain Marshall's) Company of the 9th West Middlesex Rifles; 200, 500, 600 yards; 7 shots. The West Middlesex made a total score of 379 marks, and the Queen's 421, who thus won with a majority of 42 marks. Annual meeting 40th Middlesex Rifles. Lieut.-Colonel Somerset in the chair. The report was read by Lieutenant Capes. Captain Wood's motion for the abolition of fines for non-attendance of the officers and non-commissioned officers was lost. Annual meeting 2nd Kent (Faversham) Artillery, and inspection by the adjutant, Captain Weston. The report read by Mr. J. Tassell, the hon. secretary, showed that the receipts included a liberal and extra donation from Captain Hall, to pay off the balance due to the treasurer. 3rd Manchester Rifles Challenge Cup, won by Private Anderson No. 5 ("Press") Company. Fifth competition for the 1st Manchester Rifles Challenge Cup; 200 and 500 yards; five rounds. Sergeant-Instructor Heaton won with 16 points.

FEBRUARY.

3RD.—1st Pembrokehire (Milford) Rifles: dinner. Captain Shute presided.

4TH.—Match between Nos. 2 and 3 Companies of the Queen's; 200, 500, 600 yards; five shots; resulting in favour of the latter by six marks—their total score being 172 marks. Dinner given to the 2nd West York (Leeds) Engineers by F. C. Gascoigne, Esq., of Parlington Park, on his appointment as their honorary colonel. Annual dinner of the 5th East York Rifles, at Bridlington, and presentation of a handsome Silver-frosted Epergne, value 150 guineas, to Captain T. Prickett. Dinner and presentation of a Sword to the Acting-Adjutant, Lieutenant H. Ritson, of the 1st Sunderland (Durham) Artillery, by the non-commissioned officers, presided over by Battery Sergeant-Major W. Rochester. Annual meeting 1st Essex (Harwich) Artillery. Lieutenant Daniels in the chair.

5TH.—The 41st Kent (Goudhurst) Rifles, under the command of Captain Newington and Lieutenant Hinds, marched to Bedgebury

Park, by the kind invitation of Lady Mildred and A. S. Beresford Hope, Esq., by whom they were most hospitably entertained. Lord Eustace Cecil, of the Coldstream Guards, complimented the corps upon their smartness in file and volley firing. Ball 2nd Northumberland (Alnwick) Artillery. Her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland attended, and was received by a guard of honour under Lieutenant Chrisp.

6TH.—House of Lords.—Earl de Grey and Ripon, in answer to Lord Llanover, said that it was the intention of Government to introduce measures carrying out substantially the recommendation of the Volunteer Commission. Annual dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern of the St. James's Division Queen's (Westminster) Rifles. Inspection 8th Argyllshire (Glendaruel) Rifles by Colonel Young. Annual ball at Settle of the 15th Yorkshire West Riding (North Craven Rifles).

7TH.—Sixth contest, at Barton Moss, for the 1st Manchester Challenge Cup. 400 and 500 yards; five shots. Sergeant Holmes won with 16 points. 9th Middlesex D. Challenge Cup shot for. Annual dinner of the 14th Cheshire (Hooton) Rifles, given by the honorary members. The chair was occupied by R. C. Naylor, Esq., 33rd Lancashire (Ardwick) Rifles. Competition of Capt. Buxton's Company for money prizes. Competition at Bedminster between members of the Bristol Artillery for the right to use Government long Enfield rifles during the year.

9TH.—Annual dinner 6th Company St. George's Rifles, at St. James's Hall. 7th Company Birmingham Rifles entertained at a dinner by Captain Charles Ratcliff.

10TH.—House of Commons.—Sir G. C. Lewis, in reply to Lord Hotham, said that, in accordance with the report of the Commissioners, Government would move for a grant for the Volunteers. Amateur dramatic performance in aid of the 6th Devon (Barnstaple) Rifles.

11TH.—First annual general meeting Oxford County Rifle Association, the Duke of Marlborough in the chair. There were also present Colonel North, M.P., Colonel Bowyer, &c.

12TH.—Civil Service: Honorary Members' Prize Match between the 1st and 2nd Inland Revenue Companies. The 1st Company scored 238 marks, 4 more than the 2nd Company.

14TH.—Match for the Harrow Challenge Cup between the 12th Middlesex (Barnet) Rifles and the 2nd Inland Revenue Company

of the Civil Service. The Barnet men won by nine points, their total score being 124. South Middlesex Rifles : match at Beaufort House between ten members of the Freemasons' Lodge connected with the corps and ten men from the general body of the regiment, third-class ranges. The Freemasons won with a total score of 427 marks, 49 more than their opponents. 1st Surrey Rifles and London Rifle Brigade proceeded by steamboat to Greenwich, marching from thence to the head-quarters of the former corps in Peckham. 15th Liverpool Rifles' Challenge Cup, won by Private R. Wright. Shooting No. 5 Company Liverpool Rifle Brigade for Challenge Rifles and Officers' Prize. Mr. Owen won the first prize. March out and bivouac of the Bristol Artillery, under Captains Hare and Cave. General parade of Manchester Volunteers.

17TH.—Contest at Wormwood Scrubs for the Inland Revenue Challenge Cup between the 13th Company Queen's (Westminster) R.V. and the 2nd Company Harrow (18th Middlesex) ; 250, 550, and 650 yards ; five shots. The Queen's won by 14 points, the total scores being 133 and 119. Amateur dramatic performance in aid of the funds of the Faversham Artillery.

18TH.—Inspection 9th Kent (Chatham) Rifles by Major Laurie. Meeting 6th Tower Hamlets (North East London) Rifles to form a school of arms.

19TH.—Match between ten men of the 3rd Middlesex (Hampstead) and ten men of the 38th Middlesex (Artists) at Child's Hill. The former won by 26 marks. The scores were : Hampstead, 343 ; Artists, 317—200, 500, and 600 yards, five shots. Meeting at King's College to discuss the report of the Royal Commission, Dr. Jelf in the chair. Annual meeting of Volunteer Musketry Instructors in the Society of Arts Library.

20TH.—Meeting Devon Volunteer Association at the Castle of Exeter, Sir John Duckworth in the chair. Dinner and ball at Lennoxtown of the 4th Stirlingshire R.V. to their officers, Captain King and Lieutenant Reid, the Rev. F. Monroe in the chair.

21ST.—Third annual dinner 37th Middlesex Rifles, at Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of Major Corrie. Presentation of prizes to the 22nd (West) Essex Rifles at Waltham Abbey, by Mrs. Leask. Seventh competition for the 1st Manchester Rifles Challenge Cup—won by Private Fowkes.

23RD.—Trial of small-bore rifles at Woolwich. Concert in aid of

the band fund of the 2nd City of London Rifles at the Whittington Club. Prize competition 9th Devon (Ashburton) Rifles—first prize won by Sergeant Eddy.

24TH.—House of Lords.—In reply to Lord Stratheden, Earl de Grey and Ripon said that Government were not prepared to enforce that part of the report of the Royal Commissioners which recommended the delay of brigade and divisional field-days until the end of the battalion drill season. Entertainment 5th Essex Rifles in aid of the Lancashire Distress Fund.

25TH.—Annual meeting 1st Berks (Reading) Rifles. Captain Stephens in the chair. First annual general meeting West of Scotland Rifle Association. Mr. Sheriff Bell in the chair.

26TH.—Concluding match for the Civil Service Honorary Members' Prize. The 2nd Inland Revenue Company won, having made 14 more marks than the 1st Inland Revenue Company, who scored 211 marks. Presentation of a sword to Captain Stuart by the 5th Midlothian Rifles. Special general meeting 6th Tower Hamlets (North East London) Rifles. Captain St. Aubyn in the chair, for the reduction in the amount of members' subscriptions. Annual meeting of the 1st Hants Light Horse at Droxford, Colonel Bower in the chair. 1st Leicestershire Rifles Challenge Prize competition.

28TH.—Entertainment to the Liverpool Press Guard by Lieut.-Colonel M'Corquodale and the officers of the 80th Lancashire Rifles. Match between the 7th Middlesex Administrative Battalion and the 9th Middlesex Rifles. The latter won. Presentation of an address to Miss Catherine Sinclair by the 1st Edinburgh Rifles, by whose assistance and instigation they had been embodied.

MARCH.

2ND.—Annual meeting 1st Middlesex Artillery. Lieut.-Colonel H. Creed in the chair. Annual meeting and dinner 22nd Devon (Tavistock) Rifles. Captain Carpenter in the chair.

3RD.—Concert at Waltham Abbey in aid of the funds of the 22nd Essex Rifles.

4TH.—General meeting National Rifle Association at Willis's Rooms. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, President of the Association, in the chair. General meeting London Rifle Brigade at the Whittington Club. Lieut.-Colonel Wardé in the chair, who said that they could not make him a more acceptable present than

a mattress stuffed with the superfluous hair then visible. He advised them to have their hair cut.

5TH.—Gymnastic competition 1st Surrey Rifles.

7TH.—Public entry and reception of the Princess Alexandra. The London Rifle Brigade were posted in the city, but proved unequal to the great crowd and became overwhelmed. The metropolitan and some provincial corps turned out in great force, and were formed into lines in Hyde-park. 1st Manchester Rifles Challenge Cup : eighth contest at Barton Moss. Private Heppleston winner. 37th Middlesex Rifles : concert at St. James's Hall.

9TH.—Meeting of 3rd Company London Irish Rifles, to present Captain M'Swiney, musketry instructor, with a Silver Salver, in recognition of his services.

10TH.—Marriage of the Prince of Wales. The day was celebrated with much spirit by the Volunteers throughout the country. General muster of the Glamorganshire Volunteers at Swansea, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hussey Vivian, M.P. Supper given to the non-commissioned officers 20th Middlesex Rifles at headquarters, by Lieut.-Colonel Bigge. Annual regimental dinner East Yorkshire Artillery at Bridlington. Lieut.-Colonel Haworth in the chair. Presentation of a sword to Captain Fletcher, 2nd Cumberland (Whitehaven) Rifles. Prize shooting 13th Aberdeenshire (Turiff) Rifles. First Prize won by Colour-Sergeant G. Alexander.

13TH.—House of Commons.—Controversy introduced by Sir De L. Evans, as to the expediency of amalgamating the Metropolitan and City Police force. The Lord Mayor, who is the major of the London Rifle Brigade, in defending the City Police, said that "his own regiment, instead of being at their post at one o'clock, as they should have been, were forming in the very place where a portion of the City procession was being arranged. They were ordered off the ground, but they did not go, and when they ought to have gone to the Mansion House by a direct route of 480 yards, they took a route of somewhere about 3,000 yards. The consequence was that an immense confusion was created by a body of 700 or 800 men going along a circuitous route instead of a direct one." Competition for the Edinburgh City Rifles Challenge Gold Medal. Won by Adjutant Hills. Meeting Yorkshire Rifle Association. Captain Ewen in the chair.

14TH.—Match between 13th Company Queen's (Westminster)

and No. 1 Company 1st Surrey Rifles. Dinner of the 3rd Manchester Rifles in celebration of the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

16TH.—General meeting Kent Volunteer Association. The Right Hon. the Earl Darnley in the chair. Greenwich Police-court: Henry Rumble, collector of tolls at the New-cross turnpike-gate, fined 40s. and costs for unlawfully demanding 3½d. from Captain Travers Barton Wire, 1st Surrey Rifles, as a toll for a horse and vehicle when he was proceeding to a place assigned for a review.

17TH.—Twelfth match for the Harrow Challenge Cup, between the Barnet (12th Middlesex) and the Harrow (18th Middlesex) Rifles. The former won with 4 marks.

18TH.—Second annual meeting 4th City of London (Foresters) Rifles. Colonel Sykes, M.P., in the chair.

19TH.—Ball No. 1 Company (Captain Margetson's) Foresters Rifles at Myddleton Hall. Amateur dramatic performance Queen's (Westminster) Rifles at the Princess's Theatre.

20TH.—House of Commons.—Vote of 321,884*l.* agreed to for the Volunteer service.

21ST.—Annual competition for Sir J. R. Mackenzie's Challenge Medal by the 3rd Ross-shire Rifles. Won by Lance-Corporal Riddell. Official inspection 13th Middlesex (Hornsey) Rifles by Colonel Morris. Meeting Berkshire County Rifle Association. Lieut.-Colonel Robert Loyd Lindsay in the chair.

24TH.—2nd Cardiganshire (Aberystwyth) Rifles inspected by Colonel Roney. The men were commanded by Captain W. E. Richardes, of Bryneuthin. Annual ball St. George's Rifles at St. James's Hall.

25TH.—Match between ten officers of the London Scottish and ten officers of the 19th Middlesex, at Wimbledon. 200 and 500 yards; seven shots. The London Scottish won with a score of 323, a majority of 37 marks. Inspection of the 2nd Merionethshire (Dolgelly) Rifles by Colonel Roney. The evolutions were performed under the direction of Captain Williams.

27TH.—*Soirée* at Willis's Rooms in aid of the 40th Middlesex Rifles.

30TH.—Prize shooting Robin Hood Rifles.

31ST.—Annual assault of arms of the London Rifle Brigade School of Arms.

APRIL.

2ND.—City of Edinburgh and Midlothian Rifle Association : second annual general meeting. Duke of Buccleuch, president of the Association, in the chair.

3RD.—Field-day St. Helen's (47th Lancashire) Rifles, under Lieut.-Colonel Gamble and Major Cross.

4TH.—2nd Forfarshire Rifles : match between the non-commissioned officers and the privates of No. 2 Company ; won by the privates. 15th Lancashire (Liverpool) Rifles Challenge Cup ; won by Colour-Sergeant Ashcroft. All-comers' match at the range of the 1st Sussex Rifles, Brighton. 1st Manchester Rifles Challenge Cup : ninth and last competition at Barton Moss ; Mr. Fowkes was the winner. Inland Revenue Challenge Cup : match between the 13th Company Queen's (Westminster) and 4th Company St. George's Rifles.

6TH.—Easter Monday Review of Volunteers at Brighton by Major-General Lord William Paulet, C.B. The actual strength of the forces amounted to 14,625. Competition 9th Devon (Ashburton) Rifles for a Silver Challenge Cup presented by Hon.-Assistant-Surgeon Gervis ; won by Private R. Martin. 8th Carnarvon (Portmadoc) Rifles : prize meeting. One of the winners, Sergeant Ash, handed over his prize of 2*l.* to the funds of the company. 11th (St. Ives) and 12th (Marazion) Artillery : carbine prize shooting. Brigade field-day of 1st and 2nd Battalions Worcestershire and 1st Warwickshire Rifles in Hagley Park, kindly placed at their disposal by Lord Lyttelton. Review of the 1st Yorkshire Artillery Brigade. The corps present were the Scarboro', Filey, Bridlington, Whitby, and York Corps, and were under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Haworth ; Lord Middleton, the Hon. Colonel of the Brigade, was present.

7TH.—Field-day and sham fight at Skircoat Moor, near Halifax, of the 4th West York Rifles, under the command of Colonel Akroyd and Major Holdsworth.

8TH.—Meeting West of Scotland Rifle Association. Lieut.-Colonel Dreghorn in the chair.

9TH.—Dinner at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford, of Essex Volunteer officers, under the presidency of Lord Braybrooke, Vice-Lieutenant of the county.

10TH.—Review of the Burton-upon-Trent Rifles at Hindlip Hall, at the invitation of Mr. Allsopp, in honour of S. C. Allsopp, Esq.,

the captain of the company, having attained his majority. A magnificent champagne dinner, supplied by the well-known cuisinier, Mr. Gunter, was provided by Mr. Allsopp, the celebrated brewer. Annual inspection 7th Cinque Ports (Margate) Rifles by Colonel Luard.

11TH.—2nd Forfarshire (1st Company) v. 9th Forfarshire Rifles : friendly match at the Glamis Range, resulting in the favour of the former. Farewell banquet given by the Volunteers of South Wales to Colonel Roney, Inspector of Volunteers. Colonel Vivian, M.P., presided. 19th Middlesex Rifles : general meeting at Allen's Riding School. Lieut.-Colonel Bathurst in the chair. The annual subscription for officers reduced to 1*l.*, and for non-commissioned officers and privates to 4*s.*

14TH.—Westminster Police-court.—Upon the application of Mr. Poland, the barrister, summonses were granted by Mr. Arnold for libel on Lord Ranelagh by Charles Pignett and Stanton Meyrick. 1st Middlesex Engineers Challenge Cup, won by Lieutenant Thompson. Dinner of the 1st Company Robin Hood Rifles at Nottingham, to Captain Mundella, on his recovery from a severe illness. Lieut. Evans occupied the chair.

15TH.—The Plymouth Rifles won in a match with the Devonport Corps. Annual inspection 12th Surrey (Kingston) Rifles by Colonel Luard.

16TH.—Ealing All-comers' contest : First Prize, 30*l.* 10*s.*, won by Private Backhouse, Civil Service Rifles.

17TH.—Captain Prickett's Company (5th Yorkshire East Riding) Bridlington Rifles : inspection by Lieut.-Colonel Harman.

18TH.—Harrow Challenge Cup: won by the Barnet Corps, in competition with the Tottenham Rifles. 3rd Kincardine (St. Cyrus) Artillery : carbine prize shooting. First Prize, a Wheelbarrow. Won by Gunner W. Nicol. 1st and 2nd Linlithgowshire Rifles : inspection by Colonel Jones. 2nd Lancashire (Blackburn) Rifles : inspection by Colonel Bruce.

20TH.—Return match between the 3rd Middlesex (Hampstead) Rifles and No. 2 and 3 Companies 38th Middlesex (Artists) at Ealing. 200, 500, and 600 yards ; five shots. Artists, 310, 3rd Middlesex, 287 marks. 13th Company Queen's (Westminster) and 1st Inland Revenue Company (Civil Service) Rifles : competition for the Inland Revenue Challenge Cup. The former won by 14 marks. 6th Lincolnshire (Grimsby) Rifles : prize shooting. First Prize won by Private Stout.

21ST.—Westminster Police-court.—Stanton Meyrick and Charles Pignett appeared before Mr. Arnold to summonses for libel against Lord Ranelagh. Apologies were given, and the summonses were withdrawn.

22ND.—9th Middlesex and London Scottish Rifles: officers' match at Wimbledon. 200 and 500 yards; seven shots. The former won, having made 295 marks—a majority of 9 marks.

23RD.—Annual dinner St. George's Rifles, at St. James's Hall. Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay in the chair.

24TH.—Tenth competition for the Challenge Gold Medal of the City of Edinburgh Rifles. Won by Mr. Walters.

25TH.—Match at Tottenham between Sergeant Gibbs, of Bristol, and Captain Heaton, of Manchester. 700, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; ten shots at each; Whitworth rifles. Sergeant Gibbs proved the victor, having made 117 marks to the 111 of Captain Heaton. 15th Lancashire (Liverpool) Rifles: Challenge Cup competition. Won by Colour-Sergeant Ashcroft. 31st Lancashire (Oldham) Rifles: Challenge Cup competition. Won by Corporal Hallsworth.

27TH.—Dinner of the 3rd Kent Rifles at Dacre Park, Leam. Colonel Hillyard in the chair.

30TH.—Return match at Ealing between the Artists and 2nd Battalion Queen's. The latter won by 36 marks.

MAY.

1ST.—Carbine shooting 1st Yorkshire (East Riding) Artillery, Flambro Battery. The First Cup was won by Captain Crowe.

2ND.—South Middlesex Rifles: inspection in Hyde Park by Colonel M'Murdo. Review of Liverpool Volunteers, to the number of 2,500 men, on the Mount Vernon parade-ground, by Colonel Sir John Jones, K.C.B. Third bi-monthly match between the 1st and 2nd Companies of the Harrow Rifles. The 2nd Company won. Annual dinner 3rd West York Artillery. Captain Hollon in the chair. Prize shooting Inverness Rifles, at the Longman. The Ladies' Challenge Silver Bugle was won by the 1st Company.

3RD.—Prize shooting at Hull. First Prize, 7l. 7s., won by Sergeant Smith.

4TH.—Sham fight between the 16th Lincolnshire (Holbeach) Rifles, under Captain Ayliff, and the 13th Lincolnshire (Spalding) Rifles, under Lieutenant Selby. March out of, and presentation of prizes to, the 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne Rifles by Lieut.-Colonel

Sir John Fife. Friendly match at Ealing between the 2nd Inland Revenue Company (Civil Service) and 2nd Company (Artists) Rifles, resulting in favour of the former by 43 marks.

5TH.—Match between the West Middlesex and Victoria Rifles at Stanmore. The former won by 47 marks.

6TH.—Match at the Over Range, Gloucester, between the Bristol and Birmingham Battalions, forty men on each side. 200, 500, and 600 yards; five shots at each. Bristol won with 157 marks, having scored 1,355 marks. Birmingham made a total of 1,198 marks. Annual meeting York Rifle Corps. Major Meek presided.

7TH.—Annual meeting of the Paddington Rifles. Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard T. Kindersley in the chair. Sir G. Nichols, K.C.B., moved the adoption of the report. Termination of spring course of mounted drills 1st Hants Mounted Rifles. A Saddle and Bridle, given by Lieut.-Colonel Bower, was gained by Corporal John Stares for judging-distance. Inspection 1st Monmouthshire Administrative Battalion by Colonel the Hon. F. Morgan, in Tredegar Park, Newport.

8TH.—Anniversary 6th Oxfordshire (Deddington) Rifles. Ensign Churchill in the chair.

9TH.—Field-day in Richmond Park of the Inns of Court Rifles, under Colonel Brewster. Fourteenth match for the Harrow Challenge Cup, between the 12th Middlesex (Barnet) and the C Company of the Victoria Rifles, resulting in favour of the latter. All-comers' prize meeting at Altcar.

11TH.—House of Commons.—The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to Sir W. Scott, said that Volunteers, unless members of the permanent staff, are not amenable to military law, except at such time as they may be called out for active service. Match at Ealing between ten sergeants of the London Rifle Brigade and a like number of sergeants in the Artists Corps. 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each. The Artists won by 22 marks. London Rifle Brigade, 224 marks, Artists, 246 marks. Prize shooting 6th Lincolnshire (Grimsby) Rifles. First Prize Private Oats.

12TH.—House of Lords.—In reply to Lord Hardinge, Earl de Grey and Ripon said that the regulations for the Volunteer force would be framed so as to render the discipline of the force necessary to entitle them to the Government grant. Match between the 1st Battalion Staffordshire Rifles and the Robin Hood Rifles. The former won by 9 marks.

13TH.—Match at Wimbledon between the Artists and London Scottish Corps. 200, 500, and 600 yards; seven shots at each. The latter won by 38 marks, having scored 426.

14TH.—House of Commons.—The Volunteer Bill read a second time.

15TH.—All-comers' meeting at Stroud. First Prize, 100*l.*, J. C. Cockerham, 4th West York (Halifax), 42 marks. First Prize, 50*l.*, R. G. Pollard, Cornwall, 38 marks. Meeting of the National Rifle Association at Willis's Rooms, to confirm the rules of the Association. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. Match between the officers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions Queen's (Westminster) Rifles at Wormwood Scrubs. 200, 500, and 600 yards; seven shots at each. The 2nd Battalion scored 409 marks, and won by 79 marks. Inspection of the 11th Cornwall (St. Ives) Artillery in shot practice by Lieut.-Colonel Gilbert.

16TH.—Annual inspection Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, in Hyde Park, by Colonel M'Murdo. Meeting of the School of Arms of 1st Surrey Rifles. Second competition for the 3rd Roxburgshire (Melrose) Rifles Challenge Cup. Won by Sergeant Somervaille. 12th Cornwall (Marazion) Rifles: inspection by Lieut.-Colonel Gilbert. Match between the Aberdeen Rifles and 15th Aberdeenshire (Fyvie) Rifles. The former won by 21 marks. Pic-nic party at Craibstone, under the auspices of the 2nd Aberdeenshire Rifles, under Captain Robertson.

18TH.—Annual meeting 19th Lincolnshire (Gainsborough) Rifles. Captain Sandars in the chair.

19TH.—Prize meeting Devon County Volunteer Association at Warren Range.

21ST.—Annual inspection Civil Service Rifles on Wimbledon-common by Colonel M'Murdo.

23RD.—Distribution of prizes by Captain W.P. Struve to the 9th Glamorganshire (Cwm Avon) Rifles. Rifle contest at Atherton Park, Leigh: First Prize won by Captain Jee, 55th L.R.V.

25TH.—Successful field-day at Streatham, under Lieut.-Colonel the Right Hon. Lord Truro, of the 1st Middlesex Light Horse, 3rd Middlesex Artillery, and 4th Middlesex Rifles. Sham fight at Southend. The invading force consisted of a flotilla of gunboats and a battalion of Royal Marines, under Admiral Sir W. J. H. Johnstone, K.C.B.; the defending force was commanded by Colonel M'Murdo. Field-day of the St. George's Rifles at Riddlesdown,

near Croydon, under Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay. Sham fight of the Hull Rifles at Hessle, under Colonel Lord Londesborough, Lieut.-Colonel Pease, and Major Bannister. Review of Monmouthshire Volunteers on the Marshes, near Newport, by Colonel Dick and Lord Llanover, the Lord-Lieutenant. Review at the Alexandra Meadows, Blackburn, by Lieut.-Colonel Bruce. Prize meeting at Wimbledon : First Prize, 20*l.*, Private Frere, London Rifle Brigade ; second, 10*l.*, Lieut. Kerr, 7th Surrey.

26TH.—Match at Stanmore for the Harrow Challenge Cup, between the 3rd Company Victorias and 2nd Company Harrow Rifles. The former won by 9 marks.

27TH.—Prize shooting No. 6 Company South Middlesex Rifles at Beaufort House : First Prize won by Sergeant J. A. Spencer. Rifle contest, 2nd West York Administrative Battalion, at Eshton Hall, the seat of Major Wilson.

28TH.—Volunteer fête at Teignmouth, under Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. H. Tonkin.

30TH.—Third competition at Altcar for the 15th Lancashire (Liverpool) Rifles Challenge Cup ; won by Corporal Nimmo.

JUNE.

2ND.—Inspection West Middlesex Rifles in Regent's Park by Colonel Erskine.

4TH.—House of Commons.—After a lengthy discussion, the schedules of the Volunteers' Bill were passed, and the bill ordered to be reported. Match : five sergeants and same number rank and file 17th Kent Rifles (Tunbridge Wells) ; the sergeants won by 16 marks. Friendly competition : ten members Dundee Rifle Club and ten members of the Perth Corps ; won by the latter.

5TH.—Review of the Eton College Volunteer Corps under Captain Richards.

6TH.—Prize shooting 1st Yorkshire East Riding (Hull Rifles) : 5*l.* 5*s.*, given by Colonel Lord Londesborough ; won by Corporal J. Rees. Match : eight of [the 3rd M.R.V. (Penicuik) and an equal number of the Peebles Rifles, resulting in favour of the former. Review at Mount Vernon parade ground, under Lieut.-Colonel W. Hardy. Annual inspection 23rd Lancashire (Ashton-under-Lyne) Rifles by Colonel Bruce.

8TH.—Match : eight members of the York Rifle Club and an equal number of the Karesbro' Rifles, resulting in the victory of

the former. All-comers' competition at High Beach, Loughton : First Prize, 25*l.*, Captain Cooper ; 25*l.*, Captain Heaton.

10TH.—All-comers' rifle prize meeting at Southport : First Prize won by F. Brown, 13th L.R.V. 14th Company Queen's (Westminster) Rifles Challenge Cup competition : won by Private A. Smith.

11TH.—House of Commons.—The Volunteers' Bill ordered to be read a third time. Rifle contest at Wormwood Scrubs : First Prize, 25*l.*, Sergeant Gibbs, Bristol.

13TH.—19th Middlesex (Working Men's College) Rifles : official inspection by Colonel Morris, in Regent's Park. Match : 6th Surrey and 14th Company Queen's Rifles. The 6th Surrey won by 36 marks. Match : 7th Company Edinburgh (Bankers) and 1st Peeblesshire (Peebles) Rifles ; won by the former. 6th Lancashire (1st Manchester) Rifles : annual inspection by Colonel Bruce. Return match, Artists and Inns of Court Rifles, at Sheen Common, resulting in favour of the latter by 98 marks.

15TH.—House of Commons.—Volunteers' Bill read a third time and passed. Review of Lincolnshire Volunteers at Cleethorpes by Captain Smyth.

16TH.—Presentation of prizes to the Oxford University Rifles by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. Commencement of Volunteer Camp in Cheshire, under Lieut.-Colonel King. Commencement of Edinburgh and Midlothian Rifle Association prize meeting.

17TH.—Inspection of 1st and 8th Devon Artillery by Lieut.-Colonel Childs.

18TH.—Match for Inland Revenue Cup between the 13th Company Queen's and 2nd Company Harrow Rifles ; won by the former.

19TH.—Match : twelve sergeants from the 22nd Depôt Battalion, stationed at Stirling Castle, and an equal number of Volunteer sergeants from the 1st, 2nd, 9th, and 11th Stirlingshire Rifles. The Volunteers won.

20TH.—Match between the Inland Revenue and Post Office Companies (Civil Service) Rifles, resulting in favour of the former by 47 marks. Deputation to the Secretary of State for War in reference to the objectionable clauses in the Volunteers' Bill. Field-day at Wanstead, under Lord Ranelagh. Inspection London Rifle Brigade by their honorary colonel. Inspection 2nd Middlesex

Administrative Battalion, at Hornsey, by Colonel Morris. Inspection 24th Lancashire (Rochdale) Rifles by Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce.

22ND.—House of Lords.—Volunteers' Bill read a second time. 3rd Devon (Teignmouth) Artillery: inspection by Colonel Childs.

23RD.—Sermon to Volunteers in Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of York, honorary chaplain to the Inns of Court Rifles. Review at Oxford, under Major-General R. Rumley. Farewell dinner at Newcastle-upon-Tyne to Colonel Harman. Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Fife presided. Second annual prize meeting Cinque Ports Volunteer Artillery Association at Rye: First Prize, 30l., won by the Hastings Battery. Open contest 5th Lincolnshire (Stamford) Rifles: First Prize, 50l., won by Colour-Sergeant Marriott, Halifax.

25TH.—House of Lords went into committee on the Volunteers' Bill. Fête of the 1st Surrey Rifles at Hanover Park, Peckham. 23rd Surrey (Rotherhithe) Rifles: inspection by Colonel Morris.

26TH.—Contest ten members Ripon, Knaresbro', and Harrogate Rifles respectively, for a Rifle; won by Ripon. Fancy fair and fête of the South Middlesex Rifles.

27TH.—London Irish Rifles: prize distribution, at Burlington House, by the Marquis of Donegal. 5th Devon (Exeter) Artillery: inspection by Colonel Childs. London Scottish Rifles: inspection in Regent's Park by Colonel M'Murdo. 3rd Manchester Rifles: inspection by Colonel Bruce.

29TH.—Sham fight at Harwich, under Colonel Guy.

JULY.

1ST.—Inspection 36th Middlesex (Paddington) Rifles by Colonel Erskine. 1st Brigade Lincolnshire Artillery: inspection at Grimsby by Colonel G. T. Johnson. Prize meeting Artillery Volunteers at Scarborough.

2ND.—1st Hants Light Horse: prize meeting. First Prize, 5l., won by Private R. Westbrook.

3RD.—Fête at Plashet House, East Ham, the seat of R. Pelly Esq. Match: eleven members Audit Office Company Civil Service Rifles and eleven of the Windsor Corps, at Dedworth. The Windsor men won by 59 marks.

4TH.—1st Middlesex Artillery: inspection by Colonel Smythe. Inspection 1st Middlesex Engineers, in Hyde Park, by Colonel

Erskine. Brigade field-day at Wimbledon under Colonel M'Murdo. Prize shooting at Wimbledon : First, won by Quartermaster-Sergeant Murray, London Scottish. 4th Lancashire Administrative Battalion: inspection at Worsley Park by Lieut.-Col. Bruce.

6TH.—Commencement National Rifle Association prize meeting at Wimbledon. 7th Surrey Rifles : inspection by Colonel M'Murdo.

7TH.—Presentation of a set of colours to the 10th (Christchurch) Company Hampshire Rifles by Admiral Walcott, the member for the borough. The colours were designed and worked by the late Mrs. Walcott. The task of presentation devolved upon the Earl of Malmesbury.

9TH.—7th (Polruan) Duke of Cornwall's Artillery : inspection by Colonel Childs. 1st Lanarkshire Administrative Battalion : inspection by Lieut.-Col. Young.

10TH.—Annual review of Fife and [Kinross Rifles by Colonel Jones.

11TH.—Match: eleven members 14th Company and 17th Company Queen's (Westminster), at Wormwood Scrubs. The former won by 29 marks. Fête at Charlton, organised by Captain G. H. Graham, 28th Kent Rifles.

13TH.—House of Commons.—The Lords' amendments in the Volunteers' Bill were considered.

15TH.—11th Duke of Cornwall's Artillery : inspection by Lieut.-Colonel Childs.

17TH.—Dinner to the officers of the 23rd Surrey (Rotherhithe) Rifles at the Baltic, Threadneedle-street. Sergeant-Major Bayley in the chair. Match between the Deddington and Banbury Corps. The latter won.

18TH.—Review on Wimbledon Common by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. Stirlingshire Administrative Battalion : inspection by Lieutenant-Colonel Young. 33rd Lancashire (Ardwick) Rifles : inspection by Colonel Bruce. 2nd Lancashire Administrative Brigade: inspection on the Mount Vernon parade ground by Lieut.-Colonel Elliot.

20TH.—National Rifle prize distribution at the Crystal Palace. 1st Monmouthshire Administrative Battalion : inspection at Risca, by Colonel Dick. Commencement of encampment and prize shooting Berkshire Battalion at Cookham. Commencement prize meeting Kent Volunteer Association at Milton-next-Gravesend.

Match won by the Belvoir Corps in competition with the Grantham Rifles.

21ST. — Prize meeting Dumfriesshire Rifle Association at Conhuith.

22ND.—No. 6 (Brompton) Company South Middlesex Rifles: competition at Caterham : First prize won by Sergeant J. A. Spencer. Review of Regulars and Volunteers at Chatham by Major-General Eyre. 7th Middlesex Administrative Battalion : inspection by Col. Ibbetson on Hounslow-heath. 2nd Devon Administrative Battalion: inspection by Colonel Hume.

23RD.—Commencement 1st Gloucestershire (City of Bristol) Rifles prize meeting at Sneyd Park. 2nd Lincolnshire Administrative Battalion : shooting for prizes given by Lord Aveland. Prize shooting Harrow School Rifle Corps: First prize won by Sergeant R. Lomax. Isle of Wight Administrative Battalion: inspection by Colonel M'Murdo.

24TH.—Match at Stanmore] for the Harrow Challenge Cup, between No. 3 Company Victorias and No. 1 Company Queen's. The former won.

25TH.—1st Surrey Rifles : annual inspection at head-quarters, Hanover Park, Peckham, by Colonel M'Murdo. 2nd City of London Rifles : annual inspection by Lieut.-Colonel Morris. Inspection North-East London Rifles (4th and 6th Tower Hamlets) by Colonel Morris. Lancashire Rifles (Liverpool Rifle Brigade) : annual inspection by Lieut.-Colonel Bruce. Conclusion of the encampment and review Berkshire Battalion, at Cookham. 21st Lancashire (Preston) Artillery : inspection by Colonel Elliott. Match between the Ulster Rifle Association and Dublin Shooting Club. The former won.

27TH.—Match for the Inland Revenue Challenge Cup, between the 13th Company Queen's (Westminster) and Admiralty Company Civil Service Rifles. The latter won. 3rd London Rifles : inspection by Lieut.-Colonel Morris at the Tower. Inspection 19th Surrey Rifles by Lieut.-Colonel Morris. 19th Middlesex Rifles : regimental dinner at the Whittington Club. Lieut.-Colonel Bathurst in the chair. 1st Administrative Brigade Yorkshire Artillery : prize shooting at the Castle Ranges, Scarborough. First Prize, Lady Middleton's Cup, value 20*l*. Won by Sergeant-Major Taylor. Commencement prize meeting Staffordshire Rifle Association at Brownhills. Rifle contest at Howden. Cup won by Private Woodall.

28TH.—1st Somerset Administrative Battalion : inspection by Colonel Hume. Commencement of Glamorganshire Artillery and Rifle Volunteer Association prize meeting.

29TH.—5th Middlesex Adminstrative Battalion (26th, Her Majesty's Customs, and 42nd, St. Katherine's) : annual inspection by Colonel Morris. Match between the Stamford and 3rd Leicestershire Corps. The former won. 1st West York Administrative Battalion inspected at Grimston Park by Lieut.-Colonel Harman, and banquet given by Lieut.-Colonel Lord Londesborough.

30TH.—Annual match at Wormwood Scrubs No. 8 (Broadwood) Company Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, for prizes amounting in value to 100*l*. First Prize, 8*l*. 8*s*., won by Private Heath. Match : Honourable Artillery Company, Married *v*. Single, at Tottenham. The Benedicts won by 28 marks. 1st Surrey Rifles : prize meeting at Rye Hill, Peckham. The Challenge Cup, given by Lieutenant Puckle, was won by Corporal Trimmer. London Scottish Rifles : regimental prize meeting at Wimbledon. Return match between the Grantham and Belvoir Corps, resulting in favour of the latter.

31ST.—Honourable Artillery Company : dinner at the London. A Cigar Case, with a Testimonial Scroll, was presented to Captain J. W. P. Field, the musketry-instructor, by his shooting comrades, "as a testimonial of their appreciation of the time and labour he has devoted to his duties, and of the good feeling and urbanity which always characterises him, likewise as a small token of their regard and esteem." 37th Middlesex Rifles : dinner at Freemasons' Tavern. Lieut.-Colonel Corrie in the chair.

AUGUST.

1ST.—Queen's (Westminster) Rifles : annual fête and regimental dinner at the Crystal Palace. 1st Middlesex Engineers : inspection by Colonel M'Murdo. Match : 33rd Middlesex *v*. Hornsey Rifles. Won by the former. 5th Battalion Lanarkshire Rifles : inspection by Colonel Young. Lieut.-Colonel Boag was assisted in the command by Captain and Adjutant Innes. Ayrshire Administrative Battalion : inspection by Colonel Roney and the Marquis of Ailsea, K.T. 600 men present, under Lieut-Colonel Hay Boyd. Match between the 1st and 3rd Glasgow Corps. The 3rd won by 23 points. 40th Middlesex Rifles : inspection at Enfield by their Honorary Colonel, the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B. Inspection

3rd, 7th, 10th, and 12th Tower Hamlets Corps by Lieut.-Colonel Morris. 700 men present, under Lieut.-Colonel Buxton, M.P.

3RD.—Civil Service Rifles : prize shooting at Wimbledon. Commencement of the prize meeting West of Scotland Rifle Association. Derbyshire Rifle Association : commencement of the prize meeting. Commencement prize meeting Lincolnshire Rifle Association.

4TH.—Yorkshire Rifle Association : commencement of the prize meeting.

5TH.—Commencement prize meeting Angus and Mearns Rifle Association. 2nd Wilts (Trowbridge) Rifles : prize meeting. Lady Bishopp's Prize, 5*l.*, and the Challenge Cup, with 5*l.*, given by Major Clarke, were won by Colour-Sergeant Graham.

6TH.—Review of the Devonshire Volunteers at Haldon by Colonel M'Murdo. Just after the march past the grand stand came down with a tremendous crash, injuring a number of persons. The brigade was commanded by Lieut.-Colonels Hutchinson and Acland. Competition at Wormwood Scrubs for the Scrubs Plate. The 9th Middlesex won. Commencement prize meeting Northamptonshire Rifle Association. Shropshire Rifle Association : commencement prize meeting.

7TH.—12th Middlesex (Barnet) prize meeting : the Ladies' Challenge Cup, value 25*l.*, was won by Ensign Huntington, 40 marks.

8TH.—St. George's Rifles : inspection by Colonel M'Murdo, in Hyde Park. 1st Elginshire Administrative Battalion : inspection by Lieut.-Colonel Jones. 500 men present, under Lieut.-Colonel Sir A. P. Gordon Cumming, Bart., and Captain and Adjutant Thompson. 1st Administrative Brigade (Glamorganshire) Artillery : inspection by Lieut.-Colonel Smythe.

10TH.—St. George's Rifles : prize meeting at Wormwood Scrubs. Commencement prize meeting Haverfordwest Rifle Association. The First Prize, 60*l.*, was won by Private G. Morris. 1st Northumberland (Tynemouth) Artillery : inspection by Major Hicks. Commencement all-comers' prize meeting organised by the 1st Warwickshire (Birmingham) Rifles. 2nd Devon (Plymouth) Rifles : prize meeting at Ernesettle. Staffordshire Volunteers : review by Colonel M'Murdo, in Ingestre Park, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

11TH.—Accident to Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, whilst competing at Wormwood Scrubs for a revolver pistol, given by Lieut. Hawkins.

13TH.—Commencement prize meeting London Rifle Brigade.

14TH.—Warminster rifle prize shooting.

15TH.—14th Kent (Royal Dockyard Woolwich) Artillery : inspection by Lieut.-Colonel Mackay. 4th City of London (Foresters) Rifles : inspection by Lieut.-Colonel Morris. 8th Staffordshire (Burton) Rifles : prize meeting.

17TH.—3rd Berkshire (Reading) Rifles : inspection by Lieut.-Col. Luard. 14th Hants (Lyndhurst) Rifles : prize shooting. First prize won by Private Bugden.

18TH.—Dinner to the 6th Surrey (Esher) Rifles, by Major Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. Volunteer fête at Hagley Park, Worcestershire. 10th Somerset (Wells) Rifles : prize meeting. Field-day of Glamorganshire Volunteers, at Port Talbot, under Colonel M'Murdo.

19TH.—1st Middlesex Artillery : dinner at the Crystal Palace. Lieut.-Colonel Creed presided. 32nd Kent (Eltham) Rifles : prize shooting. 3rd Cumberland (Maryport) Artillery : inspection by Major Hickes.

21ST.—Match : 7th Fifeshire Rifles v. 10th Fifeshire Artillery. The former won.

22ND.—13th and 14th Companies St. Martin's Division Queen's (Westminster) Rifles : prize meeting. 46th Middlesex (London and Westminster) Rifles : inspection by Colonel M'Murdo. 1st Kincardineshire Administrative Battalion : inspection by Lieut.-Colonel Jones.

24TH.—Commencement 37th Middlesex Rifles prize meeting. 4th Lancashire Administrative Battalion : prize shooting. 6th Lincolnshire (Grimsby) Rifles : inspection by Colonel Harman.

25TH.—1st Berks (Reading) Rifles : prize meeting.

26TH.—Commencement prize meeting Cumberland and Westmoreland Rifle Association.

27TH.—Match for the Inland Revenue Cup : Admiralty Company Civil Service Rifles v. 12th Company Queen's (Westminster). The latter won by four points. Prize meeting at Carnarvon. The Battalion Prize, 20*l.*, given by Colonel the Hon. E. G. D. Pennant, M.P., was won by Private L. Hughes. Presentation of a testimonial to Captain Evans, at Neath, by the 17th Glamorganshire Rifles. Prize meeting at Dundee : First Prize won by Private J. Crighton. 8th Northamptonshire (Daventry) Rifles : Challenge

Cup, value 30 guineas, given by Captain Rainald Knightley, M.P., won by Private Allen.

28TH.—13th Company Queen's (Westminster) Rifles won the Harrow Challenge Cup, in a match with C Company Victorias. 1st Wilts (Salisbury) Rifles : prize shooting. The Challenge Cup, given by Sir Alexander Malet, was won by Private Young.

29TH.—Visit of the 19th Middlesex Rifles to Hitchin. 13th Shropshire (Ellesmere) Rifles : first prize won by Private T. Parry. 1st Lanarkshire (Glasgow) Rifles : prize meeting No. 5, Captain Auld's Company. First prize won by Private Archibald M'Kechie.

31ST.—Review and sham fight at Chepstow, by Lord Llanover. Presentation to Colonel Grimston, by the Southampton Rifles. Commencement prize meeting County of Lancashire Rifle Association. 3rd Monmouthshire (Newport) Rifles : prize shooting. First Prize, 5*l.*, given by Lord Tredegar ; won by Private H. Vinson. 4th West York (Sheffield) Artillery : inspection by Lieut.-Colonel Johnson. Match : 1st Administrative Battalion Isle of Wight *v.* 3rd Administrative Battalion Hants Rifles ; arranged by Lieut.-Colonel Conran and Major Sir John Simeon, Bart. Match : Chertsey *v.* Esher Rifles. The former won.

SEPTEMBER.

1ST.—Match : York *v.* Tadcaster Rifles. The former won.

3RD.—9th Berks (Wantage) Rifles : prize shooting. First Prize, given by Captain Wasborough, won by Private Ennals.

4TH.—Gymnastic fête : 7th Company 19th Middlesex Rifles, at the Crystal Palace. 14th Kent (Royal Dockyard) Artillery (Woolwich) : prize meeting.

5TH.—1st Lanarkshire Artillery : competition for Colonel-Commandant W. S. Stirling Crawford's prizes. 1st Manchester Rifles : prize shooting. First Prize, 10*l.*, won by Private A. Walker. Commencement of Volunteer encampment on Manor Hills, Worksop, belonging to the Duke of Newcastle. Return match : Preston *v.* Blackburn Artillery. The former won.

7TH.—Match : Robin Hoods *v.* Derbyshire Rifles. The former won. Prize shooting : No. 4 Company Paddington Rifles. Commencement open contest at Margate. First prize won by Lieut. Burra, 29th Kent. Review of Durham County Volunteers at Lambton Castle by Colonel M'Murdo. The men were commanded by Colonel Earl Durham. Commencement prize meeting Norfolk

Volunteer Association. Return match : Stamford *v.* Melton Corps. The latter won. Commencement prize meeting Northumberland and Newcastle Rifle Association at Morpeth ; Association Cup, 10*l.*, won by Ensign Kirsopp.

9TH.—13th Essex (Stour Valley) Rifles : competition for the Challenge Cup given by Captain Davey ; won by Ensign Mingaye. Pembrokehire Administrative Battalion : inspection by Lieut.-Colonel Dick. 3rd Lancashire Administrative Battalion assembled at Lytham for four days' training. 1st Herts Administrative Battalion : prize shooting. First Prize, a Rifle, won by Corporal T. Wells, St. Alban's. Inspection 1st Surrey Administrative Battalion, by Colonel Luard. 3rd Hants (Fareham) Administrative Battalion : prize competition. The Lieutenant-Colonel's Silver Cup, won by Sergeant Churcher.

10TH.—Match : Hon. Artillery Company *v.* 16th Essex Rifles, at Weeley. 200, 400, and 500 yards ; five shots at each. The 16th Essex won with a score of 271 marks, being one mark in advance of the Hon. Artillery Company. Match : 4th Berks (Abingdon) *v.* 8th Berks (Faringdon) Rifles. The latter won. 1st Somerset Administrative Battalion Challenge Cup, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, won by Private Hay. 1st Lanarkshire Administrative Battalion (Hamilton) Rifles : prize shooting. The Ladies' Prize was won by Ensign Scott, 57th L.R.V., who, in five rounds at 700 yards, second-class target, scored five bull's-eyes. Commencement prize meeting Suffolk County Association.

11TH.—Inauguration of the Fortescue Memorial at Exeter. Keighley Rifles : prize shooting. 3*l.*, given by Captain Ferrard, won by Private B. Hopkinson. 5th Lancaster Administrative Battalion : inspection in Holker Park, the use of which was kindly granted by the Duke of Devonshire. The Marquis of Hartington commanded. 4th Hants (Havant) Rifles : prize shooting. A handsome Goblet, given by Captain Longcroft, won by Private G. White. 7th Hants (Fareham) Rifles : prize shooting. A Cup, given by Captain Brace, won by Private Thompson.

12TH.—7th Stirlingshire (Lennox Mill) Rifles : competition for prizes given by R. Dalglish, Esq., M.P. Annual inspection 2nd Battalion of Derbyshire Volunteers at Sudbury, by Colonel Manners. 5th Lincolnshire (Stamford) Rifles : prize shooting. The Mayor's Challenge Cup, won by Corporal Tinkler. Match : 8th Staffordshire

v. 13th Derbyshire (Belper) Rifles. The latter won. 22nd Devon (Tavistock) Rifles : prize meeting. Major Duperrier officiated as umpire. Lieutenant Perry won the First Prize, 5*l.*, given by his Grace the Duke of Bedford. The First Members' Prize, given by Sir John Trelawny, Bart., M.P., and Arthur Russell, Esq., M.P., was won by Lance-Corporal H. Monk. 2nd Essex Administrative Battalion : inspection at Plashet, by Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbetson.

14TH.—1st Isle of Wight Administrative Battalion : prize shooting. First Prize, given by the Right Hon. Viscount Eversley, won by Private C. Bullock, Nunwell ; Second Prize, given by Lieut.-Colonel C. Dunsmore, won by Corporal A. T. Sibley, Ryde ; Third Prize, given by Major Sir John Simeon, Bart., won by Lance-Corporal J. T. Read, Newport. 18th Devon (Hatherleigh) Rifles : competition for a Cup given jointly by Ensign Church, Sergeant Clay, and Messrs. Farmer and Smith, 13th Middlesex (Hornsey) Rifles. Sergeant R. Westlake won. 3rd Durham (Sunderland) Rifles assembled for inspection under Major Lord A. V. Tempest. Commencement prize meeting Herefordshire Rifle Association. Match : Bridlington v. Scarborough Rifles. The former won. Commencement prize meeting 20th (North-West) Middlesex Rifles. Paddington Rifles : prize shooting.

15TH.—39th Middlesex (Finsbury) Rifles: Ladies' Challenge Vase. Won by Colour-Sergeant While. 10th Leicestershire (Hinckley) Rifles : prize meeting. First Prize, 5*l.*, given by Captain Brookes, and the Ladies' Challenge Cup. Won by Corporal Tew. 2nd Gloucestershire Administrative Battalion : Challenge Vase competition. Won by Sergeant Pottinger. 1st Hants Administrative Battalion : inspection by Lieut.-Colonel Humphreys. Review of Norfolk Volunteers on Mousehold Heath, near Norwich, by Colonel M'Murdo. Match : 5th Lincolnshire (Stamford) and 3rd Company Robin Hood Rifles (Nottingham). The former won.

16TH.—Commencement prize meeting Border Rifle Association.

17TH.—Competition at Rainham between 13th and 14th Companies Queen's (Westminster) Rifles for a Silver Bugle, value 15*l.* 15*s.*, given by Richard Hayter Jarvis, Esq. The 13th Company won. 3rd Essex (Brentwood) Rifles : prize shooting. First Prize, a Gold Watch, value 10*l.*, presented by Mrs. Hill. Won by Private G. Davey. Match : 16th Kent (Sittingbourne) v. 19th Kent (City of Rochester) Rifles. The latter won with 88 marks. 13th Suffolk (Bury St. Edmunds) Rifles : inspection by Lieut.-

Colonel Ibbetson. Previous to which the prizes were presented by Captain Partridge. 4th Durham (West Hartlepool) Artillery : inspection by Colonel Brougham. 2nd Derbyshire Administrative Battalion : prize shooting. First Prize given by Lord Vernon. Won by Colour-Sergeant H. Lawley. 1st Kent Administrative Battalion : prize shooting under Colonels Thorold and Congdon. The Colonel's Battalion Challenge Cup, won by Private J. Lawrence, 32nd (Eltham) Corps.

18TH.—Match : Wareham *v.* Dorchester Rifles. The latter won.

19TH.—Lanarkshire Rifles: inspection at College-green, Glasgow, by Colonel Young. Sham fight on Wanstead Flats, organized by Colonel Palmer. Prize shooting Nos. 3 and 4 Companies London Scottish. First Prize, Corporal M'Lellan. First Prize, Private Galen. G Company London Rifle Brigade : Challenge Cup competition. Won by Private Horncastle.

21ST.—Warwickshire Administrative Battalion : prize shooting in Stoneleigh Deer Park, placed at their disposal by Lord Leigh. Lord Leigh's Challenge Cup and 5*l.* won by Private Butcher, Stratford. 17th Company Queen's (Westminster) Rifles : prize meeting. The Challenge Cup won by Captain Scrivener. Tipton Rifles : prize meeting under Captain Barrows. First Prize won by Sergeant Whitehouse. 22nd Surrey (Albury) Rifles : prize shooting. First Prize won by Private Older. 1st Haverfordwest Rifles, under Colonel Peel, marched to Picton Castle, and were entertained at dinner by the owner, the Rev. J. H. A. Philipps. Review of the Robin Hood Rifles, and reception of the Duke of St. Albans as their Honorary Colonel. 1st Newcastle-on-Tyne Rifles : inspection by Lieut.-Colonel Roney. The command was taken by Lieut.-Colonel Sir John Fife. 1st and 2nd Worcestershire Administrative Battalions : inspection by Colonel M'Murdo. Commencement prize meeting Highland Rifle Association.

22ND.—Match : 4th Northampton *v.* 7th Wellingborough Corps. The latter won by 142 marks. Commencement prize meeting Wiltshire Rifle Association. Commencement prize meeting County of Gloucester Rifle Association.

23RD.—10th Tower Hamlets Rifles : presentation of a Sword to Drill-Instructor James Lewis Lewis by Captain J. Hobbs. 8th Leicestershire (Ashby-de-la-Zouch) : prize shooting. A Challenge Cup, presented by the Marquis of Hastings, won by Private W. Birkin.

24TH.—Match : Windsor *v.* Chester Corps. The former won by 67 marks. Match : 8th Berks (Faringdon) *v.* 9th Berks (Wantage) Rifles. The former won. Fifeshire Administrative Brigade : prize shooting at Wemyss. Boothby Challenge Medal won by Sergeant Oswald.

25TH.—1st Cumberland Administrative Battalion : inspection at Carlisle by Liéut.-Colonel Roney.

26TH.—Match : 1st Kirkcudbright *v.* 1st Wigtown Rifles. The latter won by 71 marks. Return match : Preston *v.* Kirkham Artillery. The former won by one mark. Sham fight at Hadley. 1st Lanarkshire (Glasgow) Artillery : inspection by Colonel M'Lean.

28TH.—4th West York (Halifax) Rifles : prize shooting. Lieut.-Colonel Akroyd and Major Holdsworth's Prize, 20*l.*, won by Corporal Collier. Return match : Wareham *v.* Dorchester Corps. The latter won by 61 marks. 5th Hants (Portsmouth) Rifles : prize shooting. Major Ford's First Prize won by Private M'Cheane. Sir J. Elphinstone's Prize, 5*l.* 5*s.*, won by Private Winckworth.

29TH.—2nd Battalion Queen's (Westminster) Rifles : competition for prizes given by "the Knights of the Round Table." Ensign Starkie won the First Prize, 10*l.* 10*s.* St. George's Rifles : No. 2 Company prize shooting. A Silver Cup, value five guineas, given by Captain Browne, won by Private Dare. 1st Essex (Heybridge) Engineers : prize shooting. First Prize, given by G. W. M. Peacock, Esq., M.P., won by Sapper Jenkins. 15th Lincolnshire (Bourn) Rifles : prize shooting. The Challenge Cup won by Sergeant Webber.

30TH.—1st Hants (Winchester) Rifles : prize shooting. First Prize won by Corporal Stubbs. Visit of the Honourable Artillery Company to the Alexandra Park, Muswell Hill. Dorsetshire Administrative Battalion : inspection by Colonel M'Murdo. 1st Essex (Harwich) Artillery : inspection by Colonel Knox.

OCTOBER.

1ST.—Match : Honourable Artillery Company *v.* 1st Surrey Rifles. The latter won by 32 marks. West Middlesex Rifles : prize meeting. Civil Service Rifles (Admiralty Company) : prize shooting. First Prize, 8*l.*, won by Corporal Bowman. Return match : 4th Berks (Abingdon) *v.* 8th Berks (Faringdon) Rifles. The latter won by 37 marks. 37th West York (Barnsley) Rifles : prize shooting. 5*l.* 5*s.*,

Private W. Bailey ; 10*l.*, Private T. Whitton, 5th W.Y.R.V. (Wakefield).

2ND.—10th Berks (Forest) Rifles : prize meeting under Captain Van de Weyer. First Prize, a Challenge Cup, value 11 guineas, given by Major Scott, won by Colour-Sergeant Brown. Match : Tenbury *v.* Kidderminster Rifles. The former won by 16 marks.

3RD.—33rd Middlesex (Tottenham) Rifles : prize shooting. The Ladies' Clock, won by Private Silvester, jun. ; Battalion First Prize, 5*l.* 5*s.*, won by Sergeant Brooks, 12th Middlesex (Barnet) Rifles. South Middlesex Rifles, No. 5 (Kensington) Company : prize shooting. First Prize, 5*l.*, won by Private Stacpoole. 9th Essex (Silvertown) Rifles : presentation of prizes by Major Silver. 1st Perthshire (Perth) Rifles : prize shooting. First prize, a Silver Cup and 4*l.*, won by Private Maxton. 9th York (Stokesley) Rifles : Challenge Cup won by Private G. Simpson.

5TH.—1st Middlesex Artillery : prize shooting. Captain Nind's Cup won by Gunner Gibson. Match at Sudbury : 1st Administrative Battalion Staffordshire *v.* 1st Warwickshire (Birmingham) Rifles. The former won by 28 marks. York Rifles : prize shooting at Bootham Stray. The Challenge Cup, given by Lady Mary Thompson, won by Sergeant Lupton. Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, Soho Company : prize shooting. First prize won by Captain Nightingale. Match : Scarborough *v.* Bridlington Corps. The latter won by 100 marks. Robin Hood Rifles : inspection by Colonel Harman. Match at Stourport for Challenge Cup : ten officers 1st Battalion Worcestershire Rifles *v.* 2nd Battalion. The 1st won by 44 marks.

6TH.—Return match : Worcestershire Rifles *v.* Birmingham Rifles. The former won by 25 marks. Sutherland Rifle Association : prize meeting at Dunrobin Castle, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland. A Silver Challenge Bugle, presented by the Duchess of Sutherland and the ladies of the county, won by the Dornoch Rifles ; 5*l.*, given by Sir D. Dundas, M.P., won by Private J. Christian, Helmsdale Rifles ; a Rifle, presented by the Duke of Sutherland, won by Ensign Wright ; the Duchess of Sutherland's Cup (or 10*l.*), won by Corporal Ross, Rogart Rifles ; Count Syechenyi's Prize, 8*l.*, won by Private G. Adams, Clyne Rifles. South Middlesex Rifles : prize meeting. The Challenge Gold Medal, with 10*l.*, won by Private Stacpoole. Match : Malton *v.* Wydale Rifles. The latter won by 68 marks. 8th Sussex (Stor-

rington) Rifles : prize shooting. The Gold Medal and 5*l.* won by Sergeant Hews.

7TH.—Volunteer drill contest at Buxton, between the 3rd Derbyshire (Chesterfield) Corps, under Captain Hallewell, and the 3rd Manchester Battalion, under Captain Hall. Captain Costin, Adjutant Liverpool Rifle Brigade, officiated as umpire, and gave the palm of praise to the Derbyshire Corps.

8TH.—1st Devon (Exeter and South Devon) Rifles : inspection by Colonel Hume, and dinner, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord and Lady Devon were present. Return match : Windsor *v.* Civil Service (Audit-office Company) Rifles. The former won by 50 marks.

9TH.—12th Sussex (Westbourne) Rifles : prize shooting. First prize won by Private Hardham.

10TH.—1st Surrey Rifles : prize presentation at the Crystal Palace by Lady Pollock, the wife of General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., K.S.I., the honorary colonel. St. George's Rifles, No. 3 (Captain W. Houghton's) Company : prize shooting. A Silver Cup, value 5*l.*, won by Private Hemen. London Scottish Rifles, No. 10 (Captain Mitchell's) Company : prize shooting. First prize won by Private Duncan. 5th Wilts (Devizes) Rifles : prize shooting. First Prize, 5*l.*, given by Colonel Oliver, won by Private J. Chivers. Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, No. 10 (Messrs. Trollope's) Company : prize shooting. The Challenge Cup, value 15*l.*, given by George Trollope, Esq., with 5*l.* 5*s.* in cash, added by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons, won by Corporal Sparrow ; Second Prize, 5*l.* 5*s.*, given by Captain Trollope, won by Private Roberts. 2nd Administrative Battalion Forfarshire Rifles : shooting for prizes given by Lieut.-Colonel Kinloch. First prize won by Lieut. Whyte. 1st Warwickshire (Birmingham) Rifles : inspection by Colonel Dick. Lieut.-Colonel Mason and Major Elkington were present. Review at Heaton Park, Manchester, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton, by Colonel M'Murdo. 1st Perthshire Rifles : prize shooting. First Prize, 3*l.*, won by Private J. Chalmers. 2nd Lincolnshire (Grimsby) Artillery : prize shooting. First Prize, 6*l.*, won by Gunner Wardle.

12TH.—1st Cambridgeshire Administrative Battalion Challenge Shield, given by Major Fryer, won by Sergeant Bennett. 4th Devonshire Administrative Battalion : prize shooting. The Chal-

lenge Cup, given by Lieut.-Colonel Bastard, won by the 9th Devon (Ashburton) Corps. 5th Cinque Ports (Folkestone) Rifles : annual meeting. Captain A. M. Leith in the chair. Return match : Scarborough Club *v.* Bridlington Rifles. Bridlington won by 100 marks. 2nd Bucks (High Wycombe) Rifles : prize shooting. First, 5*l.*, won by Sergeant Archer. 4th South Staffordshire Administrative Battalion : field-day under Colonel Barrows and Major Bagnell. At the conclusion the prize presentation and dinner took place. 4th Somerset (Burnham) Rifles : prize shooting. First won by Sergeant Hembry.

13TH.—Match : Althorp *v.* Wellingborough Rifles. The former won by 11 marks. 40th Middlesex Rifles : company prize shooting at Tottenham.

14TH.—Hampshire and Isle of Wight Challenge Vase competition at Southampton ; won by Corporal W. Sabine Pink, Fareham Rifles. Lieut.-Colonel Sir George B. Pechell, Bart., and Lieut. Colonel Conran were present. 23rd Kent (Penshurst) Rifles : prize shooting. An Oil Painting, "Igham Moat," painted by Lieut.-Colonel Lord Hardinge, and presented by him for competition, won by Corporal H. Constable. Warwick Rifles : prize shooting. Challenge Cup, given by E. Greaves, Esq., M.P., won by Corporal Court. Match : Jersey *v.* Guernsey. Jersey won by 32 marks.

15TH.—Civil Service Rifles: Inland Revenue Companies' Challenge Cup competition ; won by Private Oliver, 2nd Inland Revenue Company. 22nd West Essex Rifles : presentation of prizes and annual supper, at Waltham Abbey. Captain Leask in the chair. Return match with Enfields : Preston Artillery *v.* Preston Rifles. The Artillery won by 32 marks. Return match : Windsor *v.* Chertsey Rifles. Windsor won by two marks. Shrewsbury Rifles : prize shooting. First won by Sergeant Phillips, jun.

16TH.—2nd Lincolnshire (Grimsby) Artillery : carbine prize shooting. First won by Gunner Glen. 26th and 42nd Middlesex Rifles : presentation of prizes, at the Custom House, by Mrs. Goulburn. York Rifles : distribution of prizes by Lieut.-Colonel Lord Londesborough. Return match at Panshanger, St. Albans *v.* Hertford Rifles. Hertford won by 58 marks.

17TH.—Dumbartonshire Administrative Battalion : inspection by Colonel Young. Dumfries Administrative Battalion : inspection by Colonel Roney. 1st Battalion 26th Kent (Royal Arsenal

Woolwich) Rifles : inspection by Colonel M'Murdo. 1st Derbyshire Administrative Battalion : inspection by Colonel Manners. Match : Tottenham *v.* Hornsey Rifles. The former won by five marks.

18TH.—3rd Middlesex (Hampstead) Rifles : prize shooting. First won by Sergeant Potter.

19TH.—Luton Rifles : inspection by Lieut.-Colonel Ibbetson and Hastings Russell, Esq., M.P. 3rd Yorkshire West Riding (York) Artillery : carbine prize shooting. 1st Aberdeenshire Rifles, No. 4 Company : competition for a Gold Medal, given by Bailie W. Adamson, Esq. ; won by Private Irvine. 5th Cinque Ports (Folkestone) Rifles : Challenge Cup, 25*l.*, given by Captain Leith, won by Private H. Bean. 17th Glamorgan, Vale of Neath Brewery (Cadoxton) Rifles : inspection by Captain Traherne. 1st Staffordshire Administrative Battalion : prize shooting. First, 10*l.*, won by Sergeant Palmer.

20TH.—40th Middlesex Rifles : prize shooting. First prize won by Private Clark.

21ST.—30th Middlesex (Ealing) Rifles : prize shooting. First prize won by Sergeant Montgomery. The Duke of Manchester's (Huntingdonshire) Light Horse and 1st Hunts Rifles : field-day at Croxton Park, the seat of Captain G. O. Newton. 1st Yorkshire N.R. (Redcar) Artillery : No. 3 Battery entertained at dinner by Lieut. Newcomen. Match : Coventry *v.* Stratford-on-Avon Rifles. Coventry won by 13 marks.

22ND.—Civil Service Rifles (Admiralty Company) : prize shooting. A Field Glass, given by Lady Bromley, won by Ensign Gripper. Ongar Rifles : anniversary. Captain Budworth presided. Torquay Rifles and Engineers : dinner. Captain Rodway in the chair.

23RD.—Lyndhurst Rifles : field-day and entertainment by Captain A. L. H. Popham. All-comers' prize meeting at Southport.

24TH.—Return match : Queen's (Westminster), No. 14 Company, *v.* Esher Rifles. The Queen's won by 49 marks. 1st Manchester Rifles : prize shooting. Viscount Grey de Wilton's Challenge Cup, 25*l.*, won by Colour-Sergeant Heap. 7th Surrey Rifles : presentation of prizes by J. E. Johnson, Esq. 1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Engineers, under Captain Westmacott : inspection by Colonel Roney. 2nd Wiltshire Administrative Battalion : inspection by Colonel Hume.

26TH.—3rd West York Artillery : distribution of prizes by Captain Hollon.

27TH.—Match : York Rifle Club v. Bridlington Rifles. Bridlington won by 36 marks. 3rd Hants Administrative Battalion : inspection by Colonel Luard. 16th Devon (Mount Edgecumbe) Rifles : prize shooting. First prize won by Private W. Clark.

28TH.—Buckinghamshire Administrative Battalion : inspection at Aylesbury by Lieut.-Colonel Ibbetson. Colonel Pratt commanded. Faringdon Rifles : prize shooting. Ladies' Challenge Cup and 5*l.* won by Quartermaster-Sergeant Burrell. 3rd Gloucestershire Rifles : anniversary. Captain de Winton in the chair.

29TH.—Match : London Rifle Brigade v. 1st Surrey Rifles, at the practice range of the former. The 1st Surrey won by 40 marks. 19th Kent (Rochester) Rifles : distribution of prizes by the Mayor. Match : 2nd Essex v. 3rd Essex Rifles. 2nd Essex won by 20 marks.

31ST.—1st Middlesex Engineers, No. 6 Company : prize shooting. First prize won by Lance-Corporal Flaxman. 7th Surrey Rifles : annual meeting. Major Beresford in the chair. Rochdale Rifles : presentation of prizes by Major Fishwick. Return match : Macclesfield v. Leek Rifles. Macclesfield won by 81 marks.

NOVEMBER.

2ND.—South Middlesex Rifles : competition at Caterham for the Champion Badge; won by Corporal Jermyn. 19th Middlesex Rifles : prize shooting at Milton. Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, No 1 Company : prize shooting. 5*l.* 5*s.*, given by Captain Curtis, won by Corporal Payne. London Irish Rifles, No. 3 Company : prize shooting. First won by Private Gurney. Match : Ilford v. Brentwood Rifles, resulting in a tie of 215 marks.

3RD.—Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, 12th (St. James's) Company : the Challenge Vase, 26*l.* 10*s.*, won by Private Criddle.

4TH.—Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, No. 4 Company : prize shooting. First won by Private Hullab. Teignmouth Artillery : inspection by Lieutenant-Colonel Mansfield, and prize shooting under Captain Peel Floyd. A Goblet, won by Bombardier Huggins. Yorkshire Rifle Association : annual meeting. The Lord Mayor in the chair.

5TH.—Newark Rifles : prize shooting. Silver Cup, given by Captain Sir H. Bromley, Bart., won by Private March. 1st Hants Mounted Rifles : inspection at Droxford, by Colonel M'Murdo.

3rd Cinque Ports (Tenterden) Rifles, under Captain Saunders : inspection by Lieutenant-Colonel Luard. Dinner to the Cambridge Division, 1st or Duke of Manchester's Light Horse Volunteers. Captain Towgood in the chair. Match for Inland Revenue Cup : Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, 12th Company, v. Civil Service Rifles, 2nd Inland Revenue Company. The Queen's won by 10 points.

6TH.—Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, No. 15 Company : prize shooting. First, 12*l.*, won by Sergeant John Richards. 40th Middlesex Rifles : prize shooting. First Prize won by Private Hall. 62nd Lancashire (Biggar) Rifles : inspection by Colonel Young. 1st Middlesex Engineers : Colonel's Challenge Cup, won by Sapper Gostling.

7TH.—Battalion match : 9th Middlesex v. South Middlesex Rifles. The 9th Middlesex won by 86 marks. Settle (North Craven) Rifles : prize shooting. A Cup, won by Ensign Allan Brown. Kirriemuir Rifles : prize shooting. First prize, 3*l.*, given by Captain the Earl of Airlie, won by Private J. Davidson. 10th Berks (Forest) Rifles : inspection at Ascot, by Lieutenant-Colonel Luard. Match : Castle Eden v. Hartlepool Rifles. Hartlepool won by five marks. Hull Artillery : presentation of a Sword to Colonel Lord Londesborough, at Grimston Park. 2nd Durham Administrative Battalion : inspection. Lieutenant-Col. Trotter commanded. Presentation of a farewell address to Major Hill by the Cardiff Artillery.

9TH.—Match for Harrow Challenge Cup : 2nd Inland Revenue Company (Civil Service) Rifles v. 2nd Harrow Company. The Civil Service won by six marks. Castle Howard Rifles : prize shooting. The day was one of the worst possible, rain falling in torrents, and quite a gale blowing. The Earl of Carlisle bravely stuck to his post as marker, and had a plentiful supply down from the Castle of good old ale, for the cheering of those upon the ground. The Tankard, given by Ensign Legard, with 5*l.* added by Lord Carlisle, won by Private Mitchell. At the close, Lord Carlisle presented the prizes, after which his lordship invited the whole of the men to luncheon at the Castle. Bridport Rifles : First Prize won by Ensign Hounsell. Hull Rifles : annual dinner and distribution of prizes by Lady Londesborough.

10TH.—40th Middlesex Rifles : prize shooting. First won by Private Walker. Longton Rifles : prize shooting. First won by

Sergeant Greatback. Match : Great Berkhamstead v. Hemel Hempstead Rifles. Berkhamstead won by 40 marks.

11TH.—Battalion Match : 9th Middlesex v. Queen's (Westminster) Rifles. The 9th Middlesex won by 16 marks. Annual supper St. Martin's Division Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Earl de Grey and Ripon. 20th (North West) Middlesex Rifles : prize distribution by Mrs. Bigge.

12TH.—Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, No. 15 (Captain Shoolbred's) Company : prize shooting. First, 12*l.*, won by Sergeant Prichard. 1st Staffordshire Administrative Battalion : dinner. Colonel Buller presided. Tenterden Rifles : prize shooting. A Telescope, given by Major-General Hitchens, won by Sergeant R. B. Curteis.

13TH.—Victoria Rifles : Challenge Vase, won by Lieutenant Gruaz. Meeting at Willis's Rooms, to promote the erection of a memorial to Lord Clyde. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge presided.

14TH.—Match : Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, 1st Battalion v. 2nd Battalion. The latter won by 50 marks. 1st Devon Mounted Rifles, under Lieut.-Colonel Acland, inspected by Colonel Hume. 5th Yorkshire (Dudsey) Artillery : prize shooting. First won by Bombardier Turner.

16TH.—Match : Redditch v. Droitwich Rifles. The latter won by 20 marks.

17TH.—Stoke-upon-Trent Rifles. First prize won by Private Lake. Match : York Rifle Club v. Bridlington Rifles. The former won by 16 marks. 18th Middlesex (Harrow) Rifles : inspection by Colonel Ibbetson. Captain Templer was in command. 1st Warwickshire Administrative Battalion : inspection by Lieutenant-Colonel Dick. Major Hartopp commanded.

18TH.—Competition : Oxford Administrative Battalion, for the Duke of Marlborough's Cup ; won by Private C. Underhill.

19TH.—Ellesmere Rifles : prize shooting. Cup given by Lord Berwick ; won by Private Wyatt. Presentation of a Marble Bust to Lieutenant-Colonel Dregghorn by the Glasgow Rifles. 12th Tower Hamlets : dinner at Radley's Hotel. Major Heales presided.

20TH.—Return match : Lewes v. Worthing Rifles. The latter won by 42 marks.

21ST.—Match : 3rd Kirkcudbrightshire *v.* 1st Wigtownshire Rifles. The former won by 86 marks.

23RD.—Dedham Rifles entertained by Sir Thomas Seaton, K.C.B. General meeting : Blantyre Rifles. Major Reid in the chair. 5th Ayrshire (Kilmarnock) Artillery : inspection. Captain Ranken commanded. Fraserburgh Artillery : inspection by Adjutant Kinneir. Portmadoc Rifles : prize presentation by Lieutenant J. H. Jones.

24TH.—Bury Rifles entertained at dinner by Lieutenant Grundy. Plymouth Rifles : meeting, under Lieut.-Colonel Fisk.

26TH.—1st North York Administrative Battalion : dinner at Richmond. Lieutenant G. Smurthwaite in the chair, supported by Lieutenant-Colonel Earl Cathcart, the Earl of Zetland, Major Sir George Denys, &c.

27TH.—Surrey Light Horse : inspection at Clapham, in a field belonging to Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. Lieutenant Brown, Adjutant 12th Lancers, was the inspecting officer. Captain Meller commanded. Southampton Engineers, under Captain Buchan, inspected by Colonel Cameron, R.E. South Middlesex Rifles, No. 10 (War-office) Company : dinner at Beaufort House. Captain Hawker presided. Abingdon Rifles : prize presentation by Lieut.-Colonel Luard, and dinner, presided over by Captain Bowles.

28TH.—Saddleworth and Colne Valley Rifles : inspection by Lieutenant-Colonel Harman. Captain Bradbury commanded. South Middlesex Rifles : presentation of prizes by Lord Ranelagh, at Beaufort House. Central London Rifle Rangers : presentation of prizes at the Freemasons' Tavern, by Lord Enfield, M.P. London Scottish Rifles : presentation of prizes in Westminster Hall. London Rifle Brigade : presentation of prizes at the Crystal Palace, by the wife of the commanding officer. 2nd Hants (Southampton) Rifles : dinner. Captain Cooksey presided.

30TH.—Return match : Barnet *v.* Hertford Rifles. The latter won by 88 marks. Turriff Rifles : inspection by Lieutenant-Colonel Jones. Captain Innes commanded.

DECEMBER.

1ST.—Halifax Rifles : prize distribution by Colonel Ackroyd and Major Holdsworth.

2ND.—1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Engineers : inspection by Colonel Beatson, R.E.

3RD.—Entertainment to Major Rodway by the Torquay Rifles on his promotion from the rank of captain to that of major. Captain W. H. Kitson presided.

4TH.—1st Essex (Heybridge) Engineers : dinner given by Captain E. H. Bentall.

5TH.—2nd Middlesex Administrative Battalion : match, Left Wing *v.* the Right Wing. The former won by 13 marks. Harrow Challenge Cup : match, 2nd Inland Revenue Company Civil Service Rifles *v.* 1st Company Queen's (Westminster) Rifles. The Civil Service won by 29 points. 2nd Manchester Rifles : distribution of prizes and dinner. Lieut.-Colonel Deakin in the chair. Bradford Rifles : distribution of prizes by Lieut.-Colonel Hirst and Captain W. E. Forster, M.P. 37th Middlesex Rifles : prize distribution by Colonel M'Murdo. 5th Kent (Blackheath) Artillery : annual supper. Major Brandram in the chair.

7TH.—Staplehurst Rifles : prize shooting. First Prize won by Captain Usbornes. Sunderland Rifles : prize distribution by Lieut.-Colonel Roney. 4th Dumfriesshire Rifles : annual meeting. Captain Archibald Orr Ewing in the chair.

8TH.—1st Manchester Rifles : distribution of prizes by Lieut.-Colonel Loyd. 19th Middlesex Rifles : prize distribution in Westminster Hall by Mrs. Hughes.

9TH.—2nd Surrey Artillery : distribution of prizes by Mr. Tilson, Deputy Chairman of the Surrey Quarter Sessions, and presentation of an elaborate and costly Sword to Major Durnford, bearing the following inscription : "This Sword is presented by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 2nd Surrey Artillery Volunteer Brigade to Major Durnford, Commandant, as a mark of their high appreciation of the abilities and untiring energy he has displayed as their commanding officer, and as a token of the affectionate regard in which he is universally held by the brigade." Oxford University Rifles : shooting for the Prince of Wales's Challenge Cup, won by Sergeant Beachey. Grimsby Rifles : prize shooting. A Silver-plated Cup, given by Sergeant Coupland, won by Private Dows.

10TH.—Match : 2nd Company *v.* 3rd Company Queen's (Westminster) Rifles. The 3rd won by six marks.

11TH.—1st Middlesex Artillery : prize distribution by Mrs. Creed. 2nd Renfrewshire Administrative Battalion : annual supper at Paisley. Major Fullerton presided.

12TH.—London Scottish Rifles : first game at football on Wimbledon Common. 29th (North) Middlesex Rifles : presentation of a testimonial, consisting of a handsome Silver Claret Jug, to Captain and Adjutant R. Wallen Jones. 7th Surrey Rifles : presentation of a handsome Gold Watch, value twenty guineas, to Sergeant Herman, in recognition of his services as honorary secretary to the corps for a period extending over two years.

14TH.—St. Georges's Rifles : march out and supper at Wormwood Scrubs. Major Gordon Ives presided. 37th Middlesex Rifles : assault of arms. Aberdeen Rifle Club : champion badge won by Lord Haddo. 2nd Kidderminster Rifles : prize shooting. First prize won by Private Moses Cole. Captain Bury presided at the dinner. 29th (North) Middlesex Rifles : prize distribution by Colonel Viscount Enfield, M.P. 55th Lancashire (Leigh) Rifles : dinner. Captain Jee in the chair.

16TH.—Victoria Rifles : prize distribution by Major Greenhill.

17TH.—Inland Revenue Challenge Cup : Match, St. James's Company Queen's (Westminster) Rifles v. Admiralty Company Civil Service Rifles. The Queen's won by 9 points.

18TH.—9th Middlesex Rifles : prize distribution at the Polytechnic Institution by Colonel M'Murdo.

22ND.—19th Lanarkshire Rifles : general meeting. Lieut.-Colonel Middleton in the chair. Captain T. B. Butler was elected the second major. Captain Crawford was nominated, but declined accepting the post.

24TH.—1st Lanarkshire Rifles : annual meeting. Captain Wingate in the chair. Mr. Paterson was elected lieutenant, and Mr. Alexander ensign.

30TH.—Totness : All-comers' Enfield contest. 1857. in ten prizes.

MISCELLANEA.

ENROLLED STRENGTH OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.—In August, 1862, the total number of Volunteers enrolled was 157,818 ; on the 1st of December, 1863, the number was 163,151, which was an increase ; on the 1st of August, 1862, the number of effectives under the old system was 131,420 ; and on the 1st December, 1863, the number of efficient under the new system was reduced to 112,165. This shows that the new standard laid down by the order in Council had the effect desired, raising the standard of efficiency. A good many were formerly regarded as effective who were not so regarded this year. By way of comparison we append the enrolled strength of the force in former years : 1st April, 1860, 119,283 ; April, 1861, 161,400.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE VOLUNTEERS.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is a warm supporter of the Volunteer movement, and is deservedly very popular amongst the force, for, in addition to giving numerous prizes to be shot for annually, amongst others a prize to the National Rifle Association and a Challenge Vase to the Civil Service Rifles, value 100*l.*, his Royal Highness holds the position of Colonel of the following corps : Honourable Artillery Company, 1st Oxford (University) Rifles, 3rd Cambridge (University) Rifles, and 21st Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifles.

THE MEDICAL STAFF.—At the commencement of the Volunteer movement the want of a medical staff was severely felt by the force ; and although a regular staff has not yet been appointed, we are happy to say that of late more attention has been paid to providing hospital tents at reviews, &c. The medical arrangements at Wimbledon were most complete, and the thanks of the Volunteers are due to Lord Elcho and the other members of the Council of the National Rifle Association for having set on foot a system so worthy of being carried out at all large prize meetings. The surgeon's tent was pitched near the windmill, and here Dr. Westmacott, the surgeon to the Association, was in attendance day and night throughout the meeting to render aid in case of accidents, &c.

At the last meeting from thirty to forty cases of accidents and illness received the skilful treatment of Dr. Westmacott, which is sufficient proof of the necessity of retaining the same system at all subsequent meetings.

SANDHOE RIFLE CLUB.—This club comprises 115 members, and was formed about two years ago by Sir Rowland T. Errington, Bart., in consequence of the refusal of the present Lord-Lieutenant to enrol a Volunteer Rifle Corps which had been organized by Sir Rowland, containing all the material necessary to render them an efficient and valuable auxiliary force to the neighbourhood. The annual meeting was held on the 16th September, 1863, at West Oakwood, near Hexham, in Northumberland.

CORK BEDS FOR CAMPAIGNING.—Ritchie's patent cork beds and mattresses have been for some years in use in the Army for campaigning, and now the proprietors of the patent (Messrs. Pellew and Co.) have introduced the system to knee-pads and cushions for rifle practice. The outer covering of the cork beds are made of American leather cloth, or of oil waterproof cotton fabric. The inner side is covered with bed-ticking. They have wings extending beyond the inner sides, to enclose and protect from the weather, blankets, and other travelling comforts. They roll up in a small space, buckle with straps, and weigh from five to ten pounds.

"PUNCH'S" REGULATIONS FOR THE WIMBLEDON PRIZE MEETING.—The Secretary of the National Rifle Association having received notice that Full Private *Punch* has been selected to represent his corps for the Queen's Prize, begs to forward to him the following regulations for the meeting at Wimbledon, and to express his best wishes for F. P. P.'s success: 1. Camp Orders.—No one is to sleep in more than two tents at once. Snoring not allowed until 11 P.M., and then only in unison with the drone of the bagpipe, which will give the key-note. The camp guard will be selected at 9 P.M. from those who can distinctly pronounce the countersign, "Statistical calculations." The captain may not fall in with his men; but all must be on the ground at 10 P.M. The picket will reverse arms, sections outwards, dress by the right, and advance by subdivisions at the halt. A bath will be provided for each—pool tickets 6d. each. Dinner at 6 P.M., including a haunch from the "running deer," and two pulls at the Harrow Cup. 2. Small-bore Regulations.—The following excuses for failure in shooting will be disregarded: That the competitor

forgot to clean his rifle, or to alter his sight, or to put in a bullet—that he put two bullets in—that he had too long a walk—that he was shaken in a 'bus—that he has no appetite—that he dined out, and had too much—well, salmon, and had, in consequence, too high elevation—that, just as he fired, the target suddenly took two paces “right close”—that his rifle, being left all night without a nose-cap, took cold in the barrel, which no foresight could prevent—that he rammed down a seidlitz powder by mistake, and swallowed a Government cartridge before breakfast—that he forgot to make proper allowance for the rotation of the earth, the attraction of the moon, and the idiosyncrasy of the asymptote trajectory of the trygonometrical barometer. N.B.—No one is to take off his cap for a stripped bullet. 3. In the Lords and Commons competition, any position will be allowed; but no motions or speeches. The members will be selected by divisions; and in any disputes about sights, the “ayes” have it. All complaints, including swollen right cheeks (Wimbledon mumps), are to be referred to the Secretary's knickerbockers. The Enfield pattern Government “gas-pipe” will be used by all light troops. One of the Council, by rotation, will take steps to provide a “running man” to be shot at. 4. Ladies' Consolation Prizes.—Two shots, at 880 yards, for “a miss is as good as a mile.” Competitors may go in for this in Hythe position, kneeling, and present arms; but muzzle-stoppers are not allowed, or any salute, except on duty, and for a shootable match.

RIFLE PRIZES.—At the prize distribution of the London Scottish Rifles in Westminster Hall, we had an opportunity of inspecting some of the cups and jugs manufactured by Messrs. Mappin, Webb, and Co., which were of the highest order, both as regards design and execution. We have also been favoured with some original drawings of cups, goblets, and vases of very elegant designs, and appropriate emblematic devices for Volunteers' prizes, which are all of such a first order, that we can safely pronounce the Messrs. Mappin, Webb, and Co., unrivalled in their peculiar art.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS AS JURYMEN.—A novel point was raised before the Kent county magistrates at Bromley, on the 5th October, 1863, as to whether a person holding a commission as an officer in a Volunteer rifle corps was exempt from serving as a jurymen at the county sessions and assizes. It appeared that the name of a lieutenant of one of the local corps had been omitted from the jury list, and

the overseer, on being questioned, said that exemption had been claimed, and the omission made by him, on account of the gentleman referred to holding a commission, as stated. On referring to the list, it was ascertained that the name of the commanding officer of the same company was inserted; and Colonel Lennard, one of the bench of magistrates, having remarked that he, although colonel of a Militia regiment, would not be exempt, the name of the lieutenant was ordered to be on the list.

VOLUNTEER PHOTOGRAPHS.—Mr. Herbert Watkins, the well-known photographer, who is himself a Volunteer, has devoted considerable time to taking groups of Volunteers at their shooting or drill grounds, as well as *cartes de visites* of officers and others interested in the Volunteer movement. Amongst his gallery of Volunteer reminiscences we may mention the following subjects as being of special interest: The English and Scotch Eights; the Lords and Commons Match; Groups of Winners; the Champions for 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

BURROW'S TELESCOPES.—At the Rifle Conference the well-known Malvern opticians, Messrs. W. and J. Burrow, exhibited a fine collection of rifle telescopes and binocular field-glasses, amongst which were conspicuous some very powerful target telescopes, mounted on tripod stands. These are intended for corps glasses, and will define the results of rifle practice with the greatest accuracy. We think these telescopes well worthy the notice of commanding officers as a simple and efficient means of checking the marking at the long ranges. Some portable rifle telescopes by this firm are also worthy of note, as possessing the power of the target glass in a compact and handy form, and at a very reduced cost. These glasses must be valuable to riflemen for private practice. Amongst the binoculars (for which special form of telescope Messrs. Burrow have long been famous) we noticed one which possesses nearly double the power of ordinary binoculars. Altogether, the display of optical instruments adapted for the use of riflemen was highly creditable to Messrs. Burrows, and can hardly fail to enhance their reputation.

REDUCTION OF VOLUNTEER CORPS.—The following is a copy of Lord Sidmouth's circular letter, respecting the reduction of the Volunteer infantry of the different counties: "Whitehall, 17th March, 1813. My Lord,—I have it in command from the Prince Regent to acquaint your lordship, that, as the establishment of

the Local Militia precludes the necessity of continuing, under present circumstances, the services of the greater part of the Volunteer infantry of Great Britain, and consequently the propriety of subjecting the country to the expense of further maintaining the whole of this force, his Royal Highness deems it expedient that the Volunteer infantry for the county of — should, after the 24th inst., be released from their military engagements. It is with the utmost satisfaction that I discharge the additional duty, which the commands of the Prince Regent have imposed upon me on this occasion, of requesting that your lordship will convey to the commanding officers of the several Volunteer corps of infantry in the county of —, and through them to all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates of those corps, the assurance of the high sense entertained by his Royal Highness of the loyalty and patriotism which they have so zealously and constantly manifested in the cause and service of their country, and by which they have established a just claim to its lasting remembrance and gratitude.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient, humble servant, SIDMOUTH.—His Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of —."

LORD CLYDE.—The following verses upon this renowned warrior, although perhaps not quite in keeping with a Volunteer publication, must plead as an excuse for insertion their having been read by Mrs. H. Creed at the prize distribution of the 1st Middlesex Artillery, of which her husband is the Lieutenant-Colonel:—

The soldier's friend, he sleeps at last ;

How bright his martial crown !

Since half a century of the past

Is gemm'd with his renown.

Dimm'd is that dauntless, eagle eye,

That shone o'er thousand fields ;

That voice—the voice of Victory !—

To our last victor yields.

Deem not his honours came too late—

Title, and cross, and star—

It was not these that made him great—

That toil-worn son of war !

His deeds have placed him far above

All meaner men call fame ;

The homage of a nation's love

Hallows his deathless name.

Of all the laurels that he won,

Reaped by his stainless sword,

The fairest are for duty done—

Work that brought no reward.

Brave hearts that wage unequal strife,

Battling 'gainst adverse fate,

Like your's this hero's chequer'd life,

And yet it's end how great !

Take courage—though when but a child,

He first trod glory's way,

Yet kindly Fortune never smiled

Till he was worn and grey.

And trust, like him, that future time,

Which, though it tarried long,

“Yet proved his greatness most sublime,

Who suffered, and was strong.”

Climb by high thought and noble deed,

Steep though the road may be,

Content that duty's path must lead

To immortality.

STEWART'S TELESCOPES.—The name of “Stewart,” optician to the National Rifle Association, is now almost a household word amongst the Volunteers, and it therefore requires but little comment at our hands upon the merits of his various descriptions of rifle telescopes. The “Lord Bury” Telescope answers extremely well for rifle practice. It has been known to enable a person to read off the name which is painted in large letters of the “Tongue Light,” moored near the Margate Sands, at a distance of eight miles over the sea. Hits have also been seen on the bull's-eye at 1,500 yards through the use of one of these glasses. Lord Bury says, “I was able to distinguish shot marks on the black centres at long ranges with great ease.” Mr. Stewart's telescopes range in price from 2*l.* 2*s.* to 9*l.* 10*s.*, and are well worthy of a trial.

THE MONT STORM RIFLE.—The peculiarity of this breech-loading arm is termed “the self-sealing chamber system,” and its plan is adapted so as to be universally applicable to every style and class both of military and sporting arms, or the ready conversion of present muzzle-loading arms into breech-loaders. Some of its many points of merit may be enumerated as follows: It has a chamber, but no lever. It is confined to no special ammunition. The charge may be varied, but the arm cannot be overloaded. The explosion takes place within a solid chamber. The recoil is upon a solid breech. The connexion between the stock and barrel is strong, graceful, and “fixed;” thus it is adapted for the use of the bayonet for infantry. The opening and closing of the chamber is effected with unprecedented ease and rapidity by means of the mere finger and thumb, even when the weapon and soldier are lying upon the ground, and in the case of cavalry in action, the left hand remains entirely free to govern the reins. It is a perfect muzzle-loader. The force of the explosion—irrespective of special ammunition—closes the joint, in contrast to its effect in other breech-loading arms; thus there is no escape of gas. In the insertion of the cartridge, the ball constitutes the handle or ramrod—an important feature. It cannot be fired accidentally or purposely till the chamber is locked in place; and the locking device is solid, “self-acting,” and infallible, in its operation.

ROBERT BURNS A VOLUNTEER.—Mr. William Woodham, for many years sergeant in the 15th Regiment of Foot, died in the village of Westoe, near Southfields, on Sunday, November 29, 1863, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. Woodham was one of those who bore the remains of Robert Burns, the poet, to the grave, on July 26, 1797; Burns, who was a member of the Dumfries Volunteers, being interred with military honours.

METROPOLITAN BRASS BAND CONCERT.—The first prize at this contest, held on the 13th November, 1863, was awarded to the band of the St. George's Rifles, under the direction of Mr. Haydn Millars, the bandmaster to the corps.

PRIVATE DRILL.—Captain Bennett, R.L.M., of Berner's College, has a system of military instruction by which gentlemen are qualified for taking the command of a battalion without an irksome application to books. Gentlemen being unexpectedly offered a commission in a Volunteer corps can obtain a thorough knowledge of drill in a few weeks under Captain Bennett's tuition.

A GOOD COMPANY.—From a synopsis of the attendance and shooting of the 8th Staffordshire (Burton-upon-Trent) Rifle Corps, under the command of Captain Arthur Bass, we find that of the 86 men composing the company only 6 had attended less than twenty company and battalion drills during the year, while 36 attended forty and upwards. All fired the allotted number of rounds but 8, and only 2 of those who fired remained in the third class; 48 being in the first, of whom 26 are marksmen, and 28 in the second class. The extra 10s. will be payable to 74 members; and the total amount to which the company is entitled from the Government, as capitation grant, is 134*l*.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF A VOLUNTEER ADJUTANT.—Captain R. Crowe, formerly 93rd Highlanders, late 60th Rifles, and now Adjutant to the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, was awarded a honorary bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society for rescuing Hannah M'Guan, who became exhausted whilst bathing in the sea at Milltown, Malbay, Ireland, on the 28th August, 1863.

SONGS FOR THE MARCH.—Mr. Dyson, of Windsor, has arranged several part songs, &c., for rifle corps to sing on the march. We heard some of Mr. Dyson's pieces sung at the Rifle Conference, under his own direction, and we have great pleasure in recommending them to the use of the force, knowing "that to music's merry note the way is not so long."

MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION OF RIFLES.—In May last fifteen rifles, belonging to the Carron Corps, were more or less bent from the upper band and nose-cap, some downwards, others to the right or left, by some malicious person having access to the armoury.

DIRECTIONS FOR CLEANING GAITERS, BELTS, AND UNIFORMS.—The following directions, by Corporal T. G. White (3rd Company), were printed some time since by desire of the Colonel, Earl Grosvenor, for the Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteers: "Use the ball, No. 5, upon any soiled part, when brushing the clothes. Should the scarlet or grey be stained with powder or grease, mix No. 5 powder into a thin paste with spirits of wine or camphine: rub it into the stain, allow it to dry, then brush and beat out the powder. Lemon juice will also remove many stains from scarlet. New belts will be found to give off colour, which is likely to soil the clothes, rub them with a piece of linen, apply the smallest quantity of No. 3 with a piece of flannel equally over, then rub

them with an old silk handkerchief ; this will produce a polish, and make them to some extent waterproof. If the belts are too light, they may be coloured with soft soap, or a solution of dragon's blood in spirits of wine, or if stained, apply No. 2 with a sponge or brush until the stains are removed, polish as before. Gaiters when muddy should be sponged with warm water, then take about a teaspoonful of No. 4, mix it with warm water (very thin), sponge them over equally, when dry sponge over again, allow them to become thoroughly dry. By rubbing and pulling them through the hands they will become soft and smooth. Should they be stained, add a small quantity of No. 1 to the first coating, finishing with the plain. No. 1.—Oxalid Acid Solution (poison).—Into 10 oz. of water dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. oxalic acid. Bottle for use. No. 2.—Staining Solution.—1 drachm hay saffron infused in 4 oz. hot water. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. annatto. 2 oz. No. 1 solution. No. 3.—Polishing Solution.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. camphine, 1 scruple resin, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bees'-wax. For light belts, substitute white wax and white resin. No. 4.—Paste for Gaiters and Buckskin Gloves.—1 oz. curd soap dissolved in 2 oz. warm water ; 2 drachms isinglass dissolved in 2 oz. water by heat and strained. 2 drachms gum tragacanth dissolved in 2 oz. water. Mix the above with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. brown ochre, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. yellow (common), 1 oz. pipeclay, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. olive oil. Make the whole into a firm paste, with more water if required ; put it into a jar for use. By omitting the yellow a brown colour may be obtained. Scent can be added. After being once dressed, as above, they are easily cleaned, and look quite as well as new. The former preparation easily washes out with warm water, taking the dirt with it. Buckskin gloves can be cleaned in the same manner. The quantity in either receipt is sufficient for a very considerable time. No. 5.—Ball or Powder to clean Scarlet and Grey Cloth.— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pipeclay in powder, 1 oz. French chalk powder, 1 oz. magnesia. Mixed together. It may be made into a ball by mixing it with spirits of wine or water into a firm paste and dried."

TENTS FOR PRIZE MEETINGS.—Most persons who have been to Wimbledon will have noticed that the "Elcho Shooting-screen" was used. The manufacturers, Messrs. H. Piggott and Sons, of Bishops-gate-street, do not confine themselves to shooting-screens, but are extensive makers of marquees, tents, regimental colours, signal flags, &c., and we cordially recommend corps in want of any such articles to apply to the Messrs. Piggott.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RIFLES.—The analysis of the shooting in 1863 of this regiment, compiled from the battalion returns by Sergeant H. E. Jeston, Battalion Instructor of Musketry, is as follows: The course of musketry drill was attended by 315 members of the regiment, of whom 284 proceeded to target practice. At the close of the course there were in the third class 33; in the second class, 86; and in the first class, 165. Of these 97 were marksmen, 21 of whom were entitled to cross muskets. The average points per man in the first period of firing (third class) was 18·71; in the second period (second class), 12·72; and in the third period (third class), 10·11.

19TH LANARKSHIRE RIFLES.—Out of the 300 recruits enrolled by this corps since July, 280 have been returned efficient for the Capitation Grant—the present enrolled strength of the corps being 864, of whom 532 are efficient—viz., 240 for 20s., and 192 for 30s.—thus leaving about one-third of the whole enrolled strength “non-efficient,” a great number of whom wanted only two or three drills, or five or ten rounds, to complete their efficiency.

RIFLE EXCHANGE.—Mr. Clothier, of Pall Mall, has opened a dépôt where gentlemen can exchange their rifles for those of other makers.

CLASS-FIRING OF THE VICTORIA RIFLES (1ST MIDDLESEX VOLUNTEERS).—The following is a condensed return of the comparative results of the class-firing of this battalion during 1863: Number of members on the rolls, 483; fired, 151; third class at final classification, 19; second class ditto, 46; first class ditto, 86; marksmen, 67; average first period, 21·80; marksmen’s average, 11·76; best shot of battalion, 21 points. In computing the average of first period class-firing, every shot fired in that period has been added. Several members, from various causes, did not complete the first period in 1863.

PADDINGTON RIFLES.—The prizes of this corps, presented at St. James’s Hall, by Colonel M’Murdo, were manufactured by Mr. John Neal, of 18, Edgware-road, and much admired for their elegance in design.

CARD TARGETS.—Our readers will glean from our advertising columns that Messrs. J. and J. Colman, of Norwich, are supplying pasteboard or card targets. As to the merits of this description of targets, there seems to be a divided opinion, but all must admit that they show the position of the shots with the greatest precision.

They are also recommended as being safer and better, especially for matches, than iron targets.

GYMNASIUM BELTS.—Mr. Ascher, of Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, is manufacturing an inexpensive belt specially adapted for Volunteer gymnasts.

THE EUROPEAN ARMIES.—M. Legoyt, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Paris, publishes the following statistics respecting the armies of Europe: Austria keeps up an army of 467,000 men, which costs her 336,000,000f.; France, an army of 573,000 men, which costs 628,000,000f.; Prussia, an army of 214,000, which costs her 156,000,000f.; England, an army of 300,000 men, which costs 677,000,000f.; and Russia an army of 1,000,000 men, which costs 529,000,000f. That is, on the total budget of each of those States an expenditure of 37 per cent. in Austria, or more than a third; 33 per cent. in France; 30 in Prussia; 39 in England; and 42 in Russia. Let us also mention Italy, where 329,000,000f. are expended in keeping up a force of 314,000 men; Turkey, weighed down by an army of 424,000 men; Denmark and Sweden, the first with 50,000 and the second with 67,000 men, by which their budgets are increased to 37 and 40 per cent. respectively. The other secondary States follow in an analogous proportion. Switzerland is the only European State that neither increases her army nor her budget. M. Legoyt, adding together the effective of all the European armies, according to estimates which he considers rather below than above the reality, arrives at the fearful number of 3,815,847 men, and an outlay of 3,500,000,000f.

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No. 5.

THE BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND.

5 paces.

2nd time *P*

TENOR.
(See lower.)

ALTO.

TENOR.
(See lower.)

BASS.

O | where | and O |

O | where | and O |

The musical score is for a four-part setting of 'The Blue Bells of Scotland'. It is written for Tenor, Alto, Tenor, and Bass voices. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The score begins with a '2nd time' instruction and a piano (*P*) dynamic marking. The lyrics 'O | where | and O |' are written below the staves for the first and third parts. The notation includes treble clefs for the first and third parts and a bass clef for the fourth part.

Windsor : DYSON, 23, Cloisters. Sold by W. J. JOHNSON, at the Office of the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, 121, Fleet Street; and Addison and Co., 210, Regent Street, London.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE IN CHANCERY.

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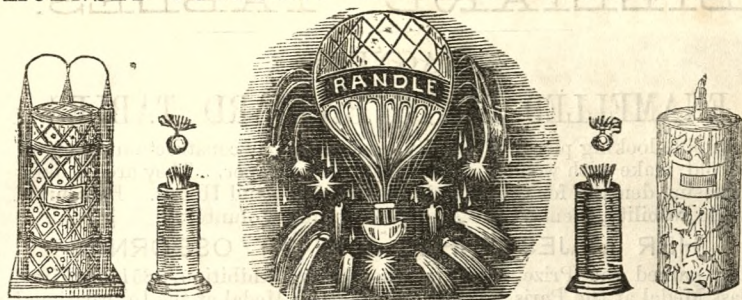
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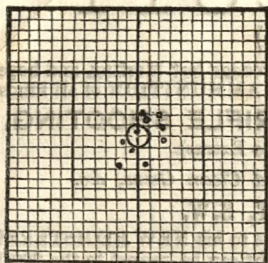
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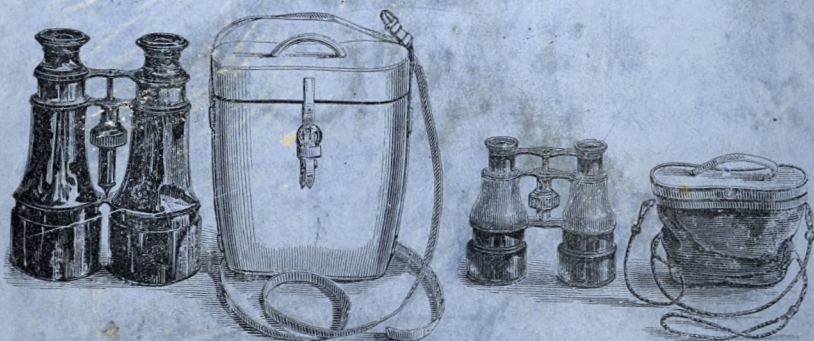
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RECENT NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Vide 'Morning Post,' 'Morning Herald,' 'Morning Advertiser,' and 'Standard' of Feb. 25, and 'Volunteer Service Gazette' of Feb. 27, on the Report of the Recent Trial of Rifles at Woolwich.

During one of the rounds Mr. Storm's breech-loader placed eight shots on the target within a radius of six inches. In fact, some of the shots were adjoining each other in such a manner that Sergeant Gray, R.A. was unable to take a correct score with the Government telescope he was using, and having stated his difficulty to Captain Mildmay, the Secretary, that officer procured from Mr. Steward, of the Strand (Optician to the National Rifle Association), one of his improved field telescopes, by means of which the score was taken with ease and accuracy; and it is but fair to Mr. Steward to state that the cost of his Telescopes is but half the price of those supplied to the Government.*

The shooting of one of Mr. Whitworth's large bore rifles at 1,000 yards, on Thursday, was also diagrammed by Mr. Whitworth himself through one of Mr. Steward's telescopes, and verified by several gentlemen, including some Members of the Council, without the trouble of going up to the target, so clearly was each shot-mark to be made out.*

VOLUNTEER SERVICE GAZETTE, Feb. 27, 1862.

Mr. Steward, the Optician to the Association, has several of his tried and serviceable telescopes on the ground, enabling every shot to be told with the utmost distinctness.*

DAILY TELEGRAPH, Feb. 21, 1864.

Extract from a Work entitled 'Spring and Summer in Lapland, by an Old Bushman,' p. 151.

The Telescope I have used for the last year has been Steward's Rifle Telescope. It is the handiest glass I know for the collector, and answers every purpose without being cumbersome. I have since obtained his Lord Bury Telescope, which is certainly, for its size, the most splendid glass I have ever looked through.*

* This refers to No. 8 Telescope.

† This refers to No. 9 Telescope.

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