yards by the direct fire of a 24-pounder battery. (2) Shell fire from a 210-pounder mortar battery against a fully sheltered second parallel battery distant 1,970 yards. (3) Engagement of a battery of long 24-pounder bronze guns, firing shell and shrapnel, against an unsheltered battery at a range of 3,500 yards. The duration of the fire in the three instances was respectively fifty, forty, and fifty-eight minutes. In the first two cases each battery fired forty rounds of shell, and in the third case twelve shell and forty shrapnel. The results were as follows: First battery hit one gun and nine dummies; besieging battery struck by twelve shells. Second (mortar) battery hit twelve dummies; five shells struck breastwork. Third battery hit 158 dummies; two shells struck battery. The fire from the attacking batteries was in each case directed by young officers who had only left the gunnery school in the preceding year. The programme of the inspection also included the arming of one of the batteries at Fort Buteskiev with a 24-pounder, two 12-pounders, and a 210-pounder mortar on various mountings, with the preparation of the gun emplacements.

* * * *

For two years past the electrical and signalling officials of the navy have been engaged, on board the Vernon at Portsmouth, and Defiance at Devonport, in experiments with a view to discover some means by which clear and distinct signals can be made with the electric light at ships' mastheads. Hitherto the masthead electric light has consisted of an ordinary incandescent light globe with one carbon filament. The strength of this light has varied from 10 to 100-candle power, but the results have been disappointing, as with a low candle power the signals could not be distinguished at a distance in thick weather, and with a high candle power the residue electricity left in the necessarily large carbon after the circuit was broken, preventing the short flashes being distinguished from the long ones. To overcome this, experiments were carried out in the Undaunted, cruiser, and the Hecla, torpedo storeship, with lamps in which each globe contained several filaments of combined incandescence giving a powerful light enabling the flashes to be distinctly seen. Owing, however, to the slender and fragile nature of each fibre it was difficult to make them all of exactly the same thickness; consequently there was the liability of one or more of the carbons, which offered the highest resistance becoming fused, and in falling across the others short circuiting and extinguishing the lamp. The naval electrical experts have now invented a lamp, to be known as the multiple fibre lamp, by which all these difficulties have been overcome, and the Admiralty have ordered all ships in the service larger than third-class cruisers to be supplied with these lamps.

* * * *

A further contingent under Major Rawstone, R.M.A., is proceeding to Esquimalt, presumably to take part with those of his corps already sent to British Columbia for the erection of fortifications now in course of construction.

* * * *

In reference to our paragraph of last issue anent tall men in the British Army Col. Sgt. Geary, of H (Alford) Company, 1st V.B. Lincolnshire Regiment, writes us that his son, who is a boy bugler in the corps, aged 16 years and 5 months, is 6 feet 1 1-2 inches in height, has a chest measurement of 38 inches, and 11 stone 7 pounds. Another correspondent, E. G. Stone, informs us that the Earl of Pembroke, commanding 1st Wilts R. V., measures 6 feet 4 1-2 inches. He would like to know whether his Lordship is the tallest officer in the Volunteer service.

* * * *

Her Majesty the Queen has presented to her Prussian Dragoons two valuable silver kettle-drums on the occasion of their 50th birthday. The Emperor William will fix the day for the formal delivery of the gift.

* * * *

Lady Wallis, the widow of the late Admiral of the Fleet Sir Provo Wallis, was found dead in her bed a couple of weeks ago, at her residence, Funtington House, Chichester. She was between eighty and ninety years of age, and has survived her husband, whose second wife she was, about two years. Lady Wallis was the daughter of General Sir R. T. Wilson, M.P., and was married to Sir Provo Wallis in 1849.

* * * *

Col. Nolan asked the Secretary of State for War in the House of Commons, a few days ago, how many Lee-Metford rifles were now in England and the colonies, how many in India, and how many had to be manufactured to make up the complement which the War Office considered necessary. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. —"In India there are Lee-Metford rifles for the European troops and a reserve. In the colonies the Infantry is armed with them, and at home there is an ample supply of arms for the Regulars and the Militia, and a large reserve in addition It is not desirable in the public interest to answer the question more minutely."

* * * *

The Russian cruiser Rynda, Captain Kreiger, which left the Piraeus on Jan. 28 bound for Chinese waters, arrived off the Egyptian Fort Saleh, and saluted, but, in returning the salute, the fort hoisted the German flag by mistake. A complaint was lodged, and on the next day the fort hoisted the Russian flag and duly saluted afresh.

* * * *

The Hornet, built and engined by Messrs. Yarrow & Co., has just completed her first series of trials, which have been carried out at the mouth of the Thames. The mean results of seven runs over the measured mile were that she attained a speed of 28.27 knots, which is nearly a knot more than has been claimed by any builder in the world, the fastest rate recorded by a foreign builder being 27.22 knots, which Mr. Normand, of Havre, claims to have been obtained with the French Chevalier.

* * * *

The Grand Military Fancy Fair, which Lady Wolseley is organising for the purpose of founding a Soldiers' Home in Dublin, is fixed to take place in the Rotunda in Easter week, and promises to be a great success. The list of stallholders includes many well-known names. The variety entertainments will include a children's fancy dress ball.

* * * *

An association has been formed in Spain under the designation of "Gibraltar," having for its object to obtain the recovery of that fortress by Spain. The society will, it is stated, be composed of personages distinguished for their patriotism, integrity, and learning.

* * * *

The Emperor William has issued orders to reduce the weight of German Infantry soldiers' accoutrements on the march by 14 pounds.

* * * *

The news of the appointment of Lt. J. G. Bremer to the command of the Ringdove has caused much satisfaction in Australia. Lt. Bremer is by birth a native of New South Wales, being a son of the late Sir James Bremer, a very distinguished colonist. The appointment colonist. The appointment makes the first instance of an Australian born naval officer obtaining the command of a ship on that station.

* * * *

Lt. Col. W. E. Nicol, commanding the London Scottish R.V., has announced his intention to sever his official connection with the regiment. Colonel Nicol was appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant in March, 1891, in succession to Col. Lumsden.

* * * *

It is interesting to note how such a man as Lord Roberts' views the temperance work carried on in the army At the annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association Lord Roberts delivered a sterling address, in which he stated that he was deeply interested as the temperance movement, as he knew how much it did for the comfort, health and general efficiency of a regiment or battery and how greatly it promoted the happiness of the soldier. He went on to say that about thirty years ago E. J. Gregson established in India what is known as a Soldiers' Temperance Society, and for upwards of thirty years carried on the work with considerable success. The object had his entire sympathy, but the weak point with the societies that then existed was they were not under regimental control, and it seemed to him that they ought to be amalgamated to that end. That object was achieved, and that he called the new society the Army Temperance Association. 10,000 members in 1888 Two years later there were 14,000 total abstainers and some 300 temperance men, and when he left India last April there were more than 20,000 total abstainers and nearly 3,000 temperance men—or just one-third of the British army in India. Although he was not a total abstainer himself, he thoroughly appreciated what total abstainers had done for the army. Constitutions varied, and, in his opinion, total abstention from alcohol would not be good for all soldiers. He, in fact, considered that the man who took a little "for his stomach's sake," and was able to resist the temptation to excess, was a better man than he who found it necessary to pledge himself to total abstention in order to save himself from drunkenness. But for drink there would be little crime in the army. The soldier who left the service with the character of a temperate man was never likely to wait long for employment.

* * * *

Lt. Francis William Archibald Hervey, R.M.L.I., who was killed in the recent fighting in Africa, is as well known in Canada, having done service on this station. He was a son of Mr. H. A. W. Hervey, of the Foreign Office, was born in 1863, and became a lieutenant, R.M., in 1886. In the following year he was appointed to the Bellerophon, then flagship in the North America and West Station; and in May, 1891, he joined the Raleigh.

Field Artillery Works.

Lieut.-Col. Wilson's Lecture before the Montreal Military Institute.

At the last meeting of the Montreal Military Institute, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wilson, R. C. A., read a paper on artillery work. He began by saying:—

Before reading my paper to-night on "Field Artillery in the Field," I would wish to mention that it must of necessity be more or less of a compilation taken from different authors and authorities. A Canadian gunner, educated in this country, is hardly in a position to see the efficient handling of field artillery to be able to form opinions of his own, especially where the practical handling of this particular arm of the service is confined to a very small sphere. Therefore I hope I may be exonerated from any charge of plagiarism, if several of the theories and remarks laid down in this paper may appear familiar to some of my audience. Another point I would wish to mention is this: It will be seen in the course of the lecture that I have not alluded in any way to the am-