

teries. The object of the practice was to ascertain how many rounds could be fired in seven minutes by each half-battery at each of the four different ranges, and with what results. The following statement gives the numbers of the shells discharged at each of the four ranges, the time of firing being in each case seven minutes:

Light Half Battery at Target No. 1 with Time Fuze.

	Shells.
At range No. 1.....	14
At range No. 2.....	12
At range No. 3.....	31
At range No. 4.....	18
Total.....	65

Left Half Battery at Target No. 2. with Percussion Shell.

At range No. 1.....	24
At range No. 2.....	23
At range No. 3.....	30
At range No. 4.....	23
Total.....	100

It will be seen thus that twenty four rounds were got off at range No. 1; No 2, twenty-three rounds, at range No. 3, thirty rounds; and at range No. 4, twenty three rounds, each series occupying seven minutes. Neither in the practice at this target nor in that of No. 1 did any of the shells have a lateral deviation of more than 10ft.; in fact, only four shells deviated at all.

In the afternoon the Royal Artillery came into action with two of their 16-pounder guns, on the top of Halstock Hill, the object being to ascertain the effect of common powder and common water shells on a house erected on the open at the foot of Mill Tor. It was constructed of granite, the front wall being 20ft. 4in thick, and the rear wall 1ft. 8in. The roof was formed of a couple of 6ft. square targets covered with turf, and two dummies were placed inside. The range was 2000 yards, and it was arranged that the house should be inspected after the first effective round. Water and powder shells were fired alternately, until at the 12th round the shell struck the house at the right hand corner, clearing it away and severly hitting a dummy inside which was placed at one of the holes representing windows. Another dummy placed at the other window had his head cut off by a piece of shell which grazed about twelve yards in front of the house, the fragment afterwards penetrating the roof. After the damage to the house had been repaired the guns again got into action, this time with common shells (powder) only. At the ninth round the shell entered one of the windows and burst inside the house, knocking down the rear wall and clearing off part of the roof, in which there were several fractures.

This concluded the experiments for the day, which had been witnessed by a large number of spectators.

The practice on Wednesday was carried out by the field battery, which took up a position with their 16-pounders on the ridge between the tors and Black Down. The enemy consisted of a regiment of cavalry in quarter distance column, and the object in view was to ascertain the effect of artillery fire with shrapnel shell and time fuzes against a column of cavalry 2000 yards. There were thirty-six rounds of independent firing, and the result was very satisfactory.

A division of two guns then took up a position upon Black Down, the committee remaining in the valley. One gun was a

muzzle-loader and the other a breech-loader, and the guns were drawn up on the reverse slope in such a manner that the gunners could only just sight their guns into the valley, the object being to ascertain which gun would expose its gunners most when so placed. The battery then reformed, to test the various methods of checking the recoil, the guns being placed at the top of a steep slope. The break was found to answer well; but the drag-shoe placed under the gun wheel was found to be more effectual, the gun recoiling only from three to four feet upon the slope.

The battery, changing ground, took up a position at the bottom of the valley, the enemy being represented by a single line of dummies numbering 100, placed one pace apart, with supports 300 yards in their rear, consisting of a single row of dummies 150 strong, one pace apart, and the reserve in the same order and number as the supports. The range was 1000 yards, and the time fuze shrapnel shell was fired. Four minutes were allowed, each gun firing independently, and ceasing when the trumpet sounded. The number of rounds fired was thirty five, and seventy-one of the 100 dummies were disabled. The battery now closed to 600 yards; the enemy was reinforced by fifty men from the supports, and two minutes' firing was allowed, with six gunners per gun, the remainder of the detachment being supposed to be disabled. The twenty-three rounds of time fuze shrapnel shell were fired, and ninety-eight dummies disabled. The battery again limbered up, and closed upon the column, this time with only four gunners per gun; range, 100 yards; time two minutes. Twenty six rounds of time fuze shrapnel were fired, and 127 dummies were disabled. The battery again advanced, passing through the front line of the enemy, which was supposed to have been altogether disabled, and proceeding to within 200 yards of the supports. One minute per gun and three men per gun were allowed. Two rounds of case shot were fired, and seventy-one dummies out of 150 in the supporting line were hit. The battery now advanced to a range of 100 yards and did a minute's firing with three men per gun. They fired twenty five rounds of case shot and shrapnel shell without fuze or plug, the shell being put in the gun point first. This acted quite as well as a case, the flame of the gun causing the shell to break up with terrible effect. 113 out of 350 dummies were disabled.

Anecdote of Sir Charles Napier.

Sir Charles Napier was one of the bravest, one of the most popular, and one of the most successful officers in the British service. A story of his life, if it could be told in the whole as he and his wife and most intimate friends tell it in parts, would be one of the most interesting things ever published. His career in India, for true bravery and well merited success, is almost without a parallel. He it was who enunciated as his maxim in military matters, never to give way before barbarians whatever might be the disparity of numbers; and he never did. His soldiers knew that he would never give way; they believed in him; he inspired them with that confidence and, as a result, going in determined to win or die, they always won, though often arrayed against more than ten-fold their own number. At Mecaneo Sir Charles overcame thirty-five thousand Belooches with two thousand men of his own.

The following anecdote of adventure, which happily illustrates the wonderful

nerve and coolness of this distinguished officer; both Sir Charles and his wife were fond of relating. His wife was a loving and lovable woman, kind and gentle; and in every way worthy of her illustrious husband. The incident happened in India.

Sir Charles and lady Napier were riding one evening unattended, on the Mahablesch Hills. The sun had just set, the pathway was narrow, bordered on one side by jungle, and on the other by a deep precipice. By and by, turning to his wife rather suddenly, but yet quietly, he desired her to ride on at full speed to the nearest village and send some people back to the spot she had left him, and he furthermore bade her not to ask him the reason why he sent her. She obeyed in silence—wonderful quality for a woman—but then she knew her husband. Yet it was no slight trial of her courage as well as set of her obedience, for the way was lonely and beset with many perils; but she rode boldly and rapidly forward, and gained the village a few miles distant in safety.

The party whom she then dispatched and accompanied met Sir Charles, however, about a mile from the place, following in his ladies track; and he then explained the reason of his strange and unquestionable demand.

He had seen, as they slowly walked their horses, first a pair of fiery eyes gleam at them from the jungle, and then the head of a full grown tiger. He was sure, if they both rode on, that the terrible beast, following the instinct of its nature, would give chase; and he feared, if Lady Napier knew the dreadful peril at hand, that she might be so startled as to be unable to make an effort to escape; or, at least, that she would not consent to his own judicious plan, and leave him alone with the danger. So he tested her obedience, as we have seen, successfully. He remained himself, with only his holster pistols, confronting and controlling the monster with the steady, unflinching glance of his eagle eye, and after a short gaze, and a muttering growl, the tiger turned back into the jungle, leaving him free to follow his wife.

REVIEWS.

The *Markham Economist* comes to us this week enlarged and in a brand new suit of type, which clearly proves that the *hard times* have had no influence on our contemporary—may it ever be so.

The *Illustrated Household Magazine* for November is received, it is a very good number, the articles being well selected, and the original ones ably written. The price of the magazine is 150 per annum, postage 10 cents extra.

We have received the *Edinburgh Review*, for October, from The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay St., New-York. The following is a summary of the contents.

The Financial Grievance of Ireland; Recent Editions of Moliere; Forest Management; The Reresby Memoirs; Ewald's History of Israel. The remaining articles are "Progress of the Kingdom of Italy," "Lawson's Travels in New Guinea," "A Prussian Campaign in Holland," and "The Municipal Government of London," in all of which, but especially the first named, will be found much profitable reading.

The following are the contents of the *Westminster Review*, for October, recently republished by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, N. Y.; The Marriage