

over to the commandant of the garrison, and transformed into barracks for the Royal Horse Artillery. Near it is the Riding School and *Minage*, a large building 150 feet in length, where the troops go through their riding and sword exercises. The Royal Artillery Institution, which is intended solely for the amusement and instruction of the officers of the Royal Artillery, is close at hand. The building, which overlooks the barrack field, was erected in 1854, and the front of it is uniform with that of the riding school. The

services which our gunners have to perform in our forts and garrisons at home and abroad. All the officers of artillery, including those of the militia and volunteers, have to pass a term of instruction or schooling here for a month or more. Among the various instruments of war, &c., deposited here, are pieces of artillery taken at the battle of Waterloo, and also the military oven of Bonaparte, which was found among the carriages left by the fugitives on the same field. On the north side of the repository, and partly connected with it, is a



THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Institution has a commodious theatre or lecture room, a printing office, a photographic studio, a museum, &c., and it is entirely supported by the subscriptions of its members, among whom are nearly all the officers of the regiment, some 1,500 in number, some officers of kindred corps, and other men of science.

On the western side of the barrack field is the Royal Military Repository, enclosed within an earthwork fortification, through whose embrasures, and above whose parapets, may be seen the guns with which the young soldiers take what are called their "repository exercise," which embrace the mounting and dismounting of heavy ordnance, lifting and moving of heavy weights by various mechanical appliances, and all the variety of

piece of water, and canals, where experiments with gun-boats, pontooning, &c., are occasionally made. Here, too, the entering of forts by scaling-ladders, crossing rivers, and other military operations in the engineering department, are taught.

Within the repository enclosure, but approached by a separate entrance, is that well-known museum of military history and science, the Rotunda. This building, which strikes the eye from a distance by its circular form and pagoda-like roof, was originally erected in St. James's Park for the reception of the allied sovereigns on their visit to England in 1814. Its diameter is 116 feet, and it covers an area about two-thirds of that of Westminster Hall. Its twenty-four sides, its one light, slender pillar in the centre piled all round with curious arms, shields,