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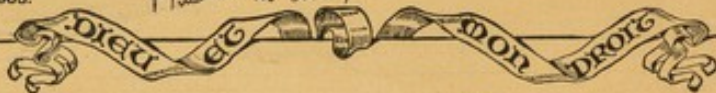
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NAVY & ARMY

A PICTORIAL RECORD OF
THE WORLD'S NEWS.

ILLUSTRATED.

OFFICES—
20, TAVISTOCK STREET,
LONDON, W.C.



VOL. XV.—No. 311. [REGISTERED AT THE
G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17th, 1903.

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THE NAVY & ARMY ILLUSTRATED.

VOL. XV—No. 311.]

SATURDAY JANUARY 17th, 1903



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Gunn & Stuart.

A NEW K.C.S.I.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES CARTER DRURY, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIES.

The inclusion of the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron in the list of Coronation Durbar Honours was an appropriate recognition of the Naval Service, rendered all the happier by the selection of the Knighthood of the Star of India as the distinction to be conferred. Sir Charles Drury, the only flag officer who belongs to that distinguished Order, was born in Canada in 1846, and entered the Royal Navy in 1859. After a varied career he became Rear-Admiral in 1899, having previously been A.D.C. to the Queen since 1897; in 1900 he was appointed Vice-President of the Ordnance Committee; and in 1902 he succeeded Rear-Admiral Bosanquet in his present post.



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Editorial.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—The Editor will be pleased to receive for consideration photographs and literary contributions, as well as information of prospective Naval or Military events which it might be considered advisable to illustrate. Contributors are requested to place their names and addresses on their MSS., and on the backs of photographs, which should be carefully packed and accompanied by descriptions of their subjects. The Editor will not be responsible for the return of artistic or literary contributions which he may not be able to use, and the receipt of a proof must not be taken as evidence that an article is accepted. Publication in NAVY AND ARMY ILLUSTRATED alone will be recognised as acceptance. Where stamps are enclosed, the Editor will do his best to return those contributions which he does not require. If it is desired that rejected photographs should be returned, a sufficiently stamped and directed label must be enclosed for the purpose.

The Editor would be much obliged if photographers and others sending groups would place the name of each person on the pictures so as to plainly indicate to which figure each name refers.

The Editor will be glad to hear from Naval and Military officers who are willing to write descriptions of sporting adventures they have experienced. He would like to see any photographs that may have been taken, especially those of the "bags" made.

Publishers' announcements and books for review should be addressed direct to the Editor of the NAVY AND ARMY ILLUSTRATED, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.

CONTENTS.

Frontispiece: A New K.C.S.I.	443
Editorial Notices	444
Leader: Wrong-headedness in High Places	444
The Coronation Manœuvres Near Delhi. (Illustrated)	445
Young Seamen and Soldiers. (Illustrated)	446
Our Volunteer Engineers. (Illustrated)	447
The Funeral of a Chinese Viceroy. (Illustrated)	448
The Sea-power of the Nations	449
Scotland's Training-ship. (Illustrated)	450
Defence, not Defiance	451
Britain Beyond the Seas	452
Round the Military Clubs	453
Answers to Correspondents	454
The Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers). (Illustrated)	455
The Barotseland Native Police. (Illustrated)	457
Martial Music. (Illustrated)	458
The Duke of Connaught's Own. (Illustrated)	459
The Delhi Coronation Durbar. (Illustrated)	460
Our Indian Empire	461
The Memorial to the Highland Brigade. (Illustrated)	464
The Navies and Armies of the World	465
Round the World. (Illustrated)	465
Mews for Naval and Military Messes	468

WRONG-HEADEDNESS IN HIGH PLACES.

IT is astonishing to notice upon how little wisdom a political reputation can be built up, especially when the builder is wealthy and the fortunate possessor of a good cook. A man may have no principles worth mention, no gift of eloquence, no theories of government, no talent even for picking up, and producing as his own, ideas that are in the air; yet he may make his way to the front by sheer force of sticking to his occupation and contributing largely to a party fund. Take the case of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. Could anyone tell us what his opinions are upon the broad issues that always

have divided and always will divide men into two schools of thought? He declaims against the Education Act, but has he any clear notions in his own mind about education generally—whether it should be as widely diffused as possible, for instance; and whether the State should undertake to supply it; and what kind of instruction is desirable for the different classes who make up the community and so on? He is opposed to the measure dealing with the London water supply, but is his mind made up as to what commodities the community should take into its own hands; in other words, has he any settled views upon that large question which is called Municipal Socialism, and which is every year becoming more and more prominent in public affairs?

Or take again the problem of National and Imperial Defence. What does he think about that? Does he think about it at all? The other day he committed himself to the amazing utterance that social reforms were of far more importance to the people of this country than winning battles or gaining diplomatic victories. It might be contended that this does not represent a conviction, but was merely a remark made in the heat of argument or in order to please a particular audience. It seems to us equally to prove his lack of statesmanship, and even common-sense, whichever way it may be taken. It is needless to say that we do not fasten upon this point in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's speech because he is the leader of the Opposition. Politicians are all of the same colour to us. All that we consider is, Are they on the right lines so far as the Navy and the Army are concerned? We have deplored Mr. Balfour's lack of interest in matters of defence. We have constantly called attention to Mr. Brodrick's utter inability to grasp the principles that ought to govern our warlike preparations at the Admiralty and at the War Office. But we doubt whether even Mr. Brodrick has ever said such a fatuous thing as this.

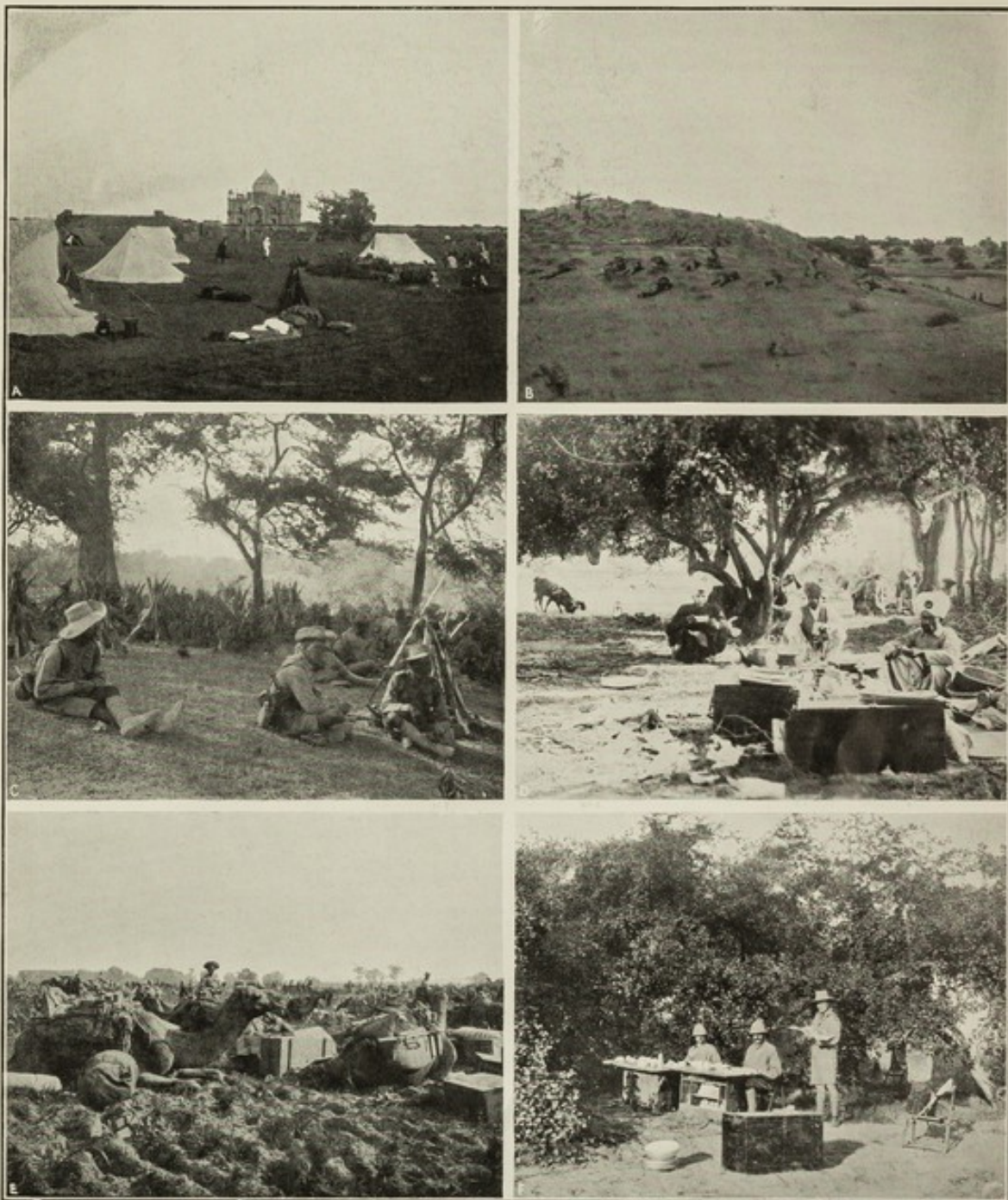
Suppose we were to act upon Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's view. Suppose we said "Never mind about the Navy and the Army. Never mind about a foreign policy. Let us set about introducing old-age pensions, and making the workhouses more comfortable, and forcing people to be sober by Act of Parliament." What would happen? The first thing, of course, would be that we should drop at once out of the number of Great Powers, and that the Empire would fall to pieces. The Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia and the United States of South Africa would become independent nations. They would have no inducement whatever to keep up the connection with us. They would hasten to disclaim partnership with a parent which took such a craven view of its responsibilities, and had so completely cast off its self-respect. But this would only be the beginning. Our commerce would be at the mercy of anyone who cared to take it; our rights and our standing abroad as British citizens would quickly disappear; our best markets would be seized by eager rivals; our supremacy in trade and the position we hold as the water-carriers of the world would be memories of the past; our enormous population would scarcely be able to live; and, if anyone chose to attack us, we should be a subject people as soon as it pleased him to deliver the *coup de grace*.

Is it an attractive picture? Is it a future you care to contemplate? Of course it is not, and of course Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman would be the first to repudiate the suggestion that he meant what he said. But politicians ought both to say what they mean and to mean what they say. On such subjects as this it is especially needful that they should weigh their words, for the public mind is only just coming to a right conception of our defence problems, and any speech which tends to unsettle it afresh is mischievous in the extreme. The best antidote to foolish utterances in this connection would be a study of the articles by Mr. Thursfield and Colonel Seely, M.P., in this month's *National Review*, and of an article in the *Nineteenth Century* on "Our Food Supply in Time of War." All three writers show why it is absolutely necessary to our existence as an Empire to keep up the strength of the Navy, and to have our military forces organised upon a plan which will take into account what we want armies for and which will give us exactly what we require. We only wish we could hope that each article would be read aloud at the next meeting of the Cabinet, and that each Minister would be invited to give his assent to the propositions which they advance.

THE SITUATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

In view of the various important questions raised recently in connection with the Dardanelles, Morocco, and the Balkans, we propose in our next issue to publish special illustrated articles on the situation in the Mediterranean. These articles will be illustrated with reproductions from photographs of ships of the British, French, and Russian squadrons in the Mediterranean Sea. They will represent the latest types and the principal classes of vessels in the three squadrons. A fine illustration of Malta Harbour, showing the British Fleet preparing for sea, and the first-class battleship "Implacable" making ready for action, will appear in the same issue, as well as all the usual features.

THE CORONATION MANŒUVRES NEAR DELHI.



Photos. Copyright.

A.—A VIEW FROM THE 64 INFANTRY BRIGADE'S BIVOUAC. B.—AFTER THE BATTLE AT SONEPAT. MEN ASLEEP IN THE SUN. C.—A HALT AT DAWN. D.—THE BIVOUAC KITCHEN. E.—THE CAMEL TRANSPORT RESTING. F.—OFFICERS' BIVOUAC AND MESS.

The Coronation Manœuvres which took place in the vicinity of Delhi were commenced at daybreak on December 17, the opposing forces being termed respectively the Northern Army and the Southern Army. The former on the morning of the outbreak of hostilities was encamped some four miles south of Delhi, while the latter lay a few miles still further south. No authentic accounts of the operations have yet appeared, but it is to be supposed that they proved of more than usual interest, owing to the troops who were engaged, the number being composed of detachments of practically every corps at present in India, both Native and British. The above illustrations, which have been forwarded to us by a correspondent with the Southern Army, will give our readers a good insight into the nature of these manœuvres. In the first illustration the tomb of Safdar Jang will be noticed in the distance. The next picture shows the men after fifty-six hours' work, during which they only had one meal and four hours' sleep, endeavouring to get a little rest, in spite of the fact that the sun is pouring down on them. We hope in an early number to be able to give our readers more details of the actual operations, and also some interesting pictures of the Durbar.

YOUNG SEAMEN AND SOLDIERS.



Photo Copyright.

Higgins.

THE PASSING-OUT CLASS (DEC., 1902) AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

The names of the cadets, reading from left to right, are—Back row: J. C. Forsyth, H. F. S. Pollok-Morris, S. R. Radcliffe, C. H. M. Sturges, G. L. de la C. Fuller, H. Archer, H. L. Pope, and J. H. Johnston. Second row: B. G. E. Sunderland, R. Micklem, G. P. R. Wingate, J. W. L. Jackson, W. B. Bentons, S. R. G. Baker, E. J. B. MacKenzie, J. L. Forbes, C. D. Tol, H. R. S. Massy, A. H. C. Trench, H. K. Bethell, B. L. Eddis, W. M. Congreve, H. E. Smyth, J. H. Dane, A. Block, P. W. Justice, G. F. Raper, D. Daly, W. B. F. Thring, and J. A. H. B. Somerville. Third row: R. R. Hyslop, W. G. W. Durham, K. G. Bittlestone, N. W. Aitken, J. C. J. Smith, P. B. Simson, D. J. M. Campion, A. G. Rolleston, W. H. Cox, C. D. Rawson, G. H. J. G. Morris, J. I. A. McDiarmid, R. L. Palmer, W. D. R. Lumby, A. Hipsley, J. A. Edgeworth, H. J. G. Gale, D. W. Payne, F. H. Scovil, A. T. Sauler, C. D. W. Bamberger, F. G. G. Moores, and P. G. Phillimore. Front row: G. St. Orde Browne, R. A. Owen, G. G. Hermon Hodge, C. C. Lucas, C. W. Selby, R. D. C. Bell, O. C. R. Hill, E. F. Norton, E. K. Squires, W. E. Kidner, M. O., Col. A. M. Murray, R. A. (Assist. Com.), C. R. Satterthwaite, S. U. O., Capt. A. F. J. Perkins, R. A. (Adj.), J. S. Richardson, M. O., A. F. Brooke, G. E. M. Thornycroft, W. A. Stirling, H. N. Fairbank, Hon. R. E. Grosvenor, F. J. M. King, M. D. Bell, and F. Fitzgibbon.

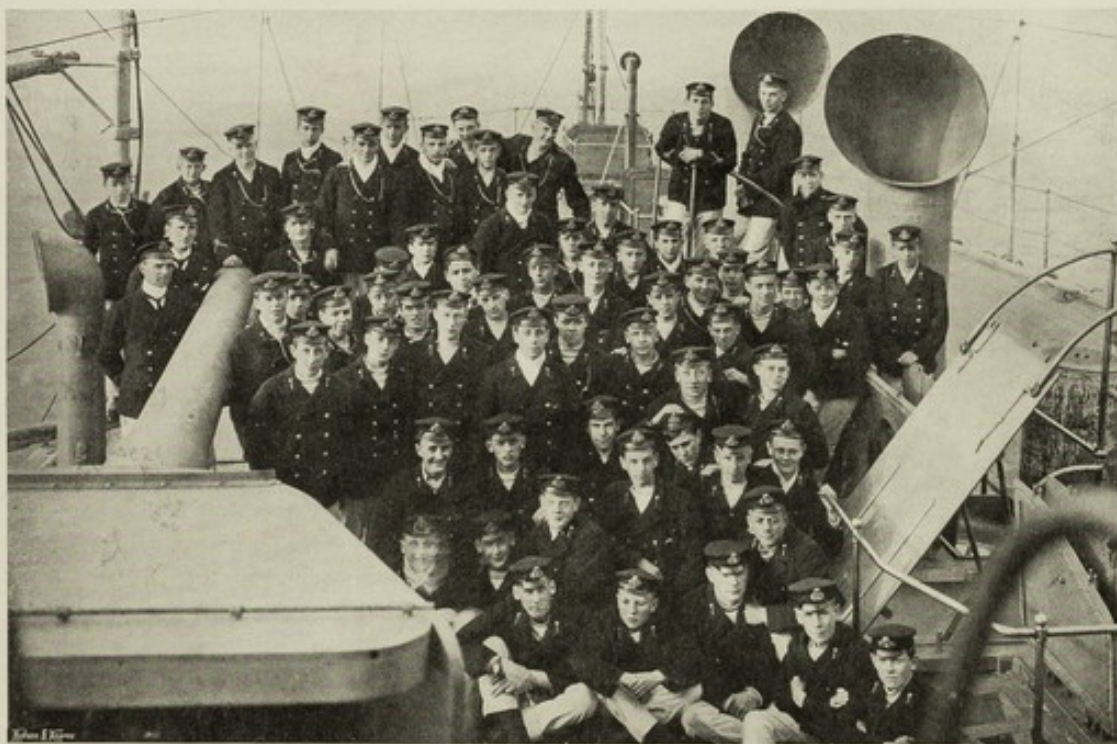


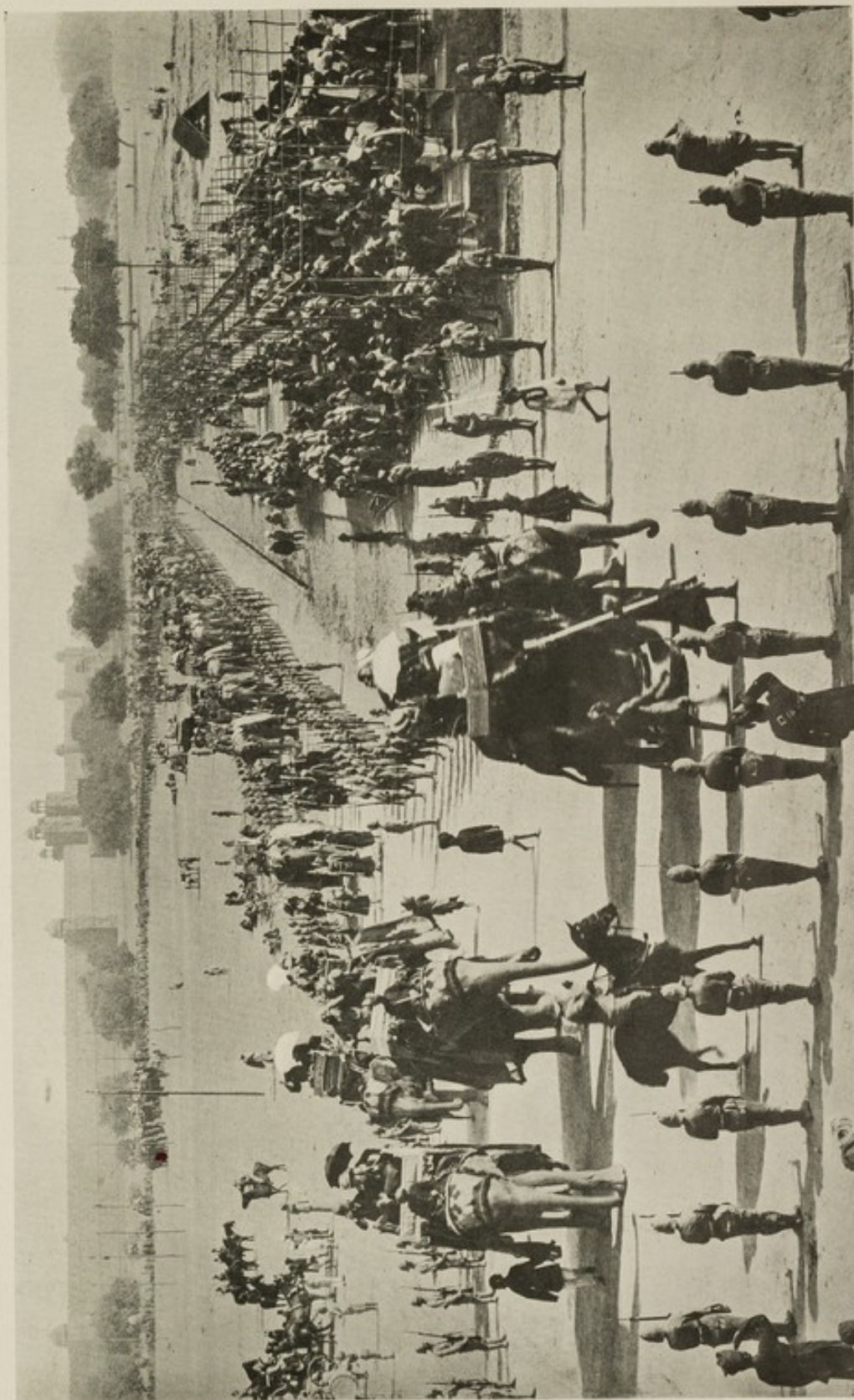
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Crochall.

THE PASSING-OUT CLASS (DEC., 1902) IN THE "ISIS," TENDER TO THE "BRITANNIA."

The following are the names of the cadets: J. W. Seddon, R. L. Wiles, J. O. N. Wood, E. G. Hallowell, W. D. Stirling, D. G. Inghen, M. F. FitzG. Wilson, V. B. Cardwell, A. R. Dewar, A. G. Holmes, H. W. K. Young, M. A. Hawes, J. H. Pigot, E. G. Morris, G. Warburton, E. O. Disney, P. R. P. Percival, W. E. B. Magree, R. F. P. Maton, A. F. Fridham, M. Kenworthy, D. Maxwell, M. B. F. Colville, R. Megaw, F. G. Stewart, P. D. Crofton, T. A. Gaines, F. C. Finnis, E. K. Poddan-Wietham, A. D. D. Smyth, the Hon. B. P. Cary, C. H. Wrigley, E. P. Hogg, J. E. Pellew, R. D. B. Haddon, C. L. Kerr, C. C. B. Vacher, H. R. James, G. S. Holden, B. Coppinger, G. T. Wright, F. V. H. Mackenzie, A. S. Hyde-Smith, A. R. Chalmer, H. Pott, A. H. M. White, R. S. Robinson, C. H. Abercrombie, H. B. Maltby, G. E. B. Carter, L. A. da C. Ricci, A. R. Hamnick, K. H. Macartney, C. Murphy, H. H. G. Begbie, A. E. P. Lyons, L. C. Barnett, V. E. Ward, J. L. G. Paterson, P. D. Stirling, E. C. Simmons, and K. C. Helyer.

PREPARING FOR THE CORONATION DURBAR.



THE FINAL FULL-DRRESS REHEARSAL.
The procession as it appeared passing in front of the Grand Stand.

St. James's Street, Portland Place, W.

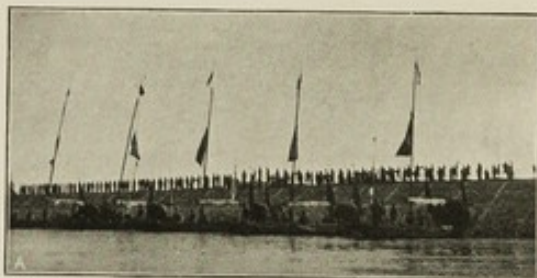
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THE FUNERAL OF A CHINESE VICEROY.

WE are able to reproduce this week some interesting photographs, taken by a Naval officer, depicting the funeral honours paid to the late Viceroy of Nan-King by the war-ships of the Powers. Liu-Kun-yi, who died on October 6, played a very important part during the recent crisis in China. By birth a Hunanese, and a soldier by profession, he commanded in 1860 one of the armies which suppressed the Tai-ping Rebellion, and performed valuable service in his native province. Thus winning distinction, he rose to be Viceroy of Nan-King, and held that high post during the Boxer outbreak of fanaticism. It is certain that the Court party used every effort to tempt Liu-Kun-yi to join in the anti-foreign movement, but though unservingly loyal to his Sovereign, Liu used his power and influence on the side of civilisation. Thanks to this great Chinaman, the Europeans resident in the valley of the Yangtse were protected, and the Boxers effected nothing within the province of Nan-King. Liu's native army, if employed on the side of barbarism, must have turned the scale, but he unflinchingly used it on the side of civilisation and humanity, thus earning the gratitude of Europe.

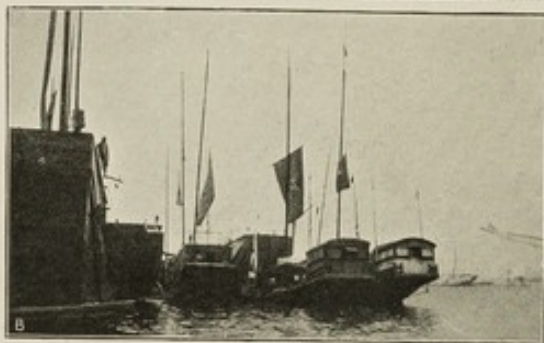
To mark this appreciation, the Viceroy's funeral was attended by the following war-ships: Great Britain was represented by the "Alacrity," flying the flag of Admiral Sir C. Bridge, and by the "Eclipse," "Rosario," and "Bramble"; France by the cruisers "Pascal," and "Décidée"; Germany by the "Hansa" and "Seeadler"; Austria by the "Kaiser Karl VI."; the United States by the "Helena"; Italy by the "Lombardia"; Japan by the "Idzumo"; and China by the cruiser "Nan-Schun" and several gun-boats and war-junks.

On the morning of October 15 the new Viceroy, Chang-Chi-tung, received the British admiral and the captains of all the ships of war, and at night he held a reception in the military college, Nan-King. Next morning the coffin of Liu-Kun-yi, followed by the British admiral and all the captains, was solemnly conveyed to the river bank, during which part of the ceremony nineteen minute guns were fired from



the war-ships. We illustrate this incident. The ship in the foreground is the German cruiser "Hansa."

Our first picture shows a body of Chinese troops drawn upon the river



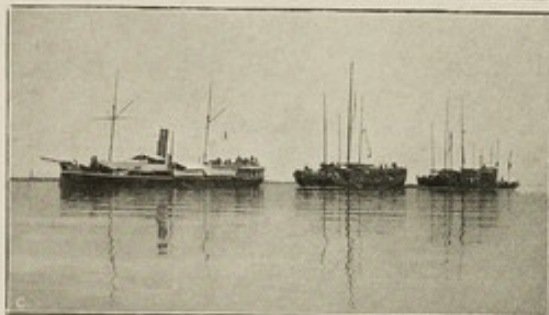
bank, and war-junks, each with a muzzle-loading gun, which joined in the saluting. Next we show the junk in which the coffin was conveyed to Hunan.

Another illustration shows the procession of junks, towed by a gun-boat. Next we print another and clearer view of the junks. It will be seen that every mark of respect was paid by representative ships of the Powers to the remains of this great Chinaman, Viceroy Liu-Kun-yi, whose bones were finally deposited

near Hunan City, in the burial-place of his ancestors.

The late Viceroy was the pioneer of his own fortunes, a man of sturdy, independent, and sagacious character, whose career culminated during the Boxer rising. "He was not," says the *Times*, "a scholar, like his colleague Chang-Ching-tung, nor had he the same measure of cosmopolitan knowledge. He was a soldier, and provincial of pronounced type. But he was possessed of certain natural virtues of shrewdness and honesty which led him to the same conclusions as his more cultured colleague." We know, too, that he was curiously frank for an Oriental, and blunt of speech. The question of internal reform filled his thoughts, and he clearly perceived and acted upon the conviction that his country must be developed by a wide extension of commercial relations with foreigners. He combined absolute loyalty to the reigning house with profound distrust of the Manchu influence. He would have abolished the privileges of the Manchu class in the cause of progress. Such views are almost unique in a Chinese Viceroy, so that the success of the Boxer rising might well have cost him his head. That peril he unflinchingly faced, and won the esteem of Europe by his broad-minded honesty of purpose. So by his death China and the world is the poorer since October 6.

We are glad to be able to illustrate the funeral of such a remarkable man, and to bring before our readers the fact that the Great Powers interested in the Far East honoured his remains.



Photos. Copyright.

"Navy & Army."

A.—CHINESE TROOPS AT THE FUNERAL, AND WAR-JUNKS IN THE RIVER. B.—THE JUNK WHICH CARRIED THE COFFIN IS IN THE CENTRE. C.—THE PROCESSION OF WAR JUNKS. D.—ANOTHER VIEW OF THE JUNKS. E.—FOREIGN WARSHIPS FIRING MINUTE GUNS.

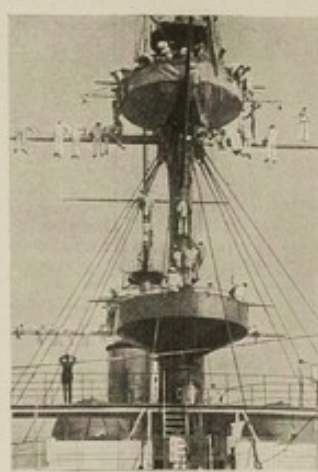


REPAIRING HER TORPEDO-NETS.

THE SEA- POWER OF THE NATIONS.

*A Record of Policy
and Progress
from Week to Week.*

By JOHN LEVLAND.



A WAR-SHIP PREPARING FOR SEA.

SUFFICIENT time has now elapsed to enable something of a judgment to be formed upon the new scheme of Naval training, so far as its details were divulged in Lord Selborne's Memorandum. None have failed to recognise the great courage with which the Admiralty took up the matter, and few to appreciate the essential value of the plan. There has been a chorus of approval from the Press; admiration has been showered upon the scheme by the few admirals who have spoken; and men like Sir Fortescue Flannery and Sir William Allan, from the engineers' point of view, have risen to bless the proposal. The latter writer described the scheme as the best New Year's gift to the Navy since the days of Alfred the Great—as a matter of fact it was a Christmas box—and as a master note of true progressive policy. The Navy itself, characteristically silent and loyal as ever to its chiefs, says nothing at all.

With no desire to approach the subject from a critical standpoint, and having much admiration for the scheme evolved, I would point out that there are some features of the new arrangement which require further explanation. It appears not to have been pointed out that the proposals are like the Admiralty itself, and like most of the things we are acquainted with in Naval administration. In appearance they are definite, but essentially they are indeterminate. In my judgment this is a merit, because it permits and favours development. On the principle of the law maxima, *Inclusio unius exclusio alterius*, really very little is said in regard to the relation of officers and their individual duties in the ships when the new type of officer goes on board. Nothing being defined, many things are possible. Among the possible things, let us look for unity in the corps of officers, with efficiency in their specialised duties altogether undiminished. We are told that the sub-lieutenants of twenty, who have been entered and trained together, will thenceforward find their education differentiated for special duties, and it is proposed to make the division between the various branches "definite and final." We are not, therefore, to reproduce, as yet, the discredited American system of amalgamation. It seems, however, to be admitted everywhere that the new officer, to whatever branch he may belong, must not only be a seaman, but a soldier, a man of science, and an engineer as well, quite experienced in the applications of steam, hydraulic and electric power in machinery which becomes every year more complicated in character.

This last is an important matter, because the young executive officer, to whom such knowledge is imparted, will, it would appear, be assigned to his executive branch, definitely and finally, without possibility of change. This is a plain interpretation of the scheme. Perhaps yet it will be otherwise explained. Yet we may certainly assume that, while the executive officer is on the deck or the bridge, mechanical science will not stand still, and it is presumably the purpose of the Admiralty that every officer shall keep abreast with successive advances. It has not, however, been explained in what manner this will be brought about. Let us suppose that electricity is applied in many additional ways on board ship, that new systems or patterns of boilers are introduced, that oil stoking is more largely resorted to, that there are improvements in engines, or that the turbine is applied to

vessels of larger classes. We may surmise, or imagine, many advances of such kinds. Now the executive officer, it would appear, is to have a practical knowledge of all of them, and how can he gain it unless he take his place at times in the duties and responsibilities of the engine-room?

Conversely, if, as someone has said, a Nelson should be discovered in the engine-room, will the way open for him to the duties of the quarter-deck? If it is quite certain that the young engineer sub-lieutenant, at the age of twenty, will be just as much fitted for executive duties as all his comrades. He will have mounted, indeed, several rounds of the executive ladder. True, it is not said of him, though it is of his brother, the new Marine—who will have received precisely the same training, with a short added course at Greenwich—that he will become available for keeping watch at sea, and for general executive duties on board ship; but it is hard to see how he can be altogether excluded. Yonths entering the Navy between twelve and thirteen, when comparatively few of them can have developed any special taste, and who are trained together in precisely the same duties, will probably possess the same tastes, and their allotment to particular branches of the Service may not always be to their mind. It having been thought necessary to give the engineer up to the age of twenty a training in seamanship, navigation, pilotage, gunnery, and torpedo, it seems only natural that he should be allowed, or even obliged, to maintain his knowledge abreast of the times by practice, for, just as developments may be expected in the engine-room, so there may be developments in those subjects which are now the prerogative of the executive officers. Is it then proposed that the engineer officers of the future shall ever interchange their engine-room duties with those which appertain to the work of seamanship and navigation, gunnery or torpedo? If this should be the case, care must be taken to ensure that they are still scientific engineers before and above all. Engine-room artificers and mechanics may be excellent men, but they cannot be expected to possess an adequate scientific knowledge, and still less the qualities that are required for the organisation and administration of a very important part of the work of a war-ship. It therefore follows that we must still have highly experienced engineers, and it may be hoped that those pessimists are in error who have expressed the opinion that the midshipmen's course, followed by a shorter course at Keyham, will not be capable of producing engineers of high professional attainments.

The whole problem is fraught with difficulties, for unless the engineers of the future can be given advantages equal to those of the executive branch, they will be less likely to be content than are their predecessors of the present day, and it is not easy to see how in the engine-room those advantages can be found. The discouraging result of amalgamation in the United States Navy has doubtless had a deterrent effect upon the Admiralty, and it was a wise thing not to propose such a plan for our Service. That is a matter which, like the amalgamation projected in the two arms of the Marine branch, may ultimately solve itself. An opinion expressed in some quarters is that only the creation of a single body of officers to undertake the whole work of the ship can give content and legitimate reward to those employed in the Service. The great difficulty must be to combine such a

unification with the efficient performance of special duties, and it has not been explained how the creation of a single body of officers would affect the vital question of promotion to the higher ranks. Yet it is conceivable that our future officers may receive such an all-round and sufficient training that there may be specialists in engineering just as now there are specialists in gunnery, torpedo, and navigation, without any rigid division into organised branches. The position of the present navigating officers is an illustration of what has been accomplished, and all the things that were said against the embodiment of the old navigators in the executive line are now being said against a like embodiment of the engineers.

As to the Marines, they will certainly not "lag superfluous on the stage." They are cheaper than Bluejackets, and their officers think them just as good. The officer himself will become more useful, and if he should approximate more and more to the executive officer, until he becomes practically an executive officer specialised for Marine duties, nothing will be lost. This, it is true, would mean amalgamation, but amalgamation, in the ripeness of time, is not a thing to be feared. In

bringing forward a scheme capable of development the Admiralty has done extremely well. It doubtless looks forward to a period seven years hence, when a body of young officers will have come forward, identical in social standing and in training, and when the present difficulties will have disappeared. Then the question of the relation and mutual duties of officers may be expected to solve itself. One real difficulty is to bridge over the interval. The arrangements made in this regard, though they will not content everybody, seem generally sufficient, and the decision arrived at is probably that most conducive to the interests of the Service as a whole. The points I have brought forward will suggest that the new scheme is, in a way, tentative; that, in regard to the interrelation of the new classes of officers, it is indeterminate, and that it may be regarded as a provisional measure capable of being enlarged and expanded to adapt it for the future requirements of the Fleet. The view of many is that its expansion will take the form of a final amalgamation of the branches of the Navy, but many questions remain to be settled before that can be brought about, and the maintenance of complete efficiency in each branch is chief among them.

SCOTLAND'S TRAINING-SHIP.

THE training-ship at Queensferry, N.B., the "Caledonia," has been at her present station in the Firth since September, 1891. She was originally launched under the name of "Impregnable" in 1810, and has seen considerable service in her time. She is a three-decker of 104 guns. She flew at one time the flag of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV., at the great Naval Review of 1814, before the allied Sovereigns, having previously brought the Czar and the King of Prussia over. Still known as the "Impregnable," she took part in the operations off Naples in the following year, flying the

she was ordered to be built in 1794 at Plymouth as a 100-gun ship, but her armament was altered in the subsequent year. Work on her was not begun until 1805, however, and on June 25, 1808, she took the water. She was a sister ship to the "Hibernia" which was sold at Malta just lately, and described in the NAVY AND ARMY ILLUSTRATED on December 13. The "Caledonia's" figure-head was remarkable for its simplicity, especially at a time when large scrolls and fantastic designs were quite the fashion. The unicorn was represented supporting the arms of Scotland, and it would be interesting to know if this figure-head has been preserved. The "Caledonia"



Photo, Copyright,

THE "CALEDONIA."

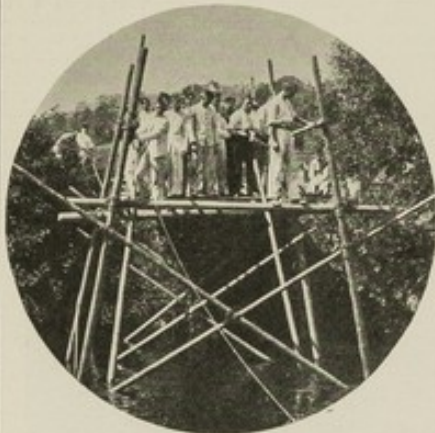
A training-ship for Scottish Naval recruits.

"Navy & Army."

flag of Lord Exmouth; while in 1816, as flag-ship of Sir David Milne, she took part in the hottest of the fight at the bombardment of Algiers. She suffered severely from the fire of the Dey's batteries, having all her spars and masts disabled, and receiving over 300 cannon shots in her hull. Her loss came to over fifty killed and wounded. The "Caledonia" has had a considerable amount of war service, and in the early forties knocked about the Mediterranean, after which she lay at Devonport till 1889. She was renamed first "Kent," and then "Caledonia," and fitted up for her duties as a training-ship. The first "Caledonia" was a 120-gun line-of-battle ship;

served in the Mediterranean during the final years of the Napoleonic wars, flying the flag of Sir E. Pellew. On February 13, 1814, she took part in an action with several French ships of the line and was severely damaged.

The lads who enter for the Navy and pass through the "Caledonia" spend fifteen months on board the training-ship, and learn, first of all, to make, mark, and stow their kits, and to wash their own clothes. Then they commence sea-training in all its branches—boat exercises, gun and small arms, and cutlass drill. The more advanced boys of the ship also go to sea in a sailing brig to get practical experience.



VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS AT WORK.



FINISHING A SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

DEFENCE, NOT DEFIANCE.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

By TRAINBAND.

SOME weeks have elapsed since an article appeared in the *Fortnightly Review* entitled "The New Army Training and the Auxiliary Forces." The writer, we believe, is an officer in the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment, but the essay hardly seems to have attracted the notice which might have been anticipated, for it well merits perusal. The problem of organisation and training, especially for such a force as the Volunteers, is fully discussed, and the writer most justly deprecates entirely any attempt to turn the Volunteers into sham Regulars. He recommends a completely separate organisation for the two branches of the Imperial Forces. He is of opinion that in the new regulations it has been forgotten that the constant touch and continual training at home the Volunteers enjoyed is a very distinctive advantage the Force possessed, and he regrets that this has been neglected by the new regulations, which attach an exaggerated importance to the point of embodied training for the individual soldier. That training, he fully allows, is of inestimable value to the staff and officers, but he thinks the private can be taught quite as much and even more at home. He therefore advises a fortnight or longer for the units to be in camp, during which period the officers and staff would attend; but with the rank and file he would keep up a system of weekly relief, to make it more possible for men to conform to the requirements of their civilian vocations.

Some two or three weeks ago it was stated in these notes that the annual meeting of the National Artillery Association must be reckoned amongst things of the past. This announcement it seems was somewhat premature, for we have since heard directly from the Association that a definite decision has not yet been reached, and that the action of the authorities is still awaited with much interest. It is not yet known whether the authorities mean to elect one or otherwise dispose of the Association or to support a scheme which is now before them.

The resuscitation of the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers was somewhat fully considered in these notes a few months ago. Ever since the abolition of the Brigades of Naval Volunteers, the proposal to re-establish the organisation has been from time to time put forward, and during the year 1902, an eventful year for the Auxiliary Forces generally, when Imperial Defence, Home Defence, Army Reorganisation and Naval Reform all attracted very wide attention, it is not surprising that prominence should have been given to the suggestion that Volunteer Bluejackets should once more be embodied. It will be observed that the term Bluejacket has been used, for a large proportion of the schemes submitted laid great stress on the necessity of the men being Volunteer seamen, and not merely gunners. When considering one of these proposals on a former occasion we gave it as our opinion that it would be easier to maintain a force of Volunteer Marines than of seamen. We see no reason for a change in opinion had the Royal Marine Force been allowed to remain on its existing footing. The recent memorandum, however, issued by the Admiralty, which provides for an entirely new departure in Naval education, seems to aim, amongst other things, at the gradual absorption of the Marines into the Navy. The Admiralty order on the training of officers is a far-reaching scheme, and between the lines may possibly be read the beginning of the struggle between sentiment

and tradition so far as the Marines are concerned. It is expected that the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marine Light Infantry will first be amalgamated into a gunnery corps trained for service on shore and afloat. If this corps were to be maintained as a separate unit, there is little doubt that a Volunteer Reserve could be attached to it, much in the way in which Volunteer battalions are included in Territorial regiments of the Line; and we still think that the bulk of men who would enrol as Naval Volunteers would be of more value as partially trained Marines than as partially trained Bluejackets. But it appears to be quite probable that the separate identity of the Marines will eventually disappear altogether, and should this be the case, it is obvious that the Volunteer Reserve must also be included, and the members brought into line as seamen. Under such circumstances it might be urged that the best plan would be to commence at once, and as far as possible to train the Volunteers as seamen proper, so that they at least would not be affected by the gradual absorption of the Royal Marines into the Navy. If the revival of Naval Volunteers is really to be tried, uncertainty as to what will be the actual attitude of the authorities towards the existing Marine Forces will certainly increase the difficulty of deciding what will be the best system of training for the Volunteers.

It will not have been universally forgotten that a few months ago it was asserted that incorrect and false entries were frequently made in the musketry registers of Volunteer battalions. At the time this statement was made we expressed our conviction that the practice mentioned did not prevail. It is, of course, likely enough that mistakes may occasionally be made through inadvertence, but we are still of opinion that the cases in which musketry records are "cooked" are decidedly rare. At the same time, any plan which would render such obliquity more difficult to carry out might certainly be adopted with advantage. It is by no means improbable that if the Bisley scoring rules were followed in keeping the registers at class-firing an effective check against fraudulent register-keeping would be introduced, for class-firing could then be easily included in some of the ordinary competitions. Too often, unfortunately, has class-firing hitherto been regarded as a nuisance to be got through as quickly as possible. It is true that the increased attention which has now to be devoted to musketry must certainly effect an improvement, but possibly the fact that a competition was combined with the class-firing, by which each man would have a direct interest in seeing that all the scores were correctly entered in the registers, would do more to stimulate shooting by indifferent marksmen than the most stringently worded Army Orders would really accomplish. Should it be determined to accept the suggestion and follow the Bisley scoring, some few alterations would be necessary. For instance, the standard would require to be slightly raised, in consequence of the increase in the "possible." It should not be forgotten, nevertheless, that the diminution in the size of the bullseye would render the difference less than it might at first sight appear, and it has been pointed out that the cost of ammunition would be somewhat reduced, to an extent, indeed, which might mean a saving to the Volunteer Force of over £10,000 per annum.

It is rather strange that, often as it has been proposed, there seems to be a determination not to grant exemption

from jury service to Volunteers. Under ordinary conditions nothing is so likely to make the Force popular as the grant of certain privileges to the members. Undoubtedly, one of the duties of citizenship which is generally most disliked is that of jury service, and knowledge that it could be escaped by joining a Volunteer corps would without doubt tend to numerically strengthen the Force. The grant of such an indulgence would cost the country nothing, and as there are already so many classes of persons exempt, the privilege might well be extended to all efficient Volunteers. The Old Country might take a lesson in this respect from Singapore, where all those who devote some of their time to learning to bear arms are excused from the liability to serve on a jury. Occasionally in England men have requested exemption from attending on the plea that they were already

giving time to the country as Volunteers, but very rarely has attention been paid to the excuse. One Volunteer who had failed to procure relief on this plea was more "canny" on the next occasion on which he was summoned to serve on a jury. Arriving in court at the last moment, with a very distressed countenance, he begged that he might be excused, as he did not know which would die first, his wife or his daughter. The judge, of course, immediately excused him, and offered his condolence. Two or three days afterwards a friend met this astute Volunteer in the street, and timidly enquired for news of his wife. He was told that she was very well, and received a similar reply when he asked after the daughter. Naturally astonished, he said, "But I heard you say in court you did not know which would die first." "Neither do I," said the escaped juror; "time alone will show."



A VIEW ON THE LIMPOPO RIVER.

BRITAIN BEYOND THE SEAS.

A Weekly Study of Colonial Naval and Military Interests.

By IMPERIALIST.

WEST AFRICA claims attention this week from both peaceful and warlike standpoints. Taking the latter first, considerable interest is attached to the report that immediate steps are to be taken to bring the Emir of Kano in Northern Nigeria to his senses, more especially as the task in front of the local authorities is no easy one. It appears that the Emir has of late displayed increasing hostility towards his British neighbours, having repeatedly sent threatening letters to Captain Abadie, the British Resident at Zaria, the nearest British garrison to Kano, upon whose head he has even gone so far as to place a price. Captain Abadie, by the way, is the son of Major-General Abadie, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of, and commanding the troops in, Jersey, who is very well known as an ex-9th Lancer officer of long service and great distinction. Captain Abadie is his gallant father's worthy son, and has already served with great credit in two West African campaigns. He, personally, is not likely to have been much agitated by the vapourings of the Emir of Kano, but, of course, such insults to the representative of the British Government could not pass unnoticed, and, accordingly, the Emir is to be made to "sit up," as several Emirs in this part of the world have had to do since British rule in Nigeria took concrete shape. The process, too, promises to be a rather seriously interesting one.

The strength of the expedition will, it is stated, be about 1,200, the troops being drawn from the highly efficient West African Frontier Force, which consists of the Northern Nigeria Regiment, the Southern Nigeria Regiment, and the Gold Coast Regiment—these three, besides Infantry battalions, have a proportion of Artillery, and the first-named also includes some Engineers—the Lagos Battalion, and the Sierra Leone Battalion. Probably the expedition will be led by Colonel Morland, D.S.O., King's Royal Rifles, who is the Commandant in Northern Nigeria, and who, next to Sir Frederick Lugard, the High Commissioner of the same province, has perhaps done more than any living man to uphold British prestige and extend British influence in West Africa.

The Emir of Kano is said to have some 7,000 mounted troops, more or less, and his capital is strongly defended. The British expedition will therefore have its work cut out,

and is likely to see some severe fighting. But it may be taken for granted that the quality of the punitive force will make up for any numerical deficiency, for, as we pointed out the other day, the Colonial Office takes good care to run no foolish risks in connection with these enterprises. Moreover, the West African Force has been so often engaged in similar work that it knows pretty well what sort of obstacles it will encounter, and will doubtless take every advantage of the aids which experience has taught it to seek on such occasions.

The official report of the Gold Coast Colony for 1901 has just been issued—a somewhat tardy appearance, but justified, presumably, by the heavy calls on the Colonial Office in other directions, and also by the complications arising from the Ashanti disturbances. The latter appear to have had a prejudicial effect upon trade, but things show signs of looking up, and better results are confidently expected for 1902. Whether this country will ever realise the rosy anticipations which have been formed of it seems increasingly doubtful, but there is no question that there are plenty of natural riches in it, and science may yet render it possible to extract them without such a terrible tax upon human life as has hitherto been inevitable. At present, practically speaking every European landing on the Coast is eventually prostrated for a time by one form or another of local fever, and the late Sir William Mackinnon, formerly Director-General of the Army Medical Department, told the writer shortly before he died that he still suffered from the effects of the fever he had taken into his system in the Ashanti War of 1874. A peculiarly sad characteristic of these horrid fevers is that men who have suffered from them and have been invalided home have, after temporarily "picking up," so often died just before reaching the Canary Islands, the theory being that the change of air and climate has been too much for them. At the same time, the writer was told that Sir James Willcocks, who led the last Ashanti Expedition, enjoyed a strange immunity from fever, and that he is strongly of opinion that, with proper precautions, the Gold Coast of the future will be by no means an unhealthy place of residence.

Before us lies a publication of which there are probably very few copies in this country, namely, the "Gold Coast Guide" for 1902, edited by the Rev. J. B. Anaman, a native clergyman who has made several excursions into literature,

and has in this little book collected a mass of information regarding the Coast and its hinterland. To Mr. Anaman we are indebted for a succinct account of the Gold Coast Rifle Volunteer Corps, which is apparently in a very healthy state, considering the sparseness of the European population and the detrimental influence of the climate upon anything like physical energy. The strength of the battalion at the time the "Guide" was published was twelve officers and 210 non-commissioned officers and men at Accra, and 127 non-commissioned officers and men at Cape Coast. The corps was armed with Martini-Henry carbines, and possessed a first-rate drum-and-fife band, a party of signallers, and an efficient stretcher company.

It is impossible not to regret the attitude recently taken up by the *Melbourne Age* with reference to the question of Imperial Defence, if only for the reason that the natural consequences, in the shape of a rejoinder from the Mother Country's standpoint, are calculated to injure Colonial susceptibilities to a somewhat painful extent. Still, plain speaking in the end is generally advantageous, and an Australian who, after being misled by the *Melbourne Age*, has undergone correction by the *Times*, is not likely to entertain much false doctrine on the subject of Imperial Defence for the future. Rarely has so much crushing force been demonstrated in a column of print as was displayed in the leading article in which the *Times* pulverised the pretensions and the arguments of its Australian contemporary, and it would be an excellent thing for the Empire if this powerful article could be widely disseminated as a prophylactic against future errors of judgment and logic in this direction.

For the benefit of the general reader it may be well to remark that the *Melbourne Age* had declared that "the people of Australia undoubtedly entertain the utmost distrust of the proposed new agreement by which the Auxiliary Squadron, maintained by Federal funds, may be withdrawn in time of danger in order to be used in the larger Naval strategy of the high seas, perhaps thousands of miles distant." Of the various fallacies underlying this extraordinary proposition the most patent is the absurd contention that the Australian Squadron is "maintained by Federal funds." That any serious Australian paper should imagine that a squadron such as will henceforth be maintained in Australian waters could be kept up for £240,000 a year is astonishing. But the real point is that Australia only pays annually towards Imperial Defence 1s. per head of the population, as compared with the 15s. 2d. per head which Imperial Defence costs every man, woman, and child in the United Kingdom. And yet it is dissatisfied because in

the interests of Naval strategy, which is perhaps rather more thoroughly understood at the Admiralty than in the *Melbourne Age* office, the Imperial Government declines to bind itself to leave the Australian Squadron in Australian waters in the event of great and sudden Imperial needs in other quarters. It will be a melancholy result of the Colonial Conference and of the quickened interest in Imperial affairs which has marked the past few years if such distorted ideas are not only to be permitted to exist in the minds of the Australian people, but are actually fostered by the local Press. There is, however, no need to be unduly apprehensive on this point. There is a wealth of sound common-sense in Australia, and, when once this matter of the Auxiliary Squadron begins to shape itself fairly in Australian minds, there is very little doubt that wiser counsels will prevail, and that there will be no discontent, but rather profound satisfaction, with an arrangement which guarantees Australia the same measure of security against Naval attack as is enjoyed by any portion of the Empire—for that is the essential bargain—at one-fifth of the cost per head of population paid in the Mother Country.

Let us turn to a pleasanter subject. It would be difficult to exaggerate the interest and importance attached to the "Mounted Service Manual" for Australian Light Horse and Mounted Infantry, etc., which has recently been published "by authority" at Sydney. The manual has a preface by Major-General Sir E. T. Hutton, Commanding the Military Forces of the Commonwealth, which is simply a model discourse on the work of (1) horsemen trained to fight on foot, i.e., Light Horse, and (2) Infantry soldiers temporarily provided with increased powers of locomotion, i.e., Mounted Infantry—a characterisation upon which, by the way, it would be difficult to improve in the matter of brevity and completeness. This is followed by a note on Organisation, and by seven parts dealing with every conceivable duty and course of training connected with light horse and mounted infantry. The tactical use and disposition of machine guns, it may be mentioned, is carefully dealt with, as are also such subjects as the demolition of railways and telegraph lines, the strengthening of forts and field-works, etc. Among the plates are included plans of Stuart's in the American War, 1862-65, Drury-Lowe's raid on Cairo during the Egyptian War, and Lord Roberts's march from Bloemfontein to Pretoria. In fine, a pattern manual, for which Australia may well be grateful to the earnest and accomplished soldier whom she has happily secured for the control, at an important period of transition, of her Federal Forces.



STARTING A PONTOON BRIDGE.

ROUND THE MILITARY CLUBS.

What Soldiers are Thinking, Saying, and Doing.

By RANGE-FINDER.

THE most interesting military news of the week is the announcement that a force of 250 Boers is to be used in the Somaliland Expedition. It will be remembered that about two or three months ago the suggestion was scouted when the Boers themselves came forward in some numbers to volunteer. Well, personally, as I said at the time, I have not much faith in the experiment as a military expedient, but from a political and diplomatic standpoint there is much to commend in the decision which the authorities have somewhat tardily arrived at. Not that it is an innovation to find Boers fighting side by side with us. We have had the co-operation of our

late enemies for many years in all manner of fields, including the great operations which are just concluded. But because the burgher has proved himself a good soldier against Zulus, Kaffirs, Matabeles, and Mashonas, it does not follow that he will prove to be an extraordinary expert when pitted against the Somali, with all the new conditions of bush country and desert warfare. It will be a great diplomatic feat, however, to have, within nine months of the conclusion of the South African War, a contingent of Volunteer Boers fighting for us several thousand miles from their own country. One could scarcely imagine Germany being able to employ a conquered people in this manner within so short a period.

To have been really efficient in our dealing with the Somali trouble we should have borrowed a few battalions of Soudanese from the Egyptian Army. But such a procedure would have been against all precedent, and would have opened up all sorts of diplomatic and departmental trouble; therefore we go farther afield, and bring troops from India and South Africa, leaving the really suitable material untapped. But then we are a long way removed from behaving in a rational manner at the outset of military operations. We shall worry on with some suitable and some unsuitable troops until either the trouble fizzles out on account of its own impotence or weariness, or it becomes so serious that we are forced to do the right thing. We cannot, however, picture our powerful military neighbours, when they possess the real material at hand for a particular operation, allowing themselves to be trammelled by a lot of etiquette and usage which a man caring nothing for these things would brush aside with a stroke of his pen.

There is a rather curious announcement in the last *Gazette* issued in the week ending January 4. We find here the statement that "The dismissal from the Service by sentence of general court-martial of Major S. L. Cotton is cancelled. Major S. L. Cotton is placed on retired pay." It will be remembered that Major Cotton was in command of the detachment of the Liverpool Regiment which surrendered at Helvetia when attacked early in the year 1901. The surrender was at the time said to be a very bad one, and we lost by it a 47-in. gun; not that the latter circumstance of necessity should make the surrender a bad one. Now it is not my wish to be vindictive in any way, for I have always considered that Major Cotton was hardly used by the Court which dismissed him from the Service, since, whatever his faults as a soldier may have been, he was a wounded man when his post surrendered, and as such deserved the clemency of a Court which did not dismiss him for want of preparation against attack, but for wrongfully surrendering the post entrusted to his command. But what I do cavil at, and what humble soldiers as myself feel keenly, is that there is no finality about these affairs. We know that an officer who was found guilty of disgraceful conduct at a similar surrender in South Africa had the proceedings of the court-martial quashed because he was well connected at home—quashed on a quibble which legally cannot hold water. Here we have the finding of the men in the field, backed by the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, reprieved after a two years' interval. Yet we can state cases of officers who have had no court-martial sentence passed upon them, who could bring the evidence of commanding officers and comrades to prove the injustice of the treatment meted out to them, removed from the Army at the nod of the Secretary of State for War. It is all wrong. If a court-martial properly constituted has found a man guilty, nothing but the finding of a second court-martial should be able to upset that sentence. And every man who is warned that he is about to be gazetted out of the Service on a charge of misdemeanour should be able to claim at least the protection of a trial by his peers if he so desires. As it is, no man who has not friends at court is safe unless he is a non-commissioned officer.

The above is not written in any spirit of personal reflection upon the case which has given birth to the comment. It may be possible that the finding of the Court has been reversed to enable the officer unfortunate enough to have

been dismissed to arrive at a pension to support himself or family. A very laudable end, for no man would wish the finding of a court-martial which condemned a wounded man to practically bring him to starvation. In fact, I see no reason why a man having to leave the Service, except on the charge of felony, should lose such pension as he is entitled to at the period of his dismissal. Surely the dismissal is punishment enough. But what I do take exception to is the "one-man" power of which we are now seeing such constant evidence. The whole thing is inconsistent, and it is this inconsistency that appals. It is not as if the cases to which reference has been made were isolated ones. What we see now is that two cases which were at the time believed to be the very worst that had occurred—that is by the finding of the courts-martial—have been reprieved; in one the officer has since been promoted; while in other cases which we know to have been unjust, and which even Courts have found to be unjust, there has been no redress. In fact, the officers are told that no redress is possible.

A cry of warning has arisen in the Indian Press that there is an imminent danger of their Volunteer Army becoming purely Native. This is a more serious state of affairs, if it has not been exaggerated, than the ordinary person may imagine. Until recent years it was impossible for any man, unless he possessed a very considerable proportion of European blood in his veins, to find a Volunteer corps that would enlist him. Then certain allowances were made for the Parsees, who claim to be foreigners to India, and the precedent of Mutiny meaning was broken through. Since this many corps, so the *Pioneer* says, which are not Light Horse or railway battalions, have become purely Native. The Europeans refuse to serve with natives, with the deplorable result that the whole nature of these units has changed. As a matter of fact the Indian Volunteer question is almost as unsatisfactory as is our own at the present moment, and when Lord Curzon has done with the Durbar business it would not be amiss if he turned his attention to the Indian Volunteers.

In order that it may be realised what the Indian Volunteer means to India I will tell a story that comes to me from the Indian Frontier this mail. It comes through an officer who is in the Punjab Commission, and consequently at first hand and trustworthy. And it just shows the character of the earthquake upon which Anglo-Indians in India live. Recently Haffkins' plague-serum has gone wrong, with the result that all patients inoculated with it against plague have died of tetanus. It was impossible to keep this from the bazaars, and the result has been that the report has spread that owing to the recent illness of the King, as a propitiation 100,000 natives have to be sacrificed. The doctors therefore have had orders to inoculate with poison. There you are; you have the makings of the old "greased cartridge" scare in ten lines. There is a perfect scare, owing to this rumour, in the new Province, so much so that the schools in many places have had to close for want of pupils. With a fanatical 300,000,000 one never knows how deep such a scare may take root, and if it should take root in the Native Army, why, there will be hard fighting for every European in India, whether he has knowledge of arms or not. Is it therefore a wise policy to pay no attention to the instruction in arms of these Europeans, and to allow low-class natives, who would not be received into the ranks of the Native Army, to take their places in the corps which will have to garrison the towns and guard the communications should the Regulars have to take the field?

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"AMBITIOUS."—The minimum private income required by an officer in a Line battalion is about £100 a year; possibly, in one or two battalions, if stationed in India, he might do with less, but he would have to practise much self-denial. You should consult the officer commanding your company and tell him your wish. If he considers you a suitable candidate he will bring your case before the commanding officer and get him to recommend you. This, however, cannot be done until you are a corporal and have two years' service. If the commanding officer recommends you, the general officer commanding the Infantry Brigade will also have to see you and form his opinion as to whether you are a desirable person for the honour of a commission. You will find the qualifications which a non-commissioned officer must possess in order to get a commission laid down in a note to Art. 1, A.R.W. for Pay 1900. An allowance of £100 is granted to non-commissioned officers promoted to commissions in the infantry towards the expense of their outfit. This should about cover your expenses if careful.

"ORANGEMAN."—You will find a long illustrated history of the Inniskilling Dragoons in the *NAVY AND ARMY ILLUSTRATED* of May 21, 1897. Like the other regiment bearing the name "Inniskilling," the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, it was raised for the defence of Enniskillen in 1689. The Governor of the town at the time was Colonel Gustavus Hamilton, and to him is largely due the original raising and first organising of six regiments—one of horse, which was disbanded in 1697; two of dragoons, one of them now the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, and the other the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons; and three

infantry regiments, now incorporated as the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, formerly the 27th Foot. All these regiments were at first "irregulars," and were not taken into the Army until 1690. The regiment was led at Waterloo by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Muter (afterwards known as Sir Joseph Straton) to whom fell the command of the famous Union Brigade when General Ponsonby, its chief, was killed. There fought with the Inniskillings on that memorable June 18 two regiments of equal renown, the "Royals" (the 1st Royal Dragoons) and the Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons). The brigade, being composed of a regiment of Dragoons from England, Scotland, and Ireland, received the name of the Union Brigade.

"QUIP."—The epigram you refer to appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and was occasioned by the fact that the freedom of the City of London was given to Keppel in a box of oak, and to Rodney in a gold one. It runs as follows:

"Your wisdom, London's council, far
Our highest praise exceeds;
In giving each illustrious tar
The very thing he needs.
"For Rodney, brave, but low in cash,
You golden gifts bespoke;
To Keppel, rich, but not so rash,
You gave a heart of oak."

THE EDITOR.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS (VOLUNTEERS).

THE history of what was until quite recently known as the "Volunteer Medical Staff Corps" offers still further testimony of the gigantic difficulties which have to be overcome by a new and progressive organisation aiming at permanent establishment as a national institution. There are many such instances, but few movements have been characterised by such a small beginning and such persistent progress as this.

The corps, as it exists to-day, is the development of an idea which was first put to a practical test by Mr. Cantlie, when assistant surveyor at Charing Cross Hospital. In his civil capacity, Mr. Cantlie had for some time been training the students at the hospital in the subject of medical work in the field, and in 1883 he came to the conclusion that in his humble scheme lay the nucleus of a very important movement. He accordingly called together a committee of gentlemen interested in the subject, and the ultimate result was the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps. Meanwhile the Charing Cross students had been joined by a company from University College Hospital, under the command of Captain Squire. During the next two years the numbers gradually increased, and the work went on with the permission and approval of the authorities; but it was not until 1885 that the corps was recognised officially, and formal enrolment commenced. During this probationary period, Mr. Cantlie had held the position of commandant, and Dr. Squire, who, having formerly been a combatant officer, knew his drill, acted as adjutant. On enrolment, Mr. Cantlie was appointed surgeon-commandant, and continued to act in this capacity until, eighteen months later, he went out to Hong Kong, and was succeeded in the command by Surgeon-Major Norton.

Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Squire, M.D., was appointed to command in February, 1898. He has been closely identified, not only with the history of the corps from its inception, but with the general organisation of the Volunteer Medical Service. He originally held a commission in the 4th Middlesex (West London) Rifles for nine years, during three of which he commanded a company.

During the Sudan campaign of 1885 for the relief of General Gordon the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps, then in the chrysalis state which preceded its official recognition, offered to supply a bearer company for active service, but this patriotic offer was not accepted. Colonel Squire, however, went out, and served through the campaign as Senior Medical Officer of the Red Cross Society at Suakin. For his services he received the Egypt (1885) medal with the Suakin clasp, together with the Khedivial Star. He also wears the Jubilee medal, the medal for Police Ambulance Service, the Volunteer Officers' Decoration, and the decoration of an Honorary Associate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

In the Egyptian campaign of 1897 another offer of a bearer company was made, but was again refused. Still persevering, Colonel Squire, prior to the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa, caused a notice to be circulated among his men, asking for volunteers for active service in case of war. As a result, sixty names were sent



A CONSULTATION.

The senior officers criticising the day's work.

in to the War Office, but a reply was received to the effect that it was not proposed to use volunteers in the capacity indicated. Since that reply was sent no less than ninety officers and men (or about 28 per cent. of the total strength) have seen active service, several of these being still in the field when, happily, the war was brought to a conclusion. The men served principally in the Royal Army Medical Corps, the Imperial Yeomanry, and the Rhodesian Field Force. Three men fell—one was killed in action, and the others succumbed to disease.

The corps is very proud of the fact that two of its old members have been decorated with the Victoria Cross; and it is but fair to say that the authorities, however slow they may have been in recognising theoretical usefulness, have been prompt in rewarding actual services, for in February last it was announced in Army Orders that, in recognition of the valuable services of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps, His Majesty had approved that the title of the regiment should be changed to "Royal Army Medical Corps" (Volunteers). At the same time, the term "surgeon" was dropped from the titles of officers of all ranks, and their prefixes are now identical with those of combatant officers of similar ranks. The five London companies of the Volunteer Medical Corps, which alone come within the range of this article, constitute a complete battalion; but there are other companies dotted about the Kingdom, and these do equally good work, and have contributed large numbers for active service. With regard to this latter point, it may be noted that when the

craving for active service was at its height—and it seems to have reached a particularly high altitude among medical men—Colonel Squire resolutely refused to enrol in his command men who merely wished by that means to reach South Africa, and, on the cessation of hostilities, to revert entirely to civil life. In the later stages of the campaign, however, this was permitted, and was carried out in some other units of the corps. The result is that the



"IN ARDUIS FIDELIS."

London Volunteer officers of the R.A.M.C.

Reading from left to right the names are—Standing: Capt. W. F. Miles, Capt. C. T. D. Unwin, M.B., Capt. E. B. Waggell, M.B., Capt. J. W. Bennett, Major V. Matthews, Lieut. H. E. L. Paves, Capt. W. Salisbury Sharp, Capt. J. Harper, M.D., and Capt. C. H. Gage-Drew, M.D. Sitting: Lieut.-Col. J. E. Squire, M.D., V.D., and Major and Adj. L. Way, R.A.M.C.



A DRESSING STATION.

With waggon containing casualties from the front.



FIRST AID.

A well-known feature on a London holiday.



HORS DE COMBAT.

Loading an ambulance for despatch to the Field Hospital.

statistics are somewhat baffling, and scarcely reliable for purposes of comparison. Of the five London companies three are recruited entirely from the medical profession, and two are open to civilians. All members, however, whether medical or otherwise, are put through exactly the same course of training, and although there may be more skill exhibited among the professional men, there is this advantage about the civilians—they never become qualified practitioners in civil life, and consequently continue available for a much longer period as bearers and dressers. All recruits are trained by the permanent staff, and have to learn stretcher drill, first aid and bandaging, field organisation, and, generally, all subjects in the Royal Army Medical Corps Manual. They also have to become proficient in company and battalion drill, duties of orderlies, etc., before they can be passed into the ranks by the adjutant. From the medical companies a considerable number of men obtain commissions in the regular forces (both Naval and Military) and in the Indian Service.

Each company is composed of 100 men, with three officers (who must be medical men) and a quartermaster, who may be a civilian.

The transport, which is, of course, an all-important feature of a medical corps, is under the command of Captain F. J. L. Warwick, M.B. This section is 160 strong, and is formed chiefly of veterinary students. Although there is provision for 260 horses and full transport in case of mobilisation, a considerably reduced number of waggons is available for training purposes. The regiment goes to Aldershot every summer and is attached to the Royal Army Medical Corps Depot. This is the most valuable part of the training, as a full supply of appliances is available, but the regiment has many instruction parades in the neighbourhood of London. Our illustrations of the men at work were taken on Barnes Common, and despite a drenching down-pour of rain, a crowd of small boys, who had been attracted by the band, were quite willing to act as patients. They were duly labelled to show exactly what was the matter with them, and despatched to various parts of the battle-field. They showed the utmost fortitude while being "collected" and "dressed," and were particularly cheerful when being removed to the ambulances on stretchers.

The officer second in command is Major V. Matthews. Together with another officer of the Corps, Captain J. Harper, he is joint author of "A Handbook for Volunteer Medical Officers," which is the text-book adopted by the Volunteer Medical Association for their officers' class.

The adjutant, Major L. Way, has been with the regiment since 1898. He has successfully brought the men to a high standard of excellence, and has been granted an extension of the period of his adjutancy, a concession which is unique in the Army Medical service. Major Way served through the Manipur Expedition of 1891, and the Kachin (N.E. Frontier) Expedition of 1891-92.

Asked as to the probable effects of the altered conditions of Volunteering, Colonel Squire said that he very much feared the intimate connection which had always existed between this regiment and the London medical schools was in imminent danger, owing to the impossibility of carrying on drills at the various hospitals in such a way as to comply with the new regulations. He pointed out that in this particular branch of the Service, it is individual and not combined action which is of supreme importance, and that small groups for purposes of training are not only more practicable, but distinctly preferable.

THE BAROTSELAND NATIVE POLICE.

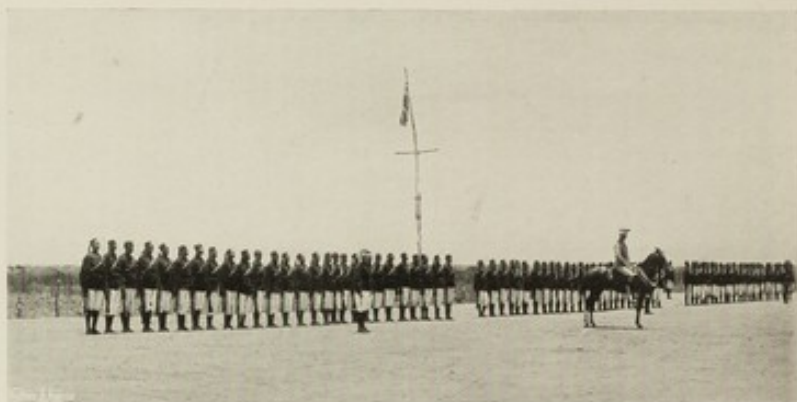
By JAMES BAKER, F.R.G.S.

AMIDST the crowd of notable personages who were drawn from all parts of the world to England in the memorable year of 1902, few seemed to excite more interest and curiosity than the King of Barotseland, Lewanika. For where was Barotseland? Few had even heard of it; and the presence with the King of some smart native police increased curiosity. But Colonel Harding, C.M.G., who was largely responsible for King Lewanika's presence here, is the man who organised the Rhodesian Native Police; and in his hazardous journeys through the untrodden districts of Barotseland, trekking up the Zambesi to its source, he had a keen eye to the future control of this vast territory, and with the approval of the High Commissioner of the Chartered Company originated this force of native police in 1901, not only for policing North-West Rhodesia, but also to stop the cruel slave-raiding that is winked at—if not assisted—by the Portuguese in their districts. The force is officered by white commissioned officers and white drill-instructors from Line regiments; the non-commissioned officers are natives, and Colonel Harding has enrolled some of the chiefs of Barotseland as sergeants of the force. The men are generally well-set-up, with an average height of 5-ft. 9-in., and are of the Barotse, Batako, and Swahili tribes. They live on the food of the country, thus avoiding transport expenses, and their pay is about 12s. a month. They are armed with Martinis and bayonets.

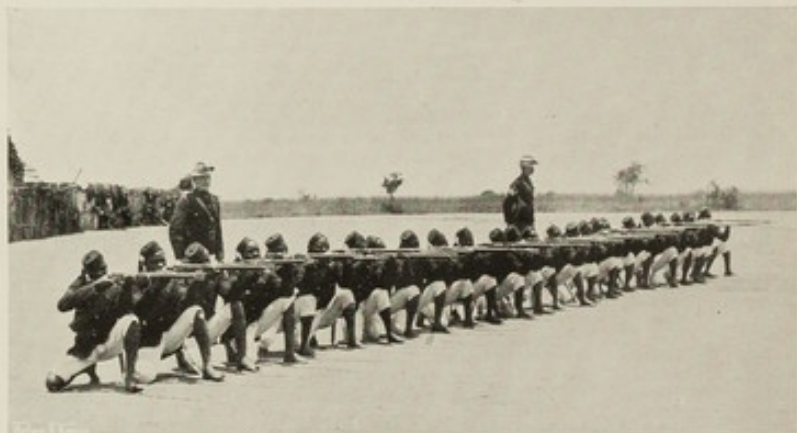
The Barotse country is to be entirely covered by these police. During Colonel Harding's absence in England Major John Carden, who is in the centre of the group before the big tree, was acting commandant. The others around him are Regimental-Sergeant-Major Towelson and three drill-instructors. The picture was taken under a great fig tree at Kalomo, which is about 100 miles north of the Victoria Falls. The dwelling huts of the force are seen in the background. Another illustration gives a line of police on parade, the Union Jack floating over them, Major Carden on horseback, and Sergeant-Major Towelson near.

The remaining picture gives a detachment at firing exercise, with Regimental-Sergeant-Major Towelson and Sergeant-Major Dalwood. The fence of the parade ground is seen on the left, but the whole background is shut in by the tall grass, giving a good idea of what the uncleared country is like.

The force has made several successful patrols against slave raiders, notably one to the source of the Kambompo River, close to the Congo frontier, and another to the south-west of Lealui. Colonel Harding has personally made much wider and more arduous patrols, covering some 10,000 to 12,000 miles of rough territory; and in his position first as Chief Inspector, and now as Commandant of the whole of the Rhodesian Native Police, he has studied vast Rhodesia widely, recruiting even up to Lake Tanganyika.



'NEATH THE UNION JACK.
The Police on parade, with Major Carden in front.



"READY! PRESENT!"
Under Sergeant-Majors Towelson and Dalwood's tuition.



Photos. Copyright.

MAJOR JOHN CARDEN AND HIS HELPERS AT KALOMO.
The dwelling huts of the force will be noticed in the background.

"Navy & Army."

MARTIAL MUSIC.



Photo. Copyright.

THE DRUMMER OF THE GORDONS.

H. S. Lumsden.

Drummer James Hoey of the Pipe Band, Depot, Gordon Highlanders.

This "fine figure of a man" is a happy combination of the experienced fighting soldier with the military musician of a distinctly superior type. A masterly performer on an instrument which reminds one pretty constantly of Mr. George Sims's assertion that "the little British Army goes a (drum) long way," Hoey is also a man who has seen plenty of active service, having been wounded first at Colenso, and again, severely, at Pieter's Hill. He joined the Gordons from the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, and is now a highly-admired figure at Aberdeen church parades.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN.



Photo. Copyright.

"Navy & Army."

TYPES OF THE 29TH BALUCH INFANTRY IN UNDRRESS.

This distinguished regiment, which has the Duke of Connaught as its Honorary Colonel, is now stationed at Chaman. It is composed of four companies of North West Frontier Pathans, two companies of Hill Baluchis, and two companies of Punjabi Mussulmans. Its uniform is dark green with scarlet facings and red trousers. The Duke of Connaught's Own Baluch Infantry has seen a quantity of notable war service, and carries on its colours "Persia," "Reshire," "Bushire," "Khooshab," "Kandahar, 1880," "Afghanistan, 1878-83," "Egypt," and "Tel-el-Kebir."

THE DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.



Photo. Copyright.

Johnston & Hoffmann.

LORD CURZON'S CANVAS PALACE.

View of the Viceroy's Camp from the Historic Ridge.

ALTHOUGH, in the nature of such things, some time must elapse before we can put before our readers any actual presentment of the Delhi Coronation Durbar itself, we are fortunate in being able to reproduce some very striking pictures of the great camp which arose in connection with this splendid assemblage, and of some picturesque surroundings. One of the latter, the Nizam of Hyderabad's Amazon band, may strike some readers as a curious parallel to a movement in this country, where bands of lady performers have occasionally attained considerable reputation, notably in connection with the exhibition at Earl's Court a couple of years ago. More imposing is the picture of the massed bands of the British and Native regiments present at the Durbar, and one can well imagine that, produced by such a goodly gathering of instrumentalists, the glorious strains of the National Anthem must have had a deeply impressive effect upon the attendant multitudes.

The portrait of a Native A.D.C. to the Viceroy is a reminder that the Viceroy's personal staff contains two of these picturesque figures, one being Hukam Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Risaldar-Major of the 16th Bengal Lancers, the other Debi-dayal Singh, Sardar Bahadur, Risaldar-Major of the Governor-General's Body-Guard. Very appropriate accompaniments are these fine soldiers to the Viceregal *entourage*, and it goes without saying that they take the greatest pride and satisfaction in their prominent and honourable position.

Of the pictures of the camp it is sufficient to say that no one with mere home experience can have any idea of the extraordinary completeness and spectacular attractiveness of

a great standing camp in India. In that country the art of camping-out is practised as it is nowhere else in the world, and high officials think nothing of travelling hundreds of miles across country with a camp equipage weighing scores of tons, which is pitched day after day in precisely the same form, the chief official's tent at one end of a "street," and the tents of the staff in two long rows—just as we see them here in the picture of Lord Kitchener's camp. Of course in a standing camp still more elaborate arrangements are made, while in such an exceptional case as this every nerve has been strained and every sort of ingenious expedient adopted to produce the maximum of comfort and convenience consistent with that perfect orderliness without which a large camp presents a very unsightly and ramshackle appearance.

Some idea of the problem which had to be solved on this momentous occasion may be gathered from the fact that in the Viceroy's camp alone there were 1,400 tents, while several other camps were little towns in themselves. The Central India camp contained no fewer than 18,000 people, and there were only 3,000 less in that of the Rajput Princes. Where, one may ask, does all this canvas come from? The question, so far as the English officials are concerned, may be answered by the statement that for many years past it has been the practice to keep in store an immense mass of tentage for the purpose of such camps, and that it is the simplest matter in the world for either the Viceroy or Commander-in-Chief to go into either standing or flying camp, inasmuch as the nucleus of a camp staff is always kept up, and this can be expanded to any dimensions at short notice by the temporary enlistment of *khalassis*, a



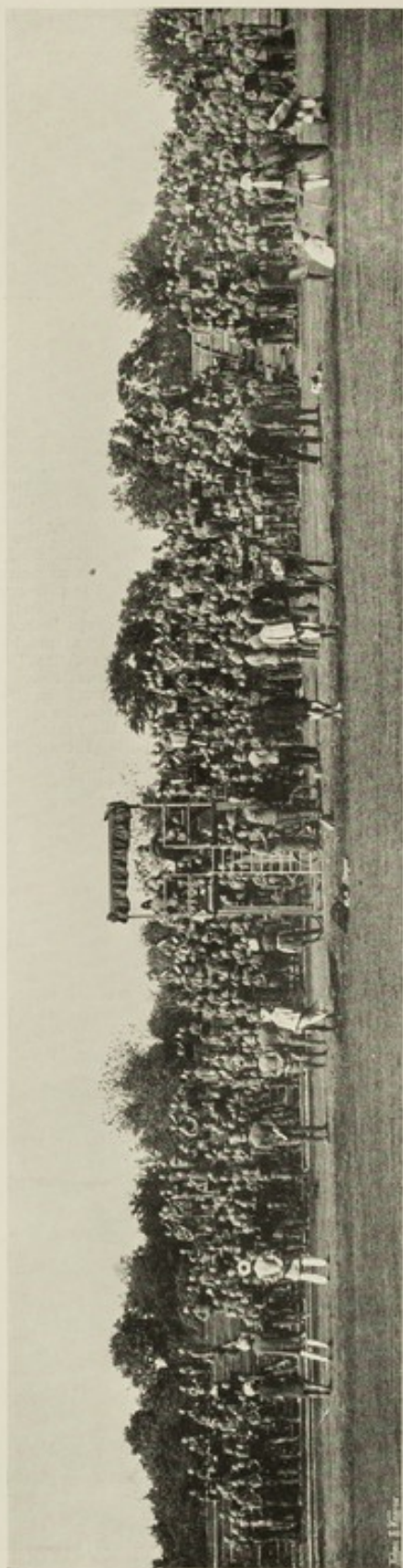
Photo. Copyright.

Dunne & Shepherd.

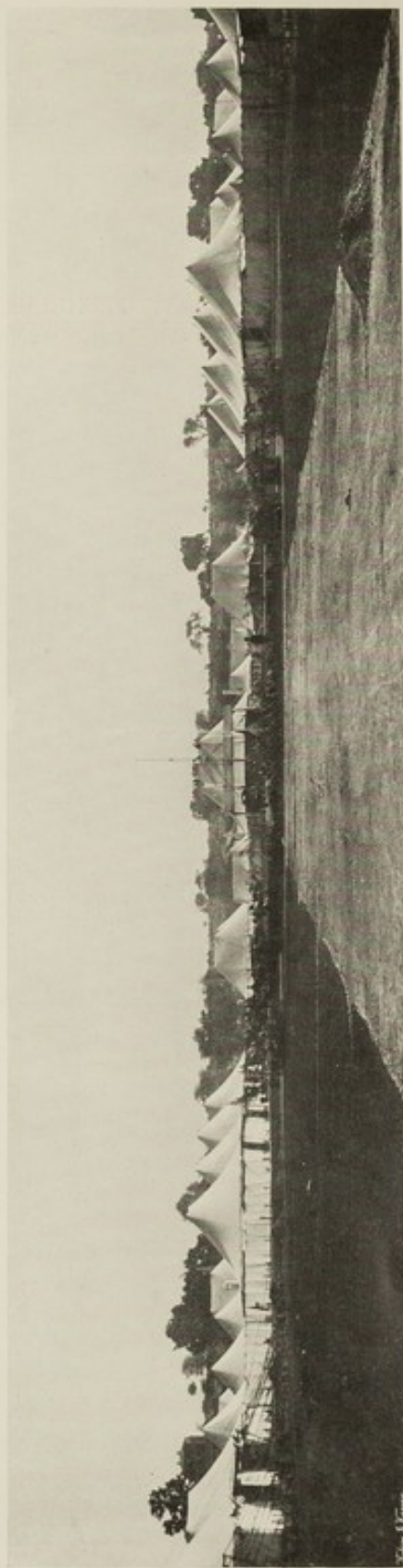
AN AMAZON BAND.

Which discourses sweet music to the Nizam of Hyderabad.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI.



A GIANT COMBINATION.
Massed bands practicing for the Coronation Durbar.



LORD KITCHENER'S HEADQUARTERS.
View of the Commander-in-Chief's Camp at Delhi.

Photo. Copyright, Johnson and Hoffmann.

St. Dunstons Street, Folland Place, W.



Photo. Copyright.

A FAMILIAR MILITARY ADJUNCT.

A Mountain Battery about to fire.

Donner & Senghedi.

class of north-country native which makes a speciality of everything connected with camps and camp equipage.

To the magnificent ceremony of last week it is only possible here to make a very brief allusion. In view of the extraordinary completeness with which this dazzling event has been described in the daily papers, it is, perhaps, sufficient to give a bare outline of the proceedings, which commenced half-an-hour after noon on New Year's Day. It goes without saying that, in addition to the 15,000 spectators grouped on the seats in the horse-shoe-shaped Durbar amphitheatre, a tremendous crowd had assembled in joyful anticipation of the gorgeous ceremony about to be performed. British and native troops to the number of 40,000 were also present, the guard of honour under the Royal flagstaff being furnished by the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders. There were also included in the attendance some 600 veterans of the Mutiny.

The proceedings were opened by the reading of the Proclamation by the Herald, Major Maxwell of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, after which the Royal Standard was unfurled, and the 2,000 instruments in the great massed



ON THE PERSONAL STAFF.

A Native A.D.C. to the Viceroy.

orchestra rolled out "God Save the King!" The imperial salute of 101 guns followed, and a *feu de joie*. The Viceroy then addressed the Chiefs and others present in a noble speech, in the course of which he delivered a gracious message from the King-Emperor, who has held out hopes that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit India. Lord Curzon further announced His Majesty's pleasure that in future the designation "Indian Staff Corps" should give way to the more homogeneous "Indian Army." The Vice-regal speech concluded, three cheers were given for the King-Emperor, the spectators rising from their seats, and the troops "letting them go" in that well-ordered enthusiasm which always marks their acceptance of this signal.

The ceremony concluded with a rendering of homage by the Native Chiefs, in itself a stately and deeply impressive function. The presence of the Duke of Connaught in Field-Marshal's uniform as the personal representative of the King-Emperor lent added weight to the historic event, the memory of which is likely to endure for many generations as the greatest and most interesting episode of its kind in the annals of British rule.



Photo. Copyright, Johnson and Hoffmann.

A SEA OF TENTAGE.

General view of the Coronation Durbar Camp.

H. Devereux Street, Fortuna Press, W.



TRANSPORT BULLOCKS WITH GUNS.

OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

A Running Record of Military Life and Incident in the "Shiny East."

By CAPTAIN OWEN WHEELER.

THE announcement of the King's pleasure that in future the officers of the Indian Staff Corps shall drop that designation, and be accounted to belong to the "Indian Army," was by no means the least happy accompaniment of the Coronation Durbar. The term "Staff Corps" has, for a long time past, been growing obsolete, and it is a question whether it ever was an accurate, or even fairly expressive, one. The idea of the original Staff Corps, as formulated by its virtual founder, Sir Henry Norman, was that it should be a veritable *corps d'élite*, composed of officers who would have the advantage of the ordinary regimental officer, both as regards the nature of their duties and their capacity for performing them. Accordingly, the Staff Corps officer was given, as it were, a staff appointment in his regiment as commandant, second-in-command, squadron or wing commander, adjutant, quartermaster, squadron or wing officer, as the case might be, and even in the infantry he was mounted, with a view to his better performance of his "staff" duties. But, admirably officered as the Staff Corps, on the whole, has always been, the idea of a *corps d'élite* was bound in time to evaporate, for the simple reason that the Native Army could not offer sufficient inducements to enable it to pick and choose among candidates for Staff Corps commissions, and, when it had secured a good officer, could not always give him enough work to keep him at the highest level of zeal and efficiency. It is not too much to say that twenty years ago there were scores of officers in the Staff Corps who would have found it difficult to exist in a good British regiment, and many of whom had, in fact, left their British regiments because the latter were becoming distinctly tired of them.

In the levelling up of the Native Army which has been going on steadily for the past two decades, better excuse could have been found for the *corps d'élite* theory, but still there would have been a hollow ring about it, and, in any case, there was a decreasing need to differentiate the Indian military system from other systems in regard to the British officers employed with native regiments. Seven years ago, in the important reorganisation scheme carried out by Sir George White, under the supervision of Lord Lansdowne, a forward step was taken by abolishing the old Presidency divisions of the Staff Corps, and by making all British officers of the Native Army belong, not to the B.S.C., the M.S.C., or the Bo.S.C., but to the I.S.C. And now the latter generalisation has been swept away, and I.A. will, presumably, be the "only wear." There is not a great deal of significance in the change, but it is, I venture to think, a sound one, and it is not likely that it would have been promulgated at such an imposing ceremony unless steps had been taken to ascertain that it would be genuinely pleasing to the officers concerned.

The appearance of the Duke of Connaught at the Durbar evidently gave the keenest satisfaction to the Indian Army, and it would be difficult to imagine a happier utterance than his speech at the State banquet which followed the Proclamation. The soldierly frankness and *bonhomie* which never desert the Duke were displayed to the fullest extent in his reminiscences of his Indian career, and his regret that he was no longer actively connected with a country in which his

interest was of no common sort. Well, well—stranger things have happened than that His Royal Highness should one day return to India in command of her Army, and such a consummation would perhaps have "more than meets the eye" to recommend it.

Lord Kitchener may justly be said to have excited far greater interest in India than any newly-arrived Commander-in-Chief, and it will probably be some months before the Indian community has become fully accustomed to his personality. In one little detail I venture to suggest that he is not altogether well-advised, and that is in indulging too freely his personal tastes in the matter of simplicity and absence of display. It was very like him, of course, to arrive at Delhi quite casually and drive to his tent in an ordinary carriage—very possibly a hired conveyance—but in India there is a prejudice against such evidences of a retiring disposition, and there are solid reasons why this should be respected. To the native the Commander-in-Chief is Jung-I-Lat, the Lord of Battles, and for him to have entered his camp at Delhi otherwise than with an escort of cavalry, and to the music of a full salute, was not in accord with local ideas of the eternal fitness of things. Perhaps Lord Kitchener is now beginning to realise these peculiarities of his new position, and it may even be that he has acquired some practical hints in that direction. At any rate, it is said that, when a few days back he rode over from his camp to inspect the massed bands, wearing mufti and a plain cloth cap, he stopped a non-commissioned officer to ask his way, and received some very curt directions from the soldier, who took him for a "mere civilian." The non-commissioned officer probably underwent all the punishment he deserved when he discovered his error, but it is not desirable that such mistakes should arise, and by this time doubtless the Commander-in-Chief will have found the habitual attendance of an A.D.C. a simple and effective precaution against their occurrence.

Lord Kitchener's tour along the North-West Frontier should be a deeply interesting and significant one. Interesting by reason both of past memories and of the presentment of new ideas to a mind in which they are likely to fructify, and significant by reason of contingencies which in the near future, now that the Durbar has come and gone, may assume serious shape. What a succession of great men have passed along that Frontier, seeking to learn in times of peace lessons which can only be driven home by the hammer-headed logic of war. Years ago, as a young traveller and newspaper correspondent, the present Viceroy travelled from one end of it to the other, and there is little doubt that much of his success in his present post has been due to those early observations. But it is only an experienced soldier who can properly gather from a hurried ride along that historic border the tremendous significance it possesses for the whole British Empire, more especially nowadays, when we all take India seriously. Roberts, Lockhart, Donald Stewart, to each and all of these three of his predecessors the Frontier was an open book, and it is not to be expected that Lord Kitchener will read it with the same ease that they did. But he brings to his first tour in their footsteps an experience in some respects allied to theirs, for he, too, has had a frontier to

defend, with the added result that in due course, after years of weary waiting, he crossed that frontier, and smote the enemy hip and thigh, just as Roberts, Lockhart, and Stewart did at various stages of their careers.

Of the welcome which Lord Kitchener will receive along the border it is not too much to say that it will be as sincere and as genuinely complimentary as any he has ever received in his life. From the Punjab Frontier Force, in particular, he will get a reception of which a Wellington or a Marlborough might be proud, for there are no better judges of leadership and fighting quality in the world than this compact organisation, which is, practically speaking, always on active service. The border tribesmen, too, will not be behindhand in greeting the great General whose fame, we may be sure, is by no means unknown, even in the most remote corners of that rough country. All through the Mahomedan world the doings of the Mahdi and the Khalifa were discussed with eagerness, and there will be many a dweller along the marshes, none too friendly to British rule, who will be curious to see what manner of man it was who crushed that tyranny to powder, and to render him their respectful, if not particularly affectionate, salaams.

Probably "My Lord the Elephant" was better represented at the Durbar than he has ever been yet at any gathering, even in such a country *par excellence* of elephantine assem-

blages as India. I should rather like to see some statistics in this connection, and hope that some may be included in the official history of the Durbar now being compiled by Mr. Stephen Wheeler, who, I have reason to believe, is my elder brother. It is satisfactory that, so far, no reports have arrived—at least, I have seen none—of accidents arising from the presence of vicious, "must," or frightened elephants, such as might well have occurred among so many hundreds, drawn from native stables, where they have not been too carefully fed or trained. Doubtless some discrimination was exercised, and native noblemen were possibly warned not to bring any but fairly manageable animals with them. In the case of "must" elephants there is always a premonition in the shape of matter which exudes from a little hole at the side of the head, on the appearance of which it is generally considered wise to take strong precautionary measures. But the best safeguard is a good mahout. Mahouts are a queer class, but they are often men of very great courage. I remember a case in which an elephant ran amok with the mahout on his back, and the latter stuck to him in splendid fashion, at the near risk of losing his life. When asked why he did not slip off, he replied proudly: "Sahib, it is not etiquette" (I forget the Hindustani, but that was the precise meaning) "for a mahout to leave his elephant when it is behaving badly!"

THE MEMORIAL TO THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE.

ALTHOUGH just over three years has elapsed since the decimation of the flower of the Highland regiments at Magersfontein, and the death of their beloved commander, General Wauchoppe, the facts must still remain very vividly in the minds of our numerous readers, who will at once recognise the feelings of those who have worked and contributed towards the erection of a monument in memory of the gallant men who were so unfortunately entrapped. The memorial, as will be seen from the accompanying illustrations on this page, takes the form of a large cross and is formed of solid granite. It is situated on the summit of a very rocky kopje at Magersfontein, a most impressive and fitting tribute to the Highland Brigade, and will doubtless form a landmark for future generations visiting this district, who may look upon it with pride not unmingled with sorrow for the "bonnie laddies" who fell on that fatal December morn.

The memorial was unveiled by Lord Milner on December 11 last, the third anniversary of the battle, the ceremony



A FITTING TRIBUTE.

A view from the back.

being attended by large numbers of people from the surrounding district.

The Highland regiments who were engaged, and to whom this memorial is dedicated, were the Black Watch, the Seaforth Highlanders, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and the Highland Light Infantry. The Gordons, who arrived somewhat late, did not accompany the Brigade on its fatal march, but remained behind as guard to the convoy. How the Highland Brigade marched out of camp just after midnight of December 10 has often been retold, as also how when all seemed fairest a perfect hail of shot poured into their ranks and mowed them down by hundreds. Then at the moment when all appeared to be lost, the slogan of the Gordons was

heard as they came up from the rear, determined, if possible, to avenge their fallen fellow-countrymen, and they advanced sturdily and steadily over the plain. But in spite of the heroic bravery displayed by all ranks, the Highland Brigade, which had marched out so confident and full of hope but a few hours previously, was forced to retire shattered and torn asunder.



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THE UNVEILING CEREMONY.

Awaiting the arrival of Lord Milner.

"Navy & Army."



IN "The Lightning Conductor," by C. N. and A. M. Williamson (Methuen and Co., 6s.), the authors have hit upon a rather novel idea, the result of which is a most interesting story, attractive to all classes of readers, and especially to the rapidly-increasing army of motorists. Molly Mandolph, an American heiress, makes up her mind to "do the Continent" on a motor-car, and in company with her aunt makes a start. There are the usual stoppages for repairs, during one of which she meets with Jack Winston, who, wishing to improve the acquaintance, and finding that her machine is hopelessly damaged, represents himself as chauffeur to an English nobleman, who, not requiring his machine for some months, would be pleased to let it on condition that the chauffeur accompanies it. The young lady eagerly accepts the offer, and we have a remarkably graphic description of the scenery in France, Italy, and Sicily through which they pass. There are many amusing incidents where the chauffeur finds it difficult to conceal his identity, but the secret is well kept to the end so far as the young lady is concerned.

"Under the Spangled Banner," by Captain F. S. Brereton (Blackie, 5s.), will have a great attraction for boys, as most of them will remember the Spanish-American War, of which it treats. The hero is arrested as a spy at Santiago, but manages to escape, and, joining the American Fleet, takes part in the capture of that town in the ranks of the cowboy brigade.

Every boy should read "Ralph Wynyard" (Nelson, 3s. 6d.), if only to gain some idea of the history of Ireland. It contains a most interesting account of one of the many troublous times through which that country has passed, and in which an English boy was involved.

"Louis Wain's Annual, 1902" (Treherne and Co., 1s. and 1s. 6d.), is quite up-to-date, inasmuch as we get some quite new "expressions." There is an unusual amount of letterpress by well-known contributors.

"Jack and Black," by Andrew Home (W. and R. Chambers, 3s. 6d.), is a very interesting story, showing how a sensitive boy may be affected by an accident for which he imagines himself responsible. In company with his friend Black, the hero meets with many exciting adventures while endeavouring to conceal his identity.

In "Sale's Sharpshooters," by Harold Avery (Nelson, 3s. 6d.), we have a very amusing account of how three boys and a girl play at soldiers. We do not envy the youngsters who cannot enjoy this book.

A very special, though sad, interest is attached to Mr. Henty's books this Christmas, seeing that they were barely out of the publisher's hands when the author passed away, to the great regret of his many friends and admirers, and especially the great world of schoolboys for whose pleasure and instruction he had worked so long and so well. These books will be closed with many a sigh for the author who is no more. "With Kitchener in the Soudan" will probably prove the most popular just now, as the names of the characters and places have been household words for some years. It shows what can be accomplished by a boy possessed of courage and daring and a strong determination to succeed. The young hero had certainly well equipped himself for the fray by gaining a good knowledge of Arabic—no easy task.

The Carlist Wars have a romantic, though perhaps somewhat vague, charm for the boys of the present day, and we strongly recommend them to read "With the British Legion." They will be deeply interested in the adventures of the hero in his endeavours to save Queen Christina and the little Queen Isabella, and at the same time will add to their historical knowledge.

In "The Treasure of the Incas" Mr. Henty has given a most interesting account of a very interesting people, who occupied Peru before the Spanish invasion. They had so carefully hidden away a vast amount of treasure that the Spaniards were unable to find it. It was left for the heroes of this book, aided by a native, to discover the hiding-places after many perilous adventures and hardships.

Probably most novels are written with a purpose, though it is sometimes difficult for the reader to discover their *raison d'être*. Mr. C. Gleig frankly explains the purpose of "The Misfit Mantle" in a very clever and amusing preface, and with keen humour and a good deal of spirit proceeds to relate the adventures of Lord Belsize, who, suffering from an attack of nerves, is disturbed in the midst of writing what he intends to be a powerful speech against the taxation of the working classes by a "melodeon" player traversing the square at midnight. In a fit of rage he seizes the nearest missile (a heavy stone match-holder) and hurls it at the player with most unfortunately true aim. The man drops dead, and in terror of the consequences of his rash act Lord Belsize seeks safety in flight. His difficulties whilst trying to be lost are very amusingly described. Everyone will feel inclined to echo his hearty "Thank Heaven!" when he escapes from the greasy boarding-house at Port Magna. The result of his adventures is cleverly and ingeniously told; the reader cannot be sure how it will end until quite the last page. (Treherne, 3s. 6d.)

In "The Heart of the Ancient Wood" (Methuen, 6s.) Mr. Roberts has given us a charming story of forest life, with its furred and feathered inhabitants, the wildest of which accept a child as one of themselves. Anyone who reads this book need not be at a loss to comply with the oft-repeated request "Tell me a story"; for all children love animals, and in this story they are shown in the most attractive surroundings. All lovers of Nature will enjoy the description of the Ancient Wood.

"The Ghost Camp, or the Avengers" (Macmillan, 6s.), follows the same lines as Mr. Boddewood's former books, and contains all the usual materials for a story of adventure—rough country, hard riders, gold-mines, cattle stealers, and the good and bad sides of Australian bush life. The hero meets the heroine in a squatter's hut, and soon determines that she is the one woman in the world for him; but the course of true love does not run smoothly, for there are numerous obstacles, which, however, he triumphantly overcomes, and gains both beauty and riches.

"The Adventures of Romney Pringle," by C. Ashdown (Ward, Lock, 3s. 6d.), consists of the ingenious feats of a clever rogue, whose methods are chiefly impersonation and forgery. He succeeds by being a little cleverer than other rogues. This is a capital book for spare moments at home or on a journey.

The scene in "A Woman's Checkmate" is laid in Hampshire, and the squire's agent, Fazzard, is the villain who is discomfited in the end by Philip Boughden, the lover of Violet, the squire's daughter. The tramp and his dog are the most attractive characters, very pleasantly drawn by Mr. Muddock. A very good story to pass the time. (J. Long, 6s.)

"Red Lion and Blue Star" (Hutchinson, 6s.) is a collection of sea stories, which mostly treat of masculine devilry and unscrupulous scheming on the high seas. Mr. Barry writes as one who knows the sea and seafaring jargon, so we naturally get some highly-flavoured tales of running contraband, holding up the mail-boat, and general terrorising. The story that gives its title to the book is the least bloodthirsty. It seems that the cross-roads would be the only suitable destination for most of the characters.

Major Arthur Griffiths has often given us some charming stories of military life, and "A Son of Mars" (Everett, 6s.) is a welcome addition to the number. This shows how a lost heir to large estates is discovered in the home of a sergeant and his wife (the only parents the boy has known) by his grandmother, who recognises the likeness to her long-lost son. Her good intentions are frustrated by a would-be successor, who contrives to have her confined in an asylum, and takes the boy into a lonely part of the country, where he leaves him to starve or die. The plucky young hero tramps back to the old barracks and enlists, then works his way up, finally ousting the usurper and marrying the colonel's daughter. There are some very interesting scenes of barrack life.

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A VOLUNTEER BEARER COMPANY.

WHAT was formerly known as the North London Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Company, now called the 5th London Volunteer Infantry Brigade Bearer Company, was one of the first of this kind of corps to be established. The company, which is nearly up to its full strength, is attached to the 19th Middlesex Rifles at present, and now accompanies the 5th London Brigade at the summer camp, taking over the Brigade Hospital. On field days the company invariably goes out with the brigade to form collecting stations, etc. From Major-General Sir H. Trotter it has always received the highest commendation, and on one occasion he described it as "one of the smartest Bearer Companies in the Auxiliary Forces," while the General Medical Officer of the Home District never fails to award the company the good report it earns during the manoeuvres. The members of the company are most zealous in their attention to duty, and quite a large number of them have been awarded the Army Certificate for efficiency in first aid and drill. The officers take the greatest interest in their men, and frequently give lectures on different subjects connected with the company's work.

The present officers of the corps are Brigade-Surgeon - Lieutenant-Colonel G. Danford Thomas, V.D., M.D., Surgeon-Lieutenant J. G. Fraser, in command of the company, Surgeon-Lieutenant J. J. R. Macleod, and Sergeant - Major A. Wingfield, formerly a Staff-Sergeant in the 19th Middlesex, and a Volunteer of twenty-three years' standing. It is much to be regretted that the health of Surgeon - Colonel Danford Thomas demands a rest from duty, and that the gallant officers should in consequence be forced to relinquish his official connection with the company. In him everyone loses a genial and tactful commander, under whom it was a pleasure to work, who never let that pleasure stand in the way of duty, however, and who always had the interests of the



Photo. Copyright. **SURGEON-COL. DANFORD THOMAS.**
Who is just retiring from the command.

company at heart. At the annual dinner and distribution of prizes, held at the headquarters on November 22 last, the unfortunate indisposition of Surgeon-Colonel Danford Thomas prevented him from presiding, as he had intended, but Captain Fraser stepped into the vacant post, and was generously supported by Colonel Hardcastle and other officers of the 19th Middlesex. No less than twenty-two prizes were won by the company last year, and Captain Fraser, in complimenting the men on the fact, mentioned that they were all proud to be able to say that nearly 50 per cent. of the company's strength had been to the front in South Africa with the Royal Army Medical Corps, and had done excellent work out there in the Field Hospitals. A loving-cup had been presented to the company by the Surgeon-Colonel of the Brigade to mark the event. Captain Fraser also read a letter from the Chief Commissioner of Police, thanking the members of the company for the excellent service they rendered in the streets both during the Coronation procession and the Royal progress through the City.

From all this it will be seen that the work done by this

company is thoroughly sound. Based on firm principles, guided by capable and excellently trained officers, the company has worked its way steadily to the forefront, and has made a name for itself which all are determined to live up to, and there is small fear of their falling to do so.

The photograph we reproduce herewith of the company at Shorncliffe during the annual camp, 1902, shows the men in their working kit, and it speaks well for the appearance of the corps that in such a rough get-up they should present such a smart appearance. A photograph such as this, taken on the spot, is of far

more value in estimating the worth of a corps than any number of "parade" and "inspection" photographs; it shows the men as they are among themselves and at work, not as they are when Lord Somebody goes to look at them.



Photo. Copyright.

THE COMPANY AT SHORNCLIFFE.

During the annual camp in 1902.

"Navy & Army."



Photo.

SURG-LIEUT. J. G. FRASER.

Elliott & Fry.



Photo.

SERG-MAJOR WINGFIELD.

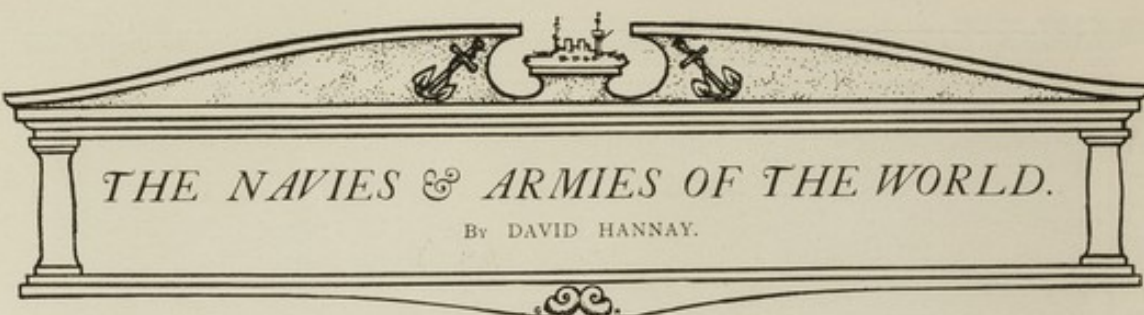
"Navy & Army."



Photo.

SURG-LIEUT. MACLEOD.

Pettingill.



THE NAVIES & ARMIES OF THE WORLD.

By DAVID HANNAY.

IN the first quarter of the last century Venezuela was the scene of a very curious enterprise of ours. Its avowed object was to aid a people rightly struggling to be free. That, at least, is how the case was stated. The plain English about the facts is that a number of capitalists, who represented at a later period and in altered circumstances the adventurers of Elizabeth's time, clubbed together to help the insurgents against Spanish rule in South America. Their real purpose was not to advance freedom's cause, but to hasten the day when the whole continent would be open to British trade without obstacle. By their efforts troops were raised, equipped, and organised in this country. If we had been at war with Spain the thing could hardly have been more publicly done. Our Foreign Enlistment Acts wanted improvement very badly, and were indeed amended in consequence of these very transactions in 1819. In the meantime, however, a little army had been raised to assist Simon Bolivar, the Spanish American Washington. He was a very Spanish American Washington, but even so a superior type of man to the coloured or half-bred heroes who came to the front in the later stages of the war. Compared to Paez, for instance, who was a mere savage of Indian blood, he was enlightened and humane. The war was conducted on both sides with extreme ferocity.

This consideration had no weight worth speaking of with the organisers of the liberating army. Even during the Peninsular War our merchants had advanced large sums of money to the insurgents. When it was over, the Spaniards had sent out strong forces to reconquer Venezuela, which was almost wholly in the hands of the rebels. The command was given to Pablo Murillo, the officer who began the battle of Vitoria by storming the heights of Subijana de Arriba. He had achieved considerable success, and Bolivar had to fly the country. Paez started and carried on a brutal guerrillero warfare at the head of bands of natives from the interior. It looked as if our investments would be lost, and so more money was risked to recover what had been sunk already. Committees were formed at London, Dublin, Glasgow, Liverpool, and other towns to raise recruits for service in South America, and a little army was sent out at different times between 1817 and 1820. Its paper strength was 10,000 men, but it never put anything like that number into the field. The army was divided into three legions, commanded by Colonel Hipsley, Colonel English, and Colonel Devereux.

Where did these officers and their men come from? Well, in a great many cases, if not in most, they were Wellington's veterans from the Peninsula. The great unemployed question presented itself in those days in a peculiarly acute form. Though we were a very industrial people, there was less opening than there is to-day, and, moreover, the years following the restoration of peace in 1815 were times of acute distress. And then the soldier of those days was peculiarly unfitted to gain his livelihood by quiet work. Long service, years of garrison, and campaigning had disqualified him for any life except a military one. When a large army was no longer needed men were disbanded by tens of thousands, and were, of course, thrown on their own resources. The usual consequences followed. It may be laid down as a safe rule that the first years of peace were then always followed, not in England only, but everywhere, by a great recrudescence of robbery and crimes of violence. The explanation is habitually simply this, that the country was full of disbanded soldiers. The poor fellows were often threatened by starvation, and then the military habits of the age favoured lawlessness of mind. Plunder was much less severely dealt with than it is in modern armies. Napoleon encouraged his soldiers to live on the country, and though Wellington did his best to keep down plundering, by absolutely savage punishments, we know that he had only a qualified success. The outrages which followed the storms of Badajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, and San Sebastian are notorious. After the battle of Vitoria the Duke was stopped for days because

thousands of his men spread themselves over the surrounding country in search of loot. Not a few of them were shot by the Navarrese peasants, who were all armed, had commonly had a spell of guerrillero fighting, and are not naturally a patient race. It is easy to understand that when war was over men settled into habits of this kind found it hard to take their share of the peace. They much preferred to go where mercenary soldiers were in request. The best market was then South America. When a committee offered them pay and rations to begin with, and a prospect of plunder later on, they seized the welcome chance. There was a prevailing belief that gold was to be had in Spanish America for the picking up. The bait was eagerly taken, and not only by Englishmen. When San Martin made his astonishing march across the Andes from Buenos Ayres to Chile, he was accompanied by soldiers of fortune who had fought against one another on half the battlefields of Europe.

The history of that part of these champions of freedom which went to Venezuela is in the main a wretched one. Fever, starvation, and, I fear we must add, their own vices, brought the vast majority to a miserable end. But before they melted away they did one piece of real service. They gave the final blow to the Spanish power. It is true that only a *coup de grace* was wanted. The army brought over by Pablo Murillo had withered to a comparative handful. Murillo himself had come back, and his successor, La Torre, was a less reliable officer. As a matter of fact, about 4,000 Spaniards were holding on to the coast at Carabobo, to the west of La Guaira, in a very strong position. The interior was entirely in the hands of the rebels. Bolivar faced La Torre with a force three times greater than the Spanish Royal Army, composed partly of British mercenaries, partly of the guerrillero horsemen of Paez. For twenty days he did not venture to make an attack. At last he got information of a path across the hills by which he could turn La Torre's entrenchments. The turning movement was made by Paez with 1,200 of the British adventurers. The march is described as having been one of the utmost difficulty, through tropical forests and over rocky ground. At last they came down on the right of La Torre's line, and his entrenchments were turned.

I have to confess that I have no very distinct picture of the ensuing battle. It seems that La Torre, finding himself outflanked, formed a new front to the right, and attacked the patriots as they came down from the high ground. Meanwhile Bolivar attacked, and the Spaniards were assailed on front and flank. The course of the battle shows conclusively what the result would have been if it had been fought entirely between them and the Venezuelans. The action was opened by the natives, the British being employed as a reserve. Though the Venezuelans seem to have come on briskly enough, they were completely broken up, and fled in panic. Paez and his horsemen could make no impression on the Spanish infantry, and indeed were never of any use except for mere guerrillero work, and to massacre the enemy when scattered. The real fighting took place when the Spaniards in their advance against the flying Venezuelans came in contact with the British mercenaries. Then it does seem, to judge by the heavy loss of our men, to have been very hot for a time. But the result of a shock between troops advancing in some disorder after a successful charge and a steady, fresh reserve is nearly always the same. The British legion drove back the Spaniards, and La Torre, outnumbered as he was and attacked on all hands, had no reserve. Morales, who commanded the cavalry, is accused of having held back out of jealousy of his superior, and the little Spanish army was destroyed. This blow ended the old *régime* in Venezuela. Every Spaniard in the country who had capital or energy fled to Cuba. The exodus was the beginning of the increase of wealth in the island, and Venezuela sank into the squalor we witness to-day. If there is a more disgusting history of barbarism, butchery, and negro and half-bred folly and dishonesty than that of this Republic, I neither know nor want to know it.



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ROUND THE WORLD.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

A RETURN TO THE "SPA" LIFE.

APPARENTLY Tunbridge Wells is on the eve of a great epoch, steps having at last been taken to restore to the town some of its former greatness as a Spa. That the Chalybeate Spring, which Lord North discovered in 1606, and which in subsequent years was so much sought after by persons of rank and fashion, should ever have been allowed to sink so low in public estimation reflects anything but credit on those responsible for the well-being of the town.

Recent analyses conclusively prove that the waters are just as efficacious to-day as they were in the days when such celebrities as William Pitt (Earl of Chatham), Dr. Johnson, Colley Cibber, David Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Beau Nash used to resort there; moreover, they bear comparison with any of a similar nature to be found either in this country or on the Continent. But while other English Spas, like Bath, Harrogate, Matlock, etc., have marched with the times, and have been equipped with the most perfect and up-to-date establishments experience and money can procure, Tunbridge Wells has practically stood still.

Situated at one end of the Pantiles is the well where the Chalybeate Spring bubbles up at the rate of a gallon a minute, and which has probably undergone but little change during the long period which has elapsed since it was the resort of Fashion. One elderly dipper is usually on duty, and all and sundry who wish can obtain a draught of the water, at the modest charge of one penny. But one needs must take his or her portion standing, or not at all, as, with the exception of a shelter afforded by the portico of an adjoining shop, there is nowhere that the visitor can rest and take his dose at ease. The Pump Room, which is situated at the other end of the Pantiles, is such in name only, and the well, which at one time existed there, has long since been covered up—in fact, a concert hall has been built over it. What is required in order to revive the "spa" life of the place is, firstly, a comfortable new pump room, where the visitor so disposed may linger over his

morning's draught and read the newspapers. Seeing that so many lovely sites exist where such a building might be erected—and with ornamentation, too, to the town—it should not prove a very difficult matter to select a site close to the existing well. As a suggestion, perhaps the goodwill of the adjoining shop might be purchased and converted into a comfortable pump room.

There can be no doubt that Tunbridge Wells is in possession of all the elements which should render it suitable for residence all the year round. Firstly should be borne in mind its easy access from London, being situated within thirty-five miles of Charing Cross, or, roughly, an hour's railway journey. It is, moreover, provided with a first-rate service of express trains contributed by the London and Brighton and South-Eastern and Chatham Railways. Then, again, it is questionable whether any other town of the size of Tunbridge Wells is so amply provided with hotels and boarding-houses. Take, for example, the Wellington on the summit of Mount Ephraim; it is situated on the edge of a common 200 acres in extent, and forms an ideal place for a visit at almost any time. As its name indicates, it contains an almost unique collection of Wellingtonian relics, and scattered throughout the building are engravings and pictures relating to almost every incident in the life of the great soldier. The management of the hotel is in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Boston, who are most assiduous in the attention bestowed on every single guest. Probably the view to be obtained from the summit of Mount Ephraim, upon which the Wellington stands, is unsurpassed for miles around.

There is no lack of amusements, which mostly partake of the quiet order, rendering the place so admirably suited to all classes of invalids. Its wealth of lovely commons, ablaze with yellow gorse, and crossed in all directions by well-kept footpaths, will be much appreciated by those fond of walking, while it is said that there is no better air in the whole of the United Kingdom.

The sanitary system of the town is beyond criticism; its water supply is excellent and independent of droughts. There are two golf links, one behind the Spa Hotel—a first-rate establishment, which has its own



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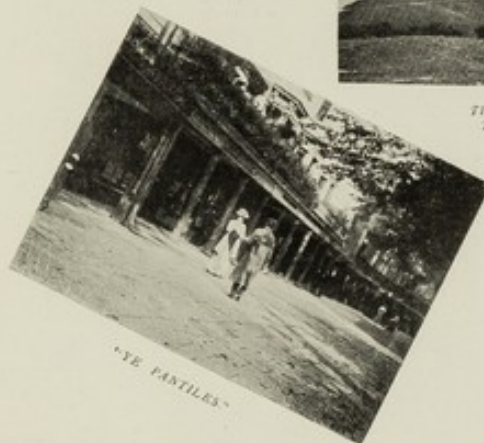
Style 1. With reversible cuffs.

Style 2. Large square cuffs.</

spring and baths—the other at Ashdown, a short distance by train.

In summer much time may be spent in drives, as apart from its own inherent attractions, the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells is unquestionably quite one of the most

constitute the local government in making the town more fitted as a Spa, they certainly have not neglected their duty in other ways, for a cleaner and better-kept town than Tunbridge Wells would be hard to find anywhere. Let us therefore hope that the present movement, which, we omitted



delightful and historically interesting in England. It is said that it is possible to take a different drive every day for a month without traversing the same ground. Among the many charming spots to be visited in this way mention should be made of Eridge Castle, the seat of the Marquess of Abergavenny, the Happy Valley, and the High Rocks, all of which are within three miles of the Wells. Penshurst, Groombridge, and Crowborough are also within a short train journey. The last named by the way, which is seven miles distant, has a particularly stimulating climate, being situated at an elevation of 800-ft. above the level of the sea. Crowborough is a growing place, and boasts of not only excellent sanitation and golf links, but is also blessed with a first-rate hotel—the Beacon—from which the English Channel is visible on a clear day.

Among the attractions of the town proper we must not omit reference to the Pantiles, which is probably as well known as, if not better than, Tunbridge Wells itself. The Pantiles has long been the rallying-place for visitors, in fact, ever since beauty and fashion began to visit the Wells and drink the waters. Here it was, we read, that Catherine of Braganza, the consort of Charles II., and her ladies received the court of the fantastic gallants who followed in their wake.

Nowadays the Pantiles is supplied with a band, and even on the wettest of days it is possible to shop there without so much as soiling one's shoes. Recently a theatre, which the puritans of the town are wont to call an opera house, has been added, and the playgoer is no longer compelled to journey to town to see his favourite play. In a town such as Tunbridge Wells, where the winter evenings are apt to bore the visitor, a theatre is naturally a most welcome innovation.

Whatever may be said of the apathy of those who

to remark previously, is being made by a number of residents, may be the means of prompting the council to take definite action and once and for all place Tunbridge Wells on the footing that its merits as a Spa so richly deserve.

Queries and Replies.

WINTER IN SWITZERLAND (M.P.).—No doubt you would find Montreux a pleasant spot to pass away the months of January and February. You may count upon plenty of gaiety and amusement, and even if you go alone you will soon make enough friends to keep you from feeling dull. The climate of Montreux is exceedingly mild, fog or snow being almost unknown. Probably January would be a little cold, but even so the amount of sunshine makes up for any possible discomfort that might be experienced elsewhere. Just now hundreds of English people are arriving daily and the hotels are rapidly filling. The journey from London is most simple, and if you book through Messrs. Gaze you not only save on the fare, but are relieved of all trouble consequent upon a journey to the Continent. Montreux has a first-rate Kursaal, admittance to which is to be had by ticket, which costs 2-fr. a week. This entitles the holder to the use of the grounds and public rooms, also the afternoon band concerts; theatrical performances are naturally extra. There is a first-rate English club, and English Church is held at Jernist, reached from Montreux by electric tram. At Aigle, just above Montreux, there are golf links, while skating, tobogganing, and lugeing are available at the higher stations, such as Chaux, Les Avants, Col de Son Loup, etc. You should have no difficulty in finding comfortable accommodation at the price mentioned, seeing that there are no less than sixty odd hotels from which to choose. Comfortable pension is usually obtainable for 6-fr. a day. The quickest and best routes are by way of Dover and Calais, and Folkestone and Boulogne, to Paris; thence via Pontarlier and Lausanne.

HOW TO REACH BURMA (SICALTERN).—You cannot do better than choose the P. and O. route—London to Bombay, thence by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Calcutta and steamer to Rangoon. This is the quickest, and generally recognised as the best, route, though you can take steamer direct to Rangoon if preferred. It is advisable to take with you a fairly large outfit, that is, if you contemplate remaining there for any length of time. It should be scarcely necessary to remark that there is no cold weather in Rangoon, consequently your outfit should consist of principally light clothing. No doubt your own tailor, if used to making colonial outfits, would be best able to advise you in this matter.



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MEMS. FOR NAVAL AND MILITARY MESSES.

COLONEL CODY, the "lion" of ten years ago, is again back in London with his wonderful "Wild West" entertainment. Not only the general public, but the world of fashion too, has already given him the cordial welcome due to so picturesque and clever a personality and his company of roughriders of all nations, whose feats of daring and clever horsemanship are superb. Nothing could exceed the colour and animation of the spectacle at Olympia, and Royalty have already taken care not to miss it. A Royal box has been prepared for exalted visitors, and Messrs. Oetzmann and Co. of Hampstead Road, N.W., have made it cosy and charming with old French gilt and tapestry furniture, while the exterior is tastefully draped in crimson and gold. Colonel Cody and his skilful and plucky army of horsemen have again leapt at one bound into popular favour, and the "Wild West" is down in many holiday note-books as one of the sights which must not be missed.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to accept a portfolio of the photographs of the Coronation processions and the Colonial and Indian reviews in Buckingham Palace Gardens, taken by the Art Reproduction Company, London. The volume is bound in red morocco leather, with the Royal initial, surmounted by a crown, in gold on the front and back of the cover. The album was on view for a few days at the publishers' offices, and was much admired.

Renewed efforts are now being made among members of the United Service Institution to raise money to acquire the silver statuette of Lord Nelson which was presented by King George III. to the great admiral on the anniversary of his victory of the Nile. A subscription list has been opened, and the Prince of Wales, who, on a recent visit to the United Service Institution, evinced particular interest in the statuette, has contributed £10. Altogether £500 is required, of which £200 has already been received. It is proposed to place the statuette in the museum in commemoration of His Majesty's Coronation and happy restoration to health. Contributions, which will be duly published in the journal of the institution, should be made payable to the Secretary, Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W.

For the past five years an admirable arrangement has been in force with the Inland Revenue authorities whereby a rebate of income-tax has been obtained for Military officers on all sums paid by them on account of "life" and "accident" insurance premiums. The Commissioners of Income-tax for the Naval Department have now kindly consented to a similar scheme for Naval and Marine officers, and facilities in regard to rebate of income-tax, similar to those which have been arranged with the War Office, will be granted by the Department, subject to the proviso that the officers concerned are on the Active List during the period covered by the insurance premiums.

The marriage of the Rt. Hon. St. J. Brodrick, the Secretary for War, and Miss Madeleine Stanley, the second daughter of Lady Jeune and the late Colonel the Hon. Constantine Stanley of the Grenadier Guards, at St. George's, Hanover Square, on January 5 was a very swell affair. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Welldon, assisted by the vicar and clergy of St. George's. Among the guests were Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord and Lady Roberts, Lord and Lady Selborne, and Lord and Lady Charles Beresford. The aisle was lined by a squad of non-commissioned officers of the Surrey Imperial Yeomanry. The bridesmaids were Lady Edwina Roberts, Lady Evelyn Hely-Hutchinson, Lady Alexandra Beauchamp, Miss Irene Lubbock, Miss Aileen Brodrick, Miss Moyra Brodrick, the five year old daughter of the bridegroom, Miss Rosamund Hill Trevor, and Miss Madeleine Allhusen, the little niece of the bride. The presents, which were over six hundred in number, were exhibited to friends at the residence of Sir Francis and Lady Jeune, 79, Harley Street. Among others may be mentioned a handsome inkstand, with the Royal Arms, accompanied by a card inscribed in the Royal handwriting "From the King." Princess Christian gave the bride a magnificent moleskin coat and muff, once the property of the late Queen Victoria; the Marquess of Salisbury gave an antique pearl, enamel, and diamond necklace; Lord Rosbery sent silver fruit dishes; while Sir Francis and Lady Jeune's presents to the bride include a magnificent diamond tiara, a diamond star, and an old French cabinet.

The somewhat scathing criticisms acent Portsmouth Dockyard which appeared in the December issue of *Punch's Magazine* are followed up in the January number by a writer who signs himself "Scio," and takes up the cudgels on behalf of the dockyard. To begin with, he says: "There is certainly no conspicuous shortage in the engineering or business staff, however much there may be at times in individual capacity. This system is undoubtedly good. Establishments, it is true, do not always keep up to high-water mark, but since the state of things that prevailed twenty years ago the dockyards have made a great advance in efficiency. The 'Royal Sovereign,' built at Portsmouth, was in commission within thirty-two months of being laid down, and such was the advance that in the case of the 'Majestic' the period was abridged to twenty-two months. This was an excellent result, and though, owing to some untoward circumstances, it has not since been equalled, it shows of what Portsmouth Dockyard is capable."

ERRATA.—Referring to the group of officers of the 1st Border Regiment which appeared in NAVY AND ARMY ILLUSTRATED for December 27, it is to be regretted that, owing to a misunderstanding on the part of the printers, the names inserted under the picture were incorrect, and should have read as follows: Back row—Second Lieutenant T. H. Dawson, Second Lieutenant A. P. Blackwood, Lieutenant and Quartermaster F. W. Austin, and Captain P. F. B. Hawes. Middle row—Second Lieutenant P. P. W. Fendall, Second Lieutenant H. A. Askew, Second Lieutenant S. H. Worrall, Lieutenant B. O. Palmer, Lieutenant S. H. F. Muriel, Lieutenant E. H. H. Lees, Captain H. F. Chapman, and Second Lieutenant J. W. Chamley. Front row—Captain G. F. Broadrick, Major C. E. H. Cooch, Major J. P. Wood (second in command), Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Owens, C.B. (commanding officer), Major W. P. Nash, D.S.O., Major P. J. Bellamy, and Captain A. E. St. V. Pollard. The Editor apologises to the officers concerned, and hopes they have been caused no inconvenience thereby.

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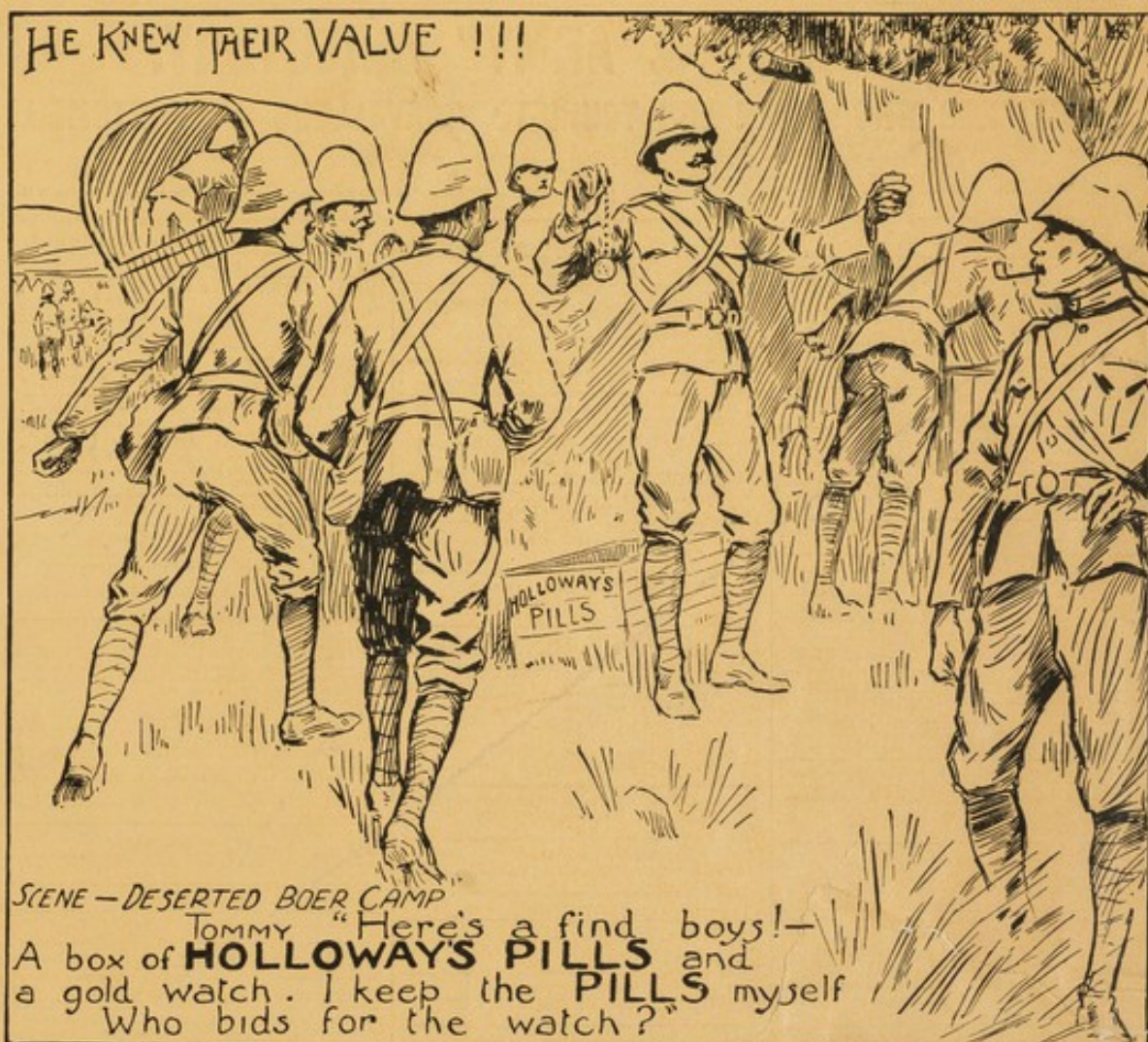
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