

**The Transvaal War Album: the British forces in South Africa, edited by
Commander C.N. Robinson**

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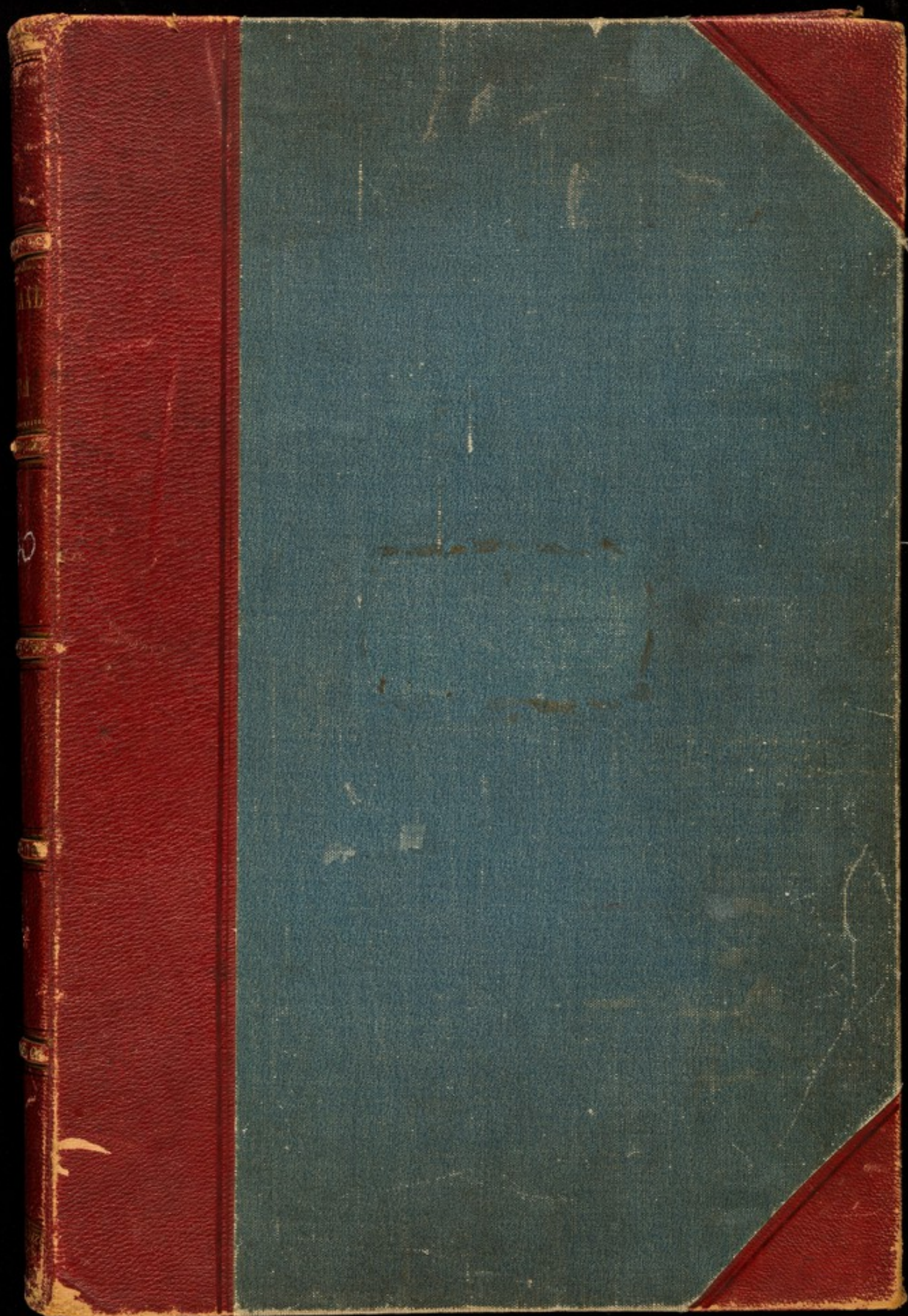
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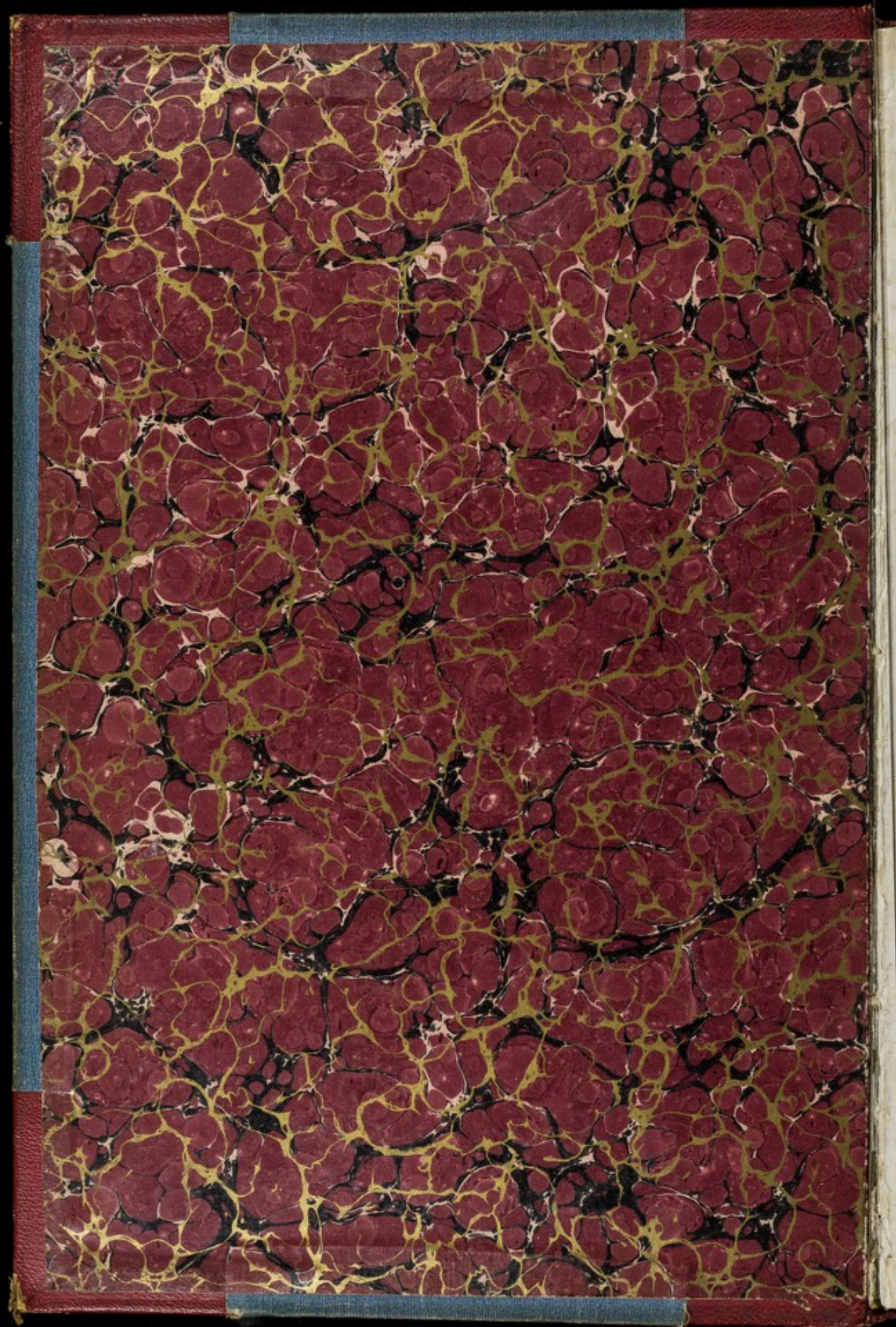
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THE Transvaal War Album

The British Forces in South Africa.

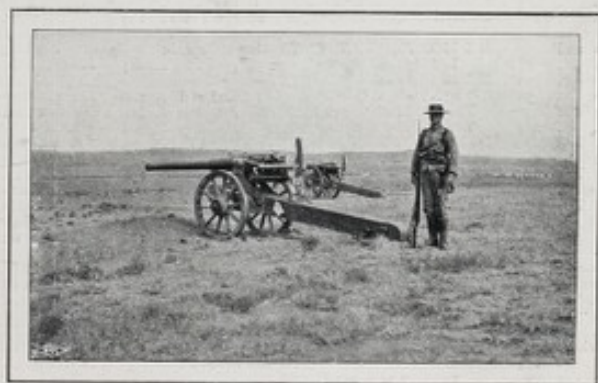
Edited by Commander C. N. ROBINSON, R.N.,
(Of the "NAVY & ARMY ILLUSTRATED.")



THE "ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR" AFLOAT.

AN ALBUM,

Wherein the various Regiments and other principal Units of the Forces engaged in the Boer Campaign of 1899-1900, are illustrated. Portraits are also given of the Generals who have conducted the operations, and the Staff and Regimental Officers who have organized and lead the British and Colonial Forces.



THE "HANDY" MAN ASHORE.

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THE TRANSVAAL WAR ALBUM.



THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE SQUADRON AT SIMON'S TOWN.

SIMON'S TOWN is the headquarters of the fleet in South African waters, and the place from which the operations of the Naval forces in the war were primarily directed, and from which the Naval Brigade set out to join Lord Methuen. Normally the squadron is not a very powerful one, Admiral Harris's flag-ship, the "Doris," being only a second-class cruiser, but the ubiquity of the British Navy soon enabled it to be reinforced. It is useful to remember that the squadron represents that engine of world-wide Sea Power without whose protecting influence our operations in South Africa would have been impossible.



Photo.

THE "POWERFUL" AND "TERRIBLE" JOIN THE FLAG.

"Navy and Army."

TWO of our finest first-class cruisers were at once directed to join the flag, and with them came Captain Hedworth Lambton and Captain Percy Scott, both of whom have played a great part in the war, one in the defence of Ladysmith, the other in devising the field-mountings that enabled the Naval guns to traverse veldt and kopje in their work against the Boers. Two splendid sister cruisers are the "Powerful" and "Terrible," to be recognised by their four funnel, vessels of 14,200 tons, heavily armed with two 9.2-in. guns, twelve 6-in. quick-firers, and a large number of smaller pieces, and capable of steaming at 21 knots.



Photo.

G. Asight.

GENERAL RIGHT HON. SIR REDVERS H. BULLER, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.C.

(Commander-in-Chief in South Africa.)

WHEN war with the South African Republics was seen to be inevitable, there was a consensus of military and civilian opinion that Sir Redvers Buller was the right man for the chief command. His wide experience, his brilliant services in the field, the organising and administrative capacity which he had displayed as Adjutant-General, and his special knowledge of war in South Africa, all entitled him to the honourable and very responsible position, and when he arrived in South Africa the confidence he inspired on the spot confirmed the judgment of people at home. Sir Redvers Buller was born in 1839, and served in the China War, 1860, and the Red River Expedition ten years later. For his services in the Ashanti War, 1873-74, he received a brevet majority, and was made a C.B. He gained much distinction in the Kaffir and Zulu Wars, 1878-79, displaying great personal gallantry, and won the V.C. and C.M.G. with a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy. New honours fell to him for his great services in Egypt, 1882, the Soudan, 1884, and the Nile Expedition, 1884-85. He was Adjutant-General from 1890 to 1897, and his last command was at Aldershot. He became a G.C.B. in 1894, and was promoted to the rank of General in 1896.



Photo.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL J. D. P. FRENCH.

C. Knight.

(Commanding the Cavalry Division.)

THIS keen and excellent cavalryman, who left the Brigade command at Aldershot to take up his appointment in South Africa, had had previous war experience in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85, when he was major and lieutenant-colonel of the 19th Hussars, and was present with his regiment at Abu Klea and Metammeh. Almost immediately upon arriving he rendered distinguished service in South Africa. He reached Ladysmith from England on October 19, and the next day was in command of a reconnaissance in force to Modder's Spruit, when the Boers were discovered near Elandsplaagte. Again on the 21st he was in command of the force which marched out to that place, and when Sir George White reinforced the troops under his orders he directed that brilliant attack upon the Boer position which was carried so valiantly and with such demoralising effect upon the enemy. Sir George White was present during the engagement, but generously left the conduct of the operation in the hands of General French, who subsequently, when the Boers were closing round Ladysmith, eluded their vigilance and proceeded, by way of Durban, to the Cape, to take command of the cavalry on the frontier of Cape Colony.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Hill and Saunders.

THE Composite Regiment of the Household Cavalry includes the pick of the British Army. The stalwart men of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the "Blues" clad in steel, and so familiar in London and Windsor, are no carpet soldiers. Though in a special sense the body-guard of the Sovereign, they had fought on many a field, from Dettingen to Waterloo, when they were called upon to form a composite force for the Egyptian Campaign of 1882. Then, and later, in the Camel Corps, they rendered most creditable service. And now, when the need comes, they are called out again, and each of the three corps has furnished a squadron to constitute the regiment under command of Colonel Need. The resplendent uniforms and cuirasses have given place to the useful khaki, in which Her Majesty inspected the regiment paraded at Windsor on November 11. The venerable Queen recalled the personal nature of their service, and said farewell to them in these touching words: "I know you will always do your duty to your Sovereign and country, and I pray God to protect you and bring you back safely home."



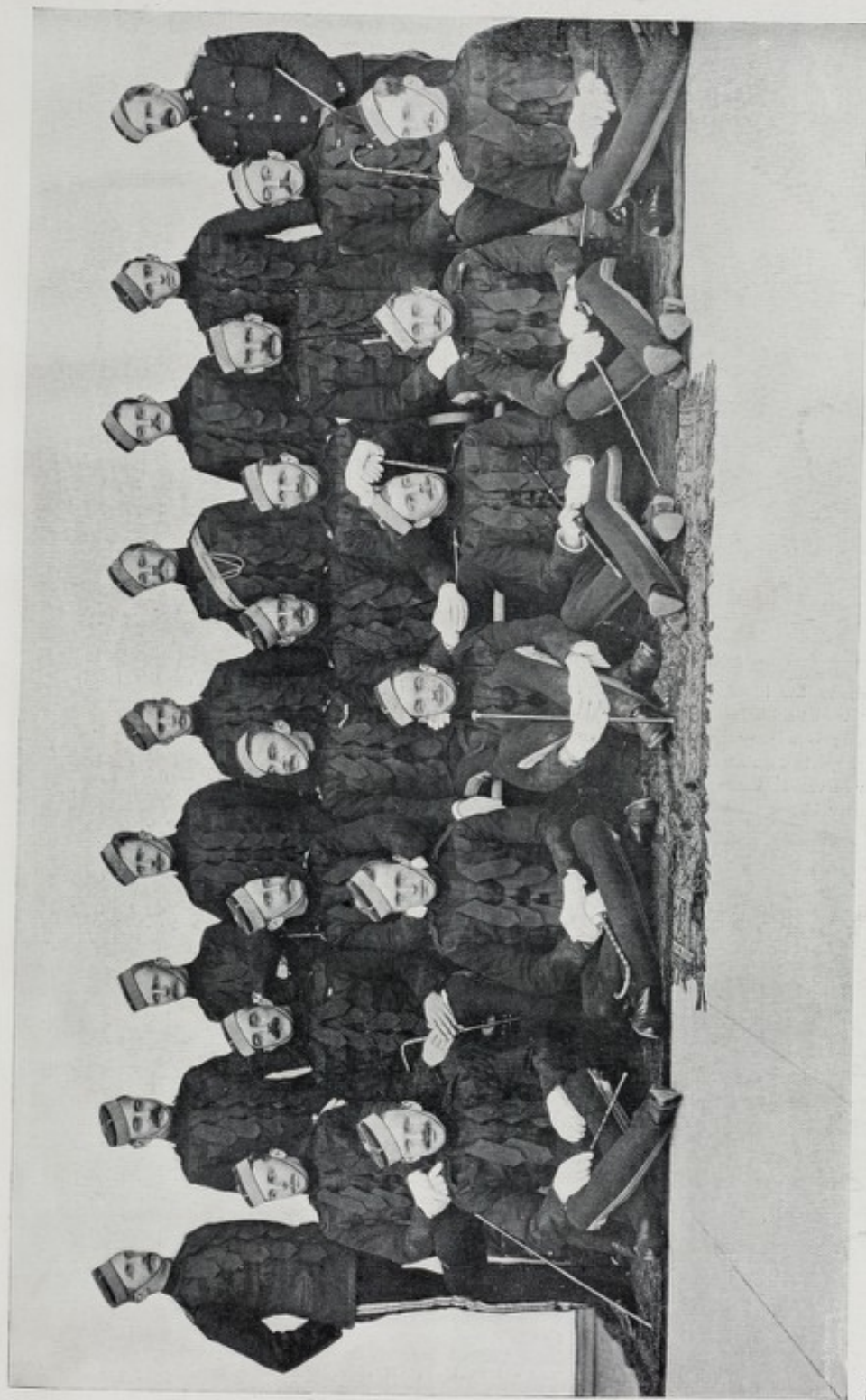
Photo.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. D. NEELD.

(2nd Life Guards.)

Rivett.

THE officer whose portrait is given here has one of the finest regimental commands in South Africa, for it is a proud thing to be at the head of the splendid Composite Regiment of Household Cavalry, and Colonel Neeld is to be congratulated on his appointment. He has been a 2nd Life Guardsman for nearly twenty-nine years, and has never served with any other corps. He is in the prime of life, and during his command of his regiment at Windsor, a comparatively recent appointment, has won golden opinions, based upon his well-known keenness as a soldier. The second in command of the Household Cavalry Regiment is Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. P. Calley, 1st Life Guards, and the squadron commanders are Major Gordon Carter, 1st Life Guards, Major C. F. St. C. Anstruther-Thomson, 2nd Life Guards, and Major H. T. Fenwick, Royal Horse Guards (Blues). Colonel Neeld left England in the "Maplemore" on November 29.



G. A. M. M.

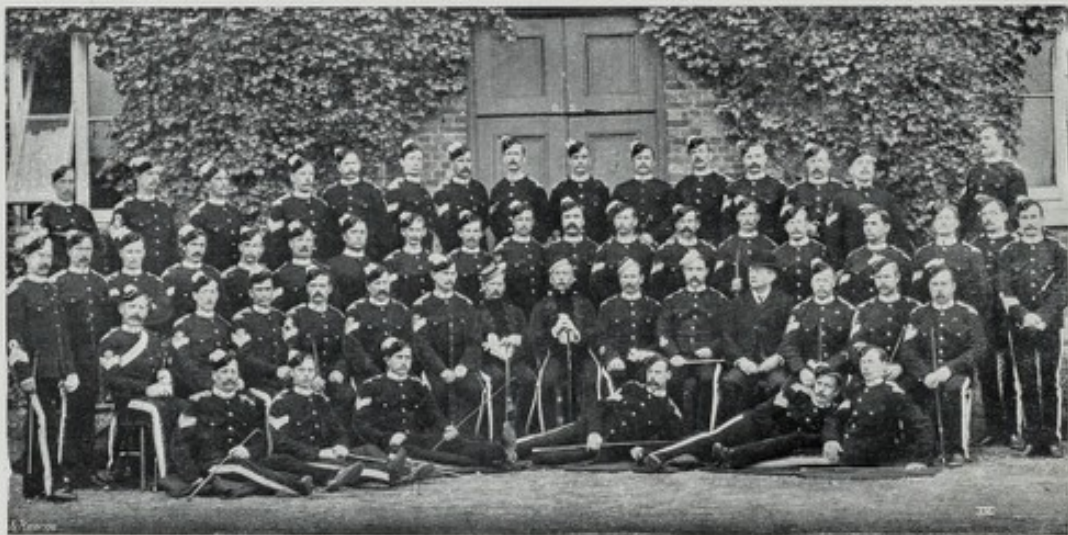
OFFICERS OF THE 12TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL) LANCERS.

THE 12th Lancers, under command of the Earl of Airlie, forms part of the 1st Brigade (Major-General J. M. Babin-ton's) of General French's Cavalry Division. The regiment, which is one of distinguished service—in the Peninsula, at Waterloo, in South Africa (1851-53), at Sebastopol, and in Central India—belonged to the Aldershot command, and proceeded to the Cape in the "City of Vienna" and the "Mohawk," which also conveyed the Staff of the 1st Cavalry Brigade. The regiment left England on October 22, and upon its arrival at Cape Town proceeded up country to take part in the operations on the Orange Free State Border. The Earl of Airlie is the officer in the centre of the group.



A SCOUT OF THE 12TH LANCERS.

THIS illustration shows the khaki uniform of the regiment, of which the officers have just been depicted. It is an exceedingly workmanlike, easy, and serviceable uniform, admirably adapted for the soil and climate of South Africa. Scouting is a very important work of cavalry. They are the eyes and ears of the forces, and they have also one important function in acting as a screen to conceal the movements of large bodies of troops. The 12th Lancers saw service in South Africa in the Kaffir wars in the fifties, and under Lord Airlie will earn fresh laurels there before the century closes.



J. Holt,

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 13TH HUSSARS.

Edwin and Fry.

THIS group of the non-commissioned officers of the old 13th—victorious in the Peninsula, at Waterloo, and throughout the Crimean operations—is again very typical of the excellent material of the British Army. Two of the officers are in the centre of the party. The opening of the South African Campaign found us sadly wanting in men such as are depicted in this illustration, but though the 13th Hussars arrived late, they came to render good help in completing the victory. The 13th was one of the Balaclava regiments, and in the charge more than one of its non-commissioned officers distinguished themselves. That they will live up to their reputation goes without saying.

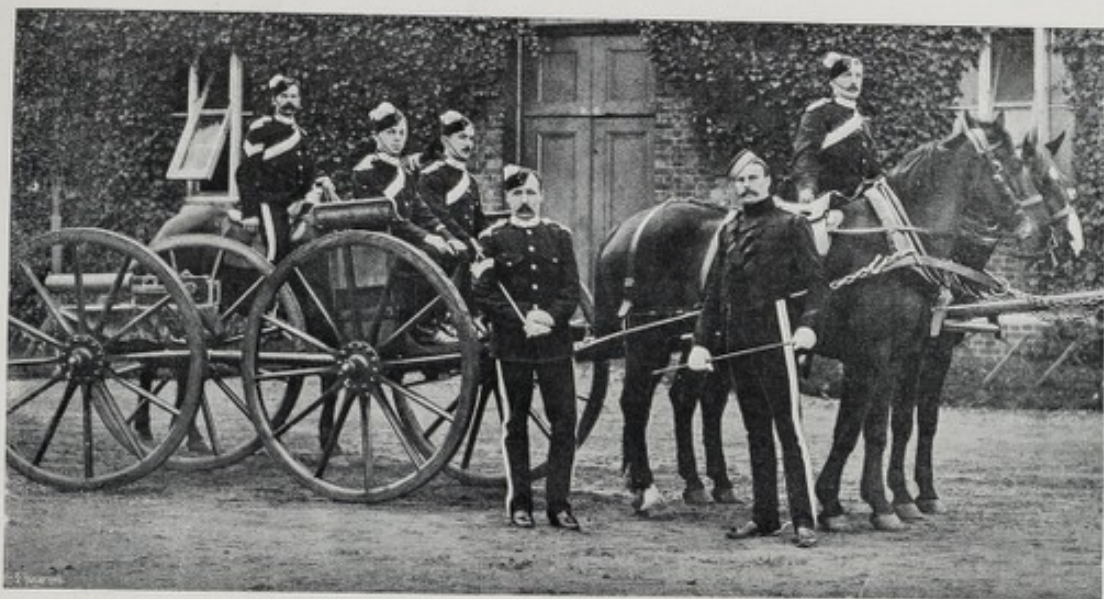


Photo.

MAXIM GUN OF THE 13TH HUSSARS.

Elliott and Fry.

EACH cavalry regiment is provided with one machine gun, which greatly increases its tactical independence. The gun in question is the well-known Maxim, sighted up to 2,500yds., and mounted upon a special carriage. The ammunition supply consists of fourteen belts, each with 250 cartridges fixed ready for firing. The stowage is very compact, and the gun is remarkably mobile. These guns are important for securing an instant advantage in covering or enforcing the action of cavalry.



Photo.

DRUM-HORSE OF THE 12TH LANCERS.

C. Knight.

I N marked contrast to the sober aspect of the scout on the opposite page is the gaily caparisoned drum-horse of the same regiment. He makes a splendid picture with his rider, and is familiar on parades of the regiment, but he will not make a figure and brilliant note in the dusty work of the South African Campaign. On the richly embroidered drum-banners are borne the badges of the 12th Lancers, including the Prince of Wales's plume, and the battle honours.



Photo

THE OFFICERS OF THE 13TH HUSSARS.

Elliot and Fry

THE regiment which is under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Blagrove is one of the two which are destined to form the Corps Cavalry of Sir Redvers Buller's Force, the other being the 14th (King's) Hussars. The 13th reaches the scene of action comparatively late, for it did not leave Liverpool—in the "Templemore" and the "Montford"—until November 10 and 11. There is, however, plenty of scope yet for the use of cavalry in the later stages of the campaign. The regiment belongs to the Aldershot command, and is known to be smart and efficient. It is one of those corps which have great and poignant memories, for its share in the charge of the Light Brigade—it was then a regiment of Light Dragoons—will never be forgotten. Since that time the tactics of cavalry have vastly changed in the light of change of armament, but the 13th will undoubtedly justify its old reputation for courage and patriotism, and the action of cavalry was never more important than now.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 6TH (INNISKILLING) DRAGOONS.

THE Inniskilling Dragoons is one of the regiments sent from England which compose the and (Major-General J. P. Brabazon's) Cavalry Brigade. One of the squadrons was in the "Persia," which broke down at St. Vincent, but the men and horses were taken on in the "Goth." Like the Carabimers, the Inniskillings arrived on the scene of action to take their part in rolling back the tide of Boer invasion. They are under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Thompson, and are on the Cape Frontier. Owing to the reorganisation of the Army Corps arrangements, the brigade to which they belong was partially broken up by the despatch of the Royals to Durban. But on either frontier the old Inniskillings will do good work. Since the regiment was raised at Enniskillen, about the year 1688, it has fought on many a field; but it gained its chiefest fame with the glorious "Union Brigade" at Waterloo, and retained its old honour in the charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava. The regiment has seen a good deal of service in South Africa.



NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE CARABINIERS.

THIS group of excellent soldiers was taken prior to the embarkation of the 6th Dragoon Guards, and illustrates the uniform the regiment is now wearing in South Africa. The warrant and non-commissioned officers of our regiments are of the very best class of men, who have risen by their merits, and made soldiering—so far as may be in these days of short service—a career. Those of the Carabiniers are excellent types of what such men are, men upon whom the officers can depend to help them efficiently in regulating the internal discipline of the corps, and who are not wanting in the day of battle.



Photo.

DRUM-HORSE OF THE 6TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

very

THE present drum-horse of the Carabiniers is a fine animal of unusual character, with spots of colour. In other regiments these horses are generally full piebalds. The well-known badge of the Carabiniers, the crossed carbines, with the distinctive title of the regiment, and the many battle honours, are, as will be observed, embroidered upon the banner-coverings of the drums.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 6TH DRAGOON GUARDS (CARABINIERS).

THE Carabiniers is another of the regiments composing Major-General Babington's Brigade of the Cavalry Division. They are under command of Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Porter, whose portrait will be found in the centre of the group. The regiment is one famous in military annals, and was prominent in Marlborough's wars, the Indian Mutiny, and the Afghan War, 1879-80, and has a long roll of other glorious service. It was attached to the Aldershot command. The Carabiniers did not arrive in South Africa during the period of suspense, but there is an abundant field for their activity, and they may be depended upon to do good service during the campaign. They took out with them a Colt gun and a galloping carriage, the invention of Colonel Lord Dundonald, C.B. The title of "The Carabiniers," of which they are so proud, is an ancient one, for it was conferred in 1691, when the regiment was known as the "8th (King's) Horse."



Photo.

DRUM-HORSE OF THE INNISKILLING DRAGOONS.

Elliott and Fry.

TWO drum-horses of famous regiments are depicted on this page. That of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons is a fine piebald animal, quite representative of these notable creatures, and very proud he seems of his adornments. His rider has the yellow facings which the regiment has worn for 200 years, and upon the drum-banners are richly embroidered the badge of the Castle of Inniskilling and the crowded honours which the famous regiment has won. Apart from its service in the old wars, its proudest memory is of the day of Balaklava, on which it fought gloriously amid the clash and surging tumult of Scarlett's Heavy Brigade in the famous charge of October, 1854.

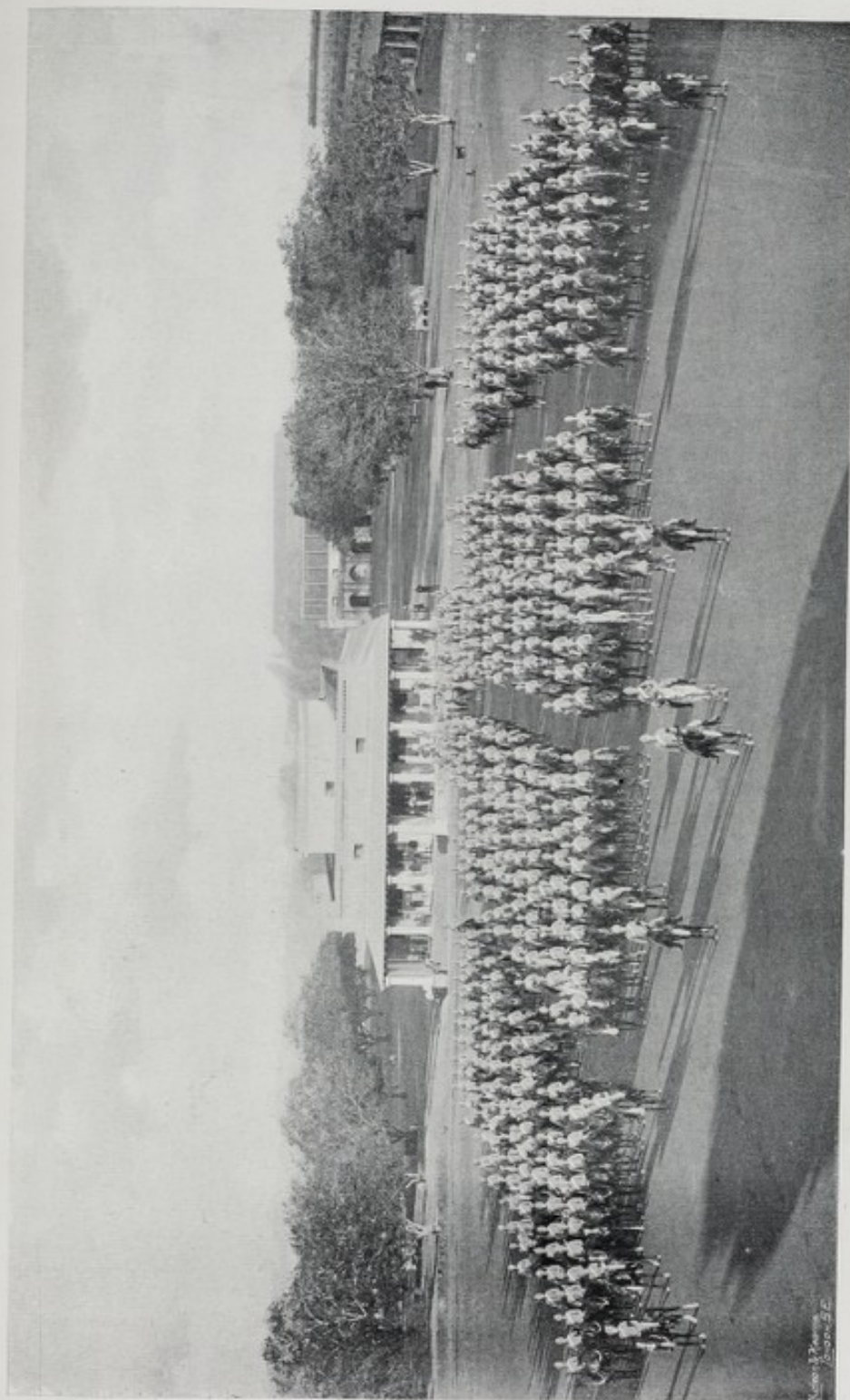
THE 19th Hussars is one of the regiments which proceeded to Natal from India, and which secured an early opportunity of service. The regimental drum-horse is not now, perhaps, so gaily caparisoned as when this photograph was taken, but he is an animal well seasoned to the blare of the trumpet and the rolling of the drums he bears. Upon the drum-banners are the Elephant of Hindostan, and many Indian and Egyptian battle honours, which the regiment has won by its good service in earlier years, and to which others will presently be added. The regiment has fought gloriously at Serin-gapatam and Assaye and in other Indian victories, and it has done splendid service in Egypt, commemorated by many honours, and not least by the title of "Princess of Wales's Own."



F. & S.

DRUM-HORSE OF THE 19TH HUSSARS.

Barton, Son, and Co.



THE 10TH HUSSARS ON PARADE.

THIS fine picture of the 10th (Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars shows the regiment on parade at its Indian cantonments prior to its embarkation for Natal. Forming part of the garrison of Ladysmith, it was held in reserve to watch the Western side during the battle of Elandsvaagte, but it was engaged in the action of Rietfontein (October 24), which was fought to cover General Yule's retirement from Dundee, and again more seriously in the battle of Farquhar's Farm, October 30; but its losses were small compared with those of some of the regiments engaged in the actions about Ladysmith, and the 10th Hussars remained there a force ready for offensive action. It was one of the regiments engaged in General Brocklehurst's rout of the enemy at Grobler's Kloof, between Ladysmith and the Tugela, on November 3, when the infantry stormed the summit of the hill while the cavalry swept round the flank to harass the retreat of the fugitives. When the investment of Ladysmith became closer, less was heard of the doings of the 10th Hussars, but they are a force which has suffered comparatively little, and will certainly do much work in the campaign. Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. B. Wolseley-Jenkins is in command.

Barling, Son, and Co.

Photo.



NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 9TH LANCERS.

THIS excellent group, which includes Major M. O. Little, second in command, and Captain E. R. Gordon, the adjutant of the 9th Lancers, is from a photograph taken at Muttra, Bengal, before the regiment left that station for the Cape. The character and uniform of the men, who proved so valuable at a critical time, when the mounted arm was yet most imperfectly represented in our forces in South Africa, are both well shown in the picture.



Photos.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 9TH LANCERS.

"Navy and Army."

THIS is an interesting group of officers who have seen a good deal of active service with Lord Methuen's column advancing from the Orange River. The regiment is under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield Gough, who made the preliminary reconnaissance, with two squadrons, on November 19, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Keith-Falconer, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, was killed. On that occasion Lieutenant Brooke, of the Lancers, while sketching the enemy's position ahead of his men, with the utmost coolness, had a remarkably adventurous escape. The regiment advanced with the Kimberley relief column, and was detached to cut off the retreat of the Boers at Graspan on November 25.



Photo.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. A. H. ALDERSON, A.A.G., COMMANDING MOUNTED INFANTRY.

G. Knight.

MAJOR AND BREVET-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALDERSON, Royal West Kent Regiment, who is graded as Assistant Adjutant-General, is the officer appointed to command the mounted infantry attached to the 1st Cavalry Brigade in South Africa. Mounted infantry as an adjunct of cavalry is an organisation special to the British Army. In time of peace the formation does not exist independently, but upon mobilisation it is raised from picked men taken from various regiments, who must have served at least two years, and are first-class marksmen. The four troops forming a company are drawn under the scheme from four battalions, and the men are taught riding and stable duty, and undergo mounted drill for marching, combat, and field firing. Upon mobilisation, a mounted infantry company includes 141 officers and men, with 142 horses, and when attached to cavalry brigades the companies have machine-gun sections.

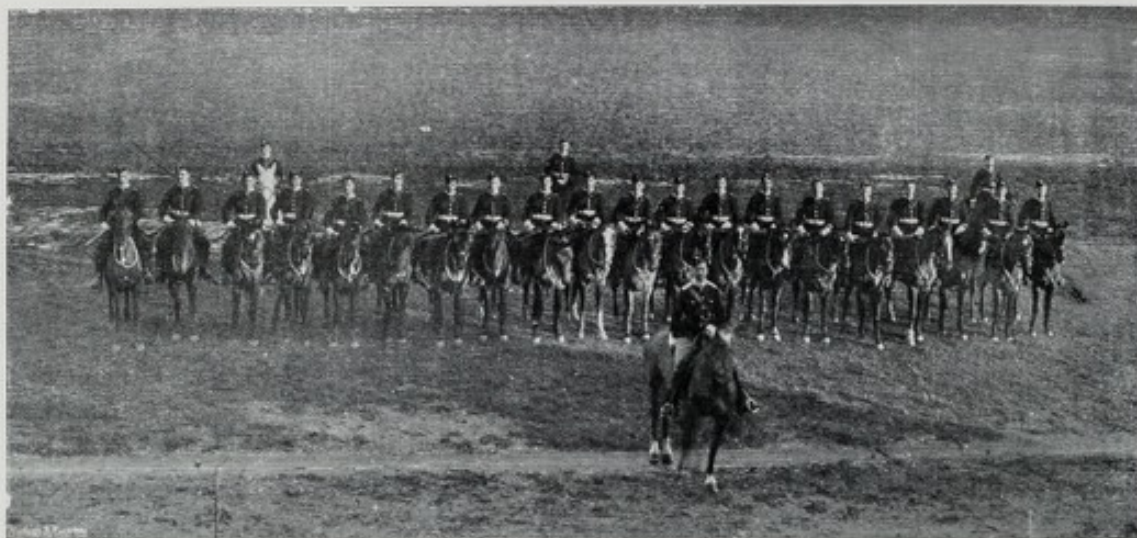


Photo.

MOUNTED INFANTRY OF THE NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

Keely.

HERE we have a group representative of the mounted infantry section or troop drawn from a regiment of which each battalion was early in Cape Colony, on the lines of communication or with Lord Methuen's column advancing for the relief of Kimberley. Under the organisation of the Army Corps, each brigade of the cavalry division has four companies of mounted infantry attached to it. Their usefulness it would be hard to over-estimate, for not only can they do cavalry work in the way of scouting, but they are picked rifle shots who can also work a machine gun.



Photo.

OFFICERS OF MOUNTED INFANTRY.

C. Knight.

THIS group illustrates the fact that the officers of mounted infantry, like the men, are drawn from various regiments, and retain their distinctive badges. It is upon the keenness and energy of its officers that the military value of this special branch largely depends, and the operations in South Africa will, no doubt, throw a great deal of light upon the utilisation of mounted infantry in the field. It is a subject that has been a good deal discussed by military men. For mounted infantry both officers and men are picked and specially trained. And they are an unique force, for Britain is the only Power that possesses them as organised units of her Army.



Lafayette.

Copyright.

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS OF CANDAHAR, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., COMMANDING ALL THE BRITISH FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD ROBERTS is the most famous of our living soldiers. The son of that patriarch among Indian officers, Sir Abraham Roberts, he was gazetted to the Bengal Artillery in 1851, at the age of nineteen. Very soon his fine qualities brought him to notice, and, on the outbreak of the Mutiny, he was appointed staff officer of the Punjab Movable Column. He was afterwards D.A.Q.M.G. of the Artillery, and rendered most brilliant service at the siege of Delhi, where he was seriously wounded. He was already recognised as one of the most promising officers of the Army. He was engaged in all the operations for the relief of Lucknow, and covered himself with honour in that memorable time. He won the V.C. at Khodagunj, where with splendid gallantry he captured a standard from the Sepoys. His next active employment was in Abyssinia, and he gained the brevet of colonel for his services. He was afterwards in the Lushai Expedition, and in command of the Kuram Field Force, and his capture of the strong position of the Peiwar Kotal is one of the most brilliant incidents of his service. After the murder of Cavagnari he was appointed to the command of the Cabul Field Force, inflicted a crushing blow on the Afghans at Charasiah, and advanced to Cabul. He then made the famous march to Candahar, and by utterly defeating Ayoub Khan brought to an end one of the most successful operations of recent times. He received many honours for his services, and has since been in command in India and in Ireland.



Photo.

THE U BATTERY, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Chamberlain.

THIS Battery, depicted firing a salute, proceeded from Newbridge to Aldershot in November in readiness for South Africa, and, forming a brigade division with the Q and T Batteries, was selected to proceed to the seat of war independently of the Sixth Division. The Horse Artillery are armed with a 12-pounder, wire-wound gun, and are the most mobile Artillery force in the world. With its breech-block the gun weighs 678-lb., and has 3-in. calibre. The sighting apparatus and lock are identical with those of the converted 15-pounder of the Field Artillery, but the gun is only sighted to 4,000-yds.

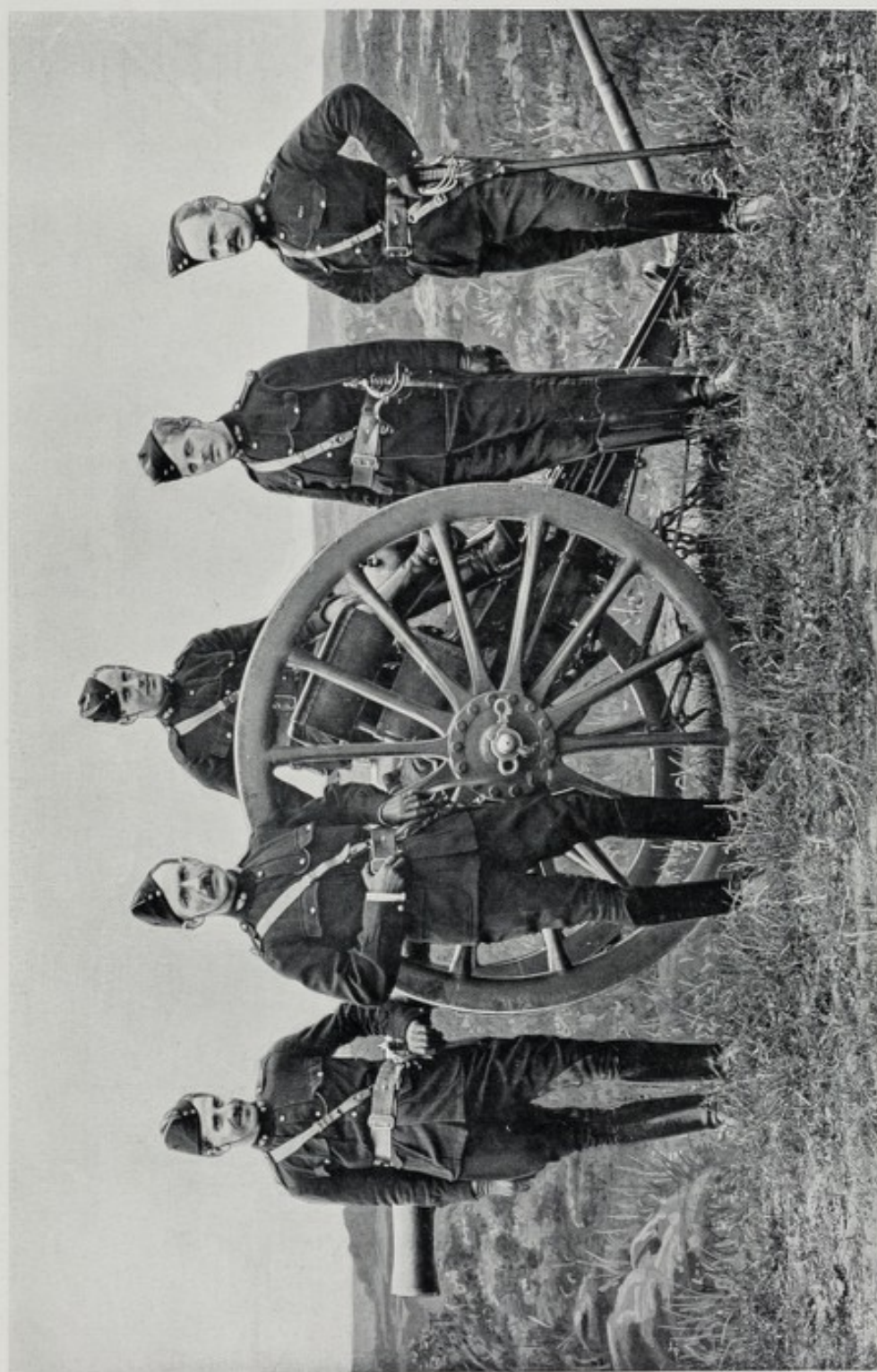


Photo.

THE DRUM-HORSE OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

H. Wall.

THE drum-horse is a pet animal in many regiments, and this superb creature particularly so among Artillerymen. In the mounted forces the drums are adorned, as has been seen in previous pictures, with beautifully-embroidered banners or coverings. This of the Royal Artillery has the devices and mottoes of the corps—"Ubique" ("Wheresoever") and "Quo Fas et Gloria ducunt" ("Whither Right and Glory lead"), both worthily confirmed to the Royal Artillery in 1832.



Plate

THE OFFICERS OF THE 77TH FIELD BATTERY.

Edwell and Tye.

THE 77th Battery, commanded by Major E. M. Percival, is one of the three assigned as the brigade division of Field Artillery to be attached to the 3rd Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir W. F. Gatacre. General Gatacre's Division has been dislocated by the detachment of the 6th (Fusilier) Brigade to serve in Natal with the force under Sir C. F. Clery, while the rest of the Division operates on the border of Cape Colony. No artillery officers in the world are better trained or more skilled in technical and tactical work than our own, and even in the early stages of the war they rendered service that aroused enthusiasm on the spot, and won the unstinted admiration of military critics in every country of Europe.



Photo.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 77TH FIELD BATTERY.

Elliott and Fry.

THE excellent men who are grouped about their gun belong to the Battery whose officers are illustrated on the opposite page. That gun is the 15-pounder of 1895, converted from the older 12-pounder. It consists of an inner tube and of a jacket, which receives the breech-screw. The calibre is 3-in., as in the case of the 12-pounder of the Horse Artillery, but there is no steel-wire coil, though the weight is heavier, the gun and lock together scaling 780-lb. The gun is sighted up to 5,100-yds., and telescopic sights can be fitted. The breech is on the De Bange system, and consists of an interrupted screw with mushroom head, and asbestos pad and a cam lever.

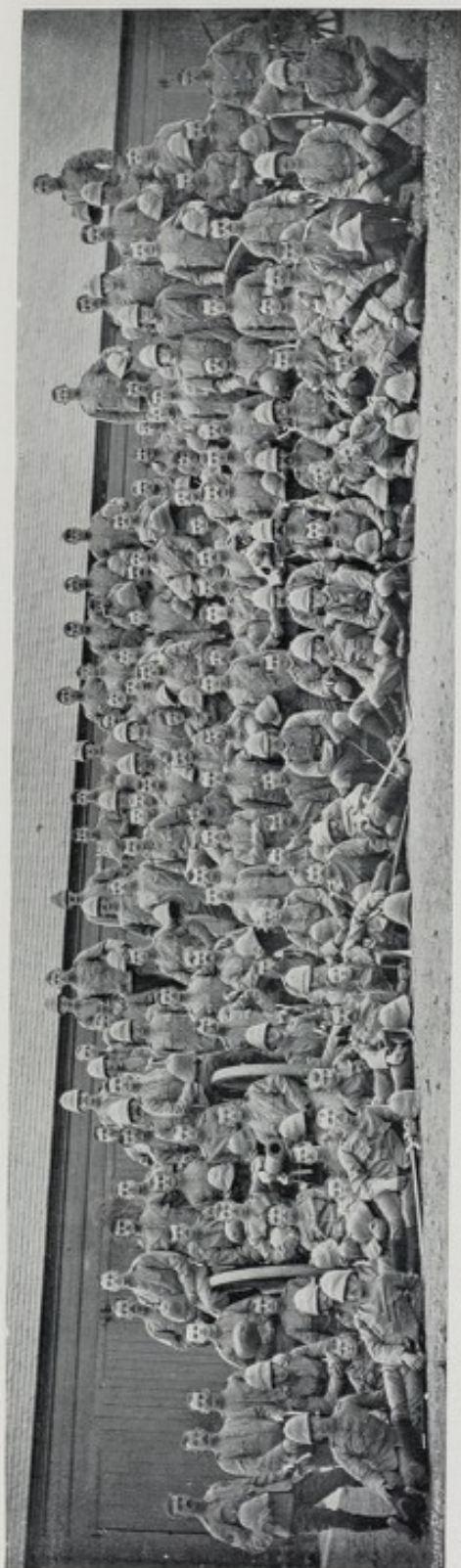


Photo.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 18TH FIELD BATTERY.

Elliott and Fry.

THE 18th Field Battery is one of three which formed a brigade division in Cape Colony and on the border, without at first being allotted to any of the units, lines of communication, or field force. It proceeded to the Orange River Station, however, and advanced, attached to Lord Methuen's column, on the fighting march for the relief of Kimberley. The Artillery gained particular honour during this march, and the 18th was especially commended for its brilliant services.



Elliot and Fry

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN OF THE 18TH FIELD BATTERY.

IN the battle of the Modder River, which was almost unique in being an artillery engagement, wherein the enemy was chiefly crushed by gun-fire, the 18th Battery covered itself with honour. It was one of the batteries which opened the action, and throughout the long day it was rendering splendid service. It became a particular target for the enemy, who inflicted considerable loss upon it.



Keight.

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN OF THE 62ND FIELD BATTERY.

THE 62nd Field Battery is another unit of the Artillery which was early at the seat of war, though not assigned for service with any of the columns until Lord Methuen's force for the relief of Kimberley was formed. The 62nd Field Battery was one of those singled out by Lord Methuen for special commendation for distinguished conduct at the battle of the Modder River, in which it had one gunner killed, and three others and a driver wounded.



C. G. M. H.

PRIZE-WINNERS OF THE 62ND FIELD BATTERY.

IN the previous picture the 62nd Battery is depicted in its khaki uniform as worn in South Africa, where it is under command of Major E. I. Granet. Here we see it in the well-known blue uniform of the Royal Artillery, and as a battery prize-winner at Okehampton. The battery has thus given proof of its efficient shooting, that feature of our artillery work which has rather astonished the Boers. The training at Okehampton is a most valuable part of the artilleryman's education. This Devonshire practice ground, where a camp exists throughout the summer, has a large expanse of moorland, possessing almost every accident and character of terrain, so that the tactical training is conducted under the best auspices.

Photo.



CORPORALS AND BOMBARDIERS OF THE 64TH FIELD BATTERY.

THIS Battery, which belonged nominally to the Second Division of the First Army Corps (Lieutenant-General Sir F. Clery) was one of those which on arrival at Cape Town were sent to Durban to take their place among the large reinforcements gathering for the relief of Ladysmith. The name of Bombardier is ancient in the Royal Artillery, for it dates from the times when guns were known as "bombards." In these days the bombardier ranks with the corporals of other corps, but is junior to corporals in his own.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 64TH AND 88TH FIELD BATTERIES.

Ediot and Fry.

IN this group we have portraits of the officers of two Batteries, of which the first only is now in South Africa. The 64th Battery is under command of Major C. E. Coghill, and, like all other Field Batteries, has a captain and three subalterns. The captain is second in command of the Battery, which is divided into three detachments, each of two guns, the several detachments being commanded by the lieutenants.



Photo.

THE 42ND FIELD BATTERY EMBARKING GUNS.

Clifton and Co.

THIS Battery, which Major C. E. Goulburn brought to Durban from Bombay, forms part of the Natal Field Force, and has done splendid service in the operations of Sir George White at Ladysmith. The busy scene here depicted is of the embarkation of the guns at the Prince's Docks, Bombay. Three Batteries in all joined Sir George White, with the contingent from India, and this picture gives some idea of the considerable character of the operation of putting on board the transport the six guns, with limbers and horses of a Battery.

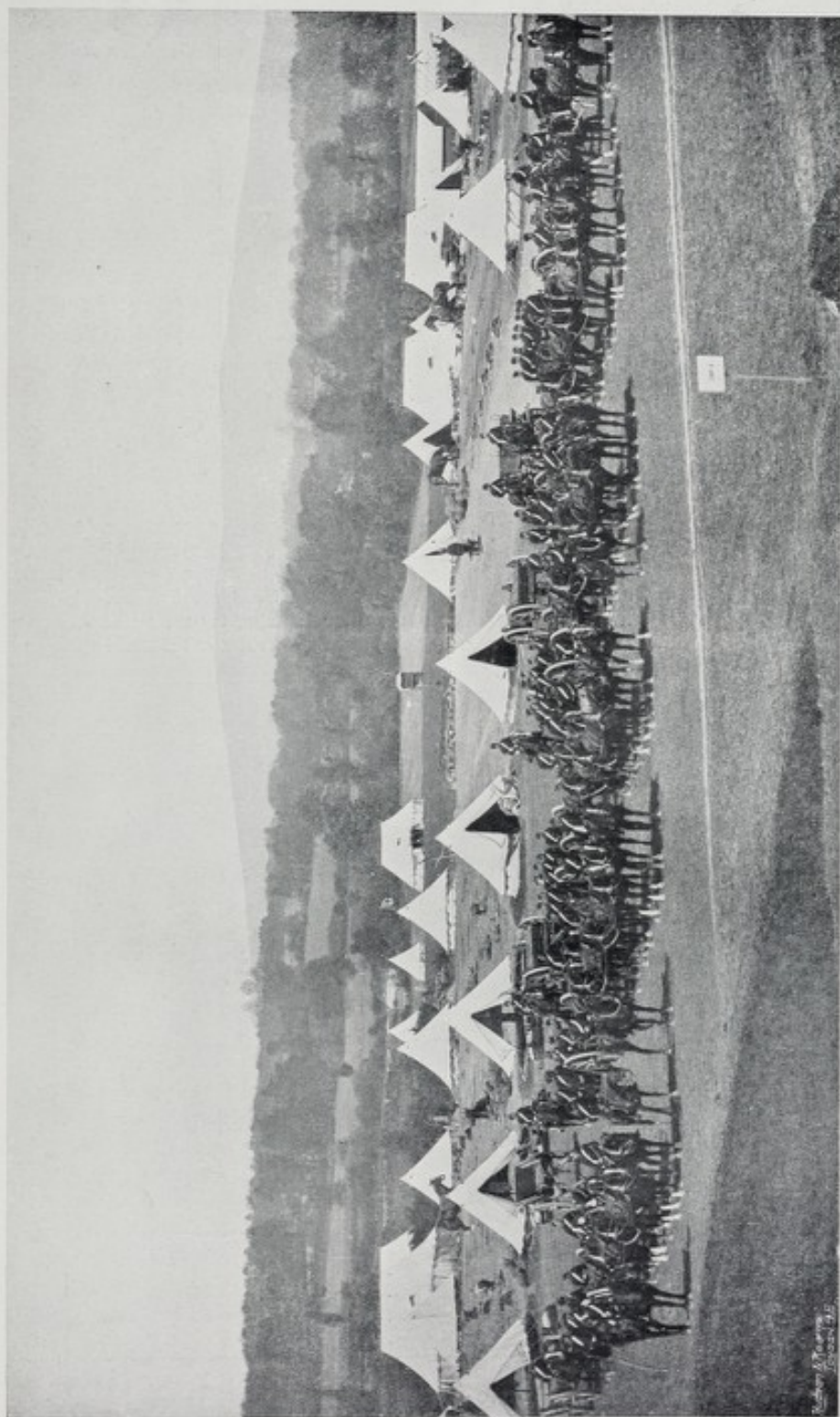


Photo.

THE 42ND FIELD BATTERY DETRAINING GUNS.

Lawrie and Sieghart.

THE Battery reached Ladysmith in ample time for its work. In the battle of Elands-laagte, October 21, in which General French inflicted such a severe defeat upon the picked force of Boers, the 42nd was one of the batteries which galloped up to the scene of action with double teams, in company with the 5th Lancers, and opened a destructive shrapnel fire. Just as the guns of the 42nd spoke, those of the Boers became silent, and the infantry watched the bursting shells, against a sombre background of cloud whence vivid flashes of lightning now and again illuminated the striking scene.



Clarendon.

THE 79TH FIELD BATTERY READY FOR ACTION.

THIS fine picture of the 79th Battery was taken before it left for South Africa. The guns are seen limbered up, and the battery is formed in line, prepared to advance into action. Every battery in the field has six guns, six ammunition waggons, one field smithy, and two waggons for baggage and supplies, each of these vehicles being drawn by six horses, and there is one four-horse wagon for equipment. This formation is, of course, independent of the ammunition columns. For all the draught horses the harness consists of reins, with curb bits and check rings, collars with traces, and saddles and breechings. The traces of the leaders and of the centre team are joined together, and to those of the wheel-horses by chains, thus providing unbroken lines of pull from the hook of the leaders' collars to the rear trace-bar of the gun-carriage. This system of draught is very efficient, thoroughly distributing the weight of traction, and has proved most durable. The 79th Battery, in which the gun and draught are illustrated, is under command of Major E. H. Armitage, and proceeded from Queenstown to South Africa in the "Montford." Prior to embarkation Lord Roberts inspected it, and addressed the officers at Cahir.



Photo.

THE 79TH BATTERY—PREPARING TO FIRE.

Charlton.

HERE we have a single gun of the Battery which has just been illustrated unlimbered and about to fire. In taking guns into action the tactics are regulated by the commander of the brigade division, but the commander of the Battery selects the actual position in regard to line of advance and shelter. The sub-division of the Battery for the work of the officers has already been described. When the gun comes into action it is worked by a non-commissioned officer and eight privates, each of whom has his appointed station and work.



Photo.

OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 19TH FIELD BATTERY.

Crockett.

WHEN the Artillery assigned to the First Army Corps had been despatched to South Africa, the 19th Battery (Exeter), the 20th Battery (Ipswich), and the 28th Battery (Athlone) were immediately selected to form the brigade division of Artillery to be attached to the 5th Division, which was being mobilised under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Warren. The 19th Battery, with the others, was therefore placed under immediate orders to proceed to the Cape, and preparations for embarkation were at once begun.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 63RD FIELD BATTERY.

MAJOR W. L. H. PAGET'S Battery belongs to Lieutenant-General Sir F. Clery's dislocated Division—the Second—of the First Army Corps, and was one of those which reached the seat of war rather late. Several infantry battalions of the Division were selected to accompany the Ladysmith Relief Force, and the batteries of Artillery were also sent to Natal. They advanced to Pieter Maritzburg, and took their part in the important operations conducted by Sir Redvers Buller.

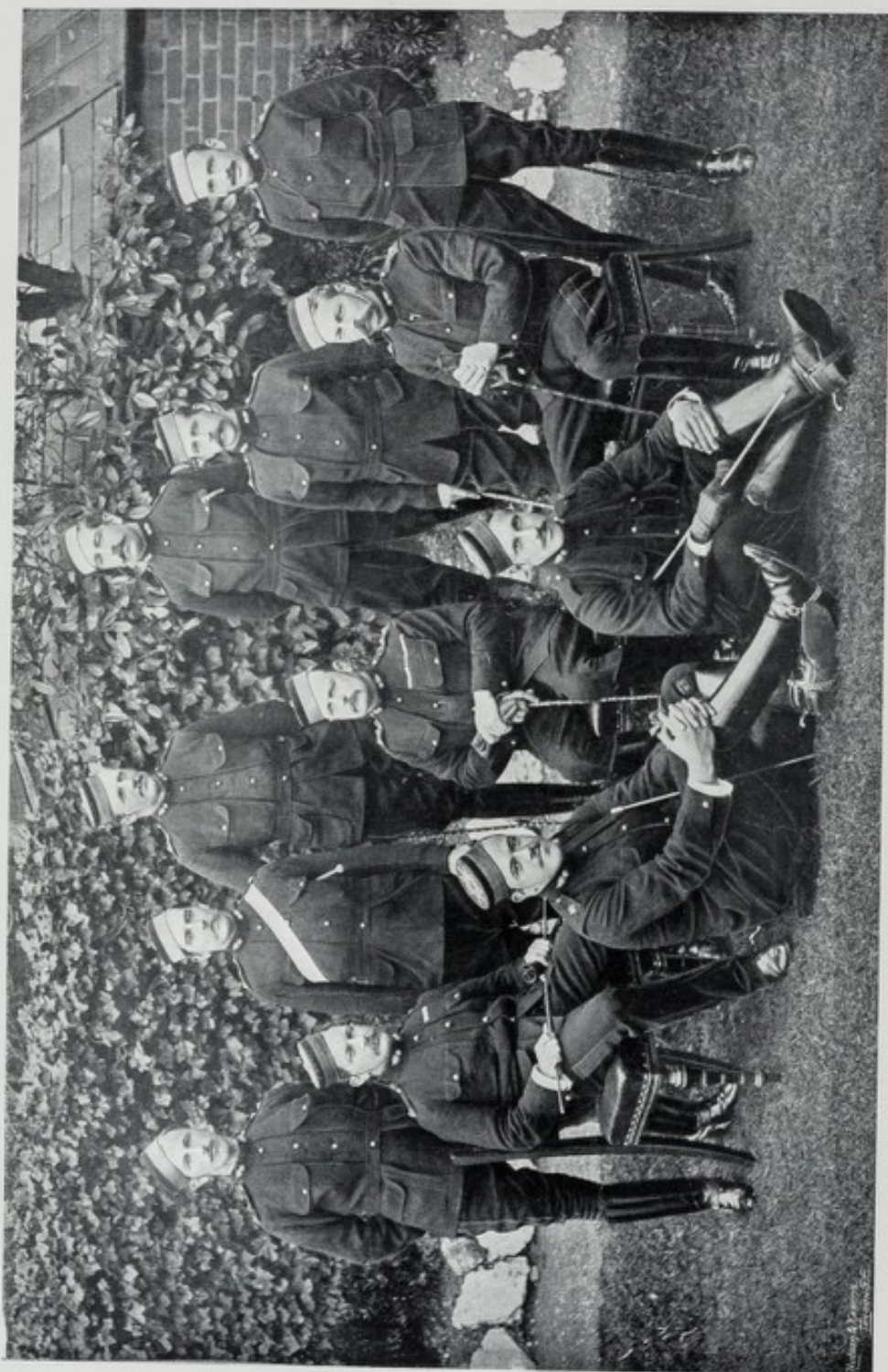


Plates.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 63RD BATTERY.

Elliott and Fry.

THESE are the men practically in charge of the firing of the guns. There are nine sergeants to the Battery, the sergeant-major being the chief, with the duty of leading the gun, of which he is in command under the officers. He is a chosen man of experience in all the duties of Artillery, and has a very responsible position. Each Battery has also a quartermaster-sergeant and a farrier-sergeant, and the number is completed by nine sergeants. All these are mounted, and the establishment is the same in peace as in war. Each Battery has 13 spare horses, but the only other men—not reckoning the mounted drivers—for whom mounts are provided are two buglers, six corporals, and a farrier.



Elliott and Fry.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 73RD FIELD BATTERY.

THE 73rd Battery arrived at Cape Town, in the "Idaho," on November 23, and was at once sent to Durban. It is under the command of Major C. M. Barlow, and, like the 63rd, belongs to the brigade division of Artillery assigned to General Clerly's Division of the Army Corps. Officers mostly enter the Service through the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, where the course is of two years. The Academy also trains Engineer cadets, and on the total of marks at the examinations depends the cadet's priority and ability to select the arm in which he wishes to serve. He is appointed a second lieutenant, but his education is pursued at the Artillery School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, and at the practice school at Okehampton. With the officers of the 73rd Battery are grouped others of the 19th Battery.

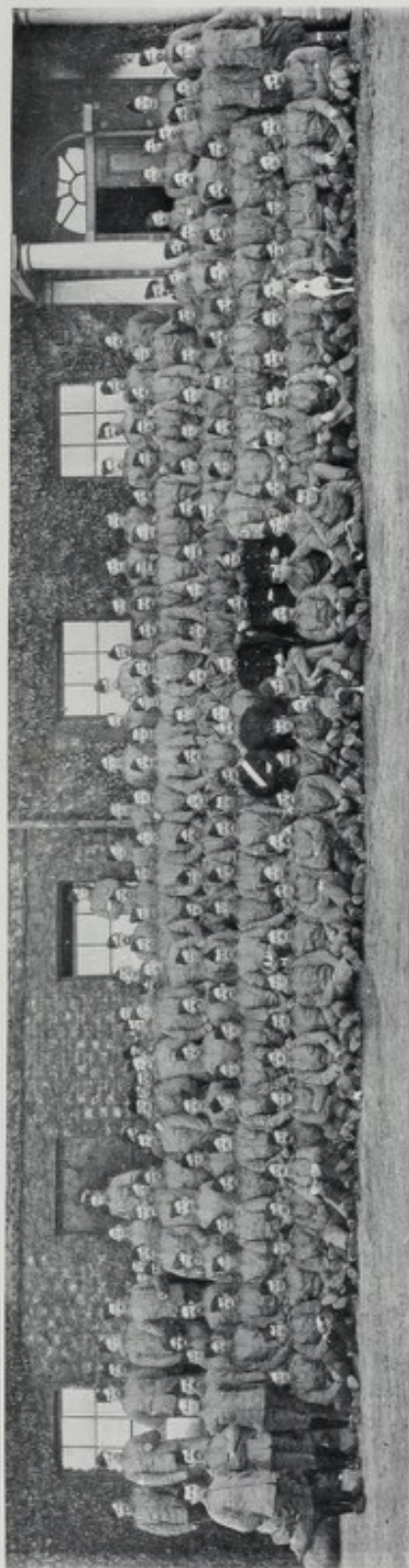


Photo.

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN OF THE 73RD FIELD BATTERY.

HERE we have another picture of the excellent 73rd Battery—its officers and men—to whom has been given the opportunity of serving in the most important campaign in which our Army has been engaged since Waterloo, if we regard its far-reaching importance. It is a campaign in which the Artillery soon won new honours for the corps.



Photo.

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN OF THE 4TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY.

WHEN the 10th Mountain Battery was lost through the stampeding of the mules at Nicholson's Nek on October 30, it was determined to send out reinforcements to replace casualties, and the 4th Mountain Battery was selected to replace that which had been lost. The group of officers and men here given is from a photograph taken at Okhamperton in 1899, when the Battery was under training at the practice camp. It will be observed that it includes a portrait of Prince Somdet Chulalongkorn, Crown Prince of Siam, and of another Siamese Prince, both of whom have been attached for training to the British Army.

See notes.



PRACTICE OF THE 4TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY.

THE arm which is used by the Mountain Batteries is a 7-pounder muzzle-loading gun, in two parts, which are carried separately by mules, and are screwed together for action. The back part, which includes the shell-chamber, weighs 200-lb., while the chase of the gun scales a little less. When screwed together the length of the piece is 5-ft. 9-in. It is rifled with progressive twist, and has a charge of 6-oz. of black powder. Its longest range is 4,000-yds., and 3,400-yds. for shrapnel with time fuses. The gun fires common shell, shrapnel, and case shot, as well as star shell.



Photo

THE OFFICERS OF THE 4TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY.

Saunders.

THE work of the officers of Mountain Batteries is not easy, for the management of mule trains involves great responsibility. In addition to the two mules which carry the gun, there are three which severally transport the gun-carriage, the axle and the wheels, and five others with pack-saddles, intended to relieve the gun-mules, besides six more for ammunition. Thus for a Mountain Battery the transport of guns and ammunition involves the use of ninety-six animals, exclusive of the ammunition column, and in war-time about sixty are added for the transport of baggage, provisions, etc.



Photo.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. H. MARSHALL.

Knight.

IN the pages immediately following many pictures are given of units of Field and Mountain Artillery in South Africa, and Major-General George Henry Marshall is the Staff Officer with the First Army Corps commanding the whole. When an Army Corps is employed as a strategical unit, the work of the officer who directs the Artillery may be difficult, but that which falls to General Marshall is peculiarly arduous and harassing, owing to the fact that Sir Redvers Buller's Army Corps, with Artillery units, is divided between three distinct theatres of war. General Marshall is an officer of great experience, both in regard to the material of the Royal Artillery and to the tactical working of the artillery arm. He gained his lieutenancy in 1861, and was promoted a brevet-lieutenant-colonel in July, 1891. His great repute as an Artillery Officer had already led to his appointment as Chief Instructor of Horse and Field Artillery at the School of Gunnery, and in addition to his duties at Shoeburyness, it was his work to take charge of the summer operations at Okehampton, where the tactical instruction of our gunners mainly takes place. General Marshall's last appointment was to the command of the Royal Artillery in the Aldershot District.



Photo.

OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 37TH BATTERY.

Elliott and Fry.

THE 37th Battery, under command of Major R. A. K. Montgomery, is one of three, the others being the 61st and 65th, which form a brigade division of howitzers attached to Sir Redvers Buller's corps. The necessity of guns which would cope with the heavy pieces the Boers have brought into the field was sufficiently evident, and the services of the howitzers will be regarded with great curiosity. The howitzer, as now used, is quite a modern implement of war, but we employed it with much effect in the Soudan.

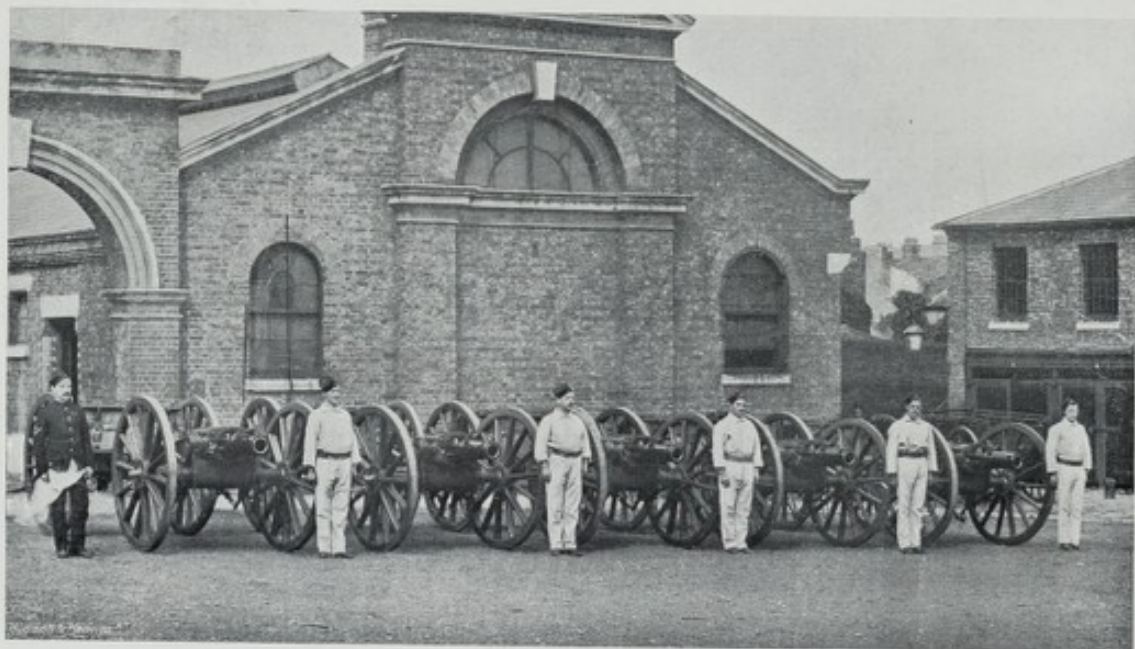


Photo.

THE 37TH FIELD (HOWITZER) BATTERY.

Elliott and Fry.

THE new howitzer, from which so much is justifiably expected, is a steel gun firing lyddite shells. It is a dumpy piece, with a calibre of 5-in., and the length is about 3-ft. 9-in. Exclusive of its lock, it weighs some 1,067lb. The lock is upon the well-known De Bange principle with central fire, and the projectiles are steel shells (weight 49'83-b., charge 4'48-lb.) filled with lyddite, or shrapnels with 372 bullets, and case-shot with 433 bullets. The gun-charge consists of 5'152 grains of cordite. This is a very formidable weapon, which has not hitherto been tried by our Artillery against a civilised foe.



Photo.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LORD METHUEN, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

Elliott and Fry.

THE gallant Guardsman commanding the column of the South African Field Force, consisting of the Guards' Brigade, with the 9th Brigade and other troops attached, which advanced from the Orange River, is a leader of great energy and vigour, who is always ready to strike hard blows and to practise a persistent offensive. He has learned the trade of war in many fields, and the name of Paul Methuen will always be famous among the Guards. His lordship joined the Scots Guards thirty-six years ago. He was brigade-major of the Ashanti expeditionary force, 1874, military secretary in Ireland, 1877, and afterwards attaché in Berlin. His energy as A.A.G., and later in command of the Home District, found much employment for him in the handling of men. He was on the staff of Lord Wolseley at Tel-el-Kebir, and "Methuen's Horse" won great fame in Sir Charles Warren's operations in Bechuanaland. Lord Methuen has also seen a good deal of service on the North-West Frontier and in the Tirah Campaign. He is every inch a soldier, and the fighting energy of his difficult advance to the Modder River, with its three battles, followed by the hard-fought engagement of Magersfontein, has already added greatly to his fame.

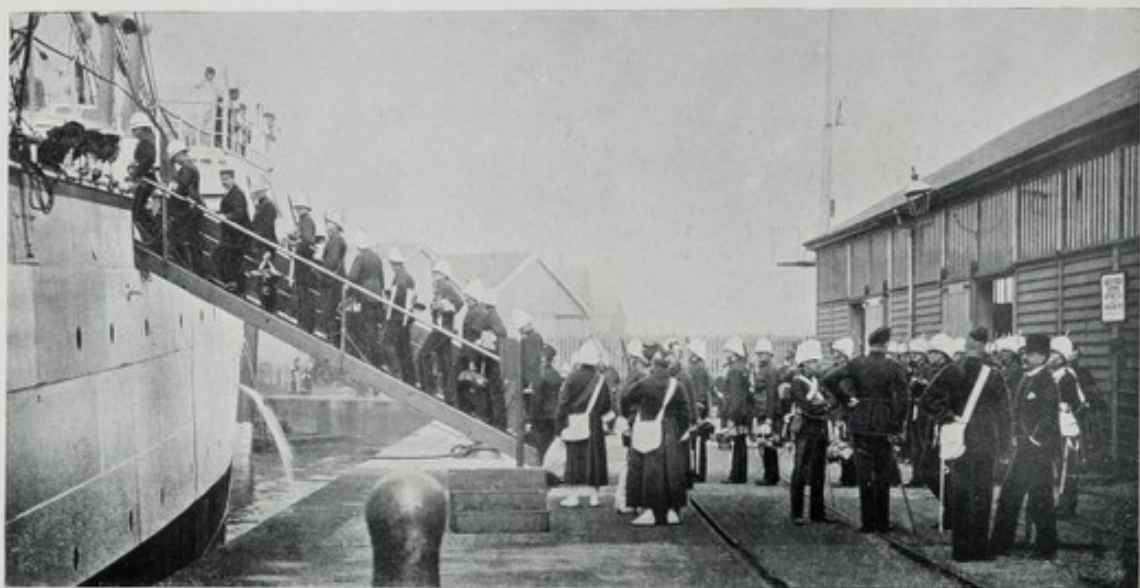


Photo.

THE EMBARKATION OF THE GUARDS.

Gregory.

THE Guards' Brigade has taken a gallant part in all the operations of Lord Methuen's column, and it suffered very heavily at Belmont. In addition to the Battalion of Grenadiers, it includes the 1st and 2nd Coldstreams and the 1st Scots Guards. The 3rd Grenadiers embarked in the "Goorkha," and arrived at the Cape early in November.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 3RD GRENADIER GUARDS.

Loud.

THERE is not in the British Service a smarter soldier than the non-commissioned officer of a Battalion of Guards, and this picture illustrates admirably the men who are really the backbone of the rank and file, and who have rendered such splendid services in the advance from the Orange River.

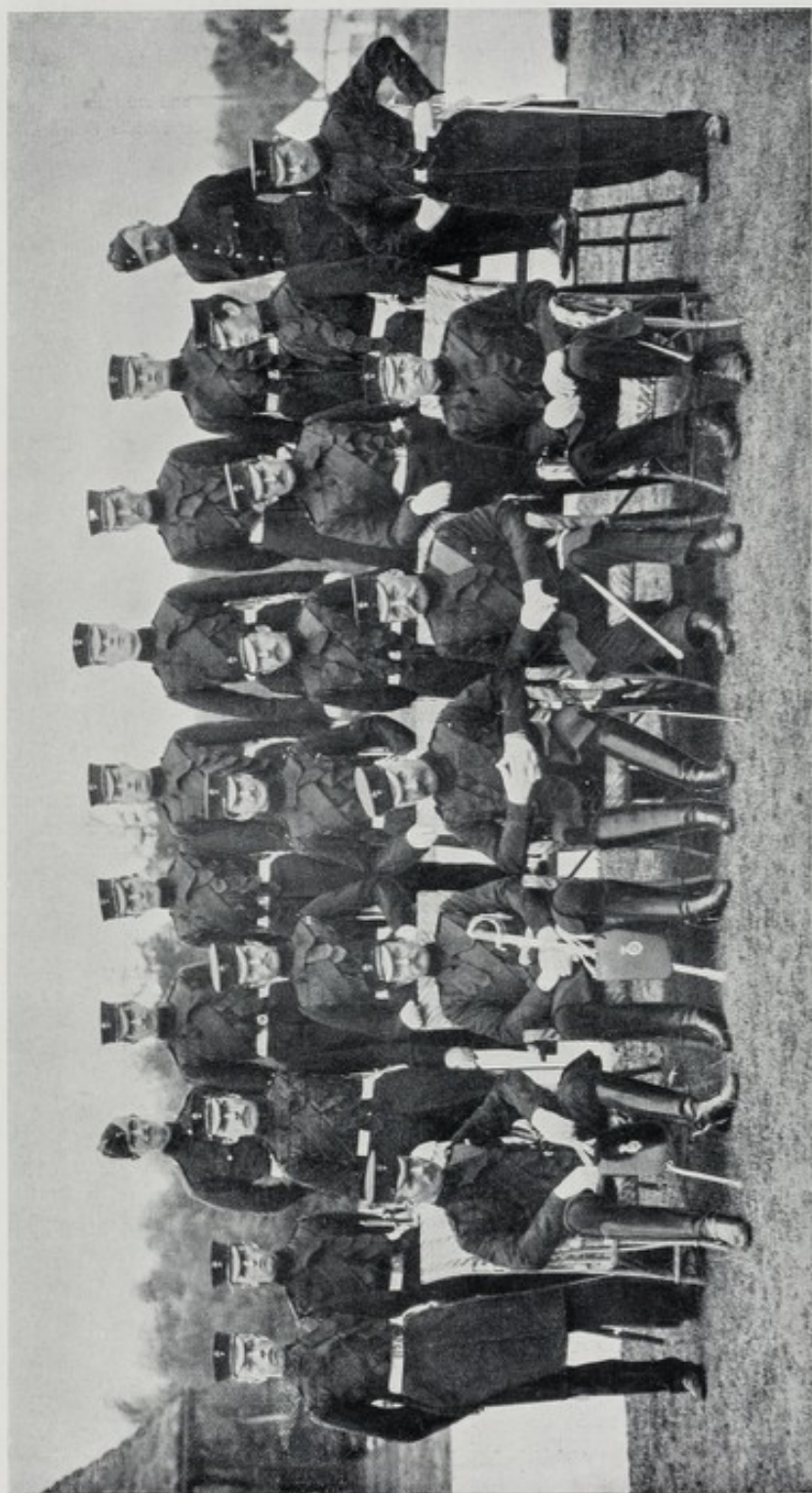


Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 3RD GRENADEIER GUARDS.

Gregory

THIS fine battalion is under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre Macdonnell Stewart Crabbe, who is here represented with his brother officers. In the battle of Belmont, on November 23, these gallant men suffered very heavily. Colonel Crabbe—an officer of great experience—was himself wounded, though he happily recovered and returned to his command, as well as two other officers, while Lieutenants Blundell and Fryer, the latter the adjutant of the battalion, were killed. These brave men have thus maintained the fame of the distinguished regiment which rendered such service in the campaigns of Marlborough and Wellington, and in the arduous work of the Crimea, and more recently in Egypt. The First Guards, as this regiment was then named, fought with great distinction at Schellenberg, 1704, and at Blenheim, and had the honours of Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. It defended Gibraltar when the Spaniards besieged the fortress in 1727, it afterwards served through the campaigns in Germany under George II. and the Duke of Cumberland, and it fought with signal gallantry at Fontenoy. It was engaged in some of the later campaigns of the Seven Years' War, and contributed to a battalion of Guards which served through the War of American Independence, and fought with great gallantry at Guildford. Memorable service was rendered by the First Guards in several battles of the Peninsula, who then received the title of "Grenadiers" as a reward for their great gallantry at Waterloo. In the Crimea the regiment had a prominent part, as also in Egypt in 1882, including Tel-el-Kebir, and in the Suakin operations of 1885.



Photo. Gregory.
A SERGEANT OF THE 3RD GRENADIERS.

THE honours of this regiment belong not less to the men than to their officers, and the well-set-up figure of the sergeant of the 3rd Grenadiers will enable many to realise what are the physical qualities of the men who during Lord Methuen's operations have been very much in the public mind. Such men do not rise to their position without having shown high merits and much soldier-like ability.

THERE is always something attractive about the bright face of the drummer-boy. He is often the pet of the regiment, and with the public is a popular little hero, whose rousing notes call up the glories of the battlefield. To every regiment of cavalry and battalion of infantry a limited number of boys are admitted, mostly the sons of non-commissioned officers, and are trained as drummers, buglers, and artificers, while their education is well looked after.



Photo. Gregory.
A DRUMMER-BOY, 3RD GRENADIERS.

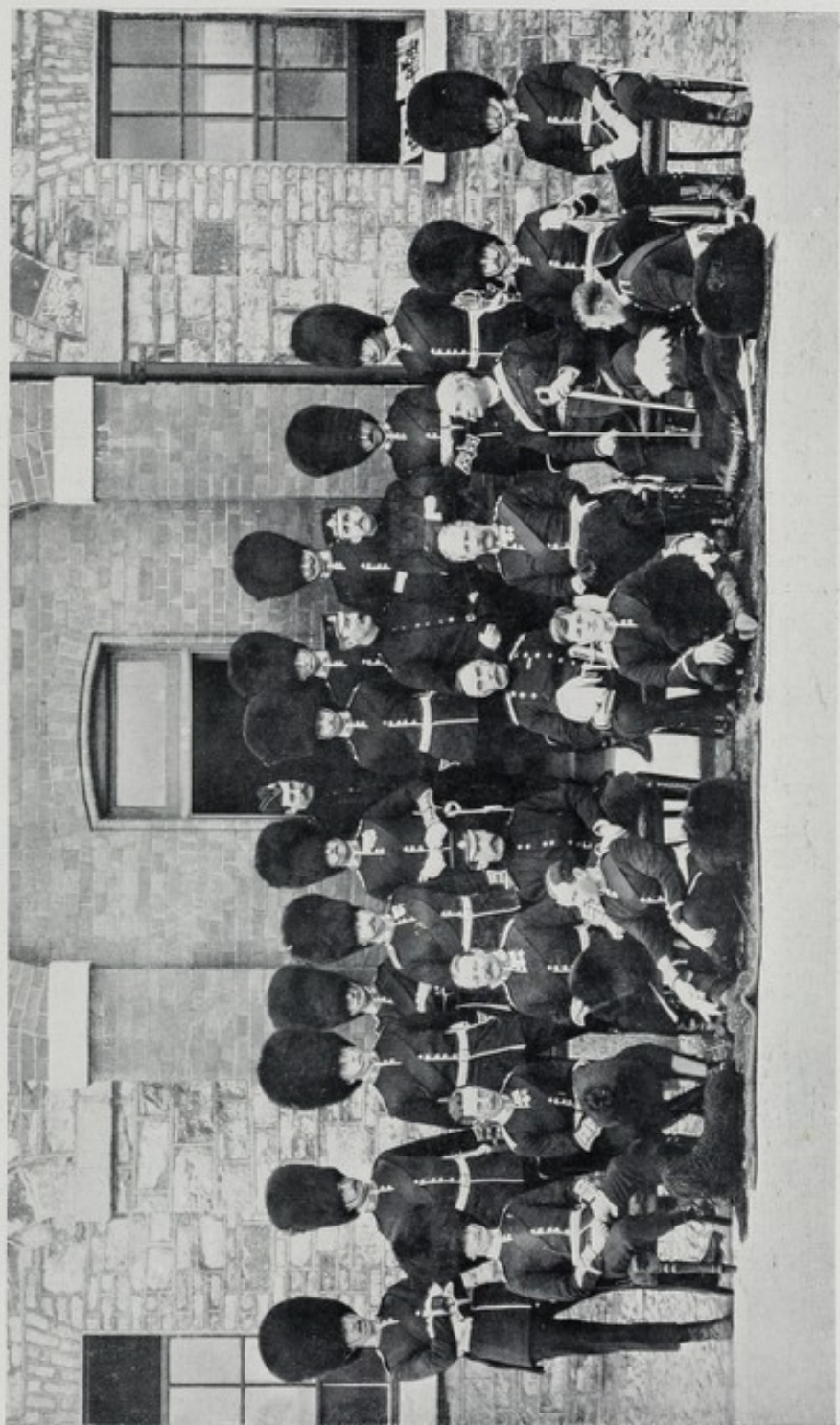


Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

J. Robinson and Son.

THE battalion of the famous Coldstream regiment now in South Africa is under command of Lieutenant Colonel A. E. Colclington. This is a regiment which bears upon its colours the honours of many campaigns, and when the war is over many more will have been added. The Coldstreams have fought in all the actions of Lord Methuen's advance, and they suffered greatly at Belmont and again at Magerstortsen, where the commanding officer, with Major the Hon. W. Lambton, Captain J. Sterling, and two other officers, was wounded, while there were many casualties among the non-commissioned officers and men. The Coldstream Guards, embodied in 1856, were Monck's Regiment, and their early fortunes were greatly associated with that restorer of Monarchy. After fighting on Cromwell's side, both at Dunbar and Worcester, they made that famous march from the village of Coldstream that resulted in the Restoration. On Monck's death, in 1670, the regiment received its present title. It suffered at Steenkirk and Landen, and in Talmash's repulse at Brest. With the other battalions of Guards it took a very distinguished part in the siege and capture of Namur in 1695, it fought through Marlborough's wars with great honour, it contributed to some of the victories in the Peninsula, rendered valiant service at Waterloo, fought in the Crimea, and more recently in Egypt.



Photo.

THE ADJUTANT, DRUM-MAJOR AND DRUMMERS OF THE 1ST COLDSTREAMS.

Gregory.

THE band of the Coldstream Guards is well known to many people, who do not realise that the drums of the regiment have an important part when the bugle sounds the charge. The drums of the Coldstreams are therefore in South Africa, where their stirring tones have encouraged the men in battle with their inspiring roll.



Photo.

THE 1ST COLDSTREAMS BRIDGE-BUILDING.

Gregory.

BRIDGE-BUILDING is always an important work in a campaign like that in South Africa. The enemy has wrecked many bridges, and the skill of our soldiers was called into requisition, notably, during the march of the Guards for the relief of Kimberley, in repairing the bridge destroyed by the Boers at the Modder River.



Photo.

Russell.

THE LATE LIEUT.-COLONEL H. R. STOPFORD.

COLONEL STOPFORD, recently commanding the 2nd Coldstream Guards, fell gallantly fighting at the head of his battalion in the battle of the Modder River on November 28. He was an officer of high repute, greatly esteemed and valued, and he died honourably sustaining the traditions of his regiment. It was his first active service, and it brought him to the end that no soldier fears. He joined the Coldstream Regiment as a subaltern of a year's service in 1873, and had been in command less than a year when he was killed.



Photo.

Gregory.

COLONEL A. H. PAGET.

THE officer commanding the 1st Scots Guards with Lord Methuen's column, entered the regiment in 1870, and became lieutenant-colonel in 1887, and colonel in 1890. He served in the second phase of the Ashanti War, 1873-74, being attached to Captain Buller's command. He took part in the expedition to the Sudan in 1885 with the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Guards, and was present, with much other service, in the engagements at Haderen and Tanoa, and he has also the medal for the Burma operations of 1885-86.



Photo.

Turner & Co.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EYRE CRABBE.

COLONEL CRABBE, 1st Grenadier Guards, who was wounded in the battle of Belmont, but who has since returned to his command, is an officer of twenty-eight years' service. He entered the Grenadier Guards as a lieutenant in 1871, was employed with the Auxiliary Transport in the Egyptian War of 1882, and in the Nile Expedition of 1894-95, as acting quartermaster to the Guards Camel Regiment. He was present at the actions of Abu Klea and El Gubat, for which he was mentioned in despatches and received the brevet of major.

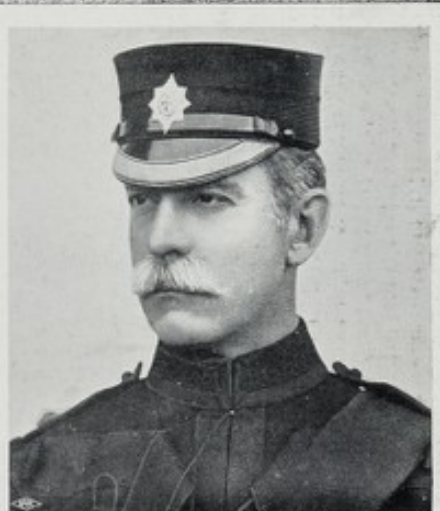


Photo.

Guthrie Brothers.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. E. CODRINGTON.

THE commanding officer of the 1st Coldstream, who comes of a famous military family, was unfortunately wounded in the battle of Magersfontein on December 11. He entered the regiment as a lieutenant in 1873. During the Egyptian War of 1882 Major Codrington was A.D.C. to Lieutenant-General Buller, commanding the 1st Division, and took part in the engagements at Tel-el-Mahuta and Tel-el-Kahir, for which he received the medal with clasp, the Fifth Class of the Medjidie, and the Khedive's star.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Guthrie's Photo.

THE French have an old saying, "Bon sang ne peut mentir," and certainly the officers of the 2nd Coldstreams have justified it, for they have suffered heavily in the war. In the battle of Belmont, the Battalions of the Guards' Brigade were heavily engaged in the attack, and several officers were wounded. The battalion was also engaged at Enslin (or Graspan), and at the Modder River on November 28, when the Guards formed the right attack, Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Stopford, commanding the 2nd Coldstreams, and Captain Earle, were killed. Although the brunt of the fighting at Magersfontein fell upon the Highland Brigade, the Guards were again under a heavy fire, and once more the Coldstreams suffered, Major the Marquis of Winchester, a very promising officer, who was A.D.C. to Sir John McNeill in the Egyptian War of 1885, and was present at Hasheen, Tofrek, and Tamai, being killed. The second battalion of the Coldstream Regiment shares all the honours of the first, and the history of the battalion includes not a few brilliant exploits, recalling those in which it has been engaged in South Africa. It was the second battalion that took an honourable part in the Seven Years' War, and that won the honours of "Egypt, 1882," and "Tel-el-Kebir" for the colours.



Photo.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. E. COLVILLE, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Elliott and Fry.

THIS excellent and popular officer is in command of the Brigade of Guards, and is one of the best known of our soldiers. To command a Brigade of British Guards in the field is truly a proud honour that has fallen to a few gallant officers in our famous wars, and General Colville is a worthy successor to them. Scarcely had his force set out from the Orange River when it entered upon the series of hard-fought battles in which it covered itself with new honours. All General Colville's regimental service was passed with the Grenadier Guards, which he entered in 1870, and he was major and lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Battalion from 1886. He has seen much service, and has shown also notable administrative qualities. He served with the Soudan Expedition under Sir Gerald Graham in 1884, and was in the Intelligence Department at the time. He was present at the engagement of El Teh, and in the next year again, still in the Intelligence Department, fought at Abu Klea, and was mentioned in despatches. For his services in this expedition General Colville received the C.B. He was with the Egyptian Frontier Field Force in 1885-86 as A.A. and Q.M.G. in the Intelligence Department, and he rendered such good service in the engagement at Giniss that he was mentioned in despatches and received the brevet of colonel. His later service has been in the Unyoro Expedition, 1894, for which he received the medal and the C.M.G. He was acting Commissioner for Uganda, 1893-95, was made a K.C.M.G., and attained his present military rank in 1898.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 2ND COLDSTREAMS.

Gregory

NOT less typical of the fine qualities of our non-commissioned officers are these men of the 2nd Coldstreams than are those of the Grenadiers depicted on another page. The story of their heroism in the war has yet to be written, but we know that they have already fought, as Guardsmen should, and are sure that they will do so to the end.



Photo.

DRUMS AND COLOURS OF THE 2ND COLDSTREAMS.

Green.

THIS is a fine picture of one element in the pride and panoply of war. Regimental colours are no longer taken into the field, for splendid as have been the deeds of valour wrought in protecting them, that heroism has often led to the loss of valuable lives. But, though the colours of the Coldstreams are not in South Africa, the men of the regiment proudly cherish the memory of the crowded honours which they bear.

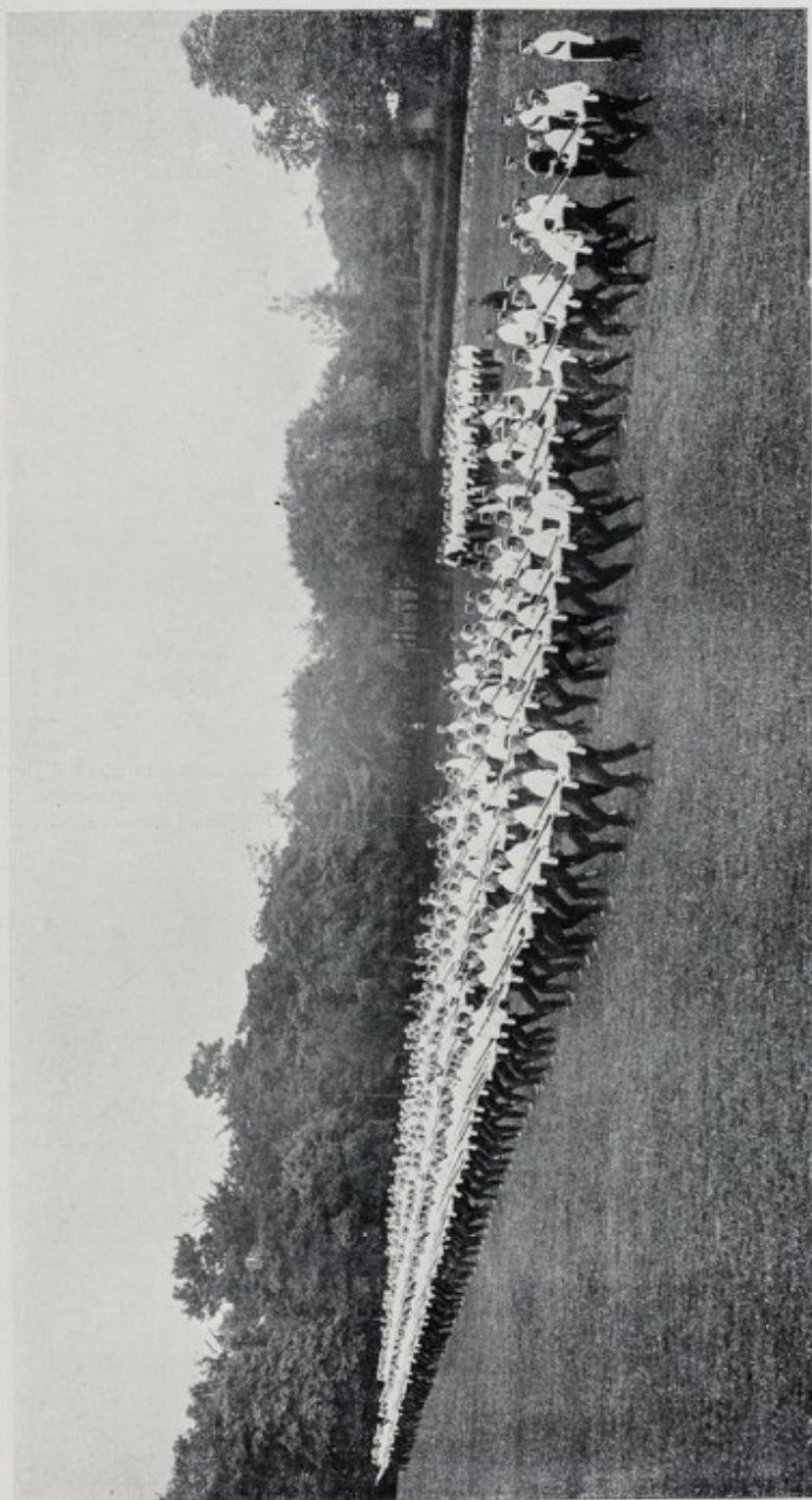


Photo.

THE 2ND COLDSTREAM GUARDS AT BAYONET EXERCISE.

THE cold steel of the British infantry is said to have carried consternation into the ranks of the Boers. It has sometimes been doubted in these days of magazine rifles and smokeless powder whether infantry attacking a position could ever reach it through the withering fire that would be poured upon them. But in the South African Campaign, Englishmen have demonstrated that they, at least, are capable of such work. It is therefore interesting to have a picture of the Guards engaged in the bayonet exercise, which is the preparation for the use to which their deadly arms are put in war. The bayonet exercise holds a large place in infantry training, on the ground also of the physical development in which it is so useful. The men in this picture are seen in their drill order, wearing the short white jacket which is special to the battalions of Guards. Brilliant work with the bayonet has often been performed by Guardsmen. At the outset of Marlborough's career of triumph, in the desperate battle of Schellenberg, July 2, 1704—the precursor of the more famous action of Blenheim—when some confusion had weakened the attack, the Guards stood almost alone to withstand a counter assault, and when the moment came they swept forward with the bayonet, and, leaping into the trenches, inflicted great losses, and drove the enemy in panic before them. And such episodes are not few in the history of the various battalions of the Guards.

Gladstone Brothers.



Photo.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 1ST SCOTS GUARDS.

Gregory.

THESE men, with the adjutant of the battalion, make an excellent representative group of notable soldiers who will give a good account of themselves before the war is over. Here we have the sergeant-major, the quartermaster-sergeant, the pioneer-sergeant, with others, and not least notable among them the drum-major, and the pipe-major, whose office is famous in the Scottish regiments.

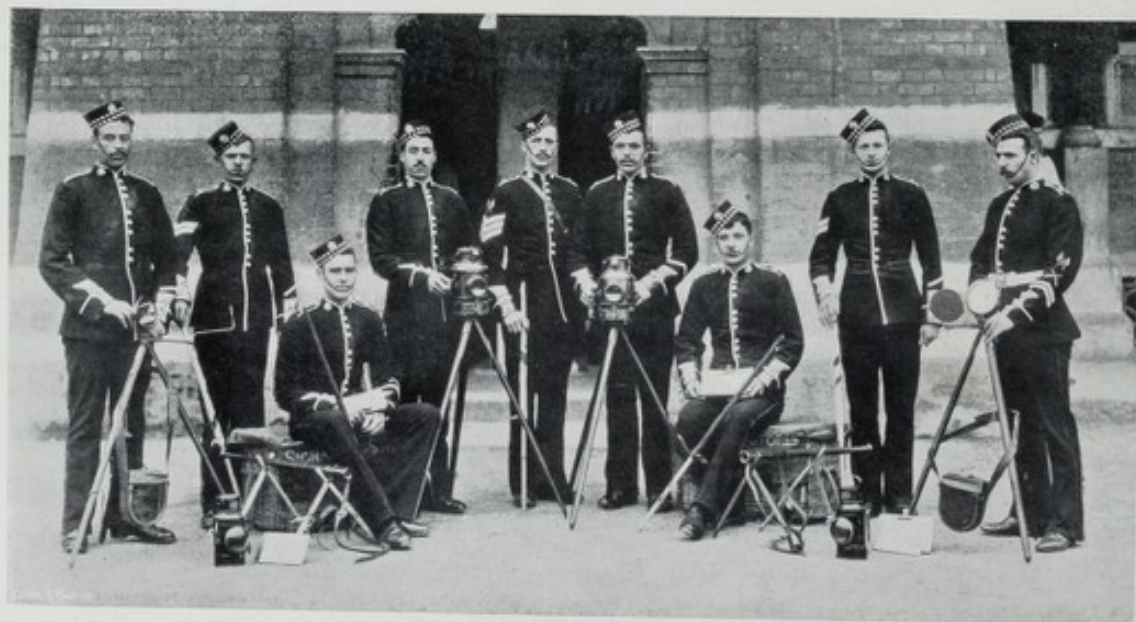


Photo.

SIGNALLERS OF THE 1ST SCOTS GUARDS.

Riddell and Fry.

WE have here a group of soldiers who play a large part in military operations. The work of signalling by means of flags, the flash-lantern, and the heliograph has been brought to a pitch of high perfection, and the Signalling School at Aldershot turns out officers and men who are not surpassed in this kind of work by any others in the world.



Bliss and Fox.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST SCOTS GUARDS.

P. 46

THE battalion under the command of Colonel A. H. Paget is as famous as any other in the Guards' Brigade, though it had no share in Marlborough's great victories. Its earliest honour is "Dettingen," and its latest "Snakin, 1885," but it has fought in many actions in addition to those that crowd its colours. The Scots Guards were with Marlborough in the sanguinary battle of Walcourt (1689), and fought through King William's campaigns in Flanders, including the capture of Namur. One battalion was in Spain in 1711, and rendered brilliant service in the desperate battle of Saragossa, and its commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Varrier, was killed in the reverse which quickly followed. Service in Flanders, in the Seven Years' War, in America, and in Holland, filled the remainder of the century. In 1801 the regiment was fighting in Egypt, and both its battalions were in the Peninsular War, and contributed to the victories of Douro, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, and San Sebastian, as well as to those recorded on its colours. Waterloo and the Crimea are also among its honours. The officers of the 1st Battalion have led it to gallant work in the fighting march for the relief of Kimberley, and several of them were wounded at Belmont and at the Modder River.



Photo.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 1ST SCOTS GUARDS.

Gregory

THIS battalion proceeded to the Cape in the "Nubia," which was one of the early transports to arrive, and the men were at once sent forward to the Orange River, where they were embodied in the Guards' Brigade. The battalion has been employed in all the actions of Lord Methuen's column.



Photo.

THE 1ST SCOTS GUARDS EMBARKING.

Mull and Ridley

MANY scenes like this have been witnessed at Southampton and other ports. The pathetic moments of parting have been inspired by military enthusiasm, but with the men whom we see joining the "Nubia" at Southampton the time of parting is over, and they are hastening on board the ship full of eagerness for the work that lies before them.



Photo.

Galerie.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL REGINALD POLE-CAREW, C.B.

WHEN Brigadier-General Fetherstonhaugh, commanding the 9th Brigade, was wounded in the battle of Belmont, Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Pole-Carew, C.B., commandant at headquarters of the 1st Army Corps, graded as A.A.G., was appointed to succeed him. It was not long before the gallant Guardsman—who is Lieutenant-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards—was able to render conspicuous service by throwing a force across the river in the action of the Modder, for which he received particular credit from Lord Methuen. His services have been long and distinguished. In the Afghan War of 1879-80 he was A.D.C. to Sir Frederick Roberts and was present during the advance on Cabul and in the operations thereabouts, including the investment of Sherpur. He made the famous march with Lord Roberts from Cabul to Candahar, and greatly distinguished himself in the battle before that town, in which Ayoub was defeated and a difficult campaign brought to an end with singular completeness. He has since served well in Egypt, 1882, as orderly officer to the Duke of Connaught, and was present at Tel-el-Mahuta and Tel-el-Kebir, and in Burma, 1886-87, for which last he was mentioned in despatches and received the C.B.



Photo. Gregory.
THE DRUM-MAJOR OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.

THE drums are not a whit less important than the pipes when men are called to combat. The roll of the drum has sounded on many battlefields, and it is a dull heart that is not moved by its stirring beat. Hence the drum-major holds a highly important position among his comrades, and is always a conspicuous figure at military parades. In the Guards the uniform is distinctive.

WHEN Scotchmen dash forward to the charge, whether at Dargai, Elandslaagte, or at Belmont, they are inspired by the skirl of the pipe. It is a note that wakes the traditions of the Scottish prowess and of many military glories, and that inspires men to rival the deeds of their famous fighting ancestors. The pipe-major is the chief of the regimental pipers.



Photo. Gregory.
THE PIPE-MAJOR OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.



Photo.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR GEORGE STEWART WHITE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C.

Credit.

WHEN the order was given for the despatch of the Indian contingent and other reinforcements to Natal, it was felt that a command of such importance should be entrusted to an officer of great experience, and the distinguished services which Sir George White had rendered plainly indicated his fitness for the post. The gallant officer at the time had but just relinquished the Quartermaster-Generalship to the Forces in order to take up the appointment of Governor of Gibraltar. In command of the Natal Field Force, he has done splendid work in protecting the colony from military occupation by the main army of the Boers, and the unselfishness with which he left the direction of operations at Elandslaagte to General French, the skill with which he covered General Yule's retirement from Dundee, and the manly spirit in which he accepted all responsibility for the partial reverse at Ladysmith on October 30, have won him the regard of all Englishmen. The brilliant career of Sir George White is well known. His many war services, beginning with the Indian Mutiny, have made him famous. By two splendid acts of courage and good service in the Afghan War he won the Victoria Cross and the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. He fought in the Soudan in 1884-85, and was thanked by the Government of India and made a K.C.B. for his services in command of the Upper Burma Field Force. He commanded the Zhob Field Force, and when Lord Roberts relinquished the Indian command in 1893, General White's long services marked him out as the right successor.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

"Navy and Army."

THE fine regiment to which these representative Scotchmen belong comprises the old 75th and the heroic "Ninety-Two," more happily linked together than some other regiments in the Army List. The very name evokes the memory of much that is glorious in our military annals. Both battalions are fighting in South Africa, one of them, fresh with the honours of Dargai, bravely won, attached to the Kimberley Relief Column; the other, the more famous of the two, forming part of Sir George White's force in Natal. Both have covered themselves with new honours in the war, and the fame of Dargai has paled before the brilliant episode of the Gordons' charge at Elands-laagte. The true grit and fibre of the Highland regiments are to be found in the non-commissioned officers, and the Army has no finer body of men than those of the Gordon Highlanders. The 2nd Battalion was early in the field, for it was already on foreign service, and formed part of the contingent from India, which arrived at an opportune time, while the 1st reached Cape Town later, after having been received enthusiastically in Scottish villages on a march through the Highlands, where the Gordon Highlanders are much at home.

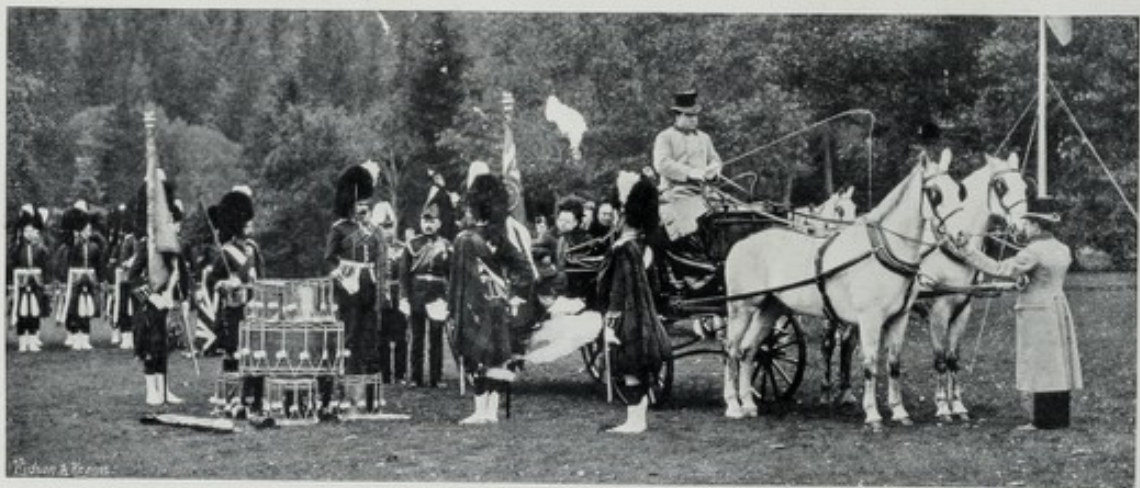


Photo.

HER MAJESTY VISITING THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

R. Hine

THE Queen has always had a warm regard for her Highland soldiers, and the Gordons have been especially favoured by her gracious interest in them. When the 1st Battalion, after its march through Aberdeenshire, previous to leaving for South Africa, reached Ballater, it was honoured by a visit from the Queen and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and offered a cordial welcome to the place. Two days later the Prince of Wales presented new colours at Brackley House, Ballater. His Royal Highness is colonel-in-chief of the regiment, and he was proud to inform them that the additional honour of "Tirah" would presently be added to their colours. He recalled their past services, and made a special allusion to the splendid achievement of the storming of the Dargai Ridge. Lieutenant-Colonel Downman, in command, thanking His Royal Highness, said, in allusion to the new colours: "Be it our duty to preserve their honour in the future as those who are gone before us, and as we have endeavoured to do in the past." Her Majesty was not content that her gallant Gordons should depart without her seeing them again, and accordingly she drove to Ballater and personally inspected the detachment presented to her, expressing herself very much pleased with its turn-out and with the fine soldier-like appearance of the men.



Photo

THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST AND 2ND GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

THE officers of the "Gay Gordons" have rendered memorable service to the Empire during the war, and have led their men to deeds as splendid as any recorded in their history.

At Elandslaagte, amid a conflict of the elements and against a tremendous rifle fire from the foe, the 2nd Gordons swept across the wide stony space, intersected at intervals with barbed-wire fencing, and, falling in scores before the deadly hail as they went, threw themselves like a torrent into the Boer entrenchments, to the skirling of their pipes and with the cry "Remember Majuba!" upon their lips, to accomplish the victory. Of the officers who went with them, Lieutenant-Colonel Dick-Cunyngham, V.C., commanding the battalion, was severely wounded, with seven other officers, while Major W. H. D. D'arne, Lieutenants C. G. Monro and L. B. Bradbury, and Second-Lieutenants J. G. D. Murray and A. Campbell were either killed or immediately died from their wounds. The total casualties of the Gordons on that day were very heavy. Colonel Dick-Cunyngham and Major Miller-Wallnut were killed in the defence of Ladysmith on January 6, and Captain Carnegie and Lieutenant MacGregor were among the wounded. The 1st Battalion, with Lord Methuen's column, was engaged in the desperate attack at Magersfontein in support of the Highland Brigade, and suffered very severely, Lieutenant-Colonel Downman, Captain Wingate, and Second-Lieutenant Campbell dying from their wounds, while Captains W. E. Gordon and Macnab suffered very serious injuries.

"Navy and Army"

ON this page are represented two very excellent types from famous Scottish regiments. The drum-major of the Seaforth Highlanders wears the full dress uniform of his corps, and the picturesque details of the costume are very well seen in the picture. Apart from the differences in tartan, the special characters of the sporran and other details should be observed. The regimental badges are the coronet and cypher of the former Duke of York placed on the star of the Order of the Thistle, and the Elephant, with the word "Assaye," while a stag's head, with the cypher of the Duke of Albany, is on the buttons, head-dress, and Glengarry brooch. This regiment has also three Gaelic mottoes—the war cries of the Mackenzies of Seaforth and the Mackenzies of Kintail, and the words "Cuideachd an Rìgh," or "The Company of the King."



Photo. J. David.
DRUM-MAJOR OF THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.



Photo. J. David.
SERGEANT-MAJOR OF THE 2ND GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

WHEN a man rises through the non-commissioned ranks until he reaches that of the sergeant-major, he has proved his military ability and power of controlling men. He is then provided with a warrant, and is known as a warrant officer, the only other non-commissioned officer of that rank with a battalion being its bandmaster. The sergeant-major of the 2nd Gordons makes an excellent military figure, with the stout and sturdy qualities which are generally well marked in the Highlanders. The regimental badges are the Thistle and the Royal Tiger, and on the buttons there is a St. Andrew's Cross with the Sphinx and Royal Tiger, and the words "Egypt" and "India" superimposed, while a stag's head, with horns of ten branches, in a ducal coronet, being the crest of the Marquess of Huntly, is worn within an ivy wreath on the head-dress and Glengarry brooch, as well as the motto "Bydand," meaning "Watchful," or on the alert.

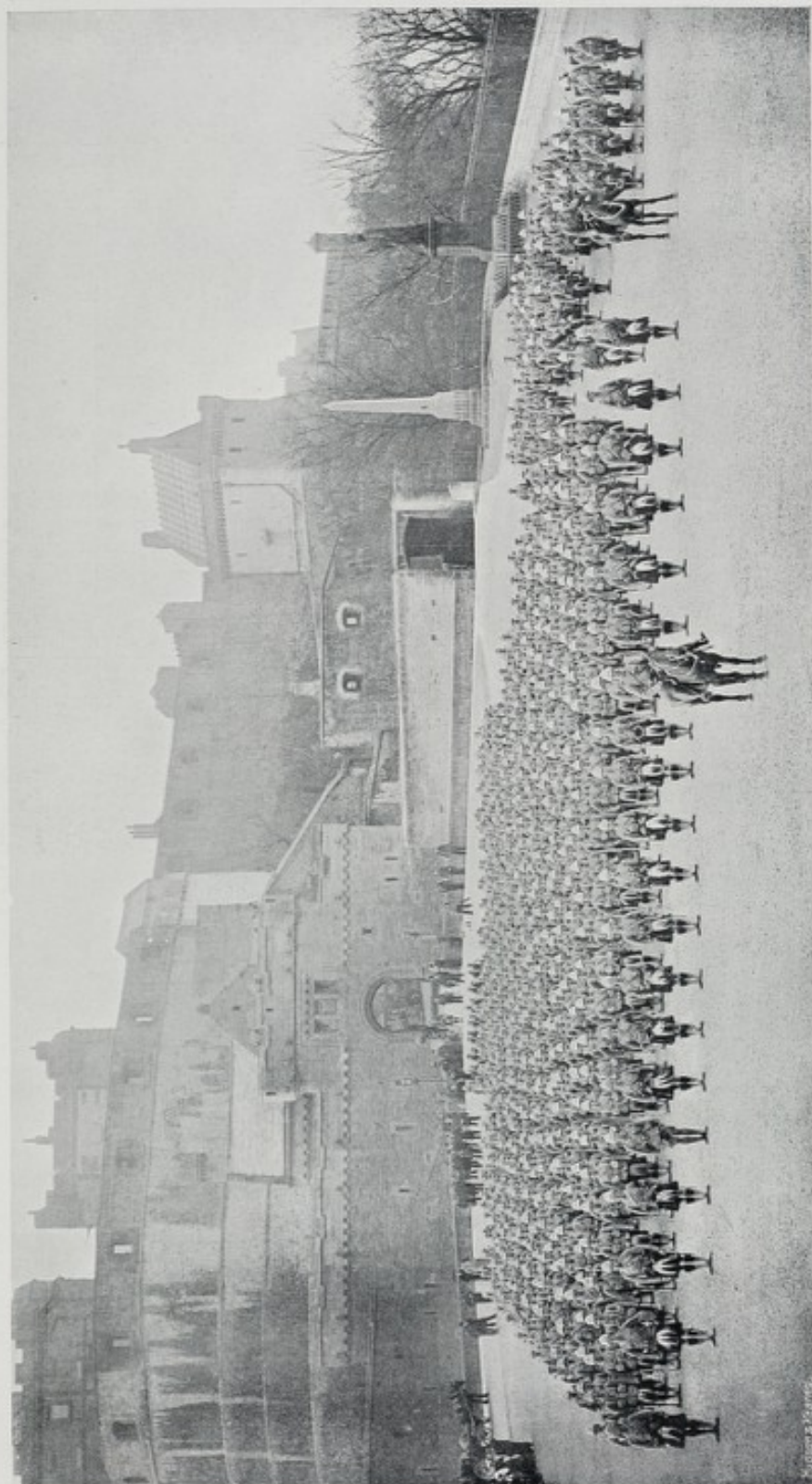


Photo.

THE 1ST GORDON HIGHLANDERS ON PARADE.

WE have here a notable picture of the 1st Battalion drawn up on parade at Edinburgh Castle. The old 75th Regiment is very dear to the people of Edinburgh, though it had its origin in the neighbourhood of Stirling, where it was raised by Colonel Robert Abercromby in 1787, and brought to efficiency under a discipline which has become traditional in the regiment. The 75th fought through the second Mysore War, and rendered gallant service in the storming of Seringapatam, as well as in the Mahratta War of 1802-4. Reduced by its long service abroad, it was recruited at Edinburgh, but for a time ceased to be a Highland corps. It is not now fighting for the first time in South Africa, for it went to the Cape in 1830 and was long engaged in harassing border warfare with the Kafirs. Later on it was with Campbell at the Relief of Lucknow, rendered conspicuous service in Outram's operations, and took part in the fighting in Oudh. The 75th became the 1st Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders at Malta in 1881, and shortly afterwards resumed the Highland garb. It was with the Highland Brigade in the Egyptian operations of 1882, including the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, as well as in the operations in the Eastern Soudan in 1884. El Teb and Tamai were among its services, and it was engaged in operations on the Nile. More recently the battalion fought with its ancient valour, and the brilliant attack on Dargai is now famous in its annals.

Malaga.



Photo.

MAJOR-GENERAL HECTOR ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, C.B., D.S.O.

Elliott and Fry.

THE officer who has been called from the Sirhind District in India to succeed the late General Wauchope in command of the Highland Brigade has had a most distinguished career. He owes everything to his own energy and military ability, for he rose from the ranks to a commission, and has never failed to make much of his opportunities. He fought through the Afghan War, and accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts on the great march from Cabul to Candahar, and was made a second lieutenant for his brilliant services. He was in the Boer War of 1881, and was present at Majuba Hill. Much of his experience has been won in fighting on the Nile. During the operations of 1896 he served with the Dongola Expeditionary Force, was the first commandant at Alkasha, and was present at the battle of Firket. He was in command of the 2nd (Soudanese) Brigade in the advance to the Atbara, and his splendid troops did admirable service. In the final battle of Omdurman, his brigade bore, for a time, the brunt of the Dervish attack, meeting it with a hail of bullets, and, when the savage bands of Osman and Wad Helu came on, it changed front to meet the new assault. The state of military efficiency to which the brigade had been brought, and the brilliant manner in which it was led, won very great fame for Hector MacDonald. He broke the force of the Dervish onslaught, and the enthusiasm with which he was received on returning to Scotland is still fresh in the memory. His regimental service has been with the Gordon Highlanders and the Royal Fusiliers.

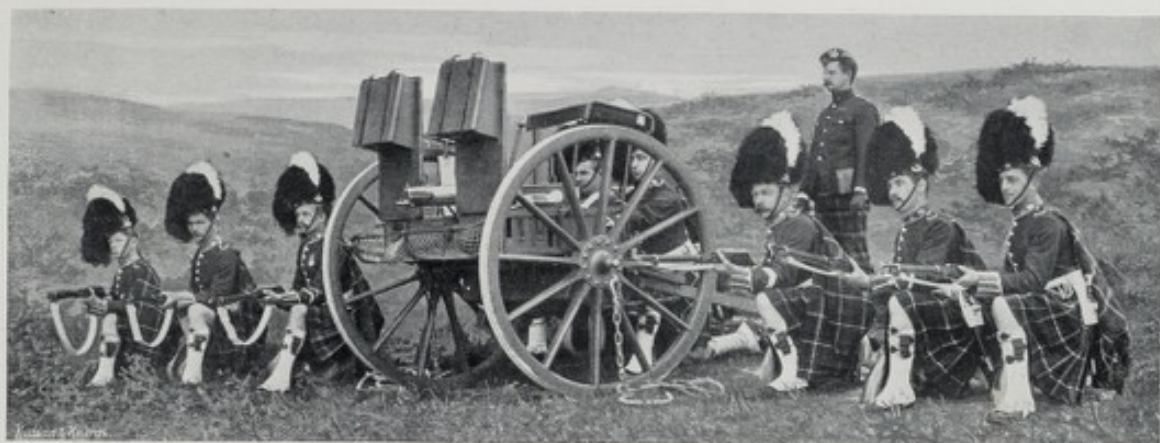


Photo.

THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS—A MAXIM-GUN SECTION.

J. David.

UNLIKE the Gordons, the Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's) have but one battalion in South Africa—the 2nd—which forms part of the Highland Brigade with the Kimberley Relief Column. This battalion was engaged at Magersfontein, where—though the Black Watch suffered most heavily—the Seaforths had many casualties, Captain J. R. Clark, Captain Brodie, Lieutenant Cox, and Second Lieutenant Cowie being among the killed, while a number of other officers were wounded, and in the ranks the losses were severe. The use of machine guns with infantry and cavalry is a somewhat recent innovation, but experience has already shown the great value of the arm for enforcing superiority at particular points, and there are many Maxim-gun sections with the troops now in South Africa.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

J. David.

THIS again is a fine picture suggestive of the military qualities of the Highland regiments. The Queen takes an especial interest in the Seaforths, owing to the regiment being associated with her late son, the Duke of Albany, whose name it bears. Before the 2nd Battalion left for South Africa, Her Majesty presented new colours on the lawn at Balmoral. According to custom the old colours were trooped and taken to the rear, while the new ones were placed against the drums, piled before the battalion, for the consecration ceremony. Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes-Hallett, who is now in command of the battalion in South Africa, said that it would become the proud privilege and honourable duty of every individual member of the battalion to guard and cherish the new colours as their most valued and precious possession. As a token of loyalty to Her Majesty, the old colours were presented to her, to be preserved in her Highland home.

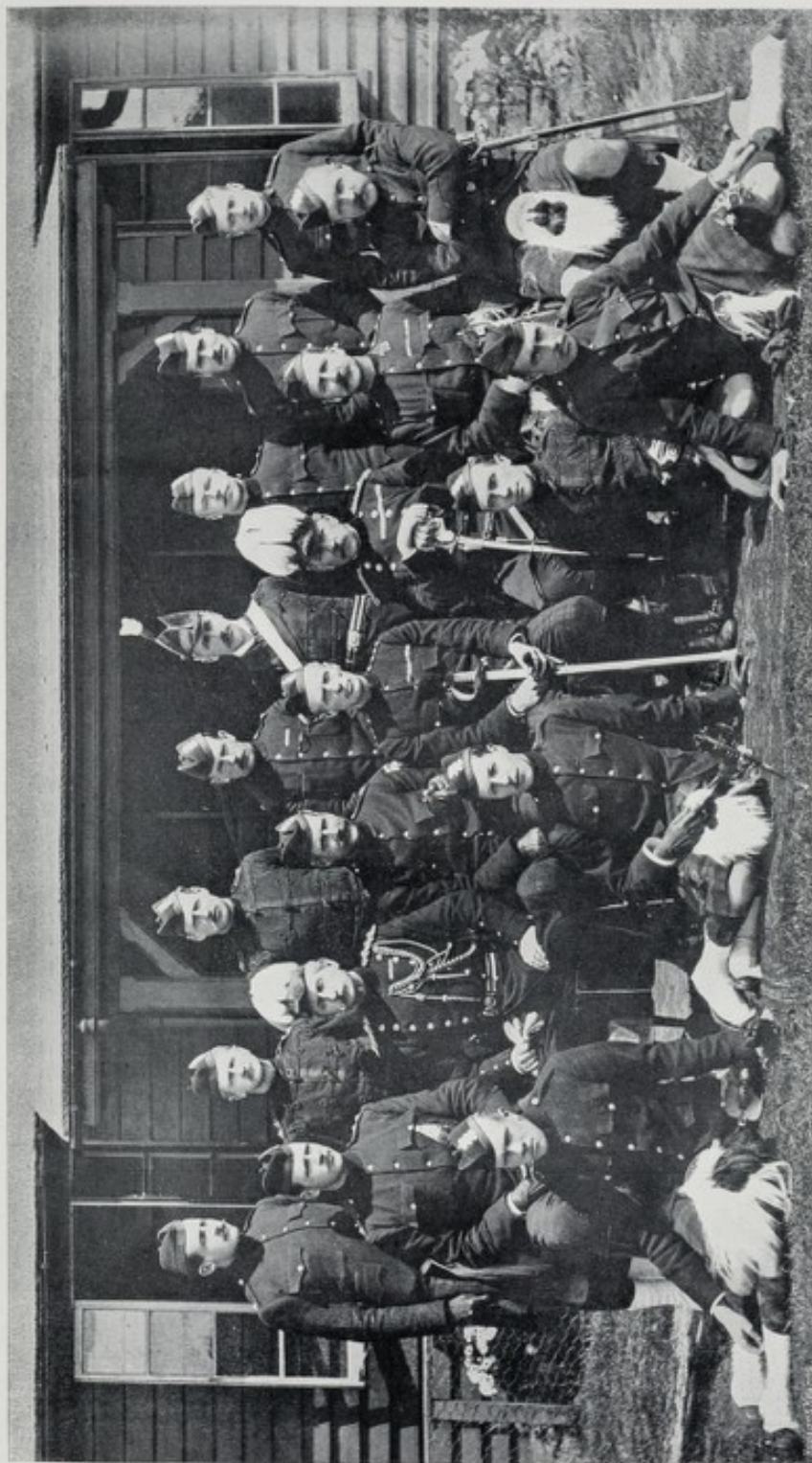


Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

J. David.

THE officers of the Seaforth Highlanders have had many predecessors who have done good service in South Africa. Two regiments of equal renown are linked together under the title, which belonged to the senior of them, raised by the Earl of Seaforth in 1778. The 2nd Battalion (78th) had its origin in 1793, when it was raised by Francis Humberstone Mackenzie, of Seaforth, and became known as the Ross-shire Buffs. It was engaged under General Craig in the capture of the Cape from the Dutch. After fighting through the Mahratta War of 1803-4, including the capture of Ahmednuggur and the battle of Assaye, where it displayed the utmost gallantry, as well as in the reduction of Java, 1811-12, the 78th proceeded with Sir David Baird to the Cape, and fought gloriously in the operations by which the Colony was taken. It rendered most valuable services against the Kaffirs in the early years of our occupation, and again in the Kaffir War of 1835. Thus the Seaforth Highlanders are well employed in that part of the world in which several of their honours have been won. The regiment has also done good service for the Empire in India. It had a most conspicuous part in the Mutiny and gained great honour for its share in the Afghan War, though most of the fighting fell to the 1st Battalion. More recently the 2nd Battalion has borne itself with its old bravery in the operations in Chitral, which brought the splendid qualities of the Highlanders so prominently before their countrymen.



Elton and Pry.

THE OFFICERS OF THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS).

THE splendid record of the famous Black Watch has been enriched by the devoted service of the 2nd Battalion in South Africa. This picture of the officers is particularly notable, because it depicts many men who have fallen gallantly on the field of honour, and among them brave General Wauchope, who until lately was in command of the battalion. The 2nd Battalion left England on October 22, and, after being employed in the neighbourhood of De Aar, was sent up to form part of the Highland Brigade. How it advanced in quarter-column on the grey dawn of December 11 to attack the Boer position at Magerfontein is well known. There is too much reason to fear that treachery on the part of guides led to the disaster that followed. The leading company had begun to deploy, but the rest of the battalion was in close formation quite unprepared, when a deadly fire was poured into the ranks. The slaughter was terrible, and the Highland Brigade fell back, and when the Black Watch re-formed in a fold of the ground, it could at first muster only 160 men. General Wauchope had fallen, and the Black Watch had lost Lieutenant-Colonel Coode, Captains Elton, Canning-Bruce, and Macfarlan, and Lieutenants Edmonds and Ramsay among the killed, while among the wounded were Major Cuthbertson, Captain Cameron, Lieutenants St. J. Harvey and Tait, and Second-Lieutenants Bullock, Drummond, and Innes. But even this sad list of losses does not tell the whole tale, while the casualties in the ranks were terrible.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE BLACK WATCH.

Ensign.

THESE men are the representatives of many stout-hearted predecessors in the regiment which, because of the sombre predominance of black and deep blue in the tartan, was styled the Black Watch—"Am Freiceadan Dubh"—a title of distinguished honour restored to the regiment in 1861. "The Royal Highlanders," to use the words of the elder Pitt, "were brought to combat on our side, and they served with fidelity, as they fought with valour and conquered for us in every part of the world." But the battalion in South Africa represents, not the famous "Forty-Twa," but the 73rd Foot, which was embodied in Scotland in 1780, and rendered long and arduous service in India up to the fall of Seringapatam, 1799. The 73rd fought with exceeding bravery both at Quatre Bras and Waterloo with Sir Colin Halkett, and suffered very heavily, for, of twenty-three officers who went into action on June 16, all but one were killed or wounded on that and the two following days. It will therefore be seen that the gallant officers who fell at Magerfontein were walking in the steps of their devoted predecessors.



Photo.

A PARADE OF THE BLACK WATCH.

Knight.

WE have here a picture of the 2nd Royal Highlanders in their khaki kit for South African service. The serious losses suffered by the Gordons at Elandslaagte impressed upon Lord Methuen the need of removing distinctions of rank and generally of disguising the identity of officers. The kilt of the Highlanders seemed to be particularly conspicuous, and to have made them a mark for the skilled practice of Boer sharpshooters. Accordingly, before the Black Watch went to the front from Naauwpoort, precautions were taken, and the officers were made to look like the men by discarding their swords, revolvers, and belts, while they were instructed to carry rifles when going into action, and to wear men's belts, as well as khaki aprons over their kilts, while their sporrans were slung behind. By such means they were effectually disguised, and the losses among them have not been out of proportion to those suffered by the men. The khaki uniform is certainly that best adapted for use in South Africa, and it has been suggested that kilts of the same should be supplied.



Photo.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Brisson

THIS well-known soldier, who left the Quetta command to act as Chief of the Staff in Natal, is an old 4th "King's Own" officer. His brilliant fighting service began with the Nile Expedition in 1884-85, and won him high credit and many honours. In the Soudan Campaign of 1885-86 he was very severely wounded at Giniss, and was rewarded for his services with the D.S.O. He was again wounded at Toski in 1889, and by his gallant work during the campaign earned the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. In 1896 he had charge of the opening operations for the reconquest of the Soudan, was appointed Governor of Dongola, and had his first independent command during the brilliant forced march which ended in the capture of Abu Hamed. General Hunter has been styled the "Paladin of the Egyptian Army," of which he commanded a division in the final advance on Khartoum. He was afterwards Governor of the Omdurman Province. He was in command of the brilliant sortie from Ladysmith on December 8.



Photo.

THE ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS ON PARADE.

Boche.

THE 1st Battalion of the Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—the old 91st Foot—does not serve in South Africa for the first time. It was concerned in the reduction of the Cape in 1795, while the 2nd Battalion had a considerable share in the capture and settlement of the colony under Sir David Baird. The 1st Battalion is therefore carrying on work well begun. In the battle of the Modder River on November 28 it supported the Guards on the right in their attempt to reach the river, and the Highlanders lost many men from the fire of machine guns as they advanced; and at Magersfontein, on December 11, where the Black Watch suffered so terribly, Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. J. Goff, commanding the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, was killed, Major S. L. Robinson died of his wounds, and the losses in rank and file were very serious. While the battalion was thus serving with Lord Methuen's column, one of its officers on detached duty—Major Henderson—was in Ladysmith, and was wounded in General Hunter's brilliant attack on Gun Hill on December 8. The battalion left Queenstown at the end of October in full strength and in a state of conspicuous efficiency.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

Elliott and Fry

THIS party of non-commissioned officers is depicted with the regimental colours, which, it may be useful to say, are not now carried into action. The 1st Battalion, which represents the 91st Foot, was raised from the Clan Campbell by the Duke of Argyll in 1794, and out of thirty-five officers in the first list not less than seventeen bore the Campbell name. After its service in the reduction of the Cape, the 91st fought with Moore and Wellington in the Peninsula, sharing gallantly in the brilliant advance which carried our arms from the frontier of Portugal to the final battle of Toulouse. In that desperate action the 91st and other regiments of the Highland Brigades attacked the enemy's right with the greatest gallantry, and the 91st lost twenty-five officers and men killed and ninety-eight wounded. The battalion was also at Waterloo, though not seriously engaged. The regiment has twice—in desperate circumstances of catastrophe at sea—displayed the highest moral qualities of cool and disciplined courage: in the wreck of the "Abercrombie Robinson" in 1843, and of the "Birkenhead" in 1852. The African service of the 1st Battalion has included the Zulu War, with the battle of Ginginhlovo, and the relief of Elowe. "Ne obliviscaris" is one motto of these Highlanders, which they will translate as "Dinna forget."



"A" COMPANY VOLLEY FIRING.



THE OFFICERS OF THE ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

THIS picture is particularly interesting, because it shows Lord Roberts seated with the group of officers of a regiment whose operations he is to direct, and of which he is very proud. He inspected the battalion before it left Dublin, and, in addressing the men, spoke of the pleasure it gave him to see how fit and ready they all were, with their officers, for active service. One peculiarly gratifying feature, illustrating the readiness of the battalion, was the eminently satisfactory manner in which the Reservists had responded to the call of duty, for, with the 548 old soldiers then in the ranks, they embarked at Queenstown over 1,100 strong. Lord Roberts reminded them of the services of the battalion in South Africa, but he told them, however important might have been the campaigns in which they were engaged, these faded into insignificance when compared with the great event in which the battalion was to take part, namely, the establishment of British supremacy over that portion of Africa in which the suzerainty of the Crown had been denied. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders have already responded gallantly to the call, and Lieutenant-Colonel Goff, in falling at the head of his men, has set an example which they are certainly ready to follow. Lord Roberts, in wishing the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men "God speed," said he had confidence they would do all in their power to maintain the glorious reputation of their predecessors.



Photo.

THE 2ND CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES) ON THE MARCH.

Knight.

WE have here a fine picture of a splendid regiment marching to its point of departure. The 2nd Battalion of the Scottish Rifles, the old 90th Foot, went out to the Cape in the "City of Cambridge," and upon arrival at Cape Town in November was sent to Durban. It thus was attached to the force under Sir Redvers Buller operating for the relief of Ladysmith, and was brigaded with the 1st Rifle Brigade, the 1st Durham Light Infantry, and the 3rd King's Royal Rifles, under the command of Major-General Lytton, C.B. The brigade advanced to Frere, and was engaged in the battle of the Tugela on December 15. It was, however, held in reserve to support either the right or left attack as the need arose, but, owing to the great strength of the Boer position, it was withdrawn, and was not really in action; but the services of the Scottish Rifles are not to be measured by the prominence of their share in any particular action. The column to which they belong was of immense service in clearing Southern Natal of the Boers who overran the country, and the Scottish Rifles, as we write, are ready, with traditional gallantry, to undertake any duty to which they may be called in that very important theatre of the war.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE CAMERONIANS.

Elliot and Fry.

THE excellent non-commissioned officers of the Scottish Rifles possess, as we cannot doubt, the right military qualities for a regiment which has been very famous, and of a battalion which has seen a good deal of service in South Africa. The distinguishing title of the Cameronians is derived from that of the 1st Battalion—the old 26th Foot—which had an origin unlike that of any other existing regiment, since it grew out of the military enthusiasm of the Covenanters. Macaulay has told the origin of the Cameronian Sect, and of the battalion out of which it was created. The majority of the sectaries were of the opinion that to take up arms was sinful, but there was a strong minority, out of which the Earl of Angus raised the Cameronian regiment. There is no doubt in the minds of the non-commissioned officers of the Scottish Rifles at the present day as to the duty of taking up arms in the fight we are waging. Like the Army itself, they have what Cromwell spoke of as conscience in what they do, and they know well that they are fighting in a rightful cause. The battalion to which they belong had a different origin from that of the 1st. It had its beginning in the stirring days of the French Revolution, but it is nevertheless proud of the name which the introduction of the territorial system conferred upon it when, in 1881, the 90th Foot was linked with the old 26th.



Kaiser.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES).

THE battalion of the Scottish Rifles in South Africa is under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Coole, with Major S. P. Strong as second in command. Originally the battalion of 1794 (the 90th) was known as the Perthshire Volunteers, and was engaged at the retaking of Minorca and with Abercromby in Egypt, where it gained great distinction. It took part in the reduction of Alexandria, and in 1805 did good service in the capture of Martinique and Guadeloupe, and, when it returned, formed part of the Army of Occupation in France after 1815. The 90th took part in the Kafir War of 1846, and in the Russian War saw much service in the trenches at Sebastopol, as well as in the attack on the Quarries and the Redan. It had a brilliant part in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, including the Relief of Lucknow, the defence of the Alum Bugh, and the capture of the city. In 1878 the 90th was engaged in South Africa against the chief Sandili, and later on in the Zulu War, including Kambula and the crowning victory of Ulundi. The officers illustrated have thus the welcome duty of leading their men in the protection of a colony which they did much to save from the ravages of Zulu incursion. There is a certain virtue in achievement, and the Scottish Rifles must take pleasure in working towards the accomplishment of an object which, in the important time of the Zulu War, they may be said to have begun.

Photo.



Photo.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL A. G. WAUCHOPE, C.B., C.M.G.

Hertsburg.

THE brave officer who fell at the head of the Highland Brigade, which he commanded, dying as he led it in the disastrous advance on the Boer position at Magersfontein on December 11, had been so many times wounded that he was said popularly to bear almost a charmed life. He joined the Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) in 1865, and saw his first active service in the Ashanti Expedition, 1873, when he was in command of a company of Russell's Regiment from the Prah to Adansi Hills. He was present at Amoafu and in other actions as staff officer to Colonel McLeod, and was severely wounded at Ordahsu. In the Egyptian Campaign of 1882 he was with his regiment, and was present at Tel-el-Kebir. Two years later he was serving under Sir Gerald Graham as D.A.A. and Q.M.G., and was seriously wounded at El Teb. In 1885 he accompanied Major-General Earle's river column, and was very badly wounded, for the third time, at Kirbekan. From 1894 to 1898 he was in command of the 2nd Black Watch, and in the Khartoum Expedition he commanded the 1st Brigade of General Gatacre's Division, which included two Scotch battalions—the 1st Cameron Highlanders and the 1st Seaforth Highlanders. General Wauchope was a man of distinguished character and of strong soldierlike qualities, which made him beloved by the men under his command. He had taken a conspicuous part in Lord Methuen's advance from the Orange River, and his death was universally regretted. The disaster that befel the Highlanders was due to some misadventure, but General Wauchope would have desired no better end than to die among them, and he fell declaring that the misfortune could not be laid to his charge.



Photo.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR C. F. CLERY, K.C.B.

Cunningham

MAJOR-GENERAL CLERY, who has the staff and local rank of lieutenant-general, is in command of the 2nd Division in South Africa, intended originally to consist of the Highland Brigade and of Major-General Lyttelton's Light Infantry Brigade, but now otherwise constituted, and forming part of the force with Sir Redvers Buller. General Clery would, in the ordinary course, have retired recently under the limitation of age, but his temporary rank and command have extended his service in a manner very useful to his country. He entered the Army in 1858, and his regimental career was passed in the old 32nd Regiment, now the 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. But he has, for twenty-nine years, been employed chiefly on the staff of the Army. For his services in the Zulu War, 1879, including Isandhlwana and Ulundi, he was mentioned in despatches, and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. He was engaged with distinction in the Sudan operations of 1884, being present at El Teb and Tamai, and at the close of the campaign was made a C.B., and promoted to the rank of colonel. His last active employment was in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85 as D.A. and Q.M.G. In 1890, Colonel Clery, with the rank of brigadier-general, was commandant of the Staff College, and his promotion to major-general followed in 1894. More recently he has been D.A.G. at the Horse Guards. General Clery is a soldier of great active and administrative experience, and his qualities are highly valued in the Army. His study of military questions has been profound, and his useful volume upon "Minor Tactics" has been of very great value to many young soldiers. Under the original plan of campaign he was to have operated from Port Elizabeth, but the importance of the work of relieving Ladysmith called for the exercise of his energies in Natal.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND EAST SURREY REGIMENT.

Knight.

THE battalion of the East Surrey Regiment was one of those which arrived early in Natal, and it now forms part of General Hildyard's Brigade. Although not so heavily engaged as some other regiments, it saw a good deal of fighting in the advance to the Tugela. When the Boers moved southward, with the intention of converging upon the railway between Estcourt and the Mooi River, the East Surreys belonged to the force which attacked them at Willow Grange on November 22. They climbed Brynbellia Hill with bayonets fixed, and drove the Boers before them; but the position was heavily attacked, and the troops, having executed the service demanded of them, retired to Estcourt. In the battle of the Tugela, on December 15, the battalion was with the right attack directed against one of the drifts at Colenso, but upon the orders of General Buller it retired, and the East Surreys did not suffer so severely as the other regiments, though a number of men were wounded in the assault. They were with General Buller in the passage of the Tugela.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND QUEEN'S (ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT).

Elliott and Fry.

THE famous Queen's is another of the battalions attached to General Hildyard's Brigade. Like the East Surrey Regiment, it was hotly engaged in the fighting about Estcourt. One company proceeded to Willow Grange with the troops under Colonel Hinde, of the Borderers, but retired when the enemy was found in great force, and on November 22, rendered very conspicuous service when the attack on Brynbellia Hill was made. In the engagement with the Boers near Colenso, on December 15, the regiment suffered some losses, and Lieutenants A. W. Tufnell and I. L. B. Vesey were among the wounded. Since that time the battalion has been doing useful work at Frere, and has taken its part in the bridge-building and in other preparations for General Buller's advance against the Boers. The battalion is under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. O. F. Hamilton, and Major W. S. Burrell is second in command.



Photo.

A REPRESENTATIVE GROUP OF THE EAST SURREY REGIMENT.

C. 110.

WE have here a typical assemblage representative of a British regiment of the Line, including several officers, the band, and many men, some of whom, as will be seen, bear the badges for marksmanship and signalling proficiency. The regiment to which these officers and men belong was formed in 1758 out of the 2nd Battalion of the old 31st Regiment, with which it is now very happily united under the territorial title of the East Surrey Regiment. The 31st Foot has a very distinguished history, but the junior battalion—the 70th—has not had so many opportunities of gaining distinction. Its service has been very largely in the West Indies and Canada, but within more recent times it has fought with great credit in the New Zealand War of 1864-65, in the Afghan War of 1878-79, and the Soudan Campaign of 1885, including the engagements at Asheen and Tamai. With three exceptions the crowded honours which adorn the colours of the East Surrey Regiment have been won by the 1st Battalion. They include Dettingen, many actions of the Peninsular War, a number of victories in India, the siege of Sebastopol, and the capture of the Taku Forts. But the 2nd Battalion has now an opportunity of rendering great service, and we may be quite sure that it will again do credit to the honour of the regiment.



Photo.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT.

C. 111.

NOTHING stirs more deeply the heart of soldiers or civilians than to witness the departure of those who are leaving home and country to fight for the Empire in some distant part of the world, and to lay down their lives, it may be, upon the field of honour. The 2nd Queen's has been a popular battalion in the county of Surrey, and when it left to embark in the "Yorkshire" there were many scenes of enthusiasm as it was played to the station at Cosham, and the occasion was pleasantly marked by the presence of a contingent of seamen from the "Excellent," at Portsmouth, who lined the route and did honour to the departing soldiers. This is the incident depicted in our illustration. It has been said sometimes that jealousy has existed between the two Services, but this war has amply demonstrated the contrary, and here we see how Tommy, and Jack, and Joey the Marine appreciate one another. They are comrades of the best, and have fought shoulder to shoulder in our South African fights.



Photo.

Elliott and Fry.

THE BAND OF THE ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT.

THE picture of this regimental band almost speaks for itself, and such a famous regiment as the Queen's scarcely calls for praise. Raised originally for the defence of Tangier, the ample marriage portion of Catherine of Braganza, it was constantly engaged in fighting the Moors, until what was regarded at that time as something of a *damnosa hereditas* was abandoned. It fought at the Boyne and in William's wars, and attained the honour of being made a Royal regiment for its gallantry with Marlborough at Tongres. In 1793 the regiment, then known as the "Queen's Royals," was embarked in Lord Howe's fleet, and had the honour of fighting on the "Glorious First of June." Later again, it was with Abercromby in Egypt, and with Moore and Wellington in the Peninsula, drawing now from those times many glorious memories. It was fighting in India for some years, and was present at the capture of Ghuznee and the storming of Khelat, as well as in actions with the Southern Mahrattas, and it has had a full share of hard work in subsequent fighting, and is conspicuously associated with several of our successes in our earlier operations in South Africa.



Photo.

Knight.

THE 2ND PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN (WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT).

"NEC aspera terrent"—"Neither do difficulties deter"—is an appropriate motto for a battalion engaged in operations against the main force of the Boers in Natal. It is that of a famous regiment that has fought with distinction at Tournay, in the Mysore Wars, with Moore at Corunna, at Waterloo, the storming of Bhartpore, in the trenches at Sebastopol, in New Zealand, and Afghanistan. The machine-gun section of the Prince of Wales's Own illustrates a new power given to infantry. We have used these guns with crushing effect on the North-West Frontier and in the Soudan, and every Power in Europe is well supplied with such formidable weapons, which discharge a veritable tempest of fire and make life impossible in the area they sweep. The Boers have seen the advantage, and are amply provided with the arm. Our machine-gun is the famous Maxim, sighted up to 2,500 yds., and drawn, in the infantry, upon a mule carriage, with boxes, each containing 250 cartridges fixed to the firing belt ready for use. Infantry machine-guns are employed in accordance with the orders of the commander of the brigade or division.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN).

Enich

THE officers of this famous regiment are represented with the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Kitchener, brother of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. The West Yorkshire Regiment completes, with those which we have partially illustrated, the brigade of General Hildyard. It landed at Durban very early in the course of the operations, being the 1st Battalion of the Army Corps to reach the Cape. The "Prince of Wales's Own" has thus had the opportunity of doing a good deal of useful work during the advance through Southern Natal. It was engaged at Willow Grange, and, with the East Surrey Regiment, stormed the height of Brynbella Hill on November 22. In the Tugela fight, however, on December 15, though it advanced with the brigade, the retirement began before it was seriously engaged, so that it suffered comparatively little. Those who have observed the course of the campaign will have noticed that the generals are careful to hold certain battalions, as it were, in reserve—that is, not to expose them unduly—so that they may remain intact for future, and perhaps more important, operations. This seems to have been the lot of Lieutenant-Colonel Kitchener's splendid battalion up to the action of the Tugela River, and it was thus left efficient for the very important operations that followed.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

THIS regiment has seen a good deal of varied service in the war, for the 1st Battalion has been broken up, one wing serving with Lord Methuen and another in Kimberley. The latter has been engaged in a number of sorties, in which it has suffered some losses, while the former has done much hard fighting in the advance from the Orange River. Lieutenant Wood was killed in a reconnaissance on November 10, and there were other losses at Graspan on November 25, and at the Modder River on November 28, when Lieutenant Flint was wounded. The advance of Lord Methuen's column has been one of the most remarkable features in the campaign in South Africa, and has been distinguished by much desperate fighting, and by many severe losses in the several actions which marked its progress. Devoted gallantry, military enthusiasm, and personal intrepidity have indeed shone brilliantly in the lurid picture of the heavy fighting on the Western Border, and, whatever criticisms may be offered of the conduct of the operations, the country and the Army must be proud, indeed, of the fine qualities displayed alike by officers and men.



Photos.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 1ST LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

B. Pym.

THE history of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment should be something of a comfort to the regiments which have lost many prisoners of war, for the old 47th, after seeing much of the hottest fighting at Quebec and in the conquest of Canada, had the misfortune to be surrendered as prisoners of war with Burgoyne's forces on October 17, 1777. The Boers are reported to have treated our prisoners well, but in those days the 47th was marched from Saratoga (200 miles) to New England, and afterwards 600 miles in winter weather to Virginia. In 1798 the 47th went out to the Cape, and fought desperately in our wars with the Kaffirs. Its additional battalions won for it many honours, while the 47th itself served in the Pindari War, 1816-18, and in the Burmese War, 1825-26. At the battle of the Alma, 1854, it lost heavily in advancing against the burning village, and it served most gallantly in the great battle of Inkerman. All, therefore, who belong to the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment have a splendid history to look back upon, and from their past they draw the true inspiration to gallantry and the loyal service before their names.

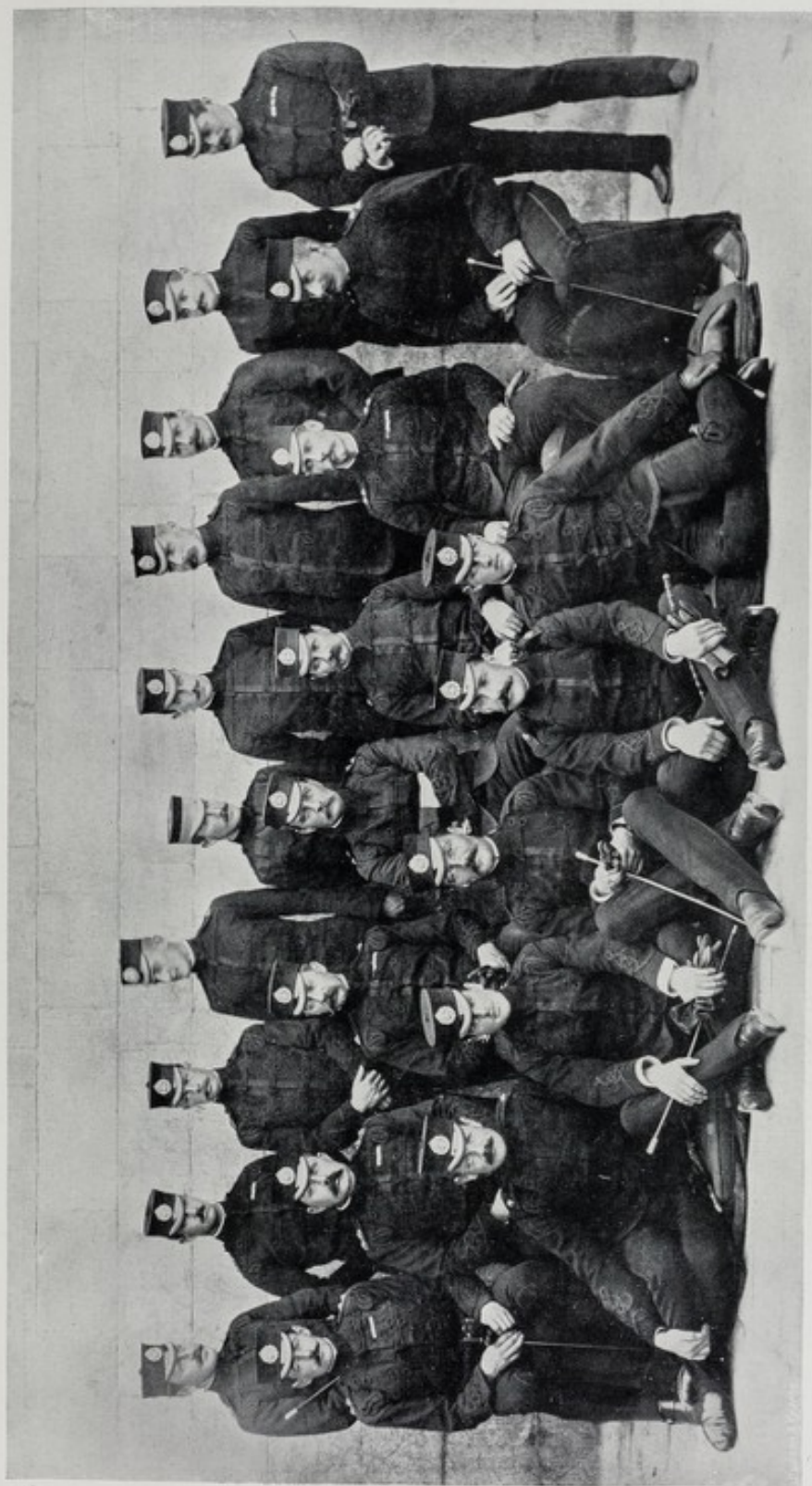
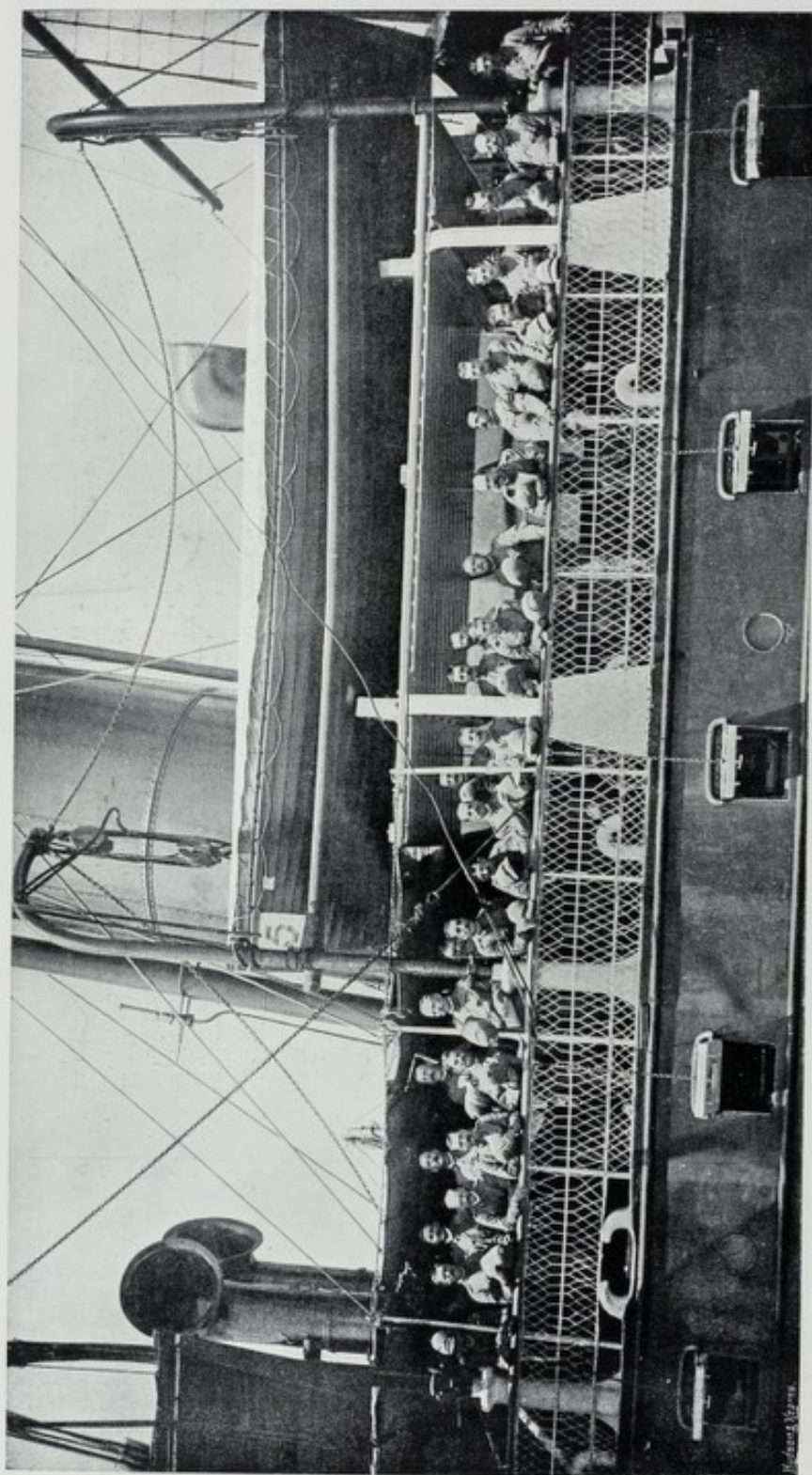


Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT (PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S).

Credit.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S (ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT) had its 2nd Battalion assigned for duty in the Cape Colony and on the Border, and not originally allotted to units, lines of communication, or the field force. Such an arrangement presented many advantages, because this battalion and a number of others remained at disposal, and out of some of them Lord Methuen was able to constitute the 9th Brigade. The Berkshires were not, however, included, and have remained in the north of Cape Colony, doing useful work against the advancing Boers and disloyal Colonists. In the fighting about Cokesberg, Second Lieutenant A. V. West was killed, and there were a number of casualties in the battalion, which, however, has not suffered very seriously. The 2nd Battalion of the regiment—the old 66th—had a very prominent part in the desperate and lost battle of Mafeking, July 27, 1880, when its fire on the right told heavily upon the dense masses of the Ghaizis, for as they advanced the whole line of the battalion opened by volleys, each company lying down after firing and taking advantage of the little cover afforded. But the enemy was in such overwhelming force that he overcame our right, and the native infantry were rolled back on the 66th. In the retreat the G Company covered the rear, and the battalion received the weight of the attack in retiring across the nullah, where Colonel Galbraith and many more fell fighting gallantly until the last.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

L. 498.

THIS picture of a number of unfortunate officers was taken at Calcutta before the "India," in which the battalion had embarked, left for Natal. The Gloucestershires reached Ladysmith early, and have seen a great deal of fighting about that place. The unfortunate day of October 30 will never be forgotten by the gallant 1st Battalion. On the previous night, with the Royal Irish Fusiliers and No. 10 Mountain Battery, the battalion was sent to take up a position at Nicholson's Nek, with the purpose of turning or menacing the enemy's right flank. It would appear that spies had apprised the enemy of the intention, for, as is well known, the force was enveloped, after the battery and ammunition mules had stampeded, and, after defending their position as long as possible, the unfortunate battalions were compelled to surrender. Nearly all the officers of the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, and a great number of the men, fell into the hands of the enemy, while about fifty in all were killed and over 100 wounded. The position in which the unlucky force was placed became absolutely desperate, and there was no possibility of help being sent from Ladysmith; and it is abundantly clear that the defence was of the bravest, and that arms were not laid down while a shadow of hope remained. A large part of the Gloucestershire battalion has thus gone into honourable captivity, while the remnant which remained in Ladysmith has fought gallantly and suffered very severely.

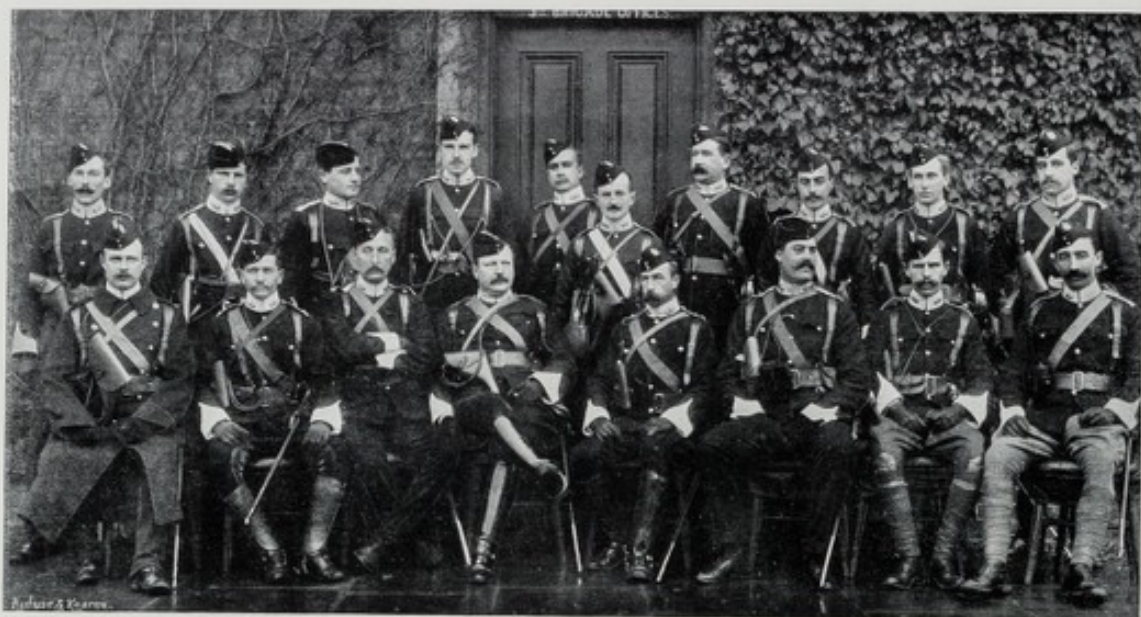


Photo.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR W. F. GATACRE, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Bosman and Shepherd.

THE task which has fallen to General Gatacre has been one of extreme difficulty; for, with inadequate force, he has had to hold in check the advance of the Boers in the north-east of Cape Colony, and to suppress a considerable rising among the Colonists. It was of high importance that the Stormberg range and the tortuous railway through the pass of Bushman's Hoek should not fall into the hands of the enemy, and General Gatacre's dispositions have been admirable. He arrived at Queenstown on November 18, and it is well known how disastrously his night attack upon Stormberg on December 10 ended, and what loss it entailed. General Gatacre's earlier service has been particularly distinguished. He served in the Hazara Expedition, 1888, with high credit, and in the Burma War of 1888-90, and he made his mark in command of one of the brigades for the relief of Chitral in 1895. From the command of the 1st Brigade at Aldershot he was ordered to the Soudan for the work of the reconquest, and was one of the few officers on the generals' list junior to the Sirdar. No sooner had he reached Wady Halfa than he set to work to train his brigade by hard marching, attack drill, and field firing. He gained the reputation of being a soldier as hard as nails, who never asked his men to do what he was not willing to do himself. This he proved at the battle of the Atbara, where, with his own hand, heedless of shots fired at short range, he set to work to haul down the Dervish zereba, and, as he made a breach, one of the enemy's riflemen levelled a weapon close to his head, but Gatacre went on, and his assailant was struck down by the bayonet of a stalwart Cameron Highlander. General Gatacre had command of the British Division in the final advance on Omdurman.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

THE arrival of the 2nd Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment in South Africa, with the later reinforcements in the "Cymric," after depositing its colours for safe keeping with the Lord Mayor of Bristol, made good the loss suffered through a large part of the 1st Battalion being made prisoners of war, and the chance of fighting came as a great relief to the old Fighting 61st of Mutiny days. The battalion is under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Lindsell, and is in a state of great efficiency. Although, like other battalions forming the new brigades, it has had no part in the brunt of the earlier fighting, the 2nd Gloucestershire looks forward to rendering good service against the enemy in the greater operations which are to carry forward our arms to Bloemfontein and Pretoria.



Photo

THE SIGNALLERS OF THE 2ND GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

Crookell.

NO battalion can dispense with the service of trained signallers efficient in the use of the flag, the flash lantern, and the heliograph, and signalling has played a very large part in the present war. The work of training signallers goes on regularly in the corps, and officers and non-commissioned officers then proceed to the Field Signalling School at Aldershot, where they pass through regular courses, at the conclusion of which the signallist is expected to be able to read at least ten words signalled by flags, and six words by lanterns, per minute. Moreover, the signal staffs of all troops in the United Kingdom are inspected yearly by an officer from the school, and upon his report prizes are awarded to the most proficient corps.



Ladysmith.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND RIFLE BRIGADE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL METCALFE'S battalion of the "green-coated warriors" (now khaki clad) is serving in Natal with Sir George White, and has been concerned in a good deal of the fighting at Ladysmith, notably in the defence against the fierce attack delivered by the Boers on Caesar's Camp on January 6. Up to the end of 1899 the losses of the battalion had been one officer killed and five wounded, with more than fifty casualties among the rank and file; and on that day Lieutenant L. D. Hull was killed, and Brevet-Major G. H. Thesiger, and Captains H. M. Biddulph, S. Mills, and R. B. Stephens, with two subaltern officers, wounded. Expert riflemen, trained to marksmanship, are greatly needed in South Africa, and it was this need that led originally to the formation of an "experimental corps of riflemen" towards the close of the last century. The possibilities of more effective firing, arising from the rifling of small arms, had impressed many thinking soldiers, and the corps which afterwards, in 1803, became the celebrated 95th—a cherished number with which famous memories are linked—was embodied under Colonel Goote Manningham, a name famous in military song. One company was with Nelson's fleet at Copenhagen. The gallantry of the Rifle Brigade in the Peninsula is renowned in our history, and the Riflemen have never lost an opportunity of rendering glorious service.



COURTESY.

THE 2ND DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.

BOTH battalions have done splendid service in Natal, the 1st, heavily engaged at Elandsbaagte, with Sir George White, the 2nd in the relief column with General Hildyard's Brigade. In the advance on the right flank on December 15, the Devonshire men suffered very heavily, and Captains N. J. Goodwyn and J. F. Radcliffe were severely wounded, while Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Bullock, Major Walter, and Lieutenant Smyth-Osbourne had the misfortune, with a large number of men, to fall into the hands of the enemy, and thus to become prisoners of war. In this ill-fortune they have had many companions, and certainly the cutting off of large numbers of officers and men has been one of the most disquieting features of the campaign. These officers and men of the Devon will feel bitterly the fact that they are deprived of sharing in the achievements of their comrades in arms. They have suffered, however, what is but one of the common misfortunes of war. Better fortune has fallen to the rest of the battalion in General Hildyard's command. After the reverse the Devonshire men were well employed in preparing for the great advance, and, when the time came, they took part in the general movement on the left flank of the army, and occupied Springfield in readiness for the rapid development of operations that followed upon the Tugela.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST BORDER REGIMENT.

THE battalion of the Border Regiment has been doing much excellent service on the lines of communication in Natal. It was not brigaded with the Natal Field Force, and thus was not locked up in Ladysmith, and Colonel Hinde had the honour of leading his corps in the great movement to relieve the place. During the advance from Estcourt, and in the operations whereby the Boers were driven out of Southern Natal, the Borderers were constantly to the fore. The battalion was with Sir Redvers Buller at Frere Camp, and at Chieveley when the preparations for the passage of the Tugela were made, and was engaged heavily in the attack upon the Boers at Colenso on December 15. The losses were serious, for Major R. H. G. Heygate and Lieutenant G. J. Marsh were severely wounded, and Captain J. E. S. Probyn more slightly, while of the rank and file seven were killed and about forty wounded. Other regiments suffered much more severely, but the men of the Border Regiment did their meed of service, and their hard North Country fibre will not be wanting when other opportunities of good fighting occur. They took their part in the movement by which Sir Redvers Buller accomplished the passage of the Tugela River.



THE BORDER REGIMENT IN CAMP.

THE scene in a military camp in Natal, in which we see the men of the Border Regiment receiving their pay, brings before us vividly the character of life among the troops in the field. In its long campaigning in almost every part of the world many such scenes have found the Border Regiment, the old 34th, ready for any service. It was with the men who swore so terribly in Flanders. Once it surrendered, after sharing in the desperate defence of Fort St. Philip at Minorca, and it marched out with all the honours of war, the men with firelocks on their shoulders, drums beating, colours flying, and twenty cartridges and a lighted match to each of them. A great deal of hard fighting in Canada and against the American colonists fell to the 34th. Its services in the Peninsula will never be forgotten by the country nor by the Border Regiment, which still holds as a valued possession the drums and drum-major's staff of the French 34th Regiment, which it captured at Arroyo dos Molinos. At the solicitation of Wellington it was allowed to bear that honour on its colours and shares it with no other corps. The Border Regiment has indeed a glorious history, including much fine and valuable service in the Crimea—where the 34th lost heavily in the attack on the Redan—and in the Indian Mutiny.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

Knight

THE officers of this splendid battalion have fought very gallantly, and covered themselves with honour in the advance from the Orange River. At the very beginning Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Keith-Falconer was killed in the reconnaissance of November 10, and of the officers depicted in this group with Lieutenant-Colonel Money—their chief—one was dangerously wounded and two were killed at Belmont. The first of these officers was Major E. W. Dashwood (1), and those who fell were Captain E. B. Eagar (2) and Lieutenant Brine (3). In all in the battle of Belmont six officers of the battalion were killed or wounded, while the casualties among the rank and file numbered more than forty. The battalion was also engaged in the action of Graspan or Enslin, November 25, though it suffered little; and again at Magersfontein, where Captain and Adjutant Ray, with the Mounted Infantry, was killed. The Northumberland Fusiliers have, therefore, borne themselves splendidly in this fighting advance from the Orange River, and have added lustre to the great reputation of their old and honoured regiment. The battalion forms part of the 9th Brigade created by Lord Methuen out of the detached troops serving in Cape Colony and on the border of the Orange Free State.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 1ST NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

A FINE body of men are these, belonging to a battalion which has already done such good service in South Africa. The commanding officer who is here represented with them. The old 5th Regiment had a very curious history. It originated in a corps raised by the Prince of Orange out of the men of Charles II.'s Army, disbanded in 1685; but three years later a large number of its officers and men found landing with William of Orange at Brixham, who were afterwards in his service at the Boyne. In the 18th century the regiment gained a great reputation for smartness, was the first to introduce medals for good conduct, and the non-commissioned officers became a pattern for the Army, and the men were known as "Shiners." In the war with the American Colonies these "Shiners" were long engaged, and at Bunker's Hill, to use their own words, they "Behaved the best, and suffered the most." The 5th nobly sustained its reputation in a long series of engagements in the Peninsular War, and it rendered most valuable service during the Indian Mutiny, and more recently in Afghanistan, 1878-79.

fortune has fallen on the great advance, and, when the rapid development of operations is complete, the



THE OFFICERS OF THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.

THIS regiment has the rather unusual honour of possessing three Line battalions—the 3rd raised at Malta in 1898—and we are fortunate in being able to depict the officers of all of them in a single group. Not often are the officers of various battalions of one regiment brought in this way together. The Lancashire Fusiliers have had no opportunities of service in the early part of the war, and it is yet uncertain whether all three battalions will be sent to South Africa. While the 1st Battalion was in Crete and the 3rd at Malta, the 2nd, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Blomfield, left England on December 2 in the "Norman," and before the end of the month reached Durban, being assigned to the 11th Brigade (originally described as the 9th), commanded by Major-General Woodgate, C.B., of the 5th Division. The regiment (the old 20th) is one of the most distinguished in the Army, and originated in a commission issued by the Prince of Orange on landing in England. In the famous defence of Gibraltar, 1727, the 20th suffered more than any other regiment. For eight years it was under command of James Wolfe, who brought it to a state of high efficiency. Its losses at Minden were terrible; but it would be vain to attempt to name even all the glorious fields on which the 20th has fought, or even to recall all the splendid assaults to which it has advanced with the "Minden yell" that carried it to victory at Inkerman.



T. N. 10

THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

Elliott and Fry.

THE gallant Suffolks have been fighting with General French at Colesberg, and have had the misfortune to suffer from a reverse that reminds us of Nicholson's Nek. It was once again a case of treachery, or of the successful work of the enemy's spies. Colonel Watson believed that he could carry the kopje on January 6; four companies of his regiment bravely advanced, to find the enemy well prepared. The "Retire" is believed to have been sounded by the Boers after their deadly opening fire, by which Colonel Watson was killed, and, while some fell back, the others fought desperately to the end, maintaining the best traditions of the regiment, and, of eleven officers who went out, only one returned, the others being either killed, wounded, or captured.



Photo.

THE 1ST SUFFOLK REGIMENT IN THE FIELD.

Elliott.

WE have here a vivid picture of the routine work of a battalion which has suffered thus heavily, showing how water is supplied to the outlying posts of the regiment. Outpost work during war time is one of the most anxious of all duties, for the men engaged in the service are the first to come into touch with the enemy, whose object is often suddenly to overpower them, and upon the efficiency of their work may frequently depend the safety of large numbers of their comrades. Hence very great importance is attached to outposts and outlying picquets, and the duty of supplying the men thus arduously employed is one of much responsibility. Our picture illustrates how the practical work goes on.

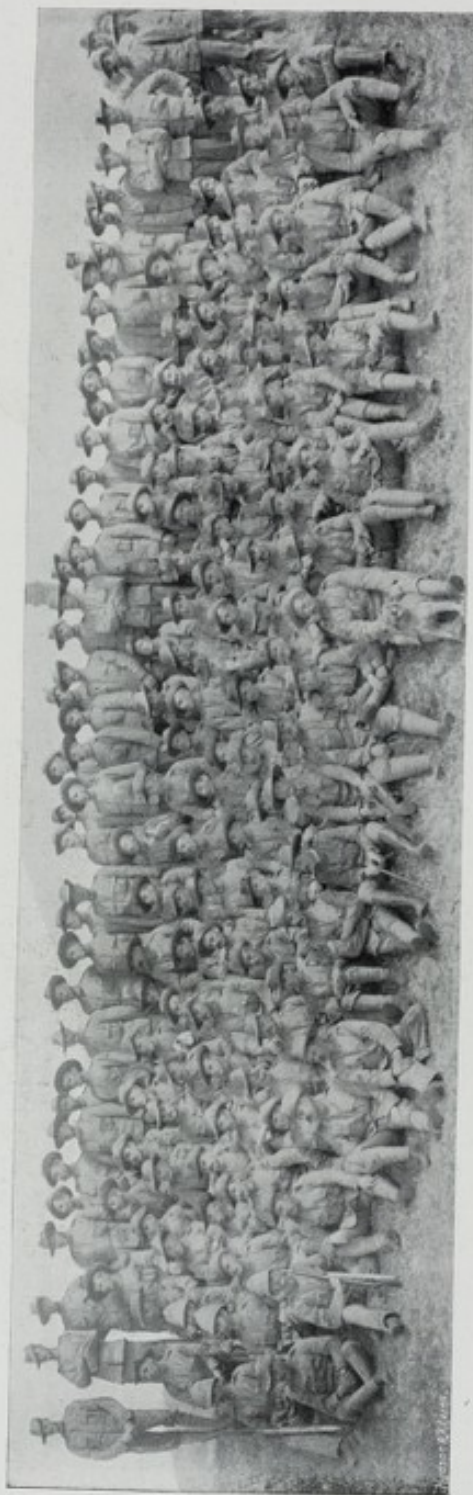


Photo

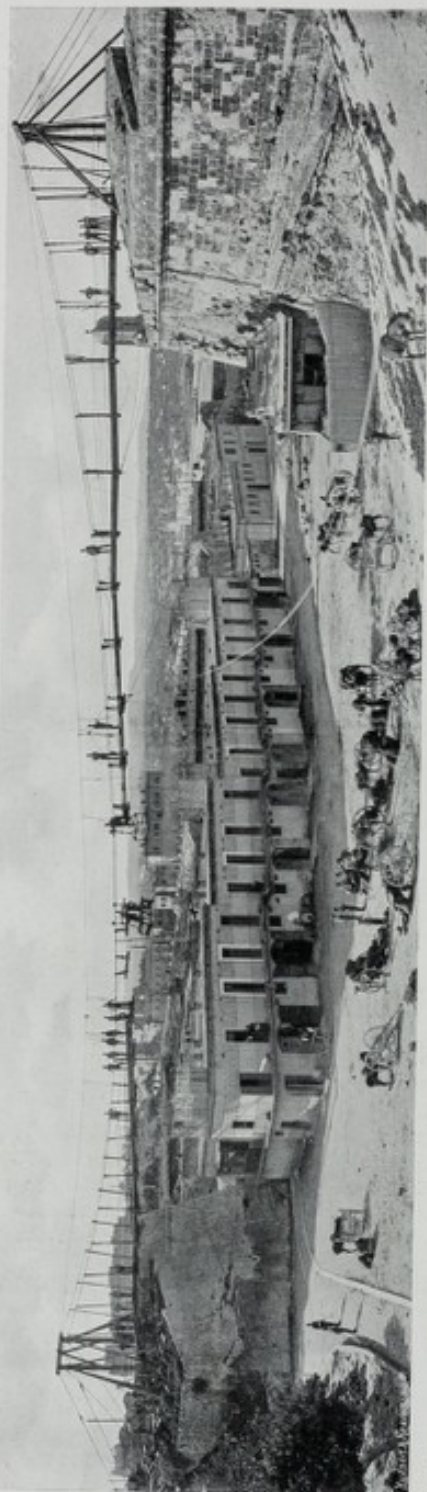
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Barraud.

SIR CHARLES WARREN has been much in the public eye during the advance beyond the Tugela. He was appointed to the command of the Fifth Division in November, 1899, and his force was mobilised at Estcourt, which place it left for Frere, to join hands with Sir Redvers Buller, on January 10. Sir Charles Warren entered the Royal Engineers as a lieutenant in 1857. He became a colonel in 1882, major-general in 1893, and lieutenant-general in 1897. After much experience in surveying and engineering work, he served, in 1877, during the suppression of the outbreak among the Kaffirs, as lieutenant-colonel in command of the Diamond Fields Horse, and in the next year he commanded a portion of the Griqualand West Field Force. He directed the operations against the Bechuanas in 1878, and was administrator and commanded the troops in Griqualand West. He was engaged in the Egyptian operations of 1882, being attached to the Naval forces. In 1884-85 he rendered splendid service in command of the Bechuanaland Expedition. Kruger's high-handed proceedings had brought the anarchy there to a crisis, and Sir Charles Warren was sent out to organise a colonial force. It was a smart piece of work, and Bechuanaland became a Crown Colony. Sir Charles Warren has commanded the troops in the Straits Settlements and in the Thames District, and has acted as Chief Commissioner of Police.



THE 10TH (RAILWAY) COMPANY, ROYAL ENGINEERS.



"Easy and strong."

THE ROYAL ENGINEERS BRIDGE-BUILDING AT MALTA.

THE corps of Royal Engineers includes two railway companies, Nos. 8 and 10, both of which are in South Africa, the one we illustrate being with General French, in the central sphere of operations. It advanced with him to Naauwpoort, and thence to Arundel and Colesberg, and has found a good deal to do in the work of repairing damage wrought by the Boers, and there will be yet more to accomplish in the region of the Orange River. The other picture, which was taken at Malta, illustrates the kind of work which military engineers often undertake. Here, at Valetta, they are engaged in building a long suspension bridge of a character that might well be of use for the crossing of rivers with high banks in South Africa. It must be observed, however, that the railway companies and the bridging battalions are distinct units of the corps of Royal Engineers.



PONTOONS OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS READY FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE TUGELA.

THE "A" and "C" Troops of the bridging battalion are taking part in the campaign in South Africa, and the former advanced with Sir Redvers Buller to Frere. Pontoons had been sent forward early in the course of the relieving operations. They are seen in this picture upon the waggons ready for Sir Charles Warren's flanking movement upon the Upper Tugela, where he threw his force across the river at Trichardt's or Wagon Drift on January 17 and 18. With the utmost celerity the Royal Engineers had set to work, and a pontoon bridge, 85-yds. long, had been laid across the river. The stream was in flood at the time, and some of the pontoons were used for ferrying men across. The headquarters of the bridging battalion are at Aldershot, where work is continually going on, and the experience gained has proved of the very greatest service during the present war. Probably in few parts of the world could greater demands be made upon the Royal Engineers than in preparing for the crossing of the rapid and fluctuating rivers which intersect many parts of the present seat of war.



Photo.

BUILDING THE TEMPORARY BRIDGE AT FRERE.

Navy and Army.

THE destruction by the Boers of the iron girder bridge at Frere seriously impeded the advance of Sir Redvers Buller, and the construction of the substitute was a triumph of skill on the part of the Royal Engineers. The wooden bridge they erected alongside that which was wrecked is connected at each end with the railway, and carries the line across the river. The old bridge had been broken in the middle, and the girder framework, precipitated into the hollow, now forms a broken V. While the building of the new bridge was going forward, immense quantities of stores were collected, and a great camp grew up in the neighbourhood; and across this bridge the troops composing Sir Redvers Buller's force passed in their advance to the Tugela, with a vast train of military stores. Unfortunately, owing to the inadequacy of road transport, we have been somewhat too closely bound to the railway, and the flank movement of Sir Redvers Buller upon the Upper Tugela was really the first occasion on which any large body of troops had left the line.



Photo.

Lahagion.

MAJOR-GENERAL RIGHT HON. LORD KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.

THE appointment of Lord Kitchener as Chief of the Staff to Lord Roberts gave to the country as much satisfaction as the selection for the chief command of the veteran Field-Marshal himself. The services of the late Sirdar of the Egyptian Army are well known. He is, above all else, an organiser of victory—cool, resourceful, and far-seeing. Lord Salisbury has described him as “a singular master of desert warfare,” but his organising genius will find scope in the present more complicated business. From every point of view Lord Kitchener is the right man to prepare for and execute the plans of Lord Roberts. He is yet in the very prime of life. When the tide of Mahdism rose in 1882, it fell to him to penetrate the secrets of the Dervishes. Disguised as an Arab trader he entered Omdurman, and for a long time lived with his life in his hand, and was able to transmit most valuable information. He served with great gallantry in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85, and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. He was in the Suakin operations of 1888, and was severely wounded at Handoub. The gallant officer was engaged again in the Soudan in that and the following year, he commanded the forces in the Dongola Expedition of 1896, and it fell to him to conduct with masterful skill the operations which brought about the fall of Mahdism, and restored the Egyptian Soudan to the influences of civilisation. This long service augurs well for the forthcoming operations in South Africa. It has been said of Lord Kitchener that he never made a mistake, and truly his advance to Omdurman, involving the crushing of the Dervish power, was a series of unbroken triumphs. It was brought about by a rare combination of qualities in Lord Kitchener, who adds the ability of a statesman to that of a soldier, possessing the instinct of a commander, the wide grasp of an organiser, and the high attributes of a strategist.

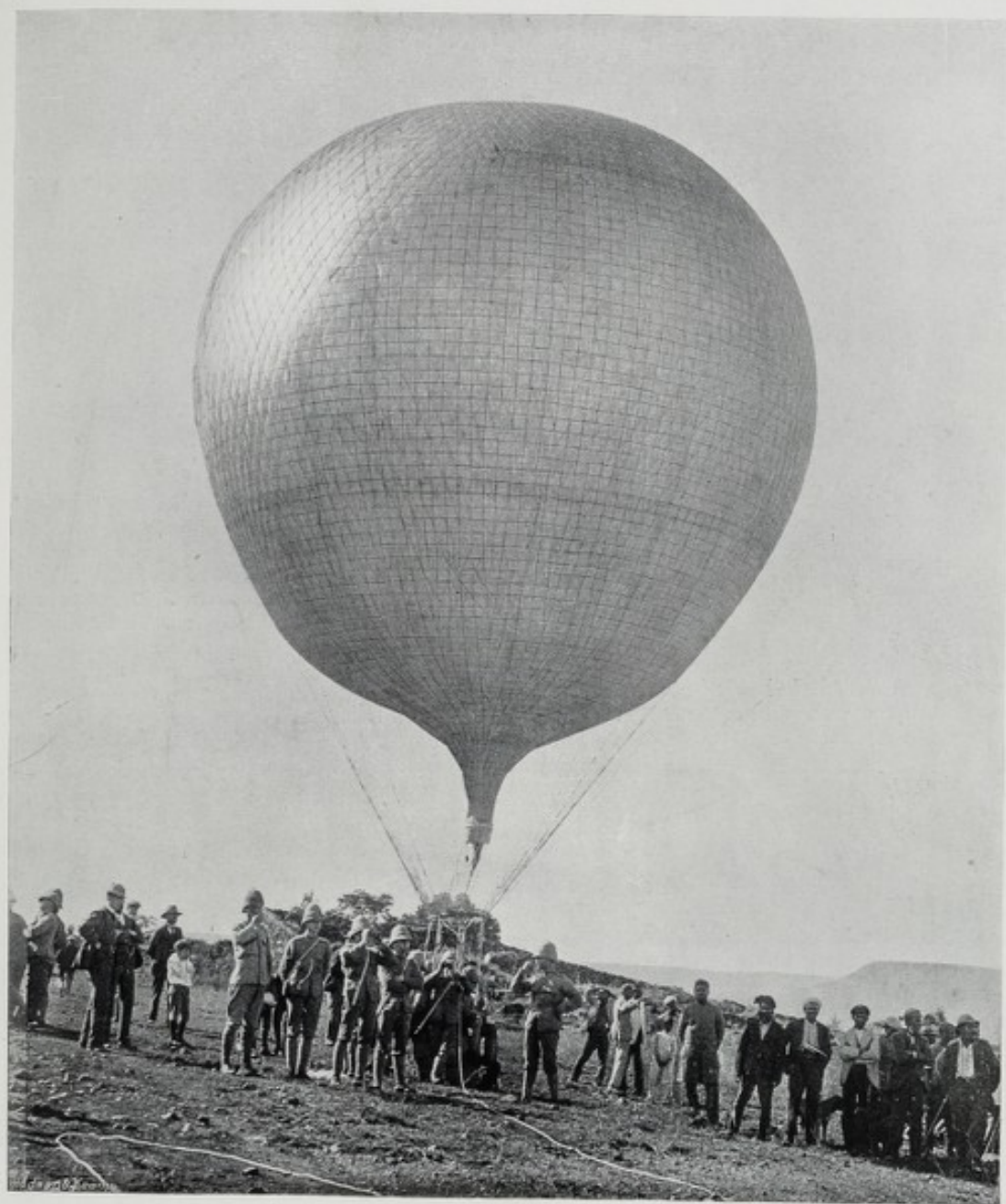


Photo.

THE BALLOON OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS AT LADYSMITH.

H. W. Nicholls, Johannesburg.

THE art and science of military ballooning has made wonderful progress within the last dozen years, and although the balloon depicted has been of the utmost service to Sir George White, it is quite possible that it represents a type destined to disappear. New forms of balloons, mostly cylindrical and seemingly fantastic in shape, have already been introduced and tested. The balloon section at Ladysmith enabled the defenders to observe very closely what the assailants were doing, to discover their laagers, and sometimes to divine their purposes, and it is very credibly asserted that the Boers were greatly vexed by the balloon ascents. It is a notable fact that a balloon is a very difficult object indeed to destroy by gun or rifle fire, owing to elevated position and uncertainty of range. The ballooning section which accompanied Sir Redvers Buller also proved extremely valuable, and it played a particularly useful part during Sir Charles Warren's flanking movement, when the positions of the enemy were discovered and signalled to him. The headquarters of the Balloon Section of Royal Engineers is at Aldershot, and the war strength of a balloon section in the field is fixed at three officers, three non-commissioned officers, forty-eight men, and forty-two horses. A balloon section carries its apparatus or balloon upon one cart, and there are four carts for gas tubes and one for other equipment, each vehicle being drawn by four horses, while two two-horse carts are provided for baggage. A single cart will accommodate two balloon cars with their appurtenances.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND CHESHIRE (RAILWAY) ENGINEER VOLUNTEERS.

McKenzie.

THE two railway companies of the Royal Engineers could scarcely suffice for our needs in a great war, and a special reserve has been constituted to meet emergencies. Men in railway employment are therefore enlisted and classed as "Efficient Volunteers," and then transferred to the Army Reserve immediately, while they join their local Volunteer corps and remain practically civilians until the country finds use of their active services. The 2nd Cheshire Engineer Volunteers, under command of Colonel E. T. D. Cotton-Jodrell, is entirely a railway battalion, recruited from men in the employ of the London and North-Western Railway Company. They are trained to a high degree of efficiency, and have already furnished a contingent for active service. The officers and men derived from such sources are of the very best material for a reserve of Engineers, and much is due to Colonel Cotton-Jodrell for the excellence of the 2nd Cheshire Battalion, and to the directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company for the encouragement and support they give to the corps.



Photo.

THE 24TH MIDDLESEX (GENERAL POST OFFICE) RIFLE VOLUNTEER TELEGRAPH RESERVES.

Crish.

THE origin of this corps was very curious. In the year 1867, when the Fenians attempted to blow up Clerkenwell Prison, many special constables were sworn in for the public safety, and 1,500 men in the service of the General Post Office were enrolled, and found too valuable to be disbanded. They were gazetted in 1868 as the 49th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers—a number afterwards changed to the 24th, when the Post Office men were attached to the Rifle Brigade. The men are trained telegraph operators, and are specially enlisted in the corps of Royal Engineers, though serving with the Volunteer battalion, and belonging, like the Railway Volunteers, to the reserve. The corps has often rendered excellent service. In the Egyptian Campaign of 1882 it won the high approval of Lord Wolseley, and much useful work has been done in the Ashanti and Zulu Wars, not to mention other operations in which the Army Postal Corps has been engaged. These telegraph reserves undergo annual training at Aldershot, and unquestionably constitute a most efficient force of great military value.

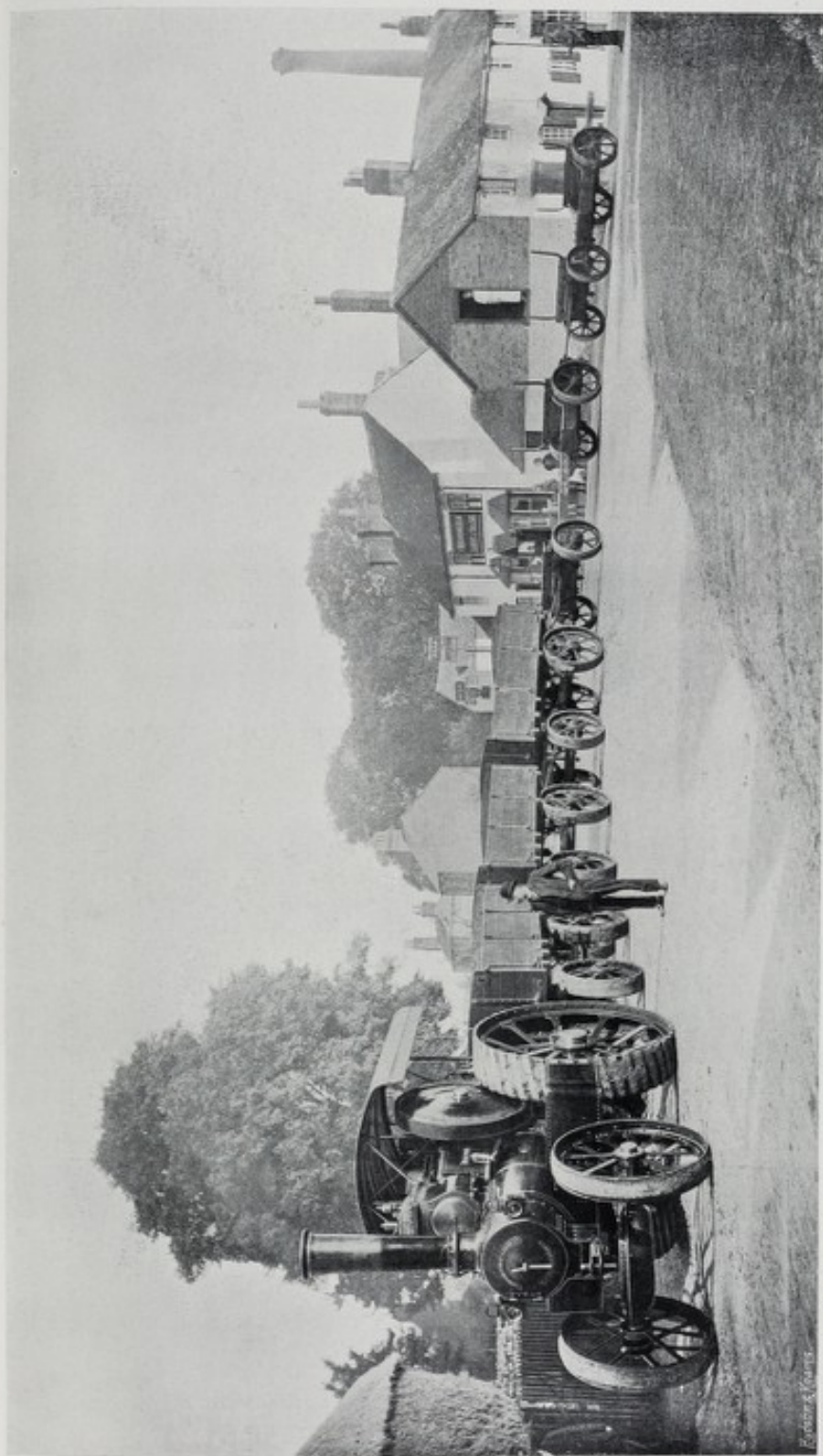


Photo.

STEAM TRANSPORT FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

H. W. Tait.

THE 45th (Fortress) Company of Royal Engineers is charged with the work of steam road transport in South Africa, and a part of the equipment is illustrated above. The photograph was taken as the traction engine, with its train of wagons and trolleys, was passing through the Oxfordshire village of Littlemore. The village inn is the "Marlborough Head," and if the famous Duke, who fought so strenuously with the difficulties of transport in the great wars of his time, could have surveyed this steam apparatus, he would have been greatly astonished indeed. Steam transport has been tried practically in Natal with the greatest success, and should help to solve one of the principal difficulties of our commanders. The engine depicted was supplied by Messrs. Fowler, of Leeds, and is a 10 horse-power nominal—50 horse-power indicated—three-speed locomotive, which will draw a load of 50 tons over an ordinary road, and will carry a sufficiency of water for a run of from 20 to 25 miles. The three traction wagons are calculated for 10 tons each, and the trolleys will carry twice as much. Altogether, the equipment seems very promising, and the further performances will afford valuable information for future progress. Upon the heavy roads of the country, cut up by much traffic, and muddy after long rains, steam-traction should be very helpful.

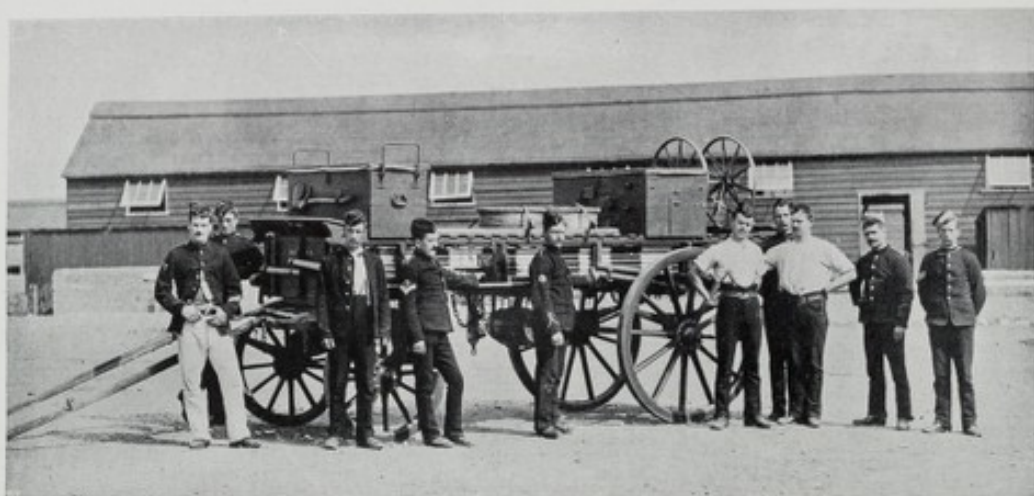


Photo.

A TELEGRAPH SECTION, ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Elliott and Fry.

THE Telegraph Battalion of the Royal Engineers has two divisions, of which the first is now in South Africa. Ordinarily it is stationed at Aldershot, employed in purely military work, and constantly being exercised, while the other division is attached to the Postal Telegraph Service, and has charge of a large district in the South of England. The first section comprises 16 staff sergeants and sergeants, 3 trumpeters, 18 corporals and second corporals, 4 artificers, 77 sappers, and 55 drivers, with 65 horses, but the staff has been expanded for work in the field. Each section of a telegraph division is supplied with twenty miles of line, part of it being air-line and part insulated cable. A two-horse cart carries the latter, and there are three six-horse waggons for the air-line, besides other vehicles for supplies, technical equipment, and baggage.

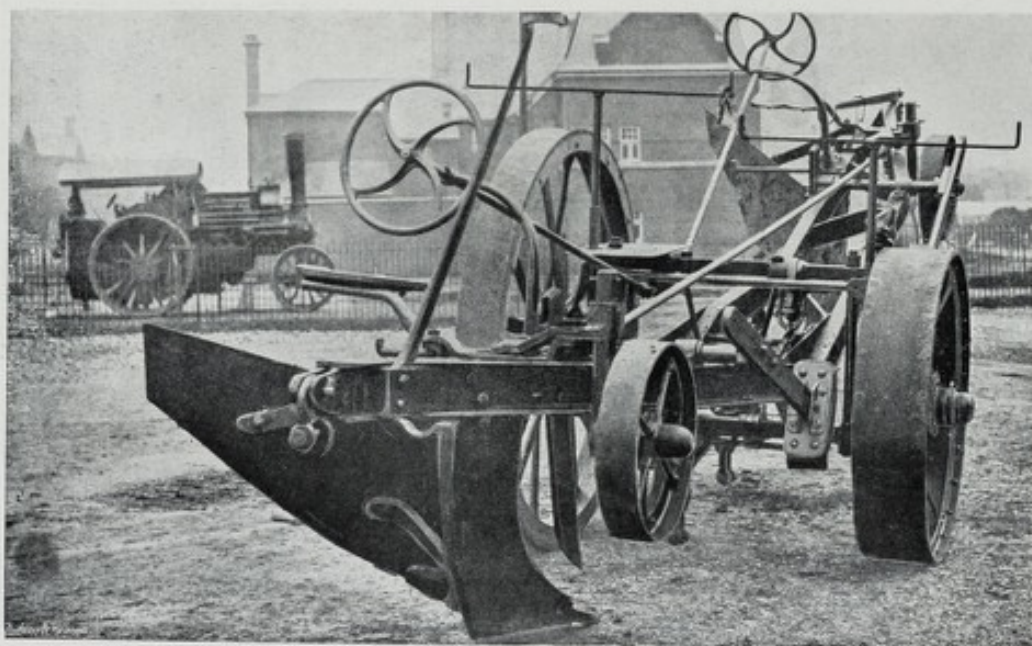


Photo.

A MILITARY STEAM PLOUGH.

Knight.

THE military steam plough is quite a new engine of warfare, intended to dispense in part with manual labour. There are, of course, positions—many of them in the countries of South Africa—where such an implement could not be used; but abundant opportunities must occur for the employment of the strange apparatus. The steam entrenching plough, drawn by a traction engine, will throw up a 4-ft. entrenchment for the protection of infantry, where the ground is level, at a great rate. The plough-share, or cutter, by means of a thread movement, is inclined downwards at an angle into the soil, and the machine has worked at Aldershot without any difficulty.



Photo.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HERBERT C. CHERMSIDE, G.C.M.G., C.B.

London Stereoscopic Co.

THE Royal Engineers are playing a very large part in the present war, and not a few important commands are in the hands of members of that scientific corps. Another of these is the gallant officer chosen for the command of the 14th Brigade. General Chermiside was born in 1850, and entered the Army in 1868, and is therefore in the prime of life. He has had a good deal of experience in Eastern Europe and in Egypt. As military attaché he was present with the Turkish forces during the Russo-Turkish War of 1876-78, received the Turkish medal, and was engaged in the delimitation of the Turkish frontiers which followed. From 1879 to 1882 he was military vice-consul in Anatolia, and, when the tide of Mahdism threatened to overrun a large portion of Egypt, took part in the operations from 1882 to 1884, and was mentioned in despatches and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for his services at Suakin, and as Governor of the Red Sea littoral. In 1886-88 he was in command on the Egyptian frontier, and was in the action at Sarra, gaining another step of honorary rank. A consulship in Kurdistan followed, and in 1889-90 he was again military attaché at Constantinople. General Chermiside's long experience in that part of the world indicated him as the right man to proceed to Crete as British Military Commissioner when the troubles arose. The excellent service which he rendered will not be forgotten.



THE OFFICERS, NO. 3 GENERAL HOSPITAL, RONDEBOSCH.

THERE are four general and four station hospitals on the lines of communication in South Africa, each with a proper medical staff, for the treatment of wounded sent down from the front. Specially fitted trains have been provided, and the transport of the injured is effected with great comfort to themselves. Rondebosch is one of the principal suburbs of Cape Town, and is a place of great salubrity, at which patients have made rapid recovery. Groote Schuur, the residence of Mr. Rhodes, embodying a large part of the ancient Dutch house mentioned in Van Riebeck's Journal, and with its enclosure stocked with rare African fauna, is near the hospital. No better place than Rondebosch could have been selected for the establishment of a general medical hospital.



Photos.

THE NURSES, NO. 1 GENERAL HOSPITAL, WYNBERG.

Pyne, Cape Town.

THE work of nurses, those good angels of our wounded soldiers, is hard and painful, but they spread brightness where they go, and have inspirited many a despondent fellow. Here we see a group of them, after the labour of the day, at the Wynberg General Hospital, on the eastern side of Table Mountain. This is one of the healthiest of our foreign military stations, and nothing could be better than the arrangements and fittings of the hospital. The nursing service of the Army consists of superintendent nurses and nursing sisters, and of these devoted ladies, about eight of the former and more than forty of the latter are now serving in South Africa, assisted by many volunteers. The members of the Army Nursing Staff receive their training at Netley, and are enthusiastic in their devotion to the Service and to their good work of tending the sick and wounded of the Army.



Photo.

HOSPITAL WAGGONS OF THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

"Navy and Army."

EACH brigade of infantry or cavalry upon a war footing has attached to it a medical section, comprising generally three officers and about fifty-seven men, with fifteen various vehicles, of which ten are hospital waggons, and, during an engagement, the field hospitals are placed out of range of the enemy's fire. The wounded man is first attended to by the medical officer of his regiment or corps, and then brought in a field ambulance to the collecting station, which is the advanced post of pack animal or wheel transport. He is then passed on to the dressing station 1,500yds. or 2,000yds. in rear of the firing line, where urgent operations can be performed. So far the transport has fallen on the bearer company, but the wounded are then transferred by road or rail to the field hospitals, each providing accommodation for 100 sick or wounded. The personnel of the field hospital consists of five officers, a warrant officer, and thirty-four non-commissioned officers and men, with six horses, and a number of vehicles for provisions, water, medical stores, equipment, and reserve rations. The wounded are retained in the field hospitals and their injuries attended to until they can be transported to the hospitals upon the lines of communication or at the base.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 9TH FIELD HOSPITAL AND 9TH BEARER COMPANY.

D'Argy.

IN the picture first given above we have the waggons used by the Army Medical Service, while the second illustration depicts the medical officers attached to a particular hospital. The officers whose portraits we give left Dublin early in November to join the cavalry brigade of Major-General Babington, to which they were assigned. These are types of the men who bring all that modern science and patient ingenuity can provide for the succour and welfare of those wounded on the field of battle, and nothing that surgery or medical skill can do is wanting in the present campaign. No more worthy officers exist in the Army than those found in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and many a wounded man brings back with him pleasant memories of the military hospitals in which he has been so well tended. The special equipment of the military hospitals is very extensive, and every scientific appliance that is now in use is supplied to them. Most eminent surgeons are devoting themselves to the alleviation of suffering, the saving of life and limb, and the investigation of the effect of modern small arms, and the experience of the war will undoubtedly enable further progress to be made in the perfection of the work of the Royal Army Medical Corps.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 7TH DIVISIONAL FIELD HOSPITAL.

Erelyn

THE 7th divisional field hospital is under command of Major R. H. S. Sawyer, R.A.M.C., who is depicted in the illustration with Major G. Raymond and Lieutenant J. F. Martin, also belonging to the Army Medical Service. An Army Corps of three divisions has ten field hospitals, in addition to those attached to the cavalry division. Three "Lines of Assistance" are recognised in the operations of the Army Medical Service, the first consisting of the collecting and dressing stations, the second of the field hospitals, and the third of base hospitals and those on the line of communications.



Photo.

AMBULANCE WORK AT COLENZO.

"Navy and Army."

THIS picture of an ambulance wagon in rear of the firing line was taken during the battle of Colenso on December 15. The scene brings vividly before our minds the perils which soldiers undergo—perils shared by the officers and men of the Army Medical Service. It is, unfortunately, true that the military hospitals and ambulance waggons have themselves been wantonly and cruelly subjected to hostile fire during the present war, and it is not possible to restrain indignation when we remember that those who are devoted to the good work of saving life and succouring the wounded in the field have become the objects of the enemy's marksmanship, in defiance of the Geneva Cross.



Photo.

NO. 10 COMPANY ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Graham.

THE 10th Company of the Royal Army Medical Corps is attached to the 15th field hospital, and went out to South Africa in charge of Major Young. It numbered five officers and thirty-four non-commissioned officers and men. The illustration shows very well the uniform worn by the troops of the Army Medical Service in the field. The company left Fort Pitt Hospital, Chatham, amidst scenes of great enthusiasm, after having been inspected by Major-General Fraser, commanding the Thames District, who congratulated the officers and men upon the nobility of their mission, expressed confidence that they would all do their duty, and urged them to treat the wounded Boers as they would their own comrades. This is the spirit with which the Royal Army Medical Corps prosecutes its work, and it is pleasant to know that when our own wounded have reached the Boer hospitals they also have met with proper consideration.



FIRST AID ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Knight.

IN referring to an earlier picture some allusion was made to the system by which wounded men are collected from the battle-field to be transported to the dressing stations, and afterwards to the field hospitals. Here is an illustration of the way in which the work is done. The wounded man has received on the spot such first aid as could be rendered by the medical officer of his regiment, and is about to be carried for further treatment to the dressing station. The picture speaks for itself, and is a striking illustration of a side of military life which is not so much thought of as are some of the exciting incidents and heroic deeds of actual fighting, though essentially it should appeal to us even more powerfully. The men of the bearer companies are very well skilled in the handling of the wounded.



Photo. MAJOR R. M. POORE. Elliott and Fry

THE military police have in war time a very important function in repressing disorder, preventing pillage, and looking after stragglers. No more suitable officer could have been chosen to act as D.A.A.G. with the mounted police than that well-known cavalry officer, Major Poore, 7th Hussars, who is devoted to athletics, and everything that concerns the physical training of the soldier. Major Poore was for several years with his regiment in India, and in South Africa he served with distinction through the Matabele and Mashonaland Campaigns.



Photo. COLONEL E. W. D. WARD, C.B. Manill and Fox

COLONEL WARD has acted as A.A.G. in Natal, and with the garrison of Ladysmith since September, 1900, and it was largely owing to his energy and foresight in provisioning the place that the defence was possible. He became a major in the Army Service Corps in 1885, lieutenant-colonel in 1890, and brevet-colonel in 1898, and is the author of a book on the duties of the A.S.C. in peace and war. Colonel Ward has served in Egypt, 1885, Ashanti, 1895-96, and as staff officer of the colonial troops in the Jubilee of 1897.



Photo. MAJOR W. D. JONES. Baskins.

A VERY difficult and onerous appointment is that of Press Censor, which is filled by Major Jones, Wiltshire Regiment. The Press Censor must suffer nothing to pass which may in any degree be of advantage to the enemy, and yet must enable all legitimate curiosity to be satisfied at home. Major Jones appears to have executed his delicate functions with discrimination and tact, and the knowledge of South Africa which he gained during the Zulu War must have been very valuable to him in the performance of his duties.



Photo. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. L. R. TEMPLER. Gregory.

COLONEL TEMPLER is one of the best known of our Service aeronauts, and has done splendid work in command of the balloon detachment during the Swakia operations of 1895, and later as Superintendent of the Balloon Factory at Aldershot. In South Africa, however, he is director of steam transport, and controls the use of the huge traction engines which have already done excellent service in Natal. Colonel Templer is the organizer of steam transport apparatus for use with troops in the field.



Photo.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Goldsmith

LESS known, perhaps, to the public than that of any other branch of the Army is the work of the Army Service Corps. Yet military operations are entirely dependent upon the successful working of what has long been known as the commissariat and military train. The duties of the Army Service Corps are very various in character. When Sir Redvers Buller was Q.M.G. the corps fell under his command, and he did a great deal to improve its organisation and working. The corps has charge of all transport, as well as of the purchase and issue of provisions, forage, fuel, lights, and other such matters. At home it is concerned with the maintenance and appointments of barracks, and the care and distribution of remount horses. In war time the corps is chiefly occupied in supply and transport, and is divided in companies which are independent of one another, and are allotted to the more important units of the Army. Each company has its captain, and a second officer, who acts as supply officer of a brigade in the field. To him it falls to collect or receive all provisions and forage, to superintend the issue, to keep the accounts, and see to the filling up of depleted stores. The illustration represents officers of the several companies who were landed at Port Elizabeth on October 31, 1899, and in the group is Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Fairholme, C.M.G., who was in charge of the headquarters staff at that place.



Photo.

TRANSPORT WAGGONS OF THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Cobb

THE daily work of a supply column in the field consists in the distribution of its stores to the troops, with the exception of what is known as the "emergency ration," and in the receipt of other supplies from the supply column of the second line or from a field magazine. With an infantry brigade the staff comprises a captain in command, one subaltern, one warrant officer, and various non-commissioned officers, wheelers, saddlers, farriers, and drivers, with two water-carts, two general service waggons, seven saddle horses, and twenty-four draught horses. The whole system of receipt and distribution is perfect in its working, and no branch of the Service deserves higher credit for its efficiency in the present war than the Army Service Corps. There has scarcely been a hitch in its operations, and the splendid success with which Colonel Ward and other officers provisioned Ladysmith for the siege entitles them to the highest credit. The transport has been extremely difficult to organise; and when it is remembered that Sir Redvers Buller, making his flank march on the Tugela, had not less than 400 various waggons and 5,000 transport animals with him, it will be seen that the business involved in the transport and supply of an army in the field is of stupendous magnitude.



Photo.

MILITARY FOOT POLICE AND POST OFFICE STAFF.

Gregory

VERY essential accompaniments of any military force are the classes of men depicted here. Military police are recruited from the various arms by transferring men of good character, and are both mounted and unmounted. The mounted branch are distinguished by a white band on the lower sleeve, with the letters "M.M.P.," while the foot police have the letters "M.F.P." In war time, the police are distributed in small bodies to the several staffs, from the brigade staff upwards. The uniform is dark blue, with red facings. The Post Office Staff undertakes important duties, and its members who bring letters from home are counted good friends by soldiers in the field.



Photo.

TYPES FROM A ROYAL ARTILLERY AMMUNITION COLUMN.

Knight.

THESE are representative types of the men who are concerned in the transport and distribution of ammunition. They are the sergeant-major, the gunner, the trumpeter, the sergeant, and the driver, and all are armed with revolvers, and certain of them with swords and rifles. There are two classes of ammunition columns. The first is attached to every division, as well as to the Corps Artillery and to the corps troops attached to the Army Corps, and brings up the ammunition reserve for all arms, the ammunition waggons feeding the batteries, and the small-arm carts supplying the infantry, while there are reserve waggons and carts for both. The other class of ammunition columns forms the ammunition parks, which consist of three sections, and are intended for the supply of the whole Army Corps and the cavalry brigades.



Photo

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL T. KELLY-KENNY, C.B.

Knight.

THE well-known soldier who is in command of the 6th Division has had a long experience of regimental and staff service. He entered the 2nd Queen's as an ensign in 1858, and served with his regiment in North China, where it took part in the capture of the Taku Forts, 1860. The young officer was mentioned in despatches, and again for his services in the Abyssinian Campaign, 1867-68. He rose to the rank of colonel, and served as A.A.G. at the War Office in 1893, and afterwards at Aldershot. He was appointed to the command of an infantry brigade in 1896 with the temporary rank of major-general, to which he was promoted in the next year. More recently General Kelly-Kenny has held the appointment of Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces and Recruiting. His services at Aldershot gained him great repute as a soldier. When he was appointed, early in December, 1899, to command the 6th Division he issued a memorandum to his troops, which was admirable as an instruction for their guidance. The officers were to master the history of the South African question, and the theatre of war was to be closely studied. Attention was to be directed to the investigation of Boer tactics, and how they were best to be met, and to the organisation, fighting strength, mobility, and armaments of the enemy, as also to the use of the white flag, and the precautions to be taken against misuse. Instructions were to be given as to the duties of transport and supply in the field, the precautions to prevent the stampeding of mules, the proper care of animals, the faults attending the overloading of carts and animals, the methods to be adopted for the protection of convoys, and the regulation of camps, besides military duties generally. These excellent instructions have doubtless borne fruit in the conduct of the 6th Division in South Africa.



THE 1ST ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS—CYCLIST SECTION.

AMONG the questions likely to be settled by the present war is that of the use of cyclists in the field. Two battalions of the Dublin Fusiliers—of which the cyclist section is illustrated—are in South Africa, the 1st with Major-General FitzRoy Hart's Brigade, while the 2nd, which was with General Symons at Dundee, afterwards formed part of the garrison of Ladysmith, though one wing served with General Buller's column. We have here three illustrations of the 1st Battalion, but we must not overlook the services of the other in the strenuous work conducted by General White, nor forget the operations upon the Upper Tugela, where some part of the 2nd Battalion was engaged in the action near Venter's Spruit on January 20, when Captain Hensley was mortally wounded. The greater share in General Buller's operations fell, however, to the 2nd Battalion, which has borne itself with the greatest gallantry, and has maintained all the best traditions of the Army. The Dublin Fusiliers have, indeed, well maintained their reputation in the course of this war, and have borne the brunt of a great deal of fighting with the finest qualities of the Irish soldier, who is a famous fighting man.



Photos.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 1ST ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

Elliott and Fry.

THESE non-commissioned officers are the successors of many men who in past times have done great service to the Empire. The title of their regiment does not indicate in any degree its history, which is nearly all concerned with operations in India, with the actions of Clive, Eyre Coote, and other scarcely less famous Indian warriors, while the honours of Arcot, Plassey, Wandewash, and Sholinghur all speak of decisive conflicts with the native powers. The Madras Europeans, as the Dublins were called at that time, did gallant deeds in many a critical hour, and there were not a few brilliant episodes in their history. Their record during the Mysore War is particularly distinguished, and many of the honours of the present regiment are shared by no others in the British Army. In the Mahratta and Burmese Wars, and again in the Mutiny, when Outram called the Madras Fusiliers his "Blue Caps," they added greatly to their fame. The history of British India is a glorious inheritance, and the half-forgotten battles in which the Madras Europeans carved out our possessions must be an inspiring memory whenever the Empire is assailed. The regiment came to England in 1870, and remained as the 102nd Foot—a title which it received when the troops of old "John Company" were incorporated in the British Army—until the territorial system strangely converted it into an Irish corps.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

THIS picture of the officers of the battalion was taken before it left for South Africa, and includes portraits of Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Mills, in command, as well as of several officers who have been killed or wounded, and among them of Major A. W. Gordon, severely wounded at Colenso, and of Captain A. H. Bacon, who was killed in the same battle. The 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers form part of General Hart's Brigade. They held Fort Wylie on the Tugela before our retirement on Estcourt, and when Sir Redvers Buller attacked the Boers at Colenso on December 15 the Dublins were the leading battalion of General Hart's Brigade, which was to cross the Tugela by Bridle Drift. They were subjected to a heavy frontal and enfilading shrapnel fire as they approached the curve of the river, but advanced magnificently. When they reached the river, where there should have been a ford they found 7 ft. of water, for the Boers had dammed the stream lower down. Retirement was inevitable, and it was conducted in good order under a perfect hail of projectiles. The Dublins suffered very heavily indeed, and five officers were among the killed and wounded. The battalion has since been engaged in General Warren's operations upon the Upper Tugela.

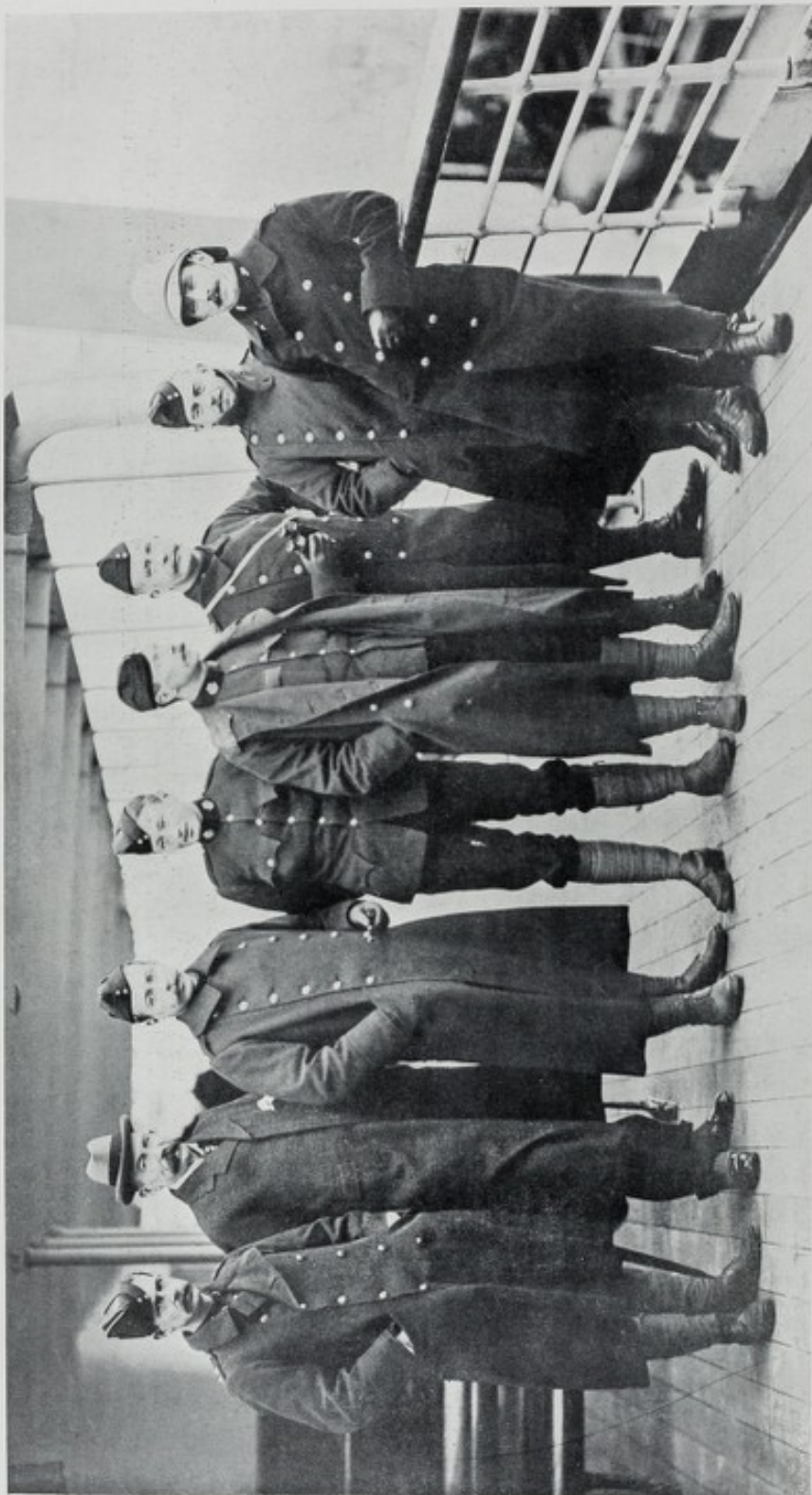


Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.

G. & S. P.

THIS famous regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. N. Guinness, arrived at the Cape in the "Gascon" from Southampton on January 7, among the later troops sent out. In this picture we have the officers represented on board the transport. They go out to maintain the glorious traditions of a very celebrated corps. The Royal Irish Regiment was originally raised in Ireland from independent companies of musketeers and pikemen. It took part in the storming of the Castle of Namur in 1695, for which it received its characteristic motto, "Virtutis Numercensis Præmium." It fought through Marlborough's wars, and was present at Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. It has been engaged also in Burma, and was in the Crimea during the Russian War. In New Zealand in 1840-65 it displayed particular gallantry. The Royal Irish also served in Afghanistan in 1879-80. It was engaged in the operations in Egypt in 1882, being present at Tel-el-Kebir, and in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85. The history of the regiment is full of many deeds of personal intrepidity, and of loyal service rendered in very arduous circumstances.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

THE Inniskilling Fusiliers are another of the battalions with General Hart. The battalion has rendered very fine service during the operations in Natal, and, although in the battle of Copenso the Inniskillings were not leading, they suffered very terribly from the tremendous fire to which they were subjected. Major J. F. W. Charley died of his wounds, and the losses among the rank and file were very heavy.



THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 1ST ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

THESE are excellent types of the men who are fighting so well in South Africa, and are worthy of the glorious traditions of the Inniskilling Fusiliers. The old 27th Regiment represents the Foot Levies who were raised at Enniskillen in support of William of Orange, and the Castle of Enniskilling is the commemorative badge. It would be idle to attempt here even to name the places in which the 27th Regiment has distinguished itself.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST PRINCE OF WALES'S LEINSTER REGIMENT (ROYAL CANADIANS).

Elli.

PERHAPS no regiment in the British Army has been more eager to serve than the gallant Leinster Regiment, which left Halifax, Nova Scotia, for South Africa under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Martin. The loyalty of the Canadians is proverbial, and the Leinster Regiment really originated in a time not unlike that which we now traverse. It testifies, by its origin, to the patriotic enthusiasm which animated the Canadian people at the time of the Russian War and the Indian Mutiny, a spirit that was the presage of the great wave of Imperial consciousness which is now animating Her Majesty's subjects, and which has set on foot a movement for the restoration of the Royal Canadians to a nearer relationship with the place of their origin. The battalion is now entering upon operations which will give ample scope for its loyal exertions and excellent military zeal. It finds in South Africa many excellent Canadians, fighting for the Empire, who have hastened to tender their loyal service in the same spirit that gave birth to the Royal Canadian Regiment. The hardy men of the great Dependency are of the best material for the making of soldiers, and have the right grit and fibre needed for our operations in South Africa.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE LEINSTER REGIMENT.

Eccanget.

THIS exemplification of the sturdy military qualities of the non-commissioned ranks of the Army recalls the excellent material from which the Leinster Regiment was originally raised. The men of the 100th were hardy Canadians, chiefly from Ontario and Quebec, and many herculean lumbermen were among them, speedily brought to military efficiency when the regiment first came to England from Canada and was put under training at Shorncliffe. There is something incongruous in the title of the regiment, the territorial relationship with Leinster being obscure. It was derived, in fact, from the union, under the territorial system, of the 100th with the 100th, though the latter had had its birth in Bombay, and had fought in Central India during the Mutiny, as well as in other Indian campaigns, and first came to England in 1877. For reasons best known to the War Office, it was shortly afterwards styled the Leinster Regiment. Many of our Regiments have now titles strangely anomalous, but perhaps none rivals in this respect the gallant Leinsters, who originated in Canada and Bombay.



Photo.

DRUM-MAJOR, DRUMMER-BOY, AND BUGLER OF THE 1ST ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

J. Thomson, Farnley.

AN excellent military figure is this of Drum Major Treaves, a man of thirty years' service, with his young companions ready to walk in his footsteps. The regiment to which the good soldier belongs bears a title which gives no indication of its origin or services, for both battalions—the 101st and the 104th—were corps of European Bengal Fusiliers, transferred to the British Army after the Mutiny, and then for the first time associated with the province of Munster. The 1st Battalion has rendered very notable service in the building up of the Indian Empire, and the honours borne upon the colours remind us of long wars with Mahrattas and Rohillas, of conflicts with the French and the Dutch, of many encounters with Sikhs and Pindaris, of the tremendous days of the Mutiny, of the annexation of Burma, the conquest and defence of Oudh, the fighting with Hyder Ali in Madras, the campaign in Rohilkund, the siege of Bhurtpore, the Nepal and Pindari Wars, the Afghan War of 1839, the campaign of the Sutlej, and other operations in India. This is a long and famous roll of service, filled with brilliant episodes, and testifying to the splendid spirit which has inspired the predecessors of the Munster Fusiliers in their gallant fighting for the Crown.



Photo.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. FITZROY HART, C.B.

Knight.

GENERAL HART has had the distinguished honour of leading the Irish Brigade in the march upon the Tugela and in the operations undertaken by Sir Redvers Buller. He is an officer of very distinguished service, and was lately in command of the 1st Brigade at Aldershot. He joined the 31st Regiment in 1864, and all his regimental service was with that distinguished corps. He accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast on special service in 1873, and commanded a company of Russell's Regiment throughout the Ashanti War, being present during the whole of the operations, including the battle of Ordahsu and the capture of Kumasi. Subsequently, attached to the department of the Q.M.G., he was engaged in surveying the country, and for his services was twice mentioned in despatches. In the Zulu War of 1879 he served as staff officer with one of the Natal native regiments, and afterwards with the Ekowe Column, being present at the action of Ginginhlovo. Later, again, he was Brigade-Major of the 2nd Brigade, and, finally, principal staff officer of Clarke's Column. For these services he was several times mentioned in despatches, and received a brevet majority. He went to South Africa on special service in 1881, and was D.A.A. and Q.M.G. in the Boer War. He had staff employment also in the Intelligence Department during the Egyptian operations of 1882, and was present at the engagements of El Magfar, Tel-el-Mahuta, Kassassin, and Tel-el-Kebir.



Photo.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. J. T. HILDYARD, C.B.

Knight.

THE gallant officer who is in command of the 2nd Brigade in Natal is here represented with his son, Captain Hildyard, commanding Mounted Infantry. Like Sir Evelyn Wood, General Hildyard began his service in the Royal Navy. He was educated at the Royal Naval Academy, Gosport, and continued in the service from 1859 to 1864. In 1867 he entered the Army, and became a captain in the Highland Light Infantry in 1876. He was promoted a major in 1882, in which year he took part in the Egyptian Expedition as D.A. and Q.M.G., and was present at Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir. He was mentioned in despatches, and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for his services. The general has held staff appointments at Malta and Aldershot, and has been Commandant of the Staff College. His last command was that of the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, to which he was appointed in 1898. He was selected for the command of the 2nd Brigade of the Forces in South Africa, originally intended to operate with Lord Methuen, but landed at Durban to take part in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith. The Brigade did excellent service in the military movements about Estcourt, and advanced with Sir Redvers Buller to Frere. In the battle of Colenso it moved in absolutely perfect order against the bridge, and, if it had not been for the want of guns, would certainly have carried the position. The brigade was also engaged in the operations upon the Upper Tugela.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

TWO battalions of Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) are serving in South Africa, and both have fought with equal gallantry, though one with ill fortune. The 1st Battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. C. Carleton, was with General Symons at Dundee, took a valiant part with some loss in the battle of Talana Hill on October 20, and marched with General Yule's column into Ladysmith. A great misfortune befel the battalion on the occasion of the general sortie from the place on October 30, when, with the Gloucester Regiment and the 10th Mountain Battery, six of its companies marched out to seize a position at Nicholson's Nek. During the march the ammunition and battery mules stampeded, but with fixed bayonets the force, which was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton, took up a position upon a hill and prepared for its defence. Attacked by overwhelming numbers, the place was held until the ammunition was exhausted, and many officers and men being killed and wounded, no course was open but to surrender. Colonel Carleton, with about fifteen of his officers and the survivors of the battalion, including many wounded, fell into the hands of the enemy, and were made prisoners of war. One wing of the unfortunate battalion was not involved, and has taken part in the defence of Ladysmith.

"Nery and Army."

Photo.

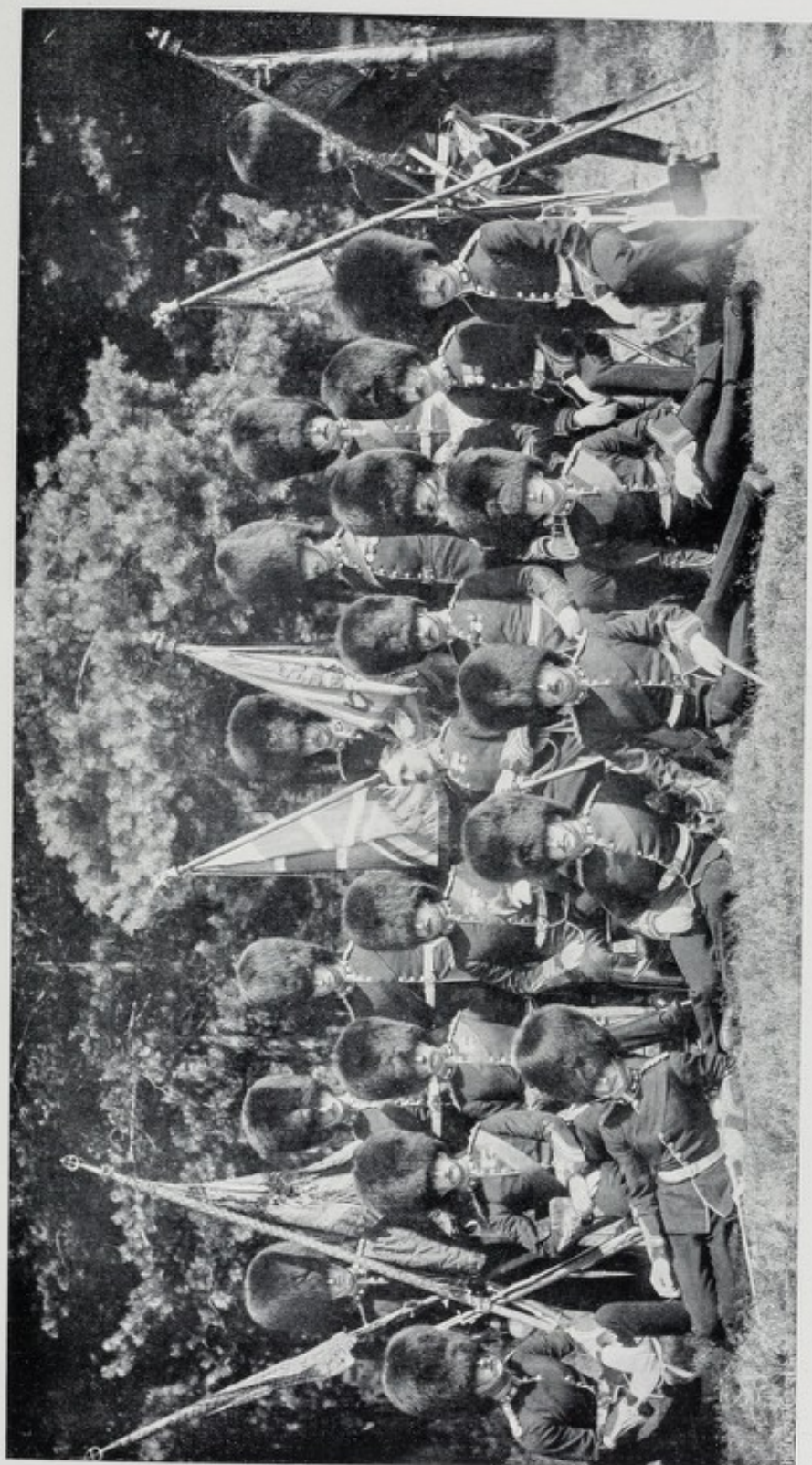


Photo.

THE OFFICERS AND COLOURS OF THE 2ND ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

IN this interesting picture, with the officers of a fine battalion are seen the new and the old colours of which it is proud. While the 1st Battalion met with a great misfortune, the 2nd, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Reeves, was embodied in General Barton's Brigade, forming part of Sir Redvers Buller's column. It has seen a good deal of the fighting in Natal, and in the battle of Colenso on December 15 was to advance across the broad flat plain on General Hildyard's right, in order to co-operate in his movement. The Royal Irish Fusiliers were not seriously engaged upon that disastrous day, though Captain Brush was severely wounded, and there were many casualties among the rank and file. When Sir Redvers Buller made his flank march, General Barton's Brigade, and with it the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, was left at Chieveley in order to hold in check the Boers in the neighbourhood of Colenso, and some fighting took place in that region. The battalion has, therefore, been in some respects more fortunate than others, and it remained with strength little diminished for the important duties that afterwards fell to it.

J. David

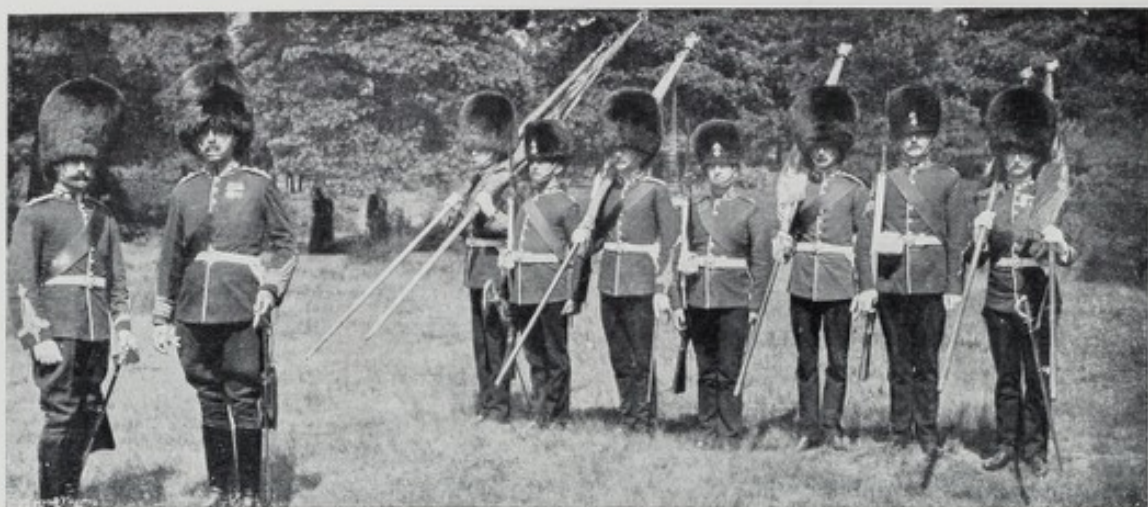


Photo.

THE COMMANDING OFFICER, ADJUTANT, AND A COLOUR PARTY OF THE 2ND ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

J. Davis.

THESE colours of a famous regiment bear many distinctions—the Prince of Wales's Plume, the Eagle with a leaf of laurel, the Harp and Crown, Princess Victoria's Coronet, and the Sphinx, with the well-known motto "Faugh-a-Ballagh," besides the names of many actions in which one or other of the battalions has been engaged. The 2nd Battalion, the old 89th Foot, was raised in 1793, and after serving in Flanders, fought at Vinegar Hill, and afterwards in Egypt, and received the curious sobriquet of "Lord Blayney's Bloodhounds," from the name of its commanding officer. The battalion was several times shipwrecked, and counts among its later services much fighting in the American War, as also in the Mahratta War of 1818, and the Burmese War of 1824-26, in which it served with great steadiness and discipline, though with heavy loss. It won wherever it met the enemy, and the word "Ava" upon the colours commemorates the operations by which Assam, Arakan, and Tenasserim were added to our dominions. The 89th was in the Crimea up to the fall of Sebastopol, serving in the assaults of June 18 and September 8, and losing very heavily from the hardships of the campaign; and shortly afterwards in the Indian Mutiny, including the pursuit of Tantia Topee, and the Settlement of Central India. It also fought as the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers in Sir Gerald Graham's operations in Egypt, and was present at El Teb and Tamai, displaying its old steadiness and courage, which won for it unqualified praise from those who witnessed the great bravery it displayed before the enemy.



Photo.

THE 1ST CONNAUGHT RANGERS LANDING AT DURBAN.

Stranack.

THE battalion of the Connaught Rangers is another of those constituting the Irish Brigade under General Hart. The battalion is seen in the picture landing at Durban from the "Bavarian." It is a fine illustration of military life, bringing before us a scene such as has often been witnessed in the course of the war, and suggesting to us the advantage which belongs to a Power that can make its base upon the sea. This is an advantage which has served to good purpose in the operations in which we are engaged, enabling us to despatch troops, like the Connaught Rangers, to check the Boers in Natal, or to advance, as the need arose, with General Gatacre, General French, or Lord Methuen. The 1st Battalion of the Connaught Rangers went out to South Africa under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel L. G. Brooke, who took with him a very excellent and efficient body of men, who had just received high praise from the present Commander-in-Chief in South Africa.



Lafayette.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

BEFORE this fine battalion left Queenstown early in November it was inspected by Lord Roberts at Athlone, and in this group the gallant Field-Marshal is depicted with the officers. He told them that he could not let them leave for South Africa without congratulating them, and expressing his confidence that they would loyally uphold the honour of the regiment. He spoke of the heart-stirring names of the desperate battles and sieges inscribed upon their colours, and recalled the long foreign service of the old 88th after its embodiment in 1793, and the part it took in the Peninsular War, and later in the Mutiny, where he first met it in Wyndham's entrenchments at Cawnpore, and was struck with its fine appearance. He alluded to the excellent shooting of the battalion, and to its splendid esprit de corps. Three hundred Reservists had joined the ranks, who, said Lord Roberts, would just give that leaven of old soldiers which is required to make a battalion thoroughly efficient and serviceable. The Connaught Rangers have taken their part in all the operations of General Hart's Brigade, and at the battle of Colenso on December 15 Lieutenant-Colonel L. G. Brooke, in command, and Lieutenant G. F. Brooke were dangerously wounded.



Photo.

THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES AT BUSHMAN'S HOEK.

"Navy and Army."

THIS is a striking picture of an unfortunate battalion marching up from Bushman's Hoek before the disastrous attack upon the position of the Boers at Stormberg on December 10. The history of that misfortune cannot be told here, but the Irish Rifles behaved with the utmost gallantry, and seized and held a kopje until they were ordered to retire. As an example of rear-guard skirmishing, their performance could scarcely have been surpassed, for they disputed every inch of the ground as the retirement was made. It was noted that in the disorder of the hasty withdrawal one party of the Royal Irish Rifles remained intact, and was skilfully directed and kept well in hand by the Adjutant and Lieutenant Sitwell.

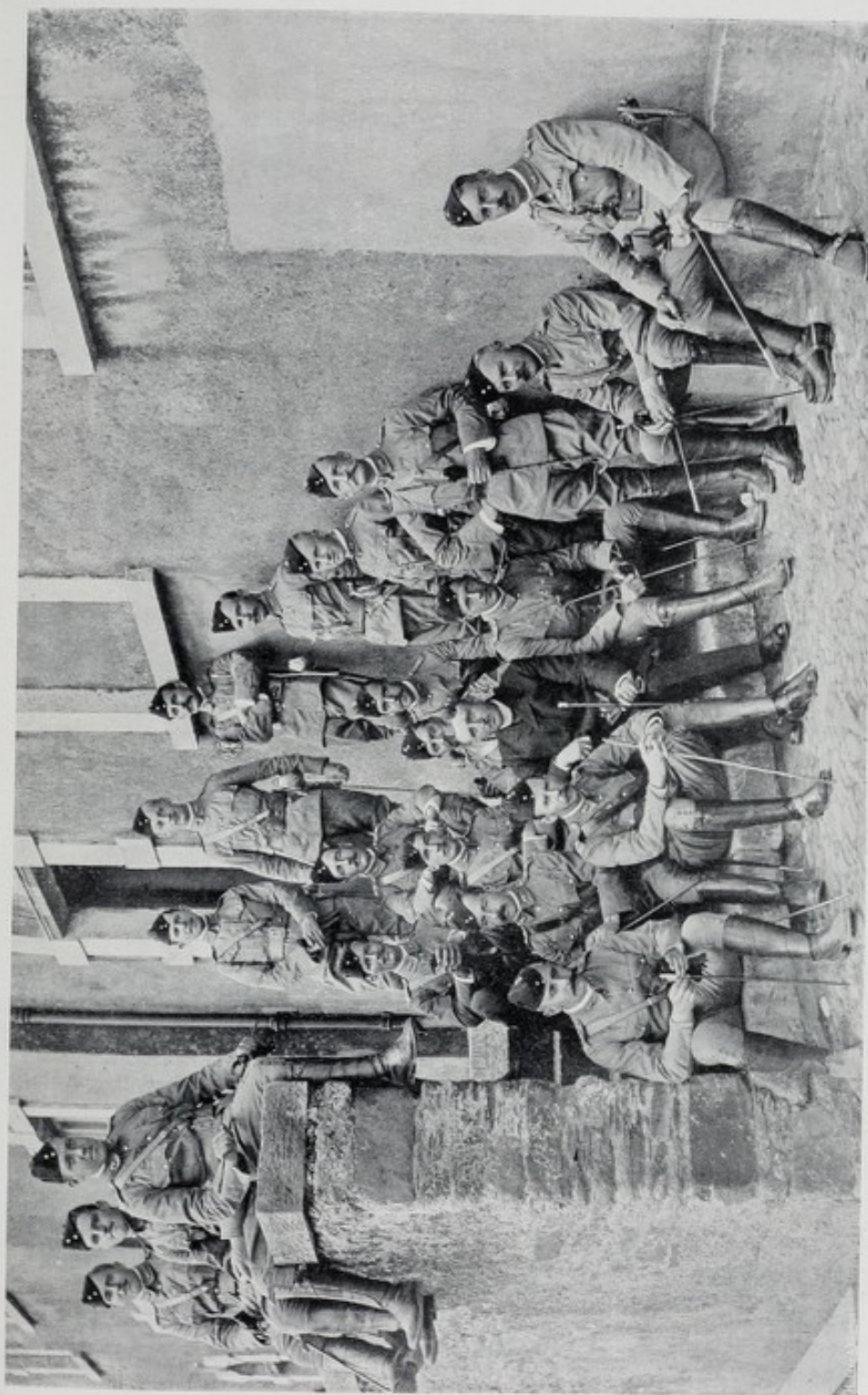


Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

"Navy and Army."

THIS interesting picture shows the officers of the valiant Irish Rifles in rough and ready fashion as they entered upon the campaign, sharing the hardships of their men, and shorn of distinctive marks, while they carried rifles so that they might not be recognised by the Boer sharpshooters. On the disastrous day of Stormberg the losses were serious. Lieutenant-Colonel Eagar was the man who attained the highest point reached by any of the attackers, and was then shot down at the head of his battalion, gallantly leading them to the charge. Among the wounded were also Major Seton and Captains Bell and Kelly, with many more, while full 200 of the rank and file were among the missing, of whom a large number fell into the hands of the enemy.



J. Thomson, Portree.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

THIS fine battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Evans, was one of those in the Cape Colony or upon the border not allotted to any of the organised forces when the operations began, and it was out of battalions in this situation that Lord Methuen created the 9th Brigade. The Royal Munster Fusiliers have been serving on the Orange River upon Lord Methuen's line of communications. In another picture we see the drum-major of the celebrated battalion, with a drummer and bugler, and we have here an excellent picture of the officers of the battalion taken before they left for the Cape, illustrating well the uniform which they wear in South Africa. The battalion has played a useful part in Cape Colony, but did not come very prominently forward in the earlier fighting in the Orange River region.



Photo.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. R. P. WOODGATE, C.B., C.M.G.

La'ajette.

THE brave officer who was in command of the 10th Brigade, and who was seriously wounded during the defence of Spion Kop, which was seized by Sir Charles Warren on the night of January 23, had had a difficult task to perform during those unfortunate operations. When he fell wounded, being then in command of the summit, the officer who succeeded him decided to abandon the position, and the retirement to the Tugela began. Colonel Woodgate, who has the local rank of major-general, is an old King's Own officer. He served with the regiment in the Abyssinian Campaign, and was present in the engagement at Arogee and at the capture of Magdala. He served throughout the Ashanti War, 1873, and took part in the action at Essaman, in the repulse of the Ashanti Army at Abrakrampa, and in other fighting up to the battle of Amoafu. In the Zulu War of 1879 he was staff officer of the Flying Column and was mentioned in despatches, and received a brevet majority for his services up to the battle of Ulundi. He was on the staff in the West Indies from 1880 to 1885, was afterwards in command of the 1st Battalion of his regiment, and, as colonel, commanded up to 1897 the regimental district of the King's Own. He then went on special service to Sierra Leone to organise a new regiment and take command of troops there, the tribes being in a state of rebellion. General Woodgate, who held this appointment up to 1899, has therefore had very long and varied service, and his experience well entitled him to the command of a brigade in South Africa. In the flank movement he handled his men splendidly, and the intelligence that he was seriously wounded was received with universal regret.



Photo

MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. COKE.

H. and R. Stiles.

UPON the formation of Sir Charles Warren's Division, consisting of the 10th and 11th Brigades, Colonel Coke was selected for the command of the latter, with the local rank of Major-General. His brigade took an important part in the arduous and keenly-contested operations which Sir Charles Warren directed north of the Tugela after his passage of the river at Trichardt's Drift. General Coke is an officer of distinguished service. He entered the King's Own Scottish Borderers in June, 1859, became a lieutenant in August, 1861, a captain after five years' service in that rank, and gained a brevet majority in 1879, being promoted to the substantive rank about eighteen months later. He was appointed to command the 2nd Battalion of the regiment in July, 1887, and in that capacity served with it in the Suakin Field Force, December, 1888, during the investment of that place, and he was present in the engagement at Gemaizah, being mentioned in despatches, and receiving the Third Class of the MedJedieh. Colonel Coke took part in the Nile Expedition of 1889, and in 1898 was appointed to the command of the troops at Mauritius. He vacated this appointment to assume the command of a most important force in South Africa. His brigade, which originally was known as the 10th, includes the 2nd Royal Warwickshire, the 1st Yorkshire, the 2nd Dorsetshire, and the 2nd Middlesex. Perhaps no division in South Africa has had harder fighting than that to which General Coke's Brigade belongs, and it has fought with the utmost gallantry and credit.



Carnegie.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT.

Photo.

THE 2nd Battalion of this regiment—the old 58th—is under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Denny. It is serving with Lord Methuen's column, and has taken part in his actions north of the Orange River. At Belmont Captain L. G. Freeland, who is the last officer standing on the right of the group in the picture, was severely wounded, as was Lieutenant Burton, who is the last officer but one standing on the left. The Northamptonshire were also present, and had a few casualties at Graspan. The 2nd Battalion of the regiment was raised in 1755, and its Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir W. Howe, was "Wolfe's Right Hand" at Quebec. The battalion served long in the West Indies, and has also fought in New Zealand and the Crimea; and in 1879 embarked for South Africa, and was present in the Zulu War. General Newdigate, speaking of its services at Ulundi, said that he had "never seen troops steadier under fire." In the Boer War that followed two companies of the Northamptonshire successfully defended Wakkerstroom, and a third was engaged at Standerton. Five companies fought with dogged courage at Laing's Nek, and it was not until hope was seen to be vain that the devoted men fell back, under the pitiless fire, with three officers and 75 rank and file killed, and two officers and 91 men wounded.



J. Thomson, Private.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND BUFFS (EAST KENT REGIMENT).

THE 2nd Battalion of the famous Buffs arrived at Cape Town, in the "Gaika" on January 14, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Hickson, who is here depicted with his officers, the illustration being from a photograph taken before the battalion left for South Africa. The regiment, which has arrived to take part in the operations directed by Lord Roberts, is one of the most celebrated in the British Army. It perpetuates to-day the traditions of the Englishmen who fought under Morgan, Gilbert, Morris, Cavendish, Sidney, and the Veres in the Low Countries in the reign of Elizabeth. After doing much service in the army of the States General the troops now represented by the Buffs were incorporated in England in the Holland Regiment, and saw a great deal of fighting in Flanders. They were sturdy supporters of the Prince of Orange, and were with him at Steenkirk and in other operations in the Low Countries. The regiment was with Marlborough, and particularly distinguished itself at Blenheim, while it lost very terribly in the sanguinary battle of Malplaquet. The Buffs fought also at Fontenoy and at Culloden. They distinguished themselves in many parts of the world, and displayed the utmost gallantry at the passage of the Douro. Later on the regiment was fighting in South Africa in 1879, and it has since taken part in the Chitral Campaign.



THE 2ND (PRINCE ALBERT'S) SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. J. GALLWEY'S battalion is with Sir Redvers Buller in Natal, but has not been one of those which have suffered most heavily. We see it here paraded at Portland, preparatory to its departure for the scene of action. It is a striking picture illustrating a significant episode. Such a scene has been witnessed before the departure of all our battalions to South Africa, and many of the brave men thus paraded have laid down their lives and will not return to their native land. The Somersetshire Light Infantry were in reserve during the attack on Spion Kop, and only one man appears to have been wounded on that occasion.



Photos.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

C. Webb

THE battalion to which these officers belong has a very honourable record in the history of the British Army. It had the privilege of twice defending Gibraltar, and it served under Peterborough in Spain, who appears—and the fact is noteworthy in regard to South Africa—to have been short of cavalry and to have temporarily converted the 13th into a mounted corps. The regiment fought at Dettingen and Fontenoy, was engaged against the Jacobites, and served under Abercromby in Egypt. It had a glorious part in the famous defence of Jellalabad, for which it was styled "illustrious," and was authorised to bear a mural crown, and to be known as Prince Albert's Regiment of Light Infantry.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

A. D. B. S. S.

TWO battalions of the green-coated warriors were early in South Africa, of which the 2nd has taken a great part in the defence of Ladysmith, and lost heavily in the repulse of the Boers at Caesar's Camp on January 6; while the 1st Battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. W. Colville, is with Sir Redvers Buller, and was slightly engaged in the battle of Colenso on December 15. The Rifle Brigade had its origin in a necessity not unlike that which we have experienced in South Africa. The rifling of fire-arms, by imparting a spin to the bullet, had greatly steadied its flight, and the advantage of embodying trained marksmen enforced itself very strongly upon the attention of observers about a century ago. An "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" was therefore raised, and was found of great service, and a regiment of them was embodied, known at one time as the 95th, but more recently removed from the line. Two battalions were engaged in the Peninsular operations, and the young Riflemen confirmed the reputation they had already won, and became known as "heroes of Portugal." One battalion was with Craufurd in the famous operations of the Light Brigade, and both of them rendered most memorable service. There is not space to recount the later achievements of this most distinguished corps.



THE OFFICERS OF THE KING'S OWN (YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

WHEN the trouble broke out with the Transvaal, one wing of the King's Own was in the Mauritius, and the "Powerful," Captain Hedworth Lambton, returning from China, brought the companies on to the Cape. In this picture the officers are represented on board the cruiser in company with Captain Lambton, who has himself done good service with the Naval forces ashore, Commander Ethelston, who was killed at Graspan, and Fleet-Paymaster Kay. The King's Own are serving in the operations on the Western Frontier under Lord Methuen, and have displayed much gallantry in the course of the campaign.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Sharp.

THIS picture was also taken on board the "Powerful." A certain spirit of comradeship has been set up between the ship and the regiment, for while the men of the Naval Brigade were fighting so valiantly at Graspan, the Yorkshire Light Infantry were there also, and lost heavily. Captain Yate and Lieutenants Fernyhough and Ackroyd were wounded in the battle. The Yorkshiremen also suffered severely at Magersfontein. Their regiment was raised about the year 1755 in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and it is still closely identified with the county.



Elliot and Fry.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST WELSH REGIMENT.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. J. F. BANFIELD'S battalion of the Welsh Regiment is employed under General French upon the Orange River, and its officers are here represented along with the goat, which is always identified with the regiment. "Better Death than Dishonour," expressed in Welsh, is the motto of this famous corps, which has never failed to distinguish itself even in misfortune. Originally raised as a regiment of invalids, and added to the line in 1787, it was first employed in the West Indies and Canada. The regiment, then the 41st Foot, distinguished itself at Frenchtown, but suffered very heavily indeed at Moravianstadt, where the remnant of its strength was compelled to surrender through the fault of the general in command. The regiment fought through the Afghan Campaign of 1842, and it rendered conspicuous service in the Crimea. It was engaged at the Alma, was in the thick of the fight at Inkerman, losing very heavily at the Sandbad Battery (five officers being killed and six wounded out of 21, while the casualties among the rank and file were 126), and it served in the trenches up to the end of the war. The Welsh Regiment may be depended upon to justify its long and stirring history of brave service gallantly rendered.

Photo.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

D. 221.

THIS fine battalion, which is under command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. H. Thorold, forms part of General Barton's Brigade, and has been serving with Sir Redvers Buller in the advance from Estcourt. The brigade was not so hotly engaged in the earlier operations as those of Generals Hart and Hildyard, and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers have not, therefore, suffered so heavily as many other battalions. Their loss was slight at Colenso on December 15, but the Welsh regiments have maintained all their traditions during the war, and we may be sure that the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, whose motto is "Nec Aspera Terrent," will not fail when the need comes. The battalion is in a very efficient state, and is ready for those difficulties which its motto tells us will not deter it from conquest. The Red Dragon of Wales, and a long roll of honours gallantly won, are upon the colours of a regiment which has fought with gallantry in many wars from the days of Marlborough to the present time. In addition to Marlborough's four great battles, the honours of Dettingen and Minden are upon the colours, with the achievements of Wellington in the Peninsula, of Waterloo, the battles of the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny, Ashanti, and Burma.



Photo.

THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS BRIDGE-BUILDING.

Captain.

THE difficulties of the country in which Sir Redvers Buller has had to operate have called into play many different qualities in our soldiers, and we have here an excellent picture of a bridge thrown by the C and D Companies of the 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers over a donga. The art of bridge-building has been greatly in request in South Africa. This regiment is very proud of the traditions and customs of the Principality, and the goat of the Fusiliers, like that of the Welsh Regiment, is a familiar object on parade. The origin of the custom of the regimental goat is a little obscure, as is that of a curious ceremony which the Royal Welsh Fusiliers practise upon St. David's night, a custom, perhaps, sometimes more honoured in the breach than in the observance. The old direction is that the officer or guest at mess who has never eaten a leek shall do so while he stands with one foot upon his chair and the other upon the table, a drummer meanwhile beating a roll behind him, and the company drinking with all honour to the memory of Toby Purcell, who was a major of the regiment, killed at the battle of the Boyne.



MAJOR-GENERAL R. A. P. CLEMENTS, D.S.O., A.D.C.

COLONEL CLEMENTS, whose regimental service was in the South Wales Borderers (the old 24th), has seen a good deal of service in South Africa. He is now, as a major-general, in command of the 12th Infantry Brigade, forming part of the Sixth (General Kelly-Kenny's) Division, which advanced from Cape Town to take its part in the operations intended to force back the Boers beyond the Orange River. The gallant officer is young for such a command, being only forty-five, but his experience and great repute fully justify his selection. He served through the Kaffir War of 1877-78 as a subaltern, and was present in the engagement at Ulundi. He took part in the Burmese Expedition of 1885-86 as brigade-major, and was twice wounded—severely in the engagement at Obu, and less dangerously at Taindah. For his services during those important operations he was mentioned in despatches and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. The Distinguished Service Order was conferred upon him in 1891, and he became an A.D.C. to the Queen in 1896. General Clements's promotion was fairly rapid, for becoming a lieutenant in 1874, he got his company six years afterwards, and was promoted major in 1886, obtaining the brevet of lieutenant-colonel a year later. He has commanded the 2nd Battalion of the South Wales Borderers, thus attaining a position always regarded with pride by the soldier who has begun his service in the corps of which he rises to be chief.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S (WEST RIDING REGIMENT).

IT has been said that the officers who fought at Waterloo were trained in the playing fields at Eton, and therefore, when we see those of the present West Riding Regiment clad in cricketing flannels, we augur that they are good soldiers also. Certainly Colonel G. E. Lloyd's battalion, which arrived at Cape Town on January 20, is in very excellent condition and ready for anything, and the hardy Yorkshiremen, of whom it is mostly composed, are very fine fellows. They are known by the old people in the West Riding as the "Havercake Lads," from the extinct regimental custom of the carrying of a "havercake," or coatcake, by the recruiting parties transfixed upon their bayonets. The regiment is tenacious of this quaint title, and uses it still for recruiting purposes. The old 33rd fought a great deal in the Low Countries, and was cut to pieces in the disastrous battle of Almanza in 1707. It was at Dettingen and Fontenoy, and suffered very heavily at Val in 1747. The Duke of Wellington, was its colonel for several years up to 1813. It fought through the Waterloo campaign, was heavily engaged during the Crimean operations, and was afterwards present at the capture of Magdala.



Photo.

THE WEST RIDING REGIMENT (MOUNTED INFANTRY).

Navy and Army.

THE present war is likely to do more to enforce the value of mounted infantry than any previous campaign. The men of the West Riding Regiment are well accustomed to the work, and have already done excellent service in South Africa. In May, 1896, their mounted infantry section left Maritzburg to take part with Colonel Paget's column, and was engaged with great credit in the operations in the Gwelo district. On the cessation of hostilities in Matabeleland this column was moved into Mashonaland, and the West Yorkshiremen saw a good deal of other service during the settlement of that disturbed country. They returned to Maritzburg by way of Beira, after having been actively employed for eight months in the operations against the natives. This was excellent work, and no training could have been better for mounted infantry. We should, in fact, say that a hardy set of men such as those we depict would be a match—or more than a match—for any mounted troops the Boers could put in the field. Mounted men were very greatly needed in the early part of the campaign, and our deficiency in this respect made it impossible for us to reap the fruit of some hard-fought actions. We learnt the lesson quickly and have made good the deficiency, gaining thereby the mobility which has been the chief advantage of the Boers.

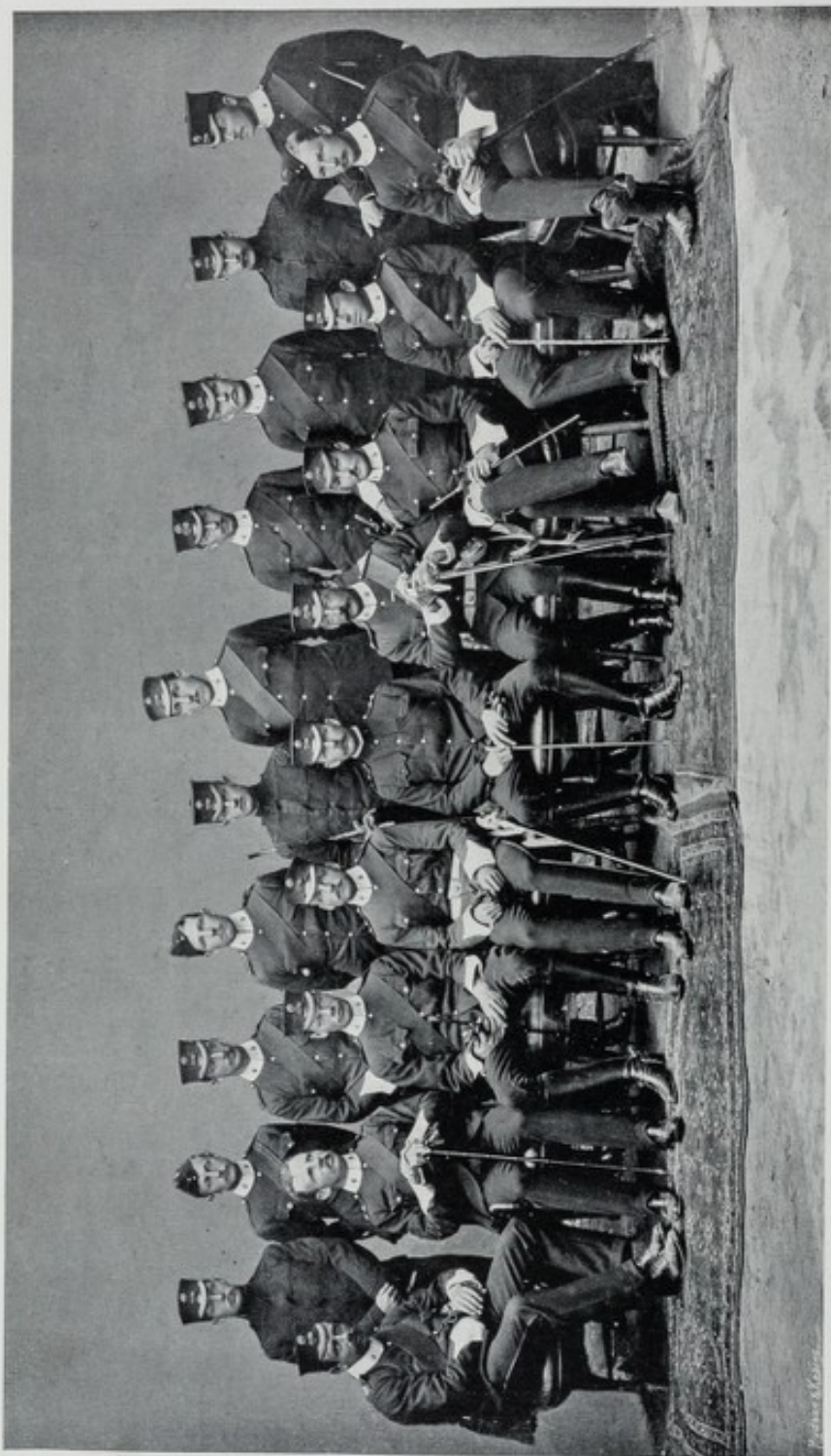


Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 2ND WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

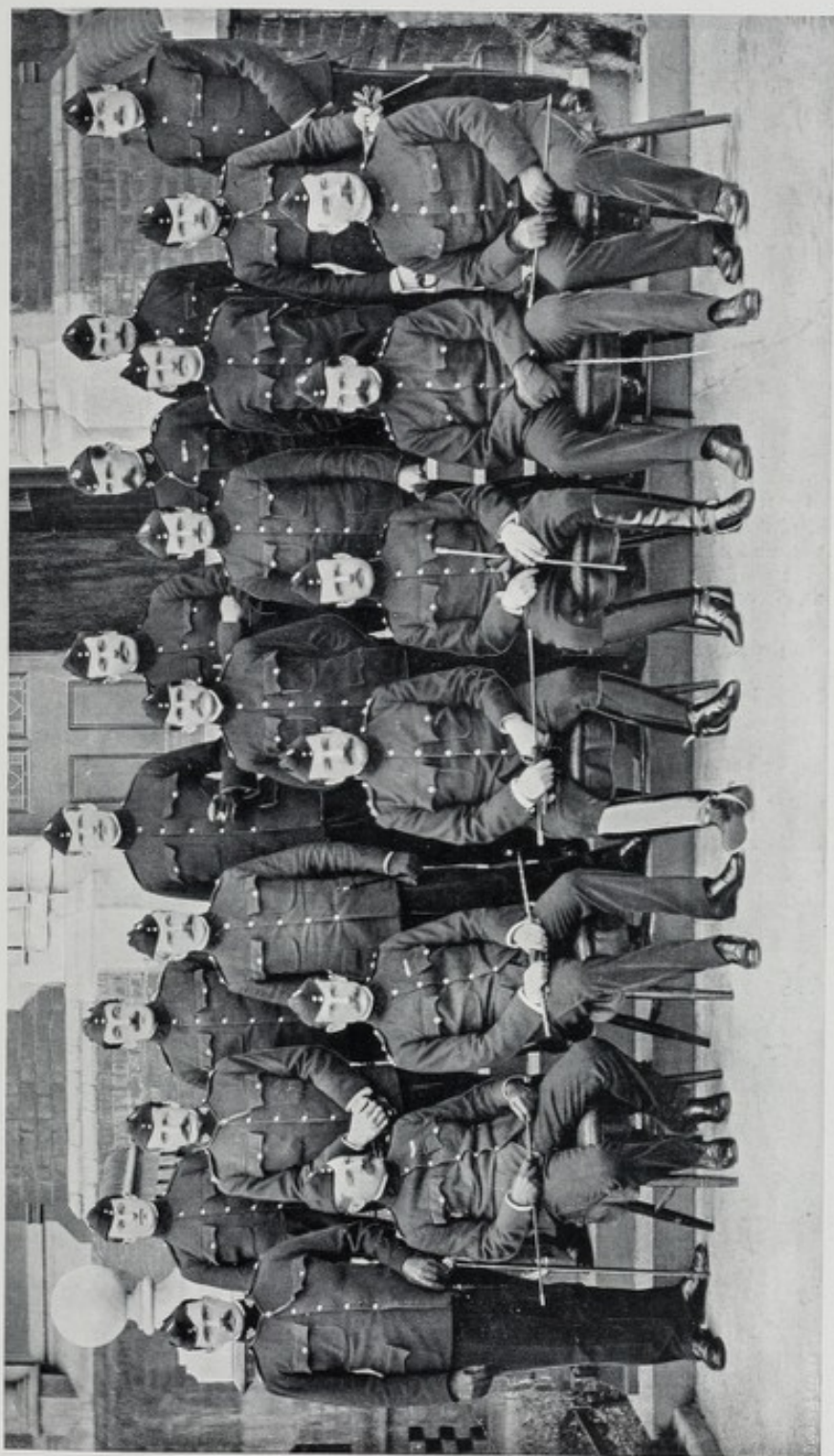
R.D.S.

THIS battalion arrived at Cape Town on January 10, 1900, among the reinforcements sent out to form the great force to be pushed forward to the Orange River. It represents the old 36th Regiment of Foot, while the senior battalion inherits the traditions of the 29th Regiment. In looking at this fine group of sturdy non-commissioned officers, it may be well to recall the fact that the future Duke of Wellington, writing to Lord Castlereagh from Badajos, September 12, 1810, said of the 29th: "It is the best regiment in the Army, has an admirable internal system, and excellent non-commissioned officers." Wellington knew well the value of good non-commissioned officers, soldiers of ripe experience, and the very cream of the rank and file, intimately acquainted personally with the men, and understanding their life and character. The responsible non-commissioned officer is still regarded in every army as of great importance, and those who attain to warrant rank are most valuable auxiliaries to their officers. Therefore, a group of the sergeants of an efficient battalion like the 2nd Worcestershire is exceedingly interesting as showing the very admirable material of which the British Army is constituted. These are the best types of the men who are fighting our battles in South Africa. Their sturdy qualities have won for them the admiration of our harshest critics abroad, and every fresh report of our battles has been excellent testimony to the fact that our troops possess still the splendid soldier-like character that made them famous of yore.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

THE battalion is under command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Coningham, and the officers are well represented in this picture. They were two famous regiments that lost their cherished numbers, valued very highly indeed, when the territorial system was introduced. The 2nd Battalion (the 36th Foot) was raised in Ireland on the outbreak of the war of the Spanish Succession. It saw very hard service with Peterborough, and was one of the regiments nearly annihilated at Almanza. It was employed in the West Indies, afterwards against the Jacobites, and, later again, in Flanders, and it went to India to win many laurels. At Seringapatam it showed particular gallantry, and when it came home the Commander-in-Chief expressed regret at losing a corps "so distinguished for important services in the field and for discipline, order, and regularity in every situation." It greatly distinguished itself in the Peninsula, and Wellington spoke of it as "the best regiment in the Army." Again, he pointed to the 36th as "an example to the Army." The regiment shared in all the hardships of the retreat upon Corunna, and fought in many of the later operations of the war. It retained its old renown in many a field, and now, linked with the 29th, it is one of the most distinguished corps in the British Army.



G. 603

THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND KING'S (SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. SPENS is in command of the Shropshire Light Infantry, which arrived in South Africa to take part in the operations directed by Lord Roberts and intended first to clear Cape Colony of the enemy and then to provide for the advance across the Orange River, and the final operations against the Boers. Many honours are borne upon the colours of this gallant regiment, which was formed by the union of the 53rd and the 85th Foot. The latter, which is the 2nd Battalion at the present time, was raised in 1793, and, after fighting in the Duke of York's unfortunate operations, was much employed in the Peninsular War. It was engaged, with severe loss, at Fuentes d'Onoro and in one of the assaults upon Badajoz, and it saw a good deal of service in the later operations. After fighting in the war with North America, and being heavily engaged at Bladensburg, it came home to be styled, in 1813, the "Duke of York's Own Regiment of Light Infantry," a title changed to the "King's Light Infantry Regiment" in 1821. The 2nd Battalion has since rendered much valuable service in the operations of the Afghan War, 1879-80, while the later honours of the Egyptian War, 1882, and of Sudan, 1885, have been won for the regimental colours by the 1st Battalion.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT.

THE battalion of that famous old regiment the 6th Foot, now in South Africa, is under command of Lieutenant-Colonel M. Q. Jones, C.B., and forms part of the force operating in Cape Colony directly under Lord Roberts. With the group of officers is seen the regimental pet, being a "black buck," or male Indian antelope, a favourite animal that has marched at the head of the 2nd Warwickshires for about eleven years. It is the living figure of the regimental badge of the Antelope, which appears to be associated with the battle of Saragossa, 1710, wherein the 6th Regiment greatly distinguished itself, and captured thirty colours and standards from the enemy. Among them, it is said, was one having the device of the antelope, which the regiment was afterwards authorised to use. That badge, however, was not new in England. It had been borne by Henry V. and his successor, and is now one of the company badges of the Grenadier Guards, who share its possession with the Warwickshires.



THE COLOURS OF THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT.

Elliott and Fry.

ONCE more we have the regimental antelope pictured here in company with the colours of the battalion. Those colours have been proudly borne upon many fields and commemorate a number of glorious actions, for the Warwickshires, since their origin in the old Holland Regiment, and their share in the great campaigns of Peterborough, have fought against the Jacobites at home, and against many of our enemies abroad. They had a notable share in the Peninsular War, and particularly distinguished themselves at Echalar on August 2, 1813, where Wellington declared their attack on the enemy to be "the most gallant and the finest thing he had ever witnessed." The Warwickshires have seen a great deal of service in South Africa, for they were engaged in the war of 1846-47, and in the operations from 1851 to 1853. They have since been employed with high credit in the Soudan, and the honours of Atbara and Khartoum have been added to the many achievements already adorning the regimental colours. The regiment has always been distinguished for gallantry in the field and exemplary good conduct in quarters.



Larson, Sox, and Co

THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN (YORKSHIRE REGIMENT).

WE have here the officers of one of the battalions which are serving in the Orange River region with General French. The troops in this theatre of war were consigned in the early part of the operations to something like inactivity, but it was foreseen that General French's movements indicated the line of an important advance yet to be made. The Yorkshire Regiment has fought with particular gallantry upon at least one occasion, and certainly a corps which saw service with Marlborough, and won much honour in the Crimea, may be depended upon to accomplish good things when the time comes, for regiments are true to their traditions, and the past is reflected in the present. It was on January 15, 1900, that the Boers in the neighbourhood of Rensburg attacked, in great force, a hill which was occupied by the Yorkshire men and the New Zealanders. The assailants, after a struggle, were brilliantly repulsed at the point of the bayonet, both colonials and regulars gaining great credit, and a sound lesson was given to the enemy. The battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment lost five men killed and six wounded on that occasion. It has been constantly employed and doing good service in the operations round Colesberg. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bowles is in command.



Photo
 Dr. M. J. Southwood

THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST ESSEX REGIMENT.

AFTER the disaster at Nicholson's Nek, on October 30, the Government decided to send out two battalions and a mountain battery to take the place of those which had been lost, and the Essex Regiment was selected. It embarked on board the "Greek," and arrived at the Cape early in December, under command of Colonel T. E. Stephenson, who is seen in the group with Major F. J. Brown on his right hand and Major H. I. Massy on his left. The picture was taken on board the transport, and the battalion is now with General French. The Essex Regiment bears the special honours of the Rock of Gibraltar and the Sphinx to commemorate its services, with the names of Peninsular battles and of Waterloo, and others telling of its good service in Burma, the Crimea, China, and Egypt.



Photo.

COLONEL C. M. H. DOWNING.

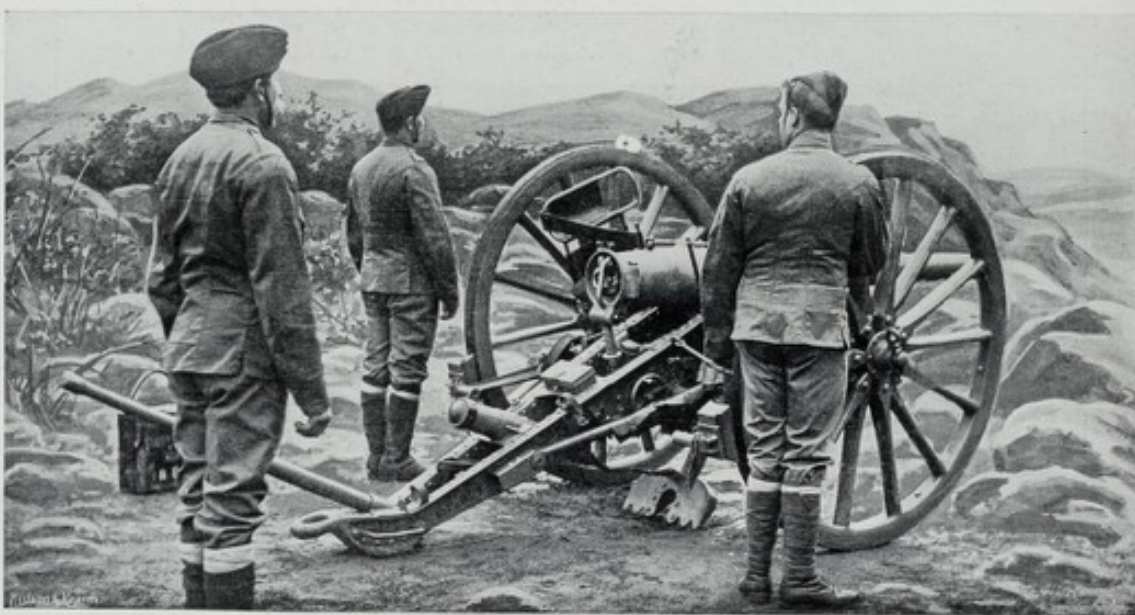
Van der Wijk.

A PART from the staff of the Army Corps, upon which Major-General Marshall serves in command of the Royal Artillery, there are responsible Artillery officers assigned to the corps troops, and Colonel Downing is the chief. He has had the right experience for his responsible post. He became a lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1866, captain in 1878, and major in 1884, and was promoted to a brevet colonelcy in 1898. He served in Abyssinia and in the Afghan War, 1878-79, and has the medals for both campaigns. His ripe knowledge of artillery questions indicated his fitness for the important position of Chief Instructor of Gunnery for Field Artillery at Shoeburyness, and as a member of the Ordnance Committee, to which he was appointed in 1897. There can be no better insight into Field Artillery work than that which is opened to the Chief Instructor of that branch at Shoeburyness. Every summer the Field Artillery school is transferred thence to Okehampton, where five brigade divisions spend about three weeks each, continually employed in firing practice and artillery manoeuvres, and the Chief Instructor of Field Artillery directs the whole. This is the excellent experience that has fallen both to Major-General Marshall and to Colonel Downing.



THE 15-POUNDER FIELD GUN.

THE piece here depicted being cleaned in preparation for firing is that which has caused so much discussion in the public Press. There are those who contend that it is inferior to foreign field guns, but the evidence upon this point is perhaps not conclusive, while others declare that it has no superior. Perhaps the truth lies in the fact that the Boers have a time-fuse of longer duration than ours, giving their shrapnel greater range, though the effect of long-range shrapnel is not always assured. Whatever may be said about the gun, there can be no doubt whatever as to the skill and gallantry of the gunners, both officers and men, and it does not appear that they at least have uttered a word of complaint concerning the weapon they employ. Certainly they have used it with the very best effect, and the accuracy of the aim has been a subject of universal admiration.



Photos

ABOUT TO FIRE A 15-POUNDER.

Crish

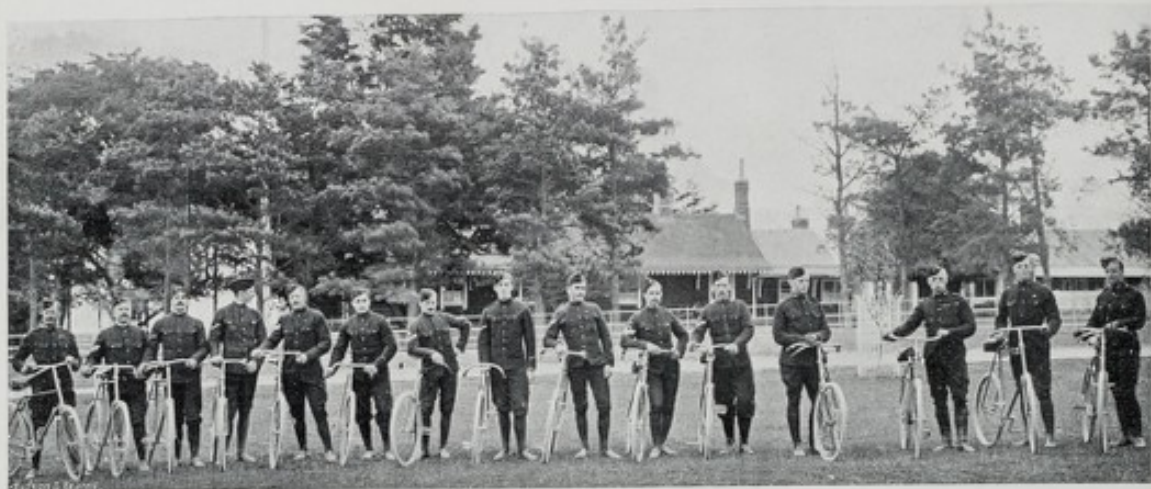
THE same gun is here seen in readiness to open fire. It is a 3-in. 15-pounder, converted in 1895 from the 12-pounder, and it fires a 14-lb. shrapnel shell, containing 200 bullets, with an effective range of 3,400-yds., or perhaps at the most 4,000-yds. The lock is opened by raising the cam-lever, turning the breech screw one-sixth, drawing it back, and opening it like a door upon a hinge. The gun is not a true quick-firer, but hydraulic buffers and springs take part of the recoil, and many of the guns are fitted with a telescopic spade device, invented by Sir George Clarke, which enables from six to eight aimed rounds per minute to be fired. There is no doubt that the gun could be made to fire twelve or fourteen rounds per minute, but that is probably not desirable, owing to the difficulties attending the supply of ammunition, and the doubt as to the accuracy of aim when the rapidity of fire is great.



Ellis and Fry.

THE OFFICERS OF THE Q AND T BATTERIES, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

THESE batteries are under command respectively of Major E. J. Phipps Hornby and Major F. B. Lecky, and the officers are here represented with Colonel Rockfort, who commands one of the brigade divisions in South Africa, and is now in Natal. The Horse Artillery gun is lighter than the field gun, being a 12-pounder, with an inner tube and steel wire coil, enclosed within a jacket. The tube has a progressive rifling of eighteen grooves. The gun and carriage together weigh 1,200-lb., and all the men being mounted except the drivers, the horse-gun is fitted to move with the cavalry. In marching order the gun and limber weigh 3,355-lb. The gun has a range of about 4,500-yds. with shrapnel, the shell containing only 156 bullets. The system of winding a gun with wire enables a much greater resistance to be borne by a lighter gun than was formerly the case.



CYCLISTS OF THE Q AND U BATTERIES, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

THE cyclist has now made his way into every branch of the Army, notwithstanding the unfavourable opinions which were expressed, now a long time ago, when the idea of military cycling was first broached. There were many sceptics at the time, but cycling is now practised at the Central School of Gymnastics at Aldershot, and at every military centre, and the spread of cycling as a military adjunct has been very largely due to the energy of individuals. Among these enterprising officers is Colonel William George Knox, C.B., R.A., who is now in command of Artillery at Ladysmith. The portrait of the gallant officer will be seen with his cycling section of gunners in our picture, being the third figure from the right as we look at the group. Colonel Knox has fought in Abyssinia, in the Ashanti Campaign of 1873-74, in the Afghan War of 1878-79, and in the Zulu operations of the latter year, for which he was mentioned in despatches and received a brevet majority. Even in Ladysmith military cyclists must have been of great use, and Colonel Knox will have known how to derive the utmost advantage from this auxiliary service of his corps. The cyclist has helped to solve the difficulties that attend the maintaining of communications between the units in the field. He is an excellent despatch-rider, and the military cycle is a strong machine, serviceable on the roughest roads. Many inventors have applied themselves to the work of producing still better machines, and several are now before the public.



Photos.

THE Q AND U BATTERIES ON PARADE.

Charles.

THE batteries to which the cyclists we illustrate belong are here represented on parade and ready for action. There is no better equipment in existence than that of our field guns. The draught consists of six strong and sturdy horses, and the traces linking together the leaders, the centre team and the wheel horses by chains, provide an unbroken line of pull from the leaders' collars to the rear trace-bar of the gun-carriage. The distribution of weight is all that could be desired, and, like the whole system of our Horse Artillery, the traction provided for the guns is not surpassed in the world. The jimber is lower than in the case of the field batteries, and provision is made for carrying forty-six shrapnel, two case shot, and forty-eight gun charges, quite apart, of course, from the supply with the ammunition columns, for the distribution of which a very efficient system has been devised; and, difficult as is the question of supplying ammunition when guns are working in exposed positions, there has scarcely been an indication of failure in this respect during the course of the present war in South Africa. Mobility in the artillery arm is of the utmost importance to troops in the field, and our Horse Artillery have certainly attained it in a high degree. In this branch all the men are mounted.



CARTERS.

THE OFFICERS OF THE T, E, AND J BATTERIES, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

ALREADY we have had an illustration of the officers of the T Battery, now grouped with those of two other horse batteries. The E Battery, which arrived late at the Cape, is under command of Major E. A. Lambart, while the J Battery, which was assigned to operate with the Rensburg column and has done some extremely smart work, is under command of Major P. H. Enthoven. The interest of the picture lies in the fact that it represents the full uniform of the Royal Horse Artillery, forming a marked contrast to the sober garb adopted for South African service. This smart uniform consists of the well-known short dark blue jacket with red collar, and very rich yellow braiding on the breast, back, collar, and facings, dark blue riding breeches with broad red stripes, and the characteristic fur busby with red bag and tall white horse-hair plume. The uniform is completed by riding boots with jack-spurs and white gloves. The uniform of the Artillery is one of the smartest in the British Army, but the whole question of a suitable dress for our troops is being raised by the present campaign, and, though everyone would regret to lose the characteristic uniforms with their long military traditions, there can be no doubt that considerable difficulty exists in the supplying of field-service uniforms to take their place upon the outbreak of hostilities.



Photo.

SIGNALLERS OF THE O AND R BATTERIES, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Chas. Cox

THESE pages have presented several pictures of groups of Army signallers, and the Horse Artillery are not without sections devoted to this most essential service. The Field Signalling School at Aldershot is the headquarters for instruction in the work, but in peace time the organisation of field signalling companies is not complete. Men are found to enter upon these duties with keen zest, because they supply a test of skill in a department of military work which demands high qualities on the part of efficient signallers. The heliograph, for flashing by sunlight in the daytime, has done yeoman's service in our Frontier wars in India, and it has enabled communications to be carried on between the beleaguered garrisons and the relieving forces in the present war. "Flag-wagging," flashing lanterns, and electric search-lights are other means employed with great success by our troops. In the Artillery signalling is often of the utmost use for communication with the general in command, and for maintaining touch with the other forces. The Boers are also provided with adequate signalling appliances, and they have on several occasions addressed joking or sarcastic questions by the heliograph to our troops. In the serious work of the soldier the apparatus enables the commander to co-ordinate the operations of his units in the field.



Photo.

THE T BATTERY, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY, ON PARADE.

Cunning.

THE battery, of which we have already illustrated the officers, is here seen drawn up at one of those very impressive scenes—a military parade. It is one of the batteries which did such smart service in the advance from Naauwpoort against Colesberg. Artillery duels have been frequent in these operations, and it is useful to reflect that the troops smartest on parade rarely fail to prove the most efficient in the field. There is an intimate relation between the externals of military life and the essential efficiency of the soldier, in whom the requirements of drill and discipline evoke the strong qualities that go to the making of a good infantryman, cavalryman, or gunner. Repeatedly in the course of the war in South Africa have correspondents drawn attention to the great smartness of our Artillery, and the home training on the drill ground and at Shoeburyness and Okehampton must be credited with the development of the excellent qualities found in our officers and men. The system is thorough and efficient, and provides both for the technical work of the gunner and for the proper tactical employment of the artillery arm in the various conditions that arise.



"Navy and Army."

THE OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF G BATTERY, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

THIS is a fine representative group of British gunners belonging to the battery under command of Major R. Barnatine-Allason, now serving on the Western Frontier with the troops under Lord Roberts. The battery moved with Lord Methuen from the Orange River, and was engaged in the actions on the line of advance. At Magersfontein, where Lieutenant Tudor and four men were wounded, it occupied a position where, with three field batteries, it enfiladed the enemy's trenches and searched every fold of the ground, and, in company with the 75th Battery, it drove back a cloud of Boer skirmishers who attempted to turn our right. Other good service stands to its credit. But the G Battery is only one of many which have shown high qualities in South Africa, and the Royal Horse Artillery is one of the smartest branches of the British Army.



Photo.

LANDING GUNS AT DURBAN.

Reading.

THE Port of Durban has never been so much in the public mind as during the present war. It has been the scene of a vast military activity, for a great body of troops has been landed there, and been passed forward to the front, with all the guns, horses, ammunition, and the vast masses of stores necessary for the supply of the troops in the field. Our picture represents the landing of Horse Artillery guns from one of the transports in the harbour. Durban was fortunately provided in time with all the necessities for the landing and despatch of troops.



Photo.

HORSE GUNS CROSSING A RIVER.

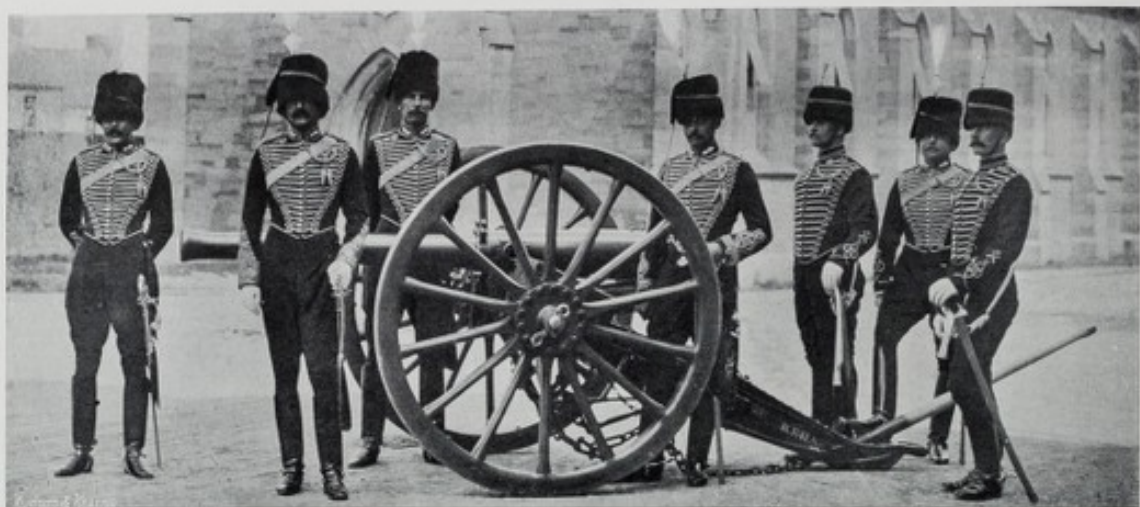
Clarke.

IT has fallen to our troops to cross and recross several rivers in South Africa. The horse gunners have perhaps not often practised the system of transporting guns by the method here depicted, for the Engineers have been ready with pontoons, but a barrel raft may often be employed with advantage. It is an instance of the ingenuity which troops can bring to bear in case of necessity, where perfectly adequate means of crossing streams may not be available.



COLONEL C. J. LONG, R.H.A.

COLONEL LONG is a gunner of much distinguished service, and it is impossible not to admire the gallantry that led him into the crucial mistake made in the handling of the guns at Colenso on December 15. Upon that unfortunate occasion Colonel Long was dangerously wounded. It was intended that he should come into action covered by the 6th Brigade, but the 14th and 66th Batteries were led into the open, where they were subjected to a fire in which it was impossible for men to live. The story of the gallantry displayed in the effort to recover the guns is well known, and will become famous. Colonel Long entered the Royal Artillery in 1870, and became a captain ten years later, at the time of the Afghan War, in which he served, and he obtained his majority in 1886. He took part in the Nile Expedition of 1898, and was at the battle of Khartoum as Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Egyptian Artillery. For his good service he was mentioned in despatches, received the brevet of colonel, and was thanked by both Houses of Parliament. In October, 1899, Colonel Long was appointed to command the Royal Artillery upon the staff of the Natal Field Force with Sir George White, but, on his arrival in Natal, took charge of the lines of communication at Estcourt. He was engaged in the operations in Southern Natal, and served with Sir Redvers Buller's column in the advance to the Tugela. When the General sent his despatch concerning the unfortunate engagement of December 15, he stated that Colonel Long was so dangerously wounded that his report upon the loss of the guns could not be obtained.



THE OFFICERS OF THE R BATTERY, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

THE battery under the command of Major B. Burton, who is here depicted with his officers, was employed with the column advancing from Naauwpoort and Rensburg, which also included the J and O Batteries. It proceeded to South Africa in the "America," and arrived at the Cape in November, 1899. With the O Battery it was intended to be attached to Major-General Babington's Cavalry Brigade, but that force was otherwise employed, and the R Battery remained to do good service in General French's many artillery duels with the enemy. The column was for some time short of guns. The batteries sent up from Cape Town proved of extreme value in holding command of the enemy's positions, and Major Burton's fine battery has been conspicuous in its excellent service. But the operations in that theatre of war were not developed as was anticipated, and troops and guns were secretly withdrawn to take part in Lord Roberts's greater movement on the Modder River, for which the preparations had been made with excellent military foresight.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE R BATTERY.

Charlotte.

SEVERAL officers of the same battery are again seen in this picture with a group of its non-commissioned officers. It may be appropriate to point out that several of these excellent gunners bear the distinguishing badges of their trades and of "skill at arms." These are quite distinct from the chevrons indicating rank, to which they are often additional. It will be noted that among the "trade badges" are the wheel, spur, and bit, severally indicating that the wearer is a wheeler or carpenter, a rough-rider, or a collar maker. It deserves to be noted that driving and signalling are accounted as "skill at arms," and that proficiency is indicated by badges of crossed weapons—lances, swords, and rifles—of crossed flags for signallers, and of whips in the case of qualified Artillery drivers. The farrier, indicated by his badge of a horse-shoe, is an important personage in the Artillery. On the war establishment the horse battery has 1 farrier-sergeant and 6 farriers, and there are 2 saddlers and 2 wheelers. Farriers, wheelers, and smiths are also with the ammunition column, which includes a field forge. The technical training and equipment of our gunners is indeed very complete, and the great amount of difficult work accomplished by the battery-smithy and the field-forge Artillerymen is truly astonishing. In the arduous work of campaigning gun-carriages and limbers are often damaged, and immediate repairs are frequently called for.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 38TH AND 78TH FIELD BATTERIES.

THESE two field batteries, with the 4th, were intended to form a brigade division of the Corps Artillery under Colonel Downing attached to the First Army Corps. The officers of the two batteries are represented in our picture along with Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. Newbigging, who was appointed to the command of the brigade division. When the Army Corps was broken up, the 38th Battery (Major H. E. Oldfield) was sent up towards the Orange River, the 78th Battery (Major D. C. Carter) being assigned to Sir Redvers Buller's column. The latter has rendered brilliant service. In the feat upon Polgijet's Drift on February 5 its successful retirement under a tremendous fire was the most interesting episode of the day. In the picture Major Carter is represented on Colonel Newbigging's right and Major Oldfield on his left, while Captain and Adjutant E. C. Cameron is on the right of Major Carter.

H. E. Oldfield



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 8TH FIELD BATTERY.

Kinnell.

THIS fine battery left Hilsea Barracks, under command of Major H. Chance, for Southampton, and, embarking in the "America," arrived at Cape Town in the middle of February, 1900. The officers are seen in the khaki field-kit adopted for South Africa. Major Chance has Captain Laird and Lieutenant Scott on his right hand, and on his left hand Lieutenants Lowther and Lascelles. The establishments of batteries vary in the United Kingdom, India, and the colonies, but the proportion of officers is constant, being 1 major, 1 captain, and 3 subalterns to each.



Photo.

THE 8TH FIELD BATTERY—A BATTERY GROUP.

Caption.

IN this group we have nearly the whole of the officers and men constituting the establishment of the same battery. The total number allotted to a field battery on the war footing is 5 officers, as stated above, 9 sergeants, and 157 men, with 131 horses. The number given includes 2 buglers, 6 corporals, 6 bombardiers, 4 farriers, 2 saddlers, 2 wheelers, 76 gunners, and 59 drivers. Every battery has 6 guns, 6 ammunition waggons, a field smithy, and 3 baggage waggons, being 16 vehicles in all, requiring 106 draught horses, of which 12 are supernumeraries.

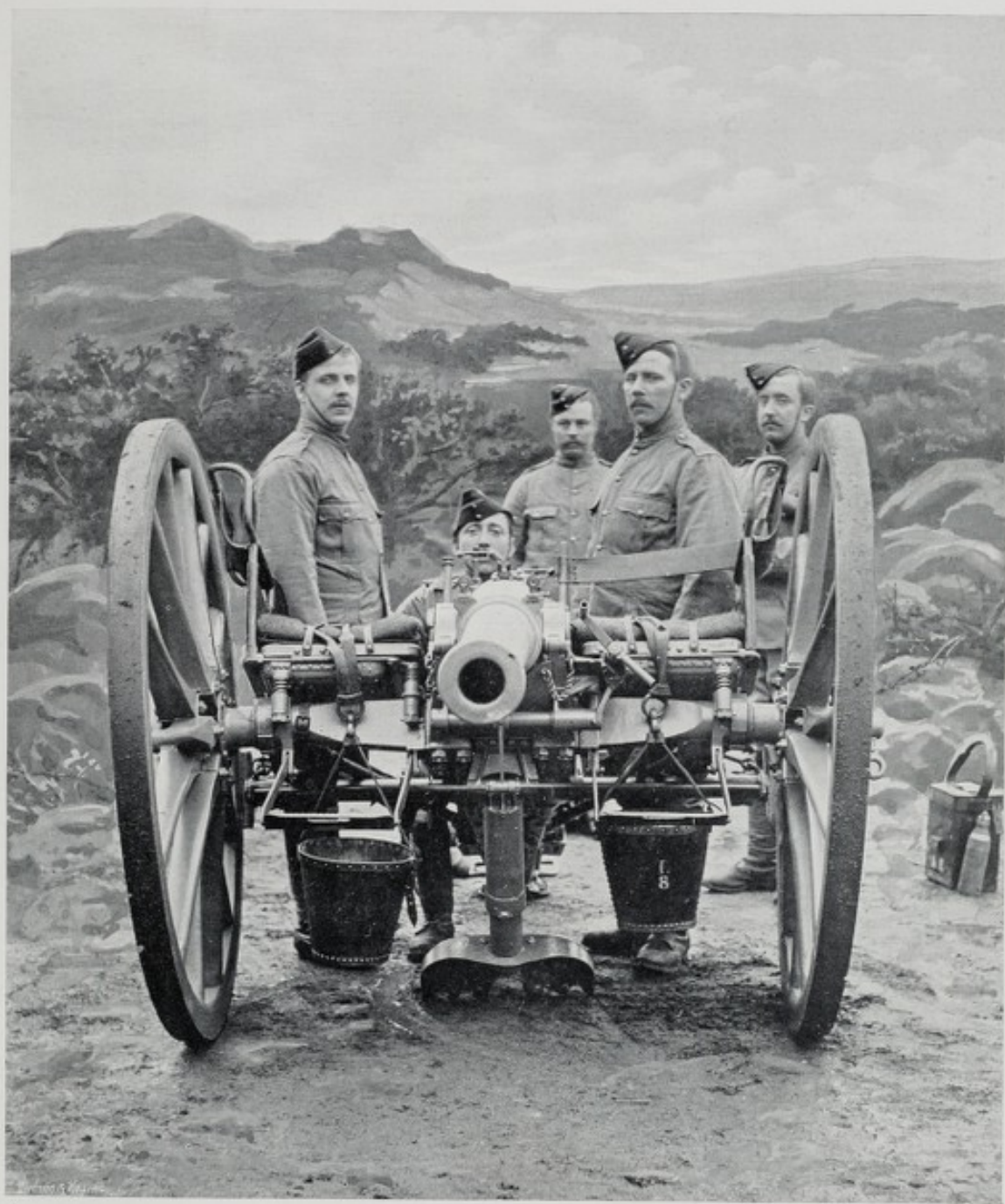


Photo.

THE 8TH FIELD BATTERY—FIRING A 15-POUNDER.

Cn16.

WE have here an excellent picture of the British 15-pounder as the Boers view it through their telescopes when it is about to open fire upon them, and the gun-carriage and sighting apparatus are well seen in the illustration. A gun is commonly worked by 2 non-commissioned officers and 8 privates. One non-commissioned officer leads the gun, and is in command of it, while gunner No. 2 makes ready and fires. To gunner No. 3 is assigned the duty of opening and closing the breech-block and loading, while No. 4 has the important duty of aiming. Gunner No. 5 brings in the ammunition-box, and the position of No. 6 is by the limber or ammunition waggon, these two men having the duty of serving out and bringing up the ammunition for the guns, while the two other men form the reserve and remain with the line of waggons. In the picture gunners Nos. 1 to 5 are seen at their proper stations, and No. 4 from his place at the trail is laying the gun upon the object to be aimed at. A picture, however, can give little idea of the skill and rapidity with which guns can be worked. Generally certain ammunition waggons are brought forward, and stationed 12-yds. in rear of the guns, the horses being led back to the line of waggons, but sometimes the ammunition is taken straight from the limbers, these being placed 10-yds. in rear of the guns, with the drivers seated on the horses. The system of supply could not be better.



A BATTERY OF HOWITZERS IN ACTION.

THESE guns form part of the siege train sent out to South Africa under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Perrott, and are engines of enormous destructive power. The howitzer is an old weapon newly introduced with far higher qualities than it ever possessed before. There are several calibres of the siege howitzer, that depicted being the 6-in. breech-loader, weighing 30-cwt., and when limbered up scaling nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons in draught. The gun fires lyddite shrapnel, the shell complete weighing nearly 70-lb., and having a range of something like 10 miles. The breech mechanism is analogous to that of the field gun, with an interrupted screw, and buffers are provided to take the recoil. A vast amount of material accompanies a siege battery, ammunition being supplied to the extent of 500 rounds per gun, and the work of transport becomes therefore one of great difficulty. But it is in the hands of officers and men who are thoroughly competent to undertake it. A siege train is, of course, the artillery force formed for the reduction of fortified places. Such a train has nearly always to be organised specially for its particular purpose, and it rarely has any existence in peace-time. Thus when the war broke out the work of organising the siege train began, and the new siege material supplied was soon afloat, and reached South Africa in charge of a highly-trained force of experienced officers and men.



A HOWITZER SIEGE PARK.

WE have heard so much about the effects of lyddite, pictured sometimes by the vivid pens of correspondents, that full reports upon the operations of the howitzers, and particularly of the siege train when it is carried up to Pretoria, will be regarded with the very greatest interest. Lyddite is a high explosive of great destructive force, with a picric acid base, and is named from Lydd in Kent, the headquarters of our fortress artillery. The nature of siege work calls for a gun of special character, chiefly in regard to construction, and the features of the breech mechanism of the 6-in. are admirably seen, both open and closed, in the picture. The howitzer is designed to fire with a remarkably high elevation, discharging its shell with a comparatively low muzzle velocity through a great curve, and thus giving a descending fire upon the positions attacked. It is therefore able to search out and destroy positions which are invisible, and quite beyond the range of field guns.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE SIEGE TRAIN.

Cn20

IN all about 32 officers, and over 1,100 men, drawn chiefly from Portsmouth, Plymouth, Exeter, and Devonport, are with the siege train in South Africa. They know the work thoroughly, and are all under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Perrott, who is represented in the picture, with Captain and Adjutant Currie, and Captain De Brett, D.S.O., on his left, and Major Allen, Major Nicholls, and Captain Strange on his right. These are the principal officers to whom the highly-important duties of the siege train are assigned, but the full exercise of their activity and experience will come later on in the war, when the time arrives for crushing the final opposition of the Boers. Meanwhile, however, the officers of the siege train have been very well employed.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE SIEGE TRAIN.

Russell.

THESE excellent men, who are seen wearing the khaki uniform for South Africa, are among the most experienced gunners in the British Army. They belong to the garrison branch of the Artillery, by which the whole of the siege train is provided, the companies now in South Africa being the 15th, 16th, and 36th of the Southern Division. A siege park consists of what are known as "heavy," "middle," or "light" artillery sections; but the composition of these is varied according to circumstances, and great changes have been introduced through the production of the new siege material, consisting of 4 in., 5-in., and 6-in. breech-loading howitzers of enormous power and range.

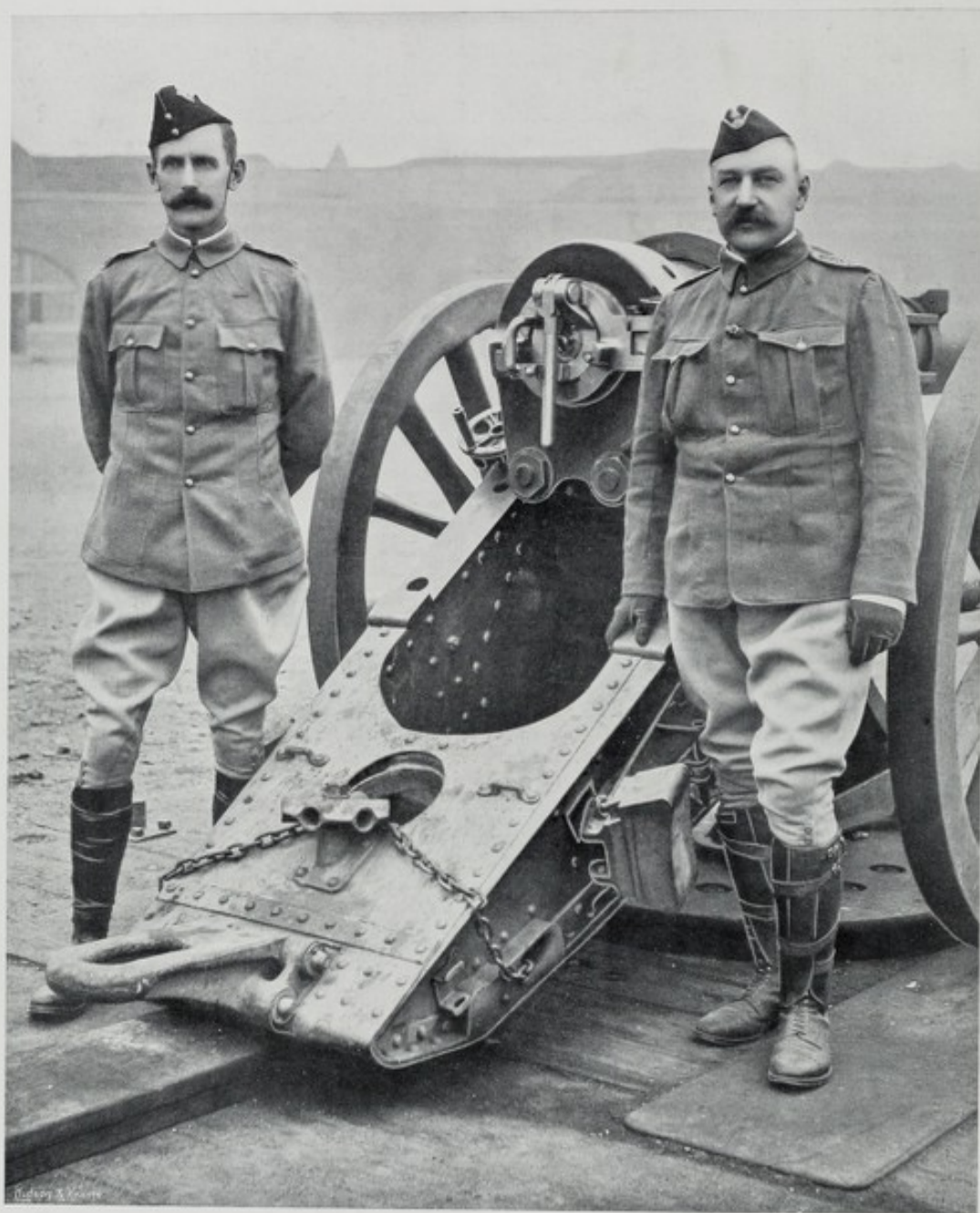


Photo.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. PERROTT AND HIS ADJUTANT.

C-106.

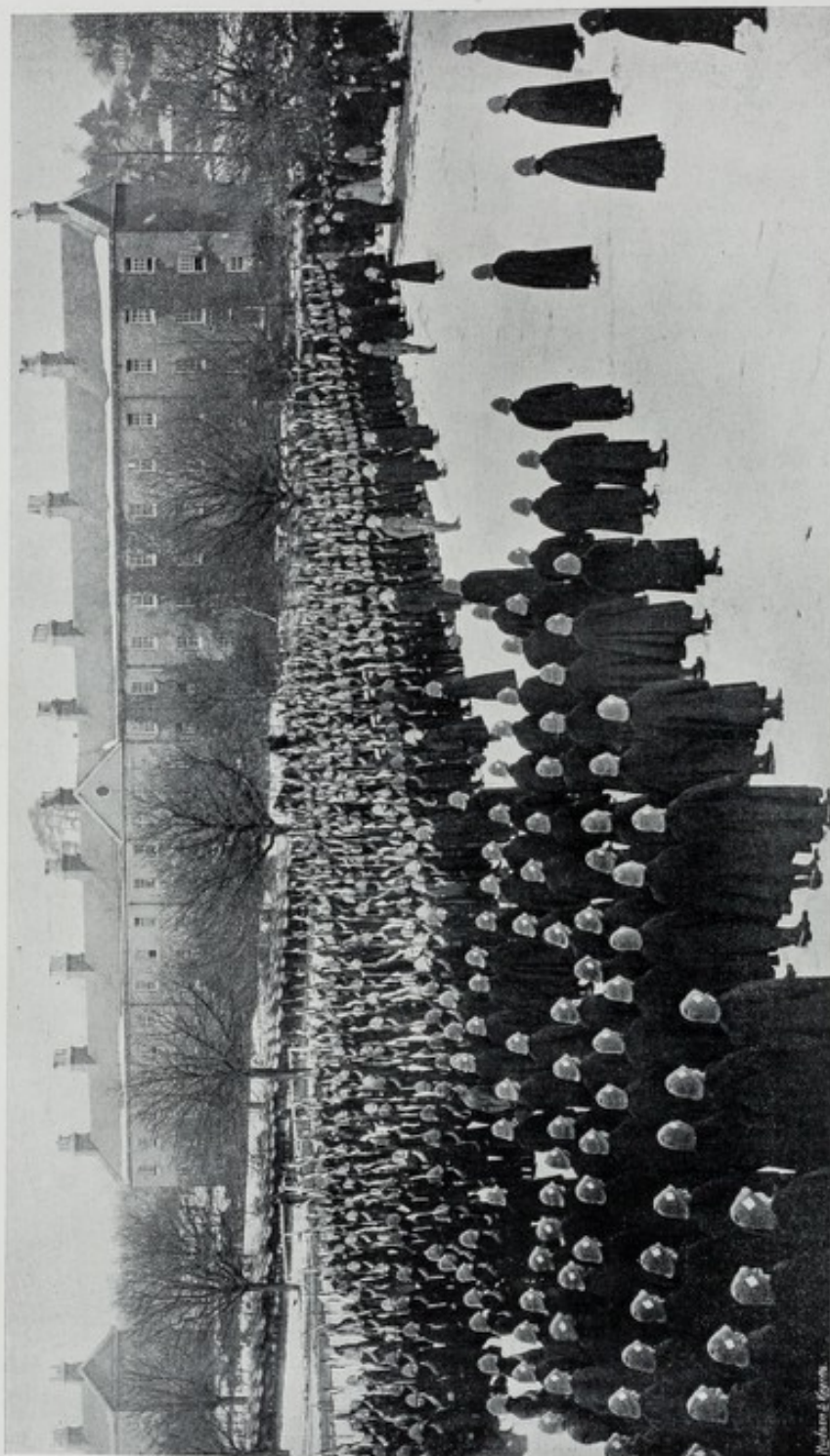
It may safely be said that what Lieutenant-Colonel T. Perrott and his adjutant, Captain A. C. Currie, do not know about siege artillery is not worth knowing. They are the finest experts in this particular branch of the Service that we possess, and they are appropriately seen here with one of the powerful weapons they use. Colonel Perrott has been engaged in the Experimental Department of the School of Gunnery, in which he was afterwards a chief instructor, besides being a member of the Ordnance Committee. He entered the Artillery in 1870, and attained his present rank after 26 years' service. His experience of siege material has been very great, and has been most valuable to the country during the investigations and trials which led to the introduction of the new siege guns. It must be extremely gratifying to Colonel Perrott to have the opportunity of first using on a large scale the powerful engines of war which he has done so much to introduce. Captain Currie, the adjutant of the siege train, who saw war service in Burma in 1885-86, is a well-known expert and authority in regard to all matters of siege work construction, and his ripe experience is most happily united with that of Colonel Perrott in the work of the siege train in South Africa. All the officers of the siege train have, indeed, been chosen for special fitness, and the garrison artillery has at length gained an opportunity of service such as has not fallen to that branch of the force for a very long time.



MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. BABINGTON.

Knight.

GENERAL BABINGTON is in command of the 1st Cavalry Brigade, which has done such splendid work on the Western Frontier. When Colonel Pilcher inflicted his crushing blow upon the Boers at Sunnyside on January 1, 1900, General Babington moved out from the Modder River Camp in support, and after doing much fine work on the Free State Border, he joined Major-General MacDonald at Koodoosberg, utterly discomfiting the Boers, who fled as he approached. Afterwards the brigade took a notable part in the invasion of the Free State. The gallant officer's regimental service was with the 16th Lancers, which he joined as a subaltern twenty-six years ago. After nineteen years' service he attained the command of his regiment, which he held for four years, afterwards relinquishing it to take up the appointment of A.A.G. in the Punjab command. His promotion had been rapid, for he had command of a troop after seven years' service, during nearly three years of which he was adjutant, and he was a captain for ten years, being A.D.C. to the General Officer in Command at Aldershot before he was promoted to his majority, a rank which he held only two years. General Babington left the Punjab to assume the command of the Cavalry Brigade in South Africa. This is not his first service in the country, for he went through the Bechuanaland Expedition of 1884-85, and was mentioned in despatches for his good service. He will now reap the benefit of his former experience in South Africa, and it is to be hoped add to the laurels gained by him in that country fifteen years ago against the then troublesome and rebellious Bechuannas.



Kestel

THE INSPECTION OF THE 17TH LANCERS (DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN).

Photo.

THE departure of the famous 17th Lancers—"The Death or Glory Boys"—awoke great interest in the country, for the regiment has always been extremely popular, and the formation of the 4th Cavalry Brigade, to which the regiment belongs, caused great satisfaction in the country. The measure had long been advocated. Our picture is of the inspection of the regiment, prior to its departure, by General Montgomery Moore, commanding at Aldershot, on February 7, when the 7th Dragoon Guards and a part of the 8th Hussars, belonging to the 4th Brigade, were also inspected. The regiment left the camp in tempestuous weather, and proceeded to Tilbury to embark in the "Victorian," but some delay occurred in forwarding the baggage, and the Lancers actually left England on February 15. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, the latter of whom has been colonel-in-chief of the regiment since 1876, sent farewell messages, with wishes for success and for safe return. The 17th Lancers were under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Fortescue, but, owing to ill-health, his place has been taken by Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. P. Gordon, from the 15th Hussars. In this group the men are seen wearing cloaks and khaki helmets, and they have a most efficient field-service kit for South Africa, as our other pictures more fully reveal.



K. 101.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 17TH LANCERS.

THE officers of this celebrated regiment are seen in this picture mostly wearing the very serviceable khaki uniform, and it will be observed, as in some other of our pictures, that our officers bear scarcely any special mark—certainly none appreciable from a distance—to distinguish them from the non-commissioned officers and men. The 17th Lancers were raised as Light Dragoons by Lieutenant-Colonel John Hale in 1759. Some part of the regiment served on the Continent about the year 1761, but the headquarters did not go abroad till 1775. These Light Dragoons saw a good deal of service in the war with the American colonists, and afterwards in the West Indies. Service at Monte Video followed, and in the early part of this century the regiment had a good deal of hard fighting in India, particularly in the Pindari War of 1817-18. The 17th were made Lancers in 1822, and as Lancers they took part in the famous charge of the Light Brigade, which has been so fully and so eloquently described. They gained fresh laurels in the pursuit of Tantia Topee in Central India, and again in the Zulu War, in which, at Ulundi, they charged through and through the Zulus, so dispersing them that they never appeared in the field as an embodied force again. The regiment was highly complimented for this fine service, and is now one of the most efficient cavalry regiments in the Army.

Photo.



Photo.

THE DRUM-HORSE OF THE 14TH (KING'S) HUSSARS.

Charlotte.

MICK, the fine Irish piebald animal which marches at the head of the King's Hussars, is typical of the handsome creatures that are chosen for the proud position of regimental drum-horses. It will be noticed that upon the richly-embroidered drum-banners are displayed, according to custom, and inscribed on leaves of laurel, the crowded honours won by the regiment in many a hard-fought field, and that, with the Royal crest and garter, there is borne the Prussian eagle, having a small gold cross on each wing, which was granted in 1798 to be used as a badge by the regiment in honour of the Duchess of York, who was also Princess Royal of Prussia. The 14th Hussars are one of the regiments with Lord Dundonald serving under Sir Redvers Buller in Natal, and have done very good service on the Tugela.

THESE drum-horses do not march proudly at the heads of the cavalry regiments in South Africa, but that of the "Death or Glory Boys" is a fine animal well known at home. Upon the drum-banners will be seen the gruesome device of the death's head and cross-bones of which the regiment is so proud, and which is carried also upon the khaki helmets of officers and men. Let it not be supposed that this device appeals merely to clap-trap sentiment, for it is a perpetual commemoration of the death of Wolfe. Colonel Hale, who raised the regiment, fought most gallantly at Quebec in command of the 47th Foot, and was selected to bring home the despatches carrying the great news. When he raised the 17th Light Dragoons he obtained permission for them to bear this characteristic badge in memory of his dead chief.



Photo.

THE DRUM-HORSE OF THE 17TH LANCERS.

Newsham.



Photo.

THE 14TH HUSSARS ON PARADE.

Knight

THIS picture was taken at Aldershot immediately prior to the departure of the 14th Hussars to the Cape and Natal. It gives a good idea of the appearance presented by this fine body of troopers in their South African equipment. They went out in order to furnish the Divisional Cavalry for the First Army Corps. The A, B, and C Squadrons were to have been attached respectively to Methuen's, Clery's, and Gatacre's divisions, but the Army Corps arrangement broke up as soon as the troops arrived, and we could not have had a better illustration of the utter absurdity of applying the system of German organisation to the British Army. The First Army Corps as an organised body no longer exists, but the 14th Hussars have not suffered in consequence. There has been ample opportunity for their gallant work, and they have done good service in Natal, and we may be quite sure that the regiment will sustain the excellent reputation which it has always held in the annals of the British Army. The operations for the relief of Ladysmith have long absorbed the attention of the public, and the constitution of a force of cavalry under Lord Dundonald answered to a need that had been keenly felt.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 17TH LANCERS.

Gregory.

TO look at this splendid group of men makes one feel some pity for the unhappy Boers who encounter them. They look fit for any service, and are not likely to be left to eat out their hearts for the want of it. The "Death or Glory Boys" have always been famous marchers, and the men we depict well emulate their predecessors, and rival the mobility of the Boers. Under Tarleton and Cornwallis, in the Carolinas and Virginia in the last century, the regiment covered 105 miles in 54 hours, and by constant forced marches made a total distance of 1,500 miles. In the Pindari War of 1818 it accomplished a notable forced march of 30 miles, and fought a battle at the end. The marches of the 17th in pursuit of Tantia Toppe in the Mutiny are memorable, and they ended that long and arduous chase by covering a distance of 230 miles in six and a-half days. Sir William Gordon at that time showed himself a master of the art of marching with cavalry, and the squadron he commanded became famous in the Army. The men we depict are just of the right material to repeat these great achievements, and mobility is what we want in South Africa.



K 1414

THE OFFICERS OF THE 14TH (KING'S) HUSSARS.

Photo.

THIS fine regiment is under command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. C. Hamilton, who served for more than five years in the ranks in the 2nd Life Guards, and rose by good and honourable service to a commission and to his present rank. He was engaged in the Afghan War, 1878-80, and was mentioned in despatches, and again he took part in the South African operations of 1881. The regiment which Colonel Hamilton commands is the last of six cavalry regiments now dating their origin from the augmentation of forces in 1715 on the occasion of the Jacobite rising. The 14th was with Sir John Cope in Scotland, and fought at Preston Pans and Falkirk Moor. For nearly half a century the regiment was condemned to inactivity in Ireland, but in 1795 it went to the West Indies and did good service there, though losing heavily from the pestilential climate. The 14th Light Dragoons (who did not become Hussars until 1861) were engaged most gloriously in the Peninsular War, and, in addition to the six battles borne upon the appointments, were engaged in many minor actions. After an almost unbroken series of successes in Spain and Portugal the 14th took part in the disastrous attack on New Orleans in 1815. They served in the second Sikh War, and have done good and gallant work in Persia and Central India.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND DRAGOONS (ROYAL SCOTS GREYS).

THE Scots Greys, forming part of Major-General Brabazon's Brigade, now with Lord Roberts, are under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. W. P. Alexander. Their regiment had its origin in various troops raised for the suppression of the Covenanters, and was originally known as the Scots Dragoons. After harassing the Nonconformists, the regiment found more congenial work in the Low Countries, and when with Marlborough in Flanders was sometimes called the "Grey Dragoons" and the "Scots Regiment of White Horses." It fought with remarkable gallantry at Schellenberg, as well as in the four great actions named on the standards. At Ramillies the Greys captured the French "Régiment du Roi," and were allowed the cherished distinction of wearing Grenadier caps. They came home to take part in the suppression of the Jacobite rising of 1715, and in 1742 were abroad once more, taking part in the victory of Dettingen (1743) and in the subsequent actions of Fontenoy, Rocoux, and Val. They fought with great credit in the continental operations of the Seven Years' War, and saw a great deal of service in the Low Countries. The story of how they fought in the Union Brigade at Waterloo has often been told, and the same is true of the great occasion upon which the Greys charged the dense masses of the Russians at Balaklava, October 25, 1854.



Photo.

A TRUMPETER OF THE SCOTS GREYS.

Knight.

THIS fine military picture illustrates the full marching kit of a trumpeter of this famous regiment. Every cavalry regiment has a complement on a war footing of one sergeant-trumpeter and six trumpeters, whose duties are of great importance. The marching equipment of a cavalry soldier consists of belt and bandolier, with pouches, each containing fifteen cartridges, all the leather work, like the uniform, being of khaki colour. The haversack is worn over the right shoulder, and the water-flask over the left. A numnah of stout felt and a blanket are beneath the saddle, to the rear arch of which the sword is fixed, the carbine being in a case on the right. In the saddle-bags the soldier carries under-clothing, a towel, cap, "housewife," knife, fork, spoon, and the emergency ration. His cloak and a pair of lace-boots are buckled over the saddle-bags, and strapped up in a waterproof sheet fixed behind are riding-breeches, a pair of putties, and a cloak. The man is also provided with cooking gear, fixed on the right-hand side, and with a hay-net, a nose-bag, and two spare shoes and picketing-ropes for the horses. Such is the order for marching, and many features of it will be noticed in this picture. The equipment of horse and man is as light as possible, but in the aggregate it is heavy. It is necessary, however, that the trooper should be so provided as to be, in a measure and for a period, independent. It would be impossible to make long marches like those undertaken by General French without such provision, and probably no Army in the world has a better marching kit and equipment for cavalry than our own.



Photo.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE SCOTS GREYS.

G. Ross.

WE have here a fine group of many non-commissioned officers and men belonging to this famous regiment, with certain of their officers. Every cavalry regiment, according to the official establishment, upon a war footing has, in addition to its sergeant-major, a quartermaster-sergeant, an armourer-sergeant, a sergeant-saddlemaker, a farrier-quartermaster-sergeant, a sergeant-saddler, and a sergeant-trumpeter, as well as an orderly-room sergeant and clerk, a transport-sergeant, and of squadron sergeant-majors, squadron quartermaster-sergeants, and farrier-sergeants, three each, these being in addition to twenty-eight regimental sergeants. It will be seen that the establishment of non-commissioned officers is large, and that its members possess qualifications in many branches of practical work. Once the soldiers of the Greys had an unusual comrade in the person of Mrs. Christian Davies, who disguised herself, entered the regiment, and fought in many battles. She was truly a notable character for whom there was no place in the regimental establishment, but her case was by no means singular, for many women before and since have sought to enrol themselves in our Naval and Military forces.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 10TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN ROYAL) HUSSARS.

Knight.

THE 10th Hussars form part of General Babington's Cavalry Brigade, serving with Lord Roberts, and have been doing very excellent service in the fighting with General Cronje. The Prince of Wales is colonel of the regiment, which bears his plume as one of its regimental badges, the others being the Rising Sun and the Red Dragon. The plume is worn in solid silver by the staff-sergeants and sergeants above the chevrons of rank on the right arm, as may clearly be seen in the picture. Here we observe also several badges worn indicating trades, and others marking skill at arms. We have the hammer and pincers of the armourer-sergeant, the horse-shoe of the sergeant and corporal farriers, and the spur of the rough-rider, as well as the crossed swords speaking of skill in swordsmanship. These badges are greatly valued by the men, and to know them well adds a good deal to the deep interest most Englishmen feel in the character and meaning of military uniforms.



Elmer and Fry.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 10TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN ROYAL) HUSSARS.

THE 10th Hussars, now in South Africa under command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. W. Fisher, are one of those corps which owe their origin to the rising in the cause of the Stuarts in 1715, and saw active service again in the "Forty-Five." The 10th Dragoons (for they did not become Hussars till much later) were engaged in the unsuccessful action at Bergen, 1759, and with the other cavalry regiments were deprived by Lord George Sackville of a proper share in the glorious victory of Minden. After much other service on the Continent the 10th were made Light Dragoons in 1783, and became the Prince of Wales's Own. Converted into Hussars, they served through Sir John Moore's campaign, and were very successful in many actions against the French. They completely routed their opponents at Benevento, December 29, 1808, and captured General Lefebvre-Desnouettes, who commanded the enemy. The "Royal" Hussars, an additional title conferred in 1811, served in the Peninsula up to the battle of Toulouse, and six troops fought valiantly at Waterloo. More recently the regiment, which has been noted not less for efficiency and gallantry than for smartness of appearance, has also served in the Crimean operations, in Afghanistan, 1878-79, and in the Sudan in 1884.

Photo.



Photo.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THE EARL OF DUNDONALD, C.B.

R. Faillier and Co.

THE name of Lord Dundonald came very prominently before the public in relation to Sir Redvers Buller's operations. The gallant officer led his cavalry brigade and his mounted infantry with the greatest enterprise and success, sometimes on one flank and sometimes on the other, and when the troops under Sir Charles Warren crossed the Tugela, he made an extended movement beyond Acton Homes. He is a descendant of that famous Naval officer, Lord Cochrane, afterwards Earl of Dundonald, who fought so splendidly for this country, afterwards placed his sword at the disposal of Chili, and later on was reinstated in all honour in the British Service. The present Earl of Dundonald, who was born in 1852, and entered the 2nd Life Guards in 1870, becoming captain in 1878, major in 1885, and lieutenant-colonel ten years later, is the twelfth of his name to bear the title. He was in command of the 2nd Life Guards' detachment of the Camel Corps in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85, and he commanded the transport and baggage of the Desert Column under Sir Herbert Stewart in the advance to Metammeh. He was present at the battle of Abu Klea and at Gubat, and he acted as guide to convoys and reinforcements, and brought the despatches from Gubat announcing the fall of Khartoum. Lord Dundonald is the inventor of a well-known galloping gun-carriage, which possesses remarkable endurance, and enables guns with ammunition to accompany cavalry at the gallop when necessary. Several of these carriages are being tried in South Africa.

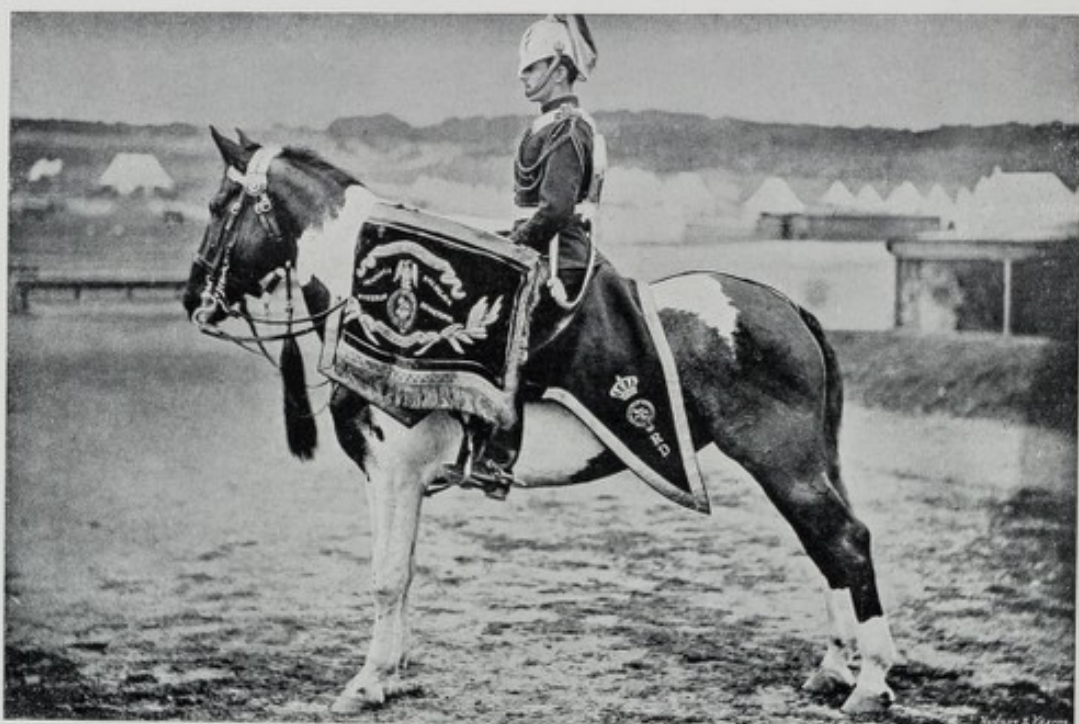


Photo.

THE DRUM-HORSE OF THE 1ST (ROYAL) DRAGOONS.

Charles

UPON the drum-banners of the drum-horse Jack are seen clearly the various badges of the Royal Dragoons, whose motto may be rendered, "Let us be judged by our deeds." The origin of the Spread Eagle was very honourable. Captain A. K. Clark, of the Royals, assisted by Corporal Stiles, captured a French eagle and standard at Waterloo, and the corporal was rewarded with an officer's commission. This man was no doubt a type of many in his regiment.

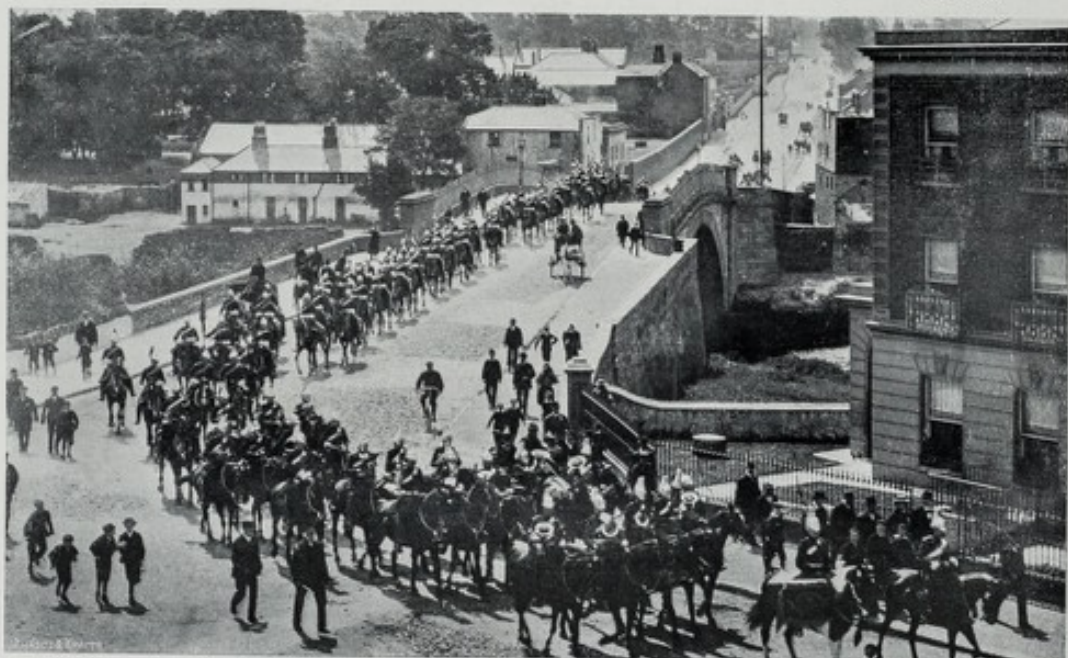
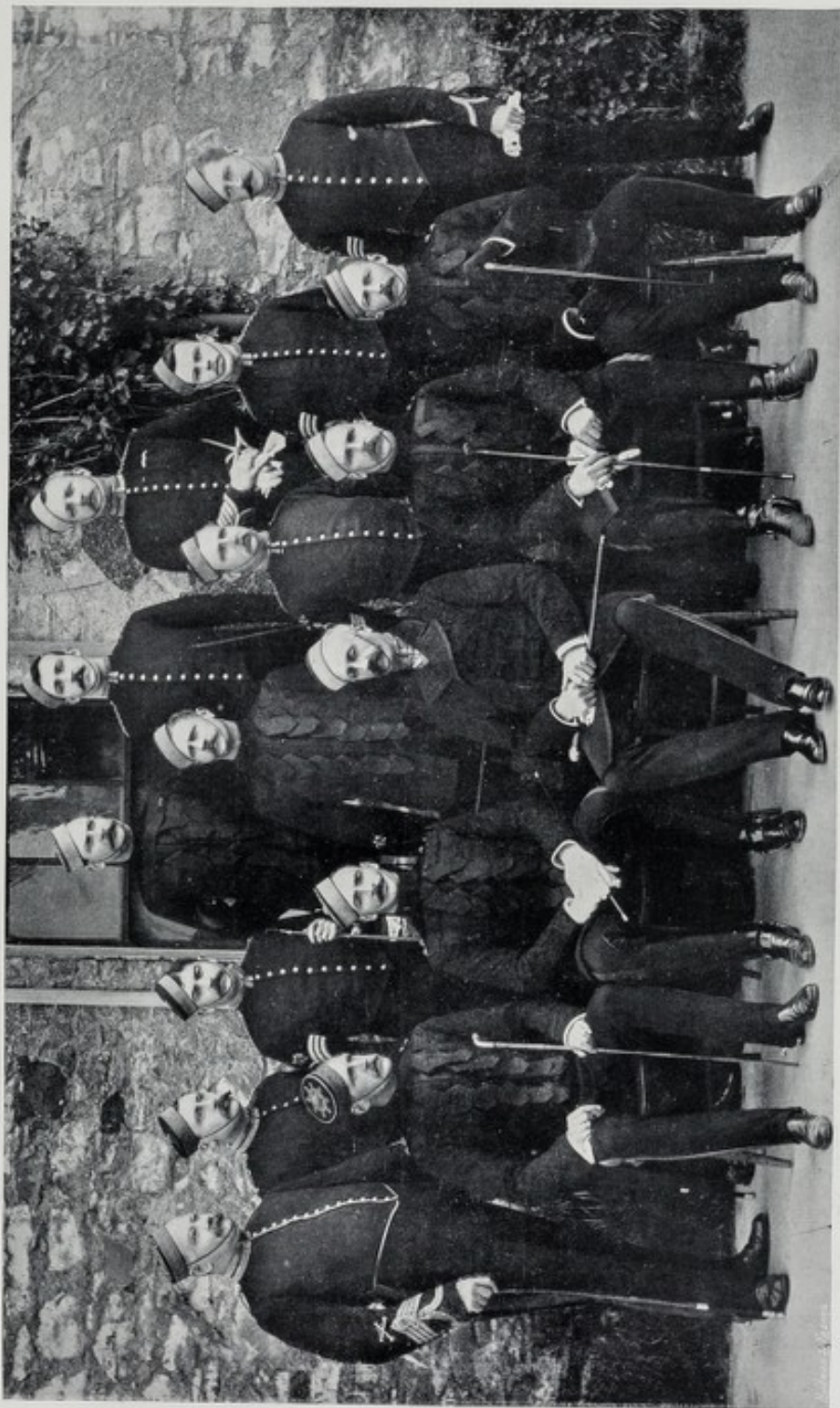


Photo.

THE ROYAL DRAGOONS ON THE MARCH.

Guthrie Bros.

ALWAYS a stirring scene is the march of a cavalry regiment, and the Royals make a gallant picture as they cross that bridge to the lively music of their band. Now they have been doing good work with Sir Redvers Buller, and a detachment was sent by Sir Charles Warren to reinforce Lord Dundonald when we first crossed the Tugela, enabling him to inflict a reverse upon a strong party of the enemy.

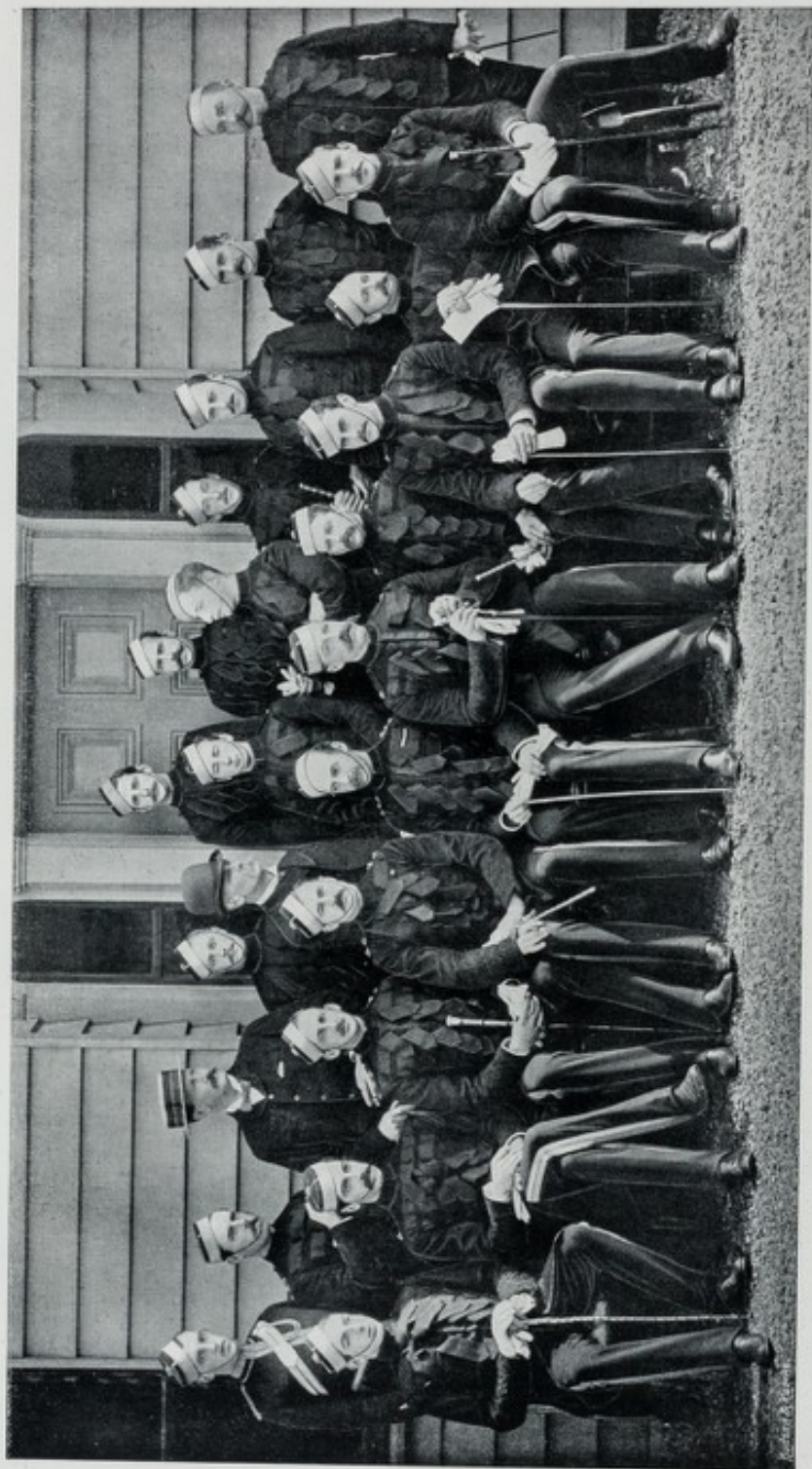


J. Thomson, 1890s.

OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL DRAGOONS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. F. BURN-MURDOCH commands the Royals in South Africa, and the German Emperor is colonel-in-chief. From their camp near Spearman's Hill the officers of the regiment telegraphed their congratulations to the Emperor on his birthday, and received a friendly telegram in reply. The Royal Dragoons had their origin in the troops raised for the defence of Tangier, the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, and the great Duke of Marlborough, who himself saw service against the Moors, was their first colonel, his commission being dated 1683. The regiment fought at Sedgemoor, and later on at the Boyne, and, like nearly all our corps, saw a great deal of service in Flanders. It was at the capture of Barcelona in 1705, and took part in the brilliant victory of Almenara, 1710, and it emerged from these operations to be present at Dettingen and Fontenoy. The Seven Years' War found much occupation for the Royal Dragoons, and in the Peninsular War they saw more fighting probably than any other cavalry regiment, while at Waterloo they formed part of the Union Brigade. Their Crimean service is well known.

Photo.



Lambert Watson and Son.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 16TH (QUEEN'S) LANCERS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. L. AYLMER'S regiment has done good service with General French on the Western Frontier and in the invasion of the Free State. It has had an inspiring experience in our older wars, and was raised in 1759 by the famous General Burgoyne, whose early exploits are half legendary, but whose fame was dimmed by the surrender at Saratoga. The 16th Light Dragoons, who did not become Lancers until after Waterloo, were engaged in the capture of Belleisle in 1761, and in the next year embarked, under command of Burgoyne, to aid Portugal in her struggle for independence. Their service was of splendid and dashing character, and after their return they received (1766) the honourable title of "The Queen's." The 16th were actively engaged in the American War, and were afterwards with the Duke of York in Flanders, where they took part in the famous cavalry battle of Cateau (1794). They served in the Peninsula from 1809 to the end of the war, and at Waterloo, brigaded with the 11th and 12th Light Dragoons, made some very brilliant charges. Afterwards they maintained their reputation at Bhurtpore (1836), and at Ghuznee and Mahrajpore (1839), as well as in the first Sikh War, at Aliwal and Sohraon. Since that time the 16th Lancers have had no opportunity of active service, but they have now engaged in operations in which they will doubtless win additional honours for their standards.

Photo.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 16TH LANCERS.

Lambert Wilson and Son.

THIS picture of fine soldiers of strong and sturdy quality almost speaks for itself. These are men whose badges show that they are experienced and proficient soldiers, some highly skilled in the use of arms, others in various branches of the soldier's trades. One of them proudly bears, with his three chevrons indicating rank, the badges of crossed flags, lances, swords, and carbines, showing that he is proficient in signalling, lance practice, swordsmanship, and marksmanship. It is a proud testimony to soldier-like efficiency. Perhaps few non-commissioned officers bear so many badges testifying to skill at arms, but there are very few who have not won one or two badges. In this picture, among trade and "skill at arms" badges, those distinguishing rough-riders, farriers, and signallers will be observed, for signalling, like driving in the Artillery, is accounted as "skill at arms."



T. 12700.

THE 8TH (KING'S ROYAL IRISH) HUSSARS—OUTPOST DUTY.

Gregory.

THE 8th Hussars belong to the 4th Cavalry Brigade, to which many opportunities of fine service will fall ere we march to Pretoria. Before they went out they were, of course, well trained for their duties in the field, and we here see a mounted sergeant and a man on foot engaged in useful outpost work. They are studying the ground by the aid of map and compass. It is part of the education of a cavalry soldier to know topography; and to hold a rapid grasp of the local incidents of hill and dale, to have an eye for ground, and to possess an instinct, as it were, for recognising the folds of the heights and the courses of the streams, is extremely valuable in a good cavalryman, especially when engaged in outpost or reconnaissance work. Our picture illustrates the way in which men are trained for such practical work in the field.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 8TH (KING'S ROYAL IRISH) HUSSARS.

Lafayette.

THIS regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel P. L. Clowes, has an interesting history. It is one of those which originated in the little Irish town of Enniskillen, and the 8th Hussars are thus akin to the famous Inniskillings. They were known originally as Cunningham's Dragoons, from the name of their first colonel, and as such served in Portugal and Spain. They were involved in the defeat of Almanza (1707), but have the victories of Almenara and Saragossa (1710) to their credit. It would take too long to tell all the varied service of this regiment, which has fought in the Low Countries, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in India. The 8th Light Dragoons came home in 1823, and were styled Hussars, and have since done excellent service in the Crimea, including the famous Balaklava charge, in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, and in the Afghan Campaign.



Photo.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR H. M. LESLIE RUNDLE, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.

Lambert Weston and Son

GENERAL RUNDLE, who was called from his temporary appointment as D.A.A.G. at Headquarters to take command of the Eighth Division, ordered to be mobilised in January, 1900, is an officer of very distinguished service, though yet but little over forty-four years of age. Fifteen years ago he was a subaltern of Artillery, and his promotion has been rapid. His first active service was with Wood's Flying Column in the Zulu War, and he was with the Gatling Battery at Ulundi, gaining mention in despatches, an honour which has since fallen to him not less than seven times. He was one of the gallant band which defended Potchefstroom in the Boer War of 1881, when Cronje kept from the garrison knowledge that the war had been concluded and compelled them to surrender when defence was no longer possible. Rundle served with the Field Artillery in Egypt in 1882, being present at Tel-el Kebir, and, during the Nile Expedition in 1884-85 he was sent on special service with the Bedouin tribes. Afterwards he was with the Soudan Frontier Field Force, 1885-87, including the engagements at Ginniss and Sarra, in command of the mounted corps as A.A.G. His fine service won him the D.S.O. He fought also in the Soudan in 1889. For some years he was A.G. of the Egyptian Forces, and served as Chief of the Staff during the Dongola Expedition of 1896, for which he was promoted major-general. His later service has been on the Nile in 1897, and in the Khartoum Expedition, for which he was made a K.C.B., and thanked by both Houses of Parliament. Truly a record of very distinguished service.



THE 2ND KING'S OWN (ROYAL LANCASTER REGIMENT)—MAXIM-GUN SECTION.

IN this Album, several Maxim-gun sections attached to infantry battalions have already been illustrated. The value of these sections has been strongly enforced during the operations in South Africa, and it has been seen upon several occasions what remarkable command they give by enabling a concentrated fire to be poured upon particular points. It is unnecessary to describe the Maxim gun again, or its arrangement for rapidly discharging the 250 cartridges attached to each belt, the barrel being kept cool during the operation by the water jacket that envelopes the barrel. There is some difference between the carriages supplied to the cavalry and the infantry, that of the former being like a limber and drawn by two horses, while mule draught is used for the infantry gun, as is here depicted. A very ingenious arrangement enables the gun to be turned in every direction by means of a hand-wheel, so that the aim can be changed without materially reducing the rate of fire. Every point in the equipment has been carefully thought out, and, while adequate strength is given, there is not an ounce of excess in the whole outfit, and the means are admirably adapted to the end. Machine guns are coming more than ever to the front.



THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 2ND KING'S OWN.

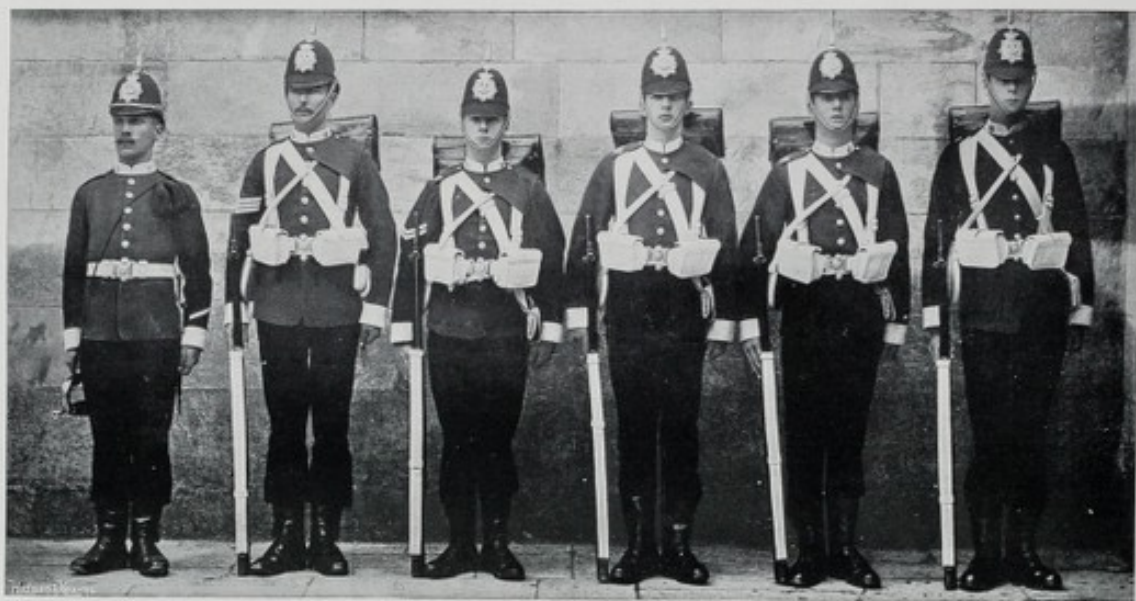
THE regiment to which these men belong—depicted with their commanding officer and two others—has a very distinguished history. It may be said with truth that the battalion now in Natal represents the famous veterans who fought under Turenne, de Créquy, and Luxembourg, for the regiment was embodied in part out of these for the defence of Tangier. After fighting at Sedgemoor the regiment went over to William, and was hotly engaged at the Boyne. It had the glory, when serving as Marines, of sharing in the capture and defence of Gibraltar, and it became the King's Own at the accession of George I. After fighting in many parts of the world, the regiment added greatly to its renown in the Peninsula, where it lost heavily in leading the assault upon the bastion of San Vincente at Badajos, and was a chief instrument in the victory. It fought also at Salamanca, and covered itself with glory in storming the breach at San Sebastian. The King's Own advanced with the forces, distinguished itself again at the passage of the Nive, and was engaged up to the close of the war. After taking part in the American War, it fought most gallantly at Waterloo. The battles of the Crimea, the operations in Abyssinia, and operations in South Africa in 1879, are the later services of the King's Own.



Allen and Py.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND AND KING'S OWN.

THE battalion forms part of General Wynne's Brigade of the Fifth Division in Natal, and is under command of Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. Crofton. It has been engaged in the fighting operations on the Tugela for the relief of Ladysmith, and was engaged with loss at Potgieter's Drift, and at Venter's Spruit from January 17 to 20. In the attack on Spion Kop, on January 24, Major A. J. J. Ross, Captain M. W. Kirk, and Lieutenant A. P. C. H. Wale were killed, while Captain W. Sandbach and three other officers were among the wounded, and Major G. A. Carleton was missing. Among the rank and file nearly forty men were killed, as many missing, and nearly 100 wounded. The King's Own bore, indeed, much of the brunt of the hard fighting on that heroic day when Sir Redvers Buller's force lost so heavily in capturing an untenable position.



THE 2ND DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY (MODERN UNIFORM).

ON this page are two interesting pictures illustrating uniforms old and new. In the first picture the men are in marching order, wearing the scarlet serge frock, with white leather belt and braces, two pouches, each containing fifty cartridges, and the water-flask, cloak, and knapsack. The total weight carried, including arms, is about half a hundred weight; but, of course, in South Africa, the khaki-clad soldier is less heavily burdened, and pack animals carry much of his gear.

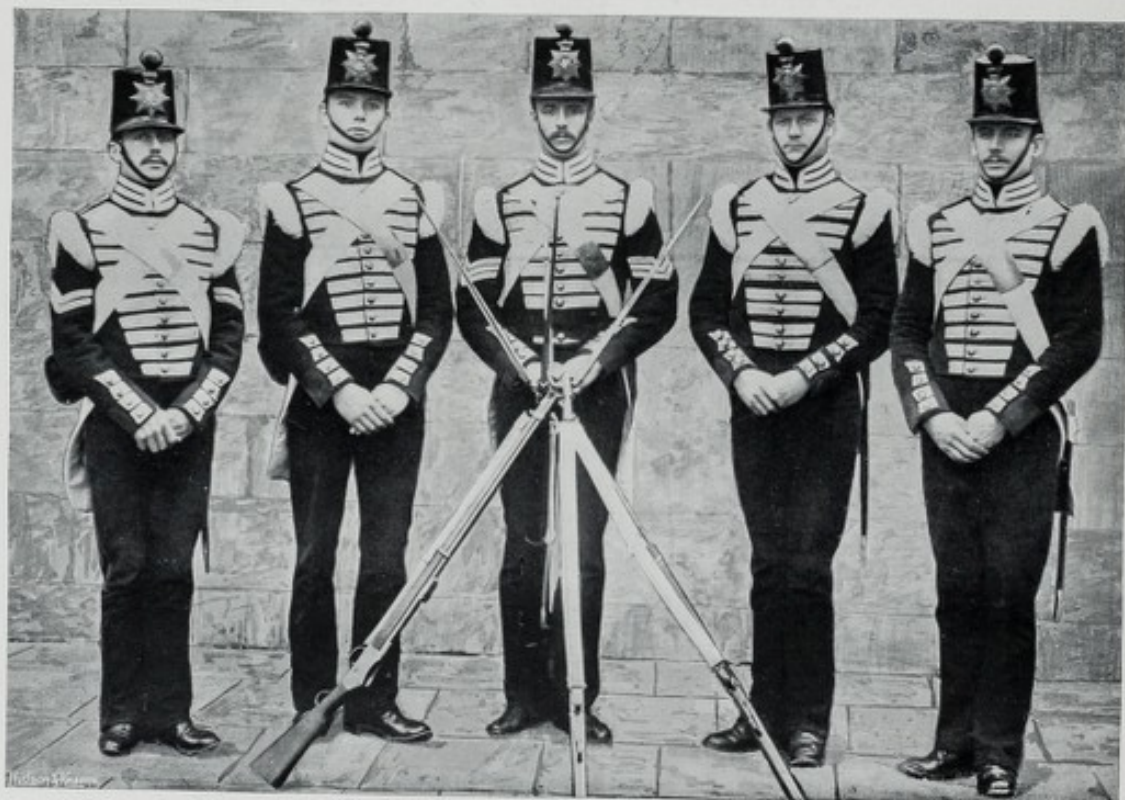


Photo.

THE 2ND DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY (OLD UNIFORM).

J. P. P. P.

HERE certain men of this efficient battalion are shown in the uniform worn at about the period of Waterloo, in which battle the 1st Battalion of the regiment—the old 32nd—behaved most splendidly. The uniform depicted calls up many great traditions of the Army in which the 2nd Battalion (46th) had also a notable share, for it has fought with renown in many parts of the world.



Crockett.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY.

Peach.

THE battalion has served with Lord Roberts in the invasion of the Orange Free State and in the operations against General Cronje at Koodoosrand Drift. It was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Aldworth, D.S.O., but that officer was killed, with Captain and Adjutant E. P. Wardlaw and Captain B. A. Newbury, in the operations between February 16 and 18, when Captain J. H. Mander and Second Lieutenants Kirk, Fife, and Grigg were wounded. The old 46th has thus been again serving with courage and devotion for Queen and country.



THE 2ND CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

WE have here a pleasing illustration of camp life at home taken in the lines of the Cheshire Regiment. The character of the camp marks the character of the Army, and a British camp is a perfect model of order and discipline, and invariably presents a very attractive picture, with its regular lines of white bell tents, and the busy scenes of military life which it never fails to afford. The situation is always chosen with great care, and the sanitary arrangements are excellent. The minimum space required for the camp of an infantry battalion on a war footing is 136-yds. by 60-yds., the waggons and carts being commonly at one end, with the horse lines and the men's tents at the other, while the officers' tents and field kitchen are placed between; but the arrangement necessarily depends upon circumstances. According to a custom not unusual, the men in this picture have been at the pains to set out with pieces of chalk the name and badge of their regiment. The badge of the 2nd Cheshires consists of two branches of oak and acorns in a circle, and they have the motto of the Order of the Garter. In the picture, the machine-gun section of the battalion will be noticed drawn up on the right.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

C. Knight.

THE battalion, which is under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Curteis, forms part of the 15th Brigade, ordered to be mobilised on December 16, and to the command of which the late Major-General Prior was appointed, his place having since been taken by Major-General Wavell. There is some dispute as to whether the great General Wolfe did not fall at the head of the Grenadiers of this regiment—the old 22nd. Certain it is that the famous soldier received his death wound in the front of the Louisbourg Grenadiers, of which those of the 22nd formed part. All the other honours of the regiment have been won in India. During the operations in South Africa, General Wavell's Brigade advanced from the Modder River Camp, and the Cheshires lost slightly in the action of February 11, and more heavily at Jacobsdal on February 14. They have since had an opportunity of sharing in the more serious fighting against General Cronje at Koodoosrand Drift. To have taken part in the defeat and capture of the force which had counted for so much in the plans of the enemy will afford a proud memory to the troops engaged.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

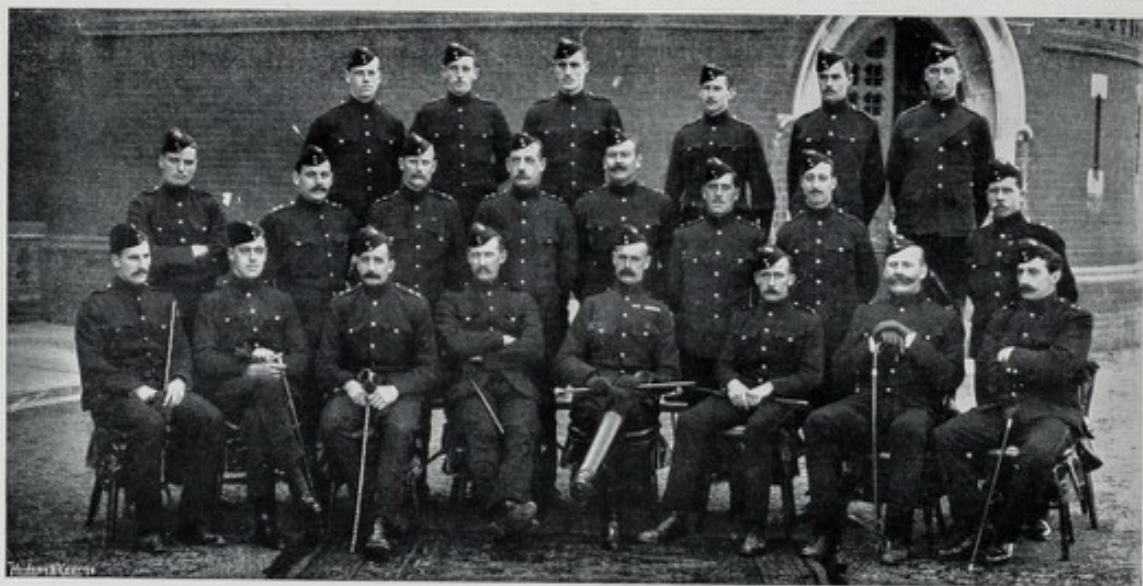
Gallie & Sons.

OUR picture was recently taken in scenes far different from those in which the Bedfordshires are now employed. The regiment is under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. O. Cavenagh, and belongs to General Clements's Brigade operating on the line from Naauwpoort. It has been engaged in a good deal of fighting about Colesberg and Rensburg, but some part of the regiment appears to have served in Lord Roberts's operations in the Orange Free State. It is interesting to note that Lieutenant-Colonel Pilcher, who rendered such splendid service in the operation at Sunnyside, is a major of this regiment, and is nominally second in command of Colonel Cavenagh's battalion. The Bedfordshires—the old 16th Foot—have a long history, and bear upon their colours the names of the four great victories of Marlborough—Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. They fought also in Surinam, when Brigadier Hughes and Commodore Wood captured the place in 1804 from the Dutch, to whom it was restored in 1814. Up to a comparatively recent time the North Staffordshire Regiment was the only British corps proud in the possession of this honour, but the Bedfordshires have vindicated their right to share it. They have since done very good service in the Chitral Campaign and on the North-West Frontier of India.



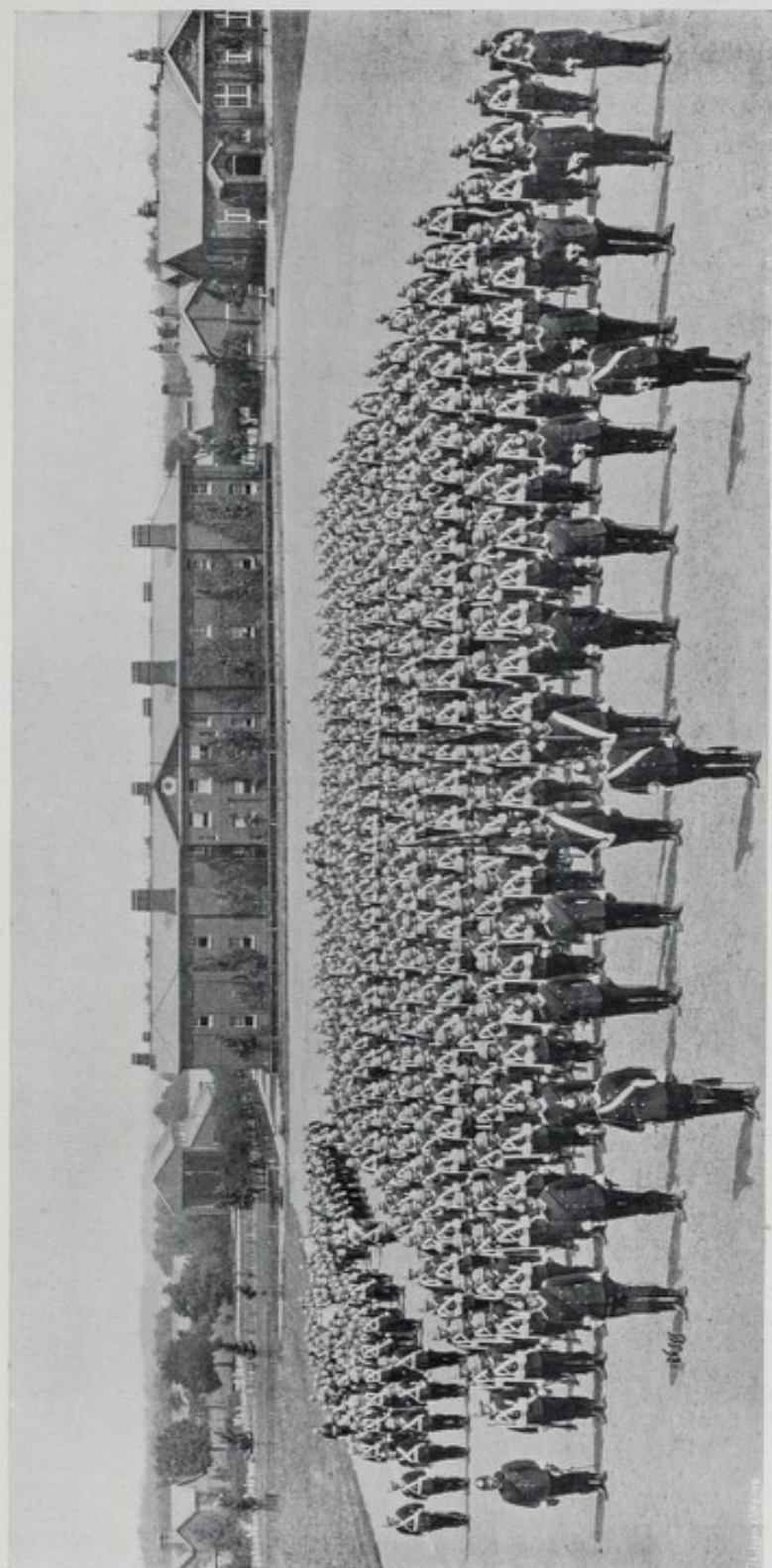
THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 2ND NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

TWO battalions of the "Fighting Fifth" are in South Africa, the 2nd being with General Gatacre's column operating from Sterkstroom. The regiment to which this fine body of non-commissioned officers belongs originated in one of the Dutch corps raised out of the disbanded men of Charles II.'s army, and was not permanently placed on the establishment until 1685. Some part of the 5th continued, however, in the service of the States-General and landed at Brixham with William of Orange. The regiment served in the Irish wars, a great deal in the Low Countries, and in Spain with much credit, and towards the end of the last century its non-commissioned officers were described as a "model for the Army." The 5th afterwards served against the American colonists, and with great fame in the battles of the Peninsular War, as well as later on in the Indian Mutiny, in Afghanistan, and, lastly, with the expedition to Khartoum. There have been many brilliant episodes in the history of the regiment. At Bunker Hill, as Burgoyne said, "it behaved the best and suffered the most." The Northumberlands have always been true to their reputation, in misfortune as in success.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

IN this group are a number of officers who have suffered the greatest of military misfortunes—to fall into the hands of the enemy. The Northumberland Fusiliers were engaged in Sir William Gatacre's disastrous attack upon Stormberg on December 10, when they were led into a trap and encompassed by vastly outnumbering forces. After a most trying night march, the battalion behaved at the critical moment "as if on a field day." The Fusiliers made an heroic attempt to drive the enemy from his position, and they suffered very heavily in the retirement. Major W. E. Sturges, Captain E. W. Fletcher, Captain F. B. Morley, and Second Lieutenants Wake and Coulson, with 366 non-commissioned officers and men, were reported to be missing on that disastrous day. A series of untoward accidents led to the grievous misfortune, but the Fusiliers are consoled by the knowledge that the fighting was continued until further resistance would have been hopeless, and would have led to useless waste of human life. Such incidents leave painful memories, and the Northumberland Fusiliers deserve our sympathy in having been deprived of the opportunity of further service in the campaign.



John David.

THE 1ST MANCHESTER REGIMENT ON PARADE.

Photo.

WE have here a fine picture of a battalion which has served most gallantly in the operations of Sir George White during the early days of the war and afterwards in the defence of Ladysmith. It forms part of General Howard's Brigade. In the defeat of the Boers at Elandslaagte on October 21 the Manchesters rendered most valuable service, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. R. Curran, in command, received a bullet wound in the shoulder, while eleven men were killed and thirty-one officers and men wounded in all. The Manchesters took part also in the retaining action at Rietfontein on October 28, which enabled General Yule's column to reach Ladysmith in safety. They were engaged again in the fighting at Farquhar's Farm two days later, and, after sharing in the operations of the defence of the place, fought with determined gallantry during the attack on Caesar's Camp on January 6, when the Boers were repulsed with very heavy loss. The Manchesters look back to a history of much renown. The 63rd Foot, which is represented by the first Battalion, dated from the Seven Years' War, and took part in the capture of some of the West Indian Islands. It was heavily engaged against the American colonists, with particular distinction in the storming of Port Clinton, which Thackeray has so graphically described in "The Virginians." Later on, Lord Cornwallis said that it "behaved vastly well." It certainly did so afterwards in much sanguinary fighting in the Low Countries. In the Crimea the 63rd formed part of Cathcart's Division, and fought at the Alma, at Inkerman—where it was engaged in a desperate struggle near the Sandbag Battery, losing 112 of all ranks—in the trenches, and in the expeditions to Kertch and Kinburn. It has been employed later on active service in New Zealand, Afghanistan, and Egypt, 1882.



Photo.

MAJOR-GENERAL HON. N. G. LYTTELTON, C.B.

Knight.

THE name of General Lyttelton has come very prominently before the public during the operations in Natal. Appointed originally to the command of the 4th Brigade, which took part in the operations about Estcourt and in the relief of Ladysmith, he was selected to take the place of General Clery, when that officer was invalided, in command of the Second Division. He rendered splendid service during the operations of the relief column, and was brilliantly successful in the flank movement by which Colenso was taken in February and in the long fighting which followed. General Lyttelton, who entered the Rifle Brigade in 1865, served with the 4th Battalion in the Jowaki Campaign in 1887. He was A.D.C. to Sir John Adye, chief of the staff in the Egyptian War of 1882, and was present at Tel-el-Mahuta, Kassassin, and Tel-el-Kebir, being mentioned in despatches, and he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for his services. In the expedition to Khartoum, 1898, he was in command of the Second British Brigade, rendering very splendid service, and at the close of the operations he was promoted major-general and thanked by both Houses of Parliament. General Lyttelton acted as assistant military secretary to Lord Wolseley from 1897 to 1899. He has commanded the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and has served as military secretary to the Governor of Bombay, and as A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He is a brother of the present Viscount Cobham. The success which finally crowned the operations of the Ladysmith relief column is excellent testimony to the soldier-like qualities of all engaged in its operations.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

Knight

THE battalion of this regiment which is under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. A. Wright belongs to Major-General Wavell's Brigade, serving under Lord Roberts in the invasion of the Orange Free State by way of the Modder River. It was in action at the capture of the Waterval Drift, on the Riet River, on February 15, and afterwards in the neighbourhood of Jacobsdal and the subsequent advance. The illustration shows the officers in the khaki uniform so well adapted for service in South Africa and now so well known at home. It is from a photograph taken just before they left England to be employed in the very important operations directed by Lord Roberts. The battalion went out to South Africa in the "Bavarian."



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 1ST EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

Eldridge.

THESE excellent men are also clad in the sensible khaki, and not in the scarlet uniform which we have been delighted to see on parade grounds. It is interesting to remember that the 30th Foot, which is represented by the 1st Battalion, was raised originally as Marines, and had large contingents on board the fleets of Rooke and Shovell, and that not improbably some of its men were lost in the great shipwreck in which the latter famous admiral went down. It is impossible here to recount a history which touches almost every part of the world, for the 30th Regiment served at Minorca and Gibraltar, in America during the War of Independence, in India and the South Sea Islands, in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, in the Crimea, and in many other fields of military activity.



Gunning.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 3RD KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

FOUR battalions of the green-coated warriors are serving in South Africa. The 1st and 2nd have taken part in the Ladysmith operations, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gunning of the former was killed in the first battle of the war. When the guns were lost at Colenso it was a King's Royal Rifleman—the Hon. F. S. H. Roberts, son of Lord Roberts—who went to the help of the gunners, and lost his life while winning the V.C. for his bravery. Such deeds are familiar in the history of the famous corps. By one or other of its battalions the King's Royal Rifles have taken a renowned part in almost every war in which we have been engaged. They fought so gallantly on the Plains of Abraham, that they received from Wolfe himself the glorious motto "Celer et Audax," which is yet appropriately descriptive of their qualities. Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan-Riddell, commanding the battalion, was killed, with several of his officers, on January 24 at Spion Kop, thus following in the footsteps of many brave predecessors. The battalion is not new to the country, for it fought with the greatest gallantry at Ginginhlovo and the relief of Ekowe, as well as at Ulundi, and in the Boer War of 1881. Since that time the 3rd Battalion has rendered good service in Egypt and the Sudan, and now it has had the honour of sharing in the very important operations in Natal.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 3RD AND 4TH KING'S ROYAL RIFLES.

J. Thomson, Pretory.

WE have here another illustration of this famous corps, whose service, both inside Ladysmith and with the relief column, will be very memorable. Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan-Riddell, Lieutenant R. Grant, Second Lieutenant French-Brewster, and ten non-commissioned officers and men of the 3rd Battalion were killed in the attack and defence of Spion Kop on January 24, while Captain Beaumont was severely wounded, and Major E. W. Thistlethwayte, Major W. Kays, Captain Briscoe, and sixty-five non-commissioned officers and men were more or less wounded, a number of men also being reported as missing. The battalion also suffered at Potgieter's Drift, and in the advance from the Tugela Lieutenant Cathcart was killed, and Lieutenant Blundell wounded on February 22. The battalion forms part of the 4th Brigade, originally under the command of General Lyttelton, and afterwards of Colonel Norcott. The mounted infantry of the 4th Battalion were engaged in the operations near Paardeberg on February 20, when Captain E. J. Dewar and Lieutenant E. Percival were killed or died from their wounds.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 2ND KING'S ROYAL RIFLES.

L. Jenks.

ALTHOUGH this battalion of the same celebrated corps served with the 1st Battalion in Ladysmith, some part of it was engaged in Sir Redvers Buller's operations, and Lieutenant C. B. Petre was wounded in the attack on Hussar Hill on February 14. The main body, however, shared in the great hardships of the defence of Ladysmith, and Major R. S. Bowen, Second Lieutenant F. H. Railkes, and another officer were killed in the heavy fighting at Caesar's Camp on January 6. The services of the battalions invested at Ladysmith were not perfectly known during the siege, but the tale of gallantry will fill a large place in the history of the war, and the services of the brave men who so long, by their tenacity and endurance, held the main army of the Boers in check will not be forgotten, for they made possible the concentration of a superior force against the separated elements of the Boer army, and they saved Natal from being overrun by the enemy—a great achievement for the Empire.

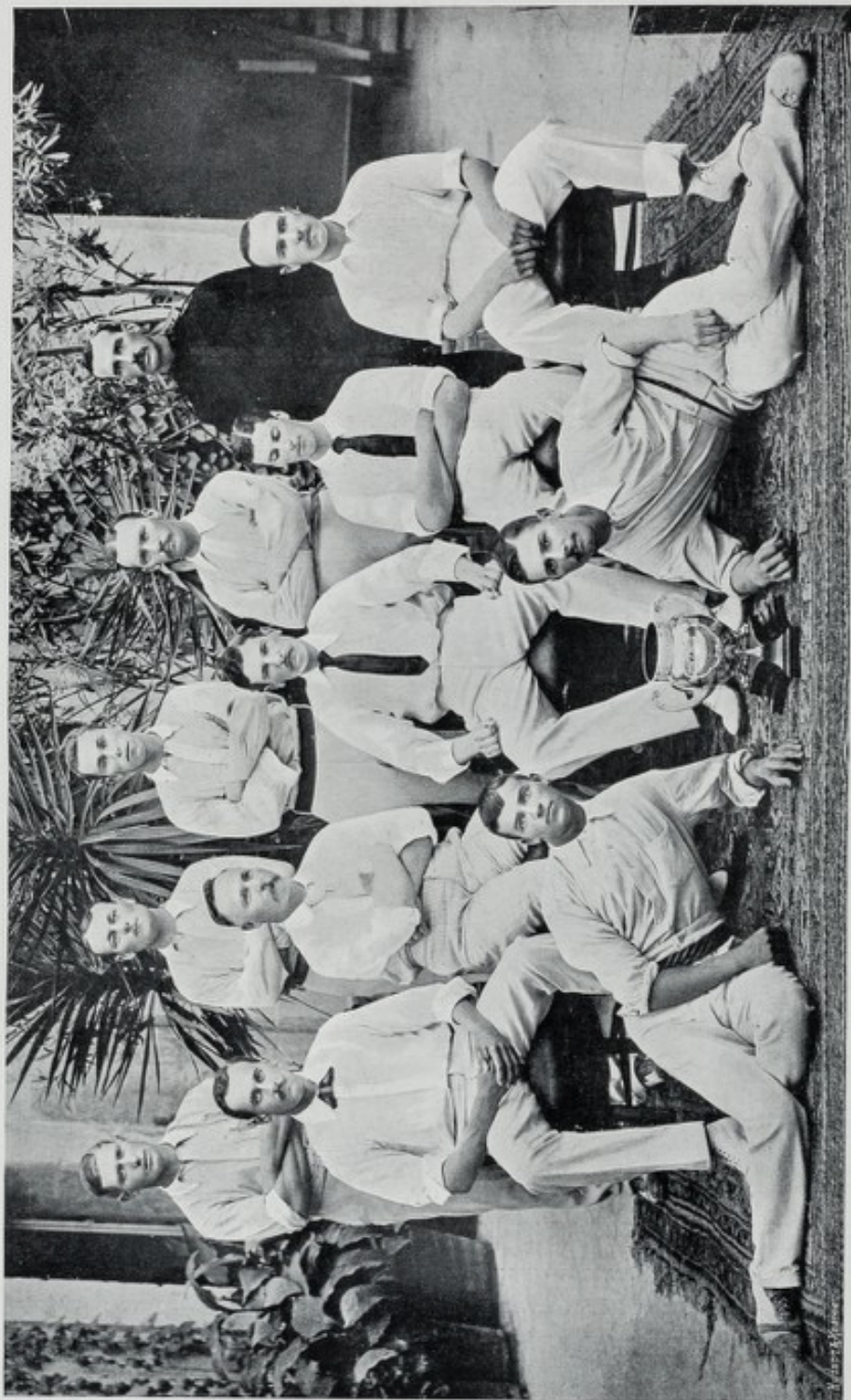


Photo.

THE 2ND KING'S ROYAL RIFLES—THE OFFICERS' CRICKET TEAM.

E. 100.

THIS picture serves to remind us that the fine qualities which are being displayed by our officers in South Africa were produced and nurtured at home. It has often been said that the battle of Waterloo was won in the playing fields at Eton, but it is certainly true that the characteristics of energy, resource, vigour, enterprise, and endurance, which count for much in our hard-fought operations, were largely developed in the games of skill and in the athletic occupations into which British officers throw themselves so enthusiastically. Those who are trained in the hurrying field, or are practised in the sports and pastimes of the country, will generally make the best soldiers. It is, therefore, very pleasant to have pictured before us a cricket team of the officers of the King's Royal Rifles which has shown its prowess in many a friendly contest at home, and silently prepared its members for the sterner work of this conflict in South Africa.



THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 1ST DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

THE battalion under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Woodland, who is represented accompanied by the adjutant and quartermaster of the battalion in this group of the non-commissioned officers, is with General Lyttelton's Brigade, and served with Sir Redvers Buller's column. In the operations upon the Tugela the Durhams have been prominent, and have rendered most brilliant service. They lost very heavily at Potgieter's Drift, many officers and men being killed and wounded, and they were engaged at Hussar Hill, and in other fighting outside Ladysmith. There is still a great field for the activity of every battalion of the army, though Ladysmith has been relieved.



Photos.

PREPARING FOR WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Camming.

LET it not be supposed that the officers of the Durhams are solely on pleasure bent in the scene depicted. The discerning eye will recognise that that scene is somewhere not very far from Aldershot, and it will be surmised readily that these officers were but pausing to rest while engaged in military surveying or other work. Although Aldershot field days may not be the best preparation for service in South Africa, there can be no doubt that manœuvring there is a valuable preparation for the work in the broken and hilly regions of that country.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

Courtesy.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WOODLAND and his officers are here depicted in the brilliant uniform we are accustomed to at home, and in the midst of the group is General Sir R. Gipps, K.C.B., colonel of the Durham Light Infantry. Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel FitzGerald, second in command of the battalion, wounded at Potgieter's Drift, and Major Johnson-Smyth, who was killed there, are also among the officers depicted, with the Crown Prince of Slam, who has been attached to the battalion. The Durham Light Infantry had seen no active service in South Africa before the present campaign, and the latest honour borne upon their colours was won in the Maori wars. But their fighting in New Zealand followed much fine service rendered by the 68th—now represented by the 1st Battalion—in other parts of the world. Formed in 1758 out of the 2nd Battalion of the 23rd, the regiment fought on the French coast and in the West Indies, but its greatest laurels were won in the Peninsular War. It was very hotly engaged at Moresco, near Salamanca, and at Salamanca itself. It fought at Vittoria, and in the actions of the Pyrenees, winning very high credit, and it has since taken part in the operations in the Crimea with much distinction, where it gained the praise of both the English and French commanders.



Photo.

COLONEL R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL.

Moul and Fox.

NO name has come more prominently before the public during the present war than that of Colonel Baden-Powell—"B.P." as he is affectionately called—the gallant defender of Mafeking, whose presence with the beleaguered garrison has acted like a tonic, and has inspirited every man to the height of endurance and courage. If any officer in whom the garrison of colonials placed less confidence had been in command there, disaster might soon have overtaken the place, but Colonel Baden-Powell has fought well for Queen and country in that outpost upon the border of the Transvaal, frustrating the enemy's plans. In this picture he is seen in the uniform of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to the command of which he was appointed from the 13th Hussars. He was for some time in India, a success both socially and professionally, as much at home in managing amateur theatricals as in pig-sticking or training his men. He was mentioned in despatches for his services in the Zulu War, and promoted to brevet lieutenant-colonel after the Ashanti Campaign of 1895-96. He was chief staff officer, and was made a brevet colonel for his admirable work, in the Matabele Campaign, when he led a troop of irregulars, and proved himself unrivalled as a scout, earning from the enemy the name of Impeesi, or "he that creeps about by night." But Colonel Baden-Powell is equally alert by day or by night, and the garrison of Mafeking have been familiar with his spare figure at his look-out station, and have had the utmost confidence in the system of defence he so gallantly conducted.



Photo.

SOME RECRUITS FOR KITCHENER'S HORSE.

Smith.

THE South African Light Horse have done many gallant deeds during the war, and the second and third regiments of the corps have been named respectively Roberts's and Kitchener's Horse, the men of the third being very proud of taking their title from the victor of Omdurman. There has been extraordinary enthusiasm in recruiting in Cape Colony, where many more than 15,000 Volunteers have been embodied for service. In the district of old British Kaffraria one half of the available men were embodied, which is testimony enough to the zeal and patriotism of the English colonials. The men represented joined the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles, one of the established Cape Colony corps, but were transferred to Kitchener's Horse, and have been serving on the western line of communications.

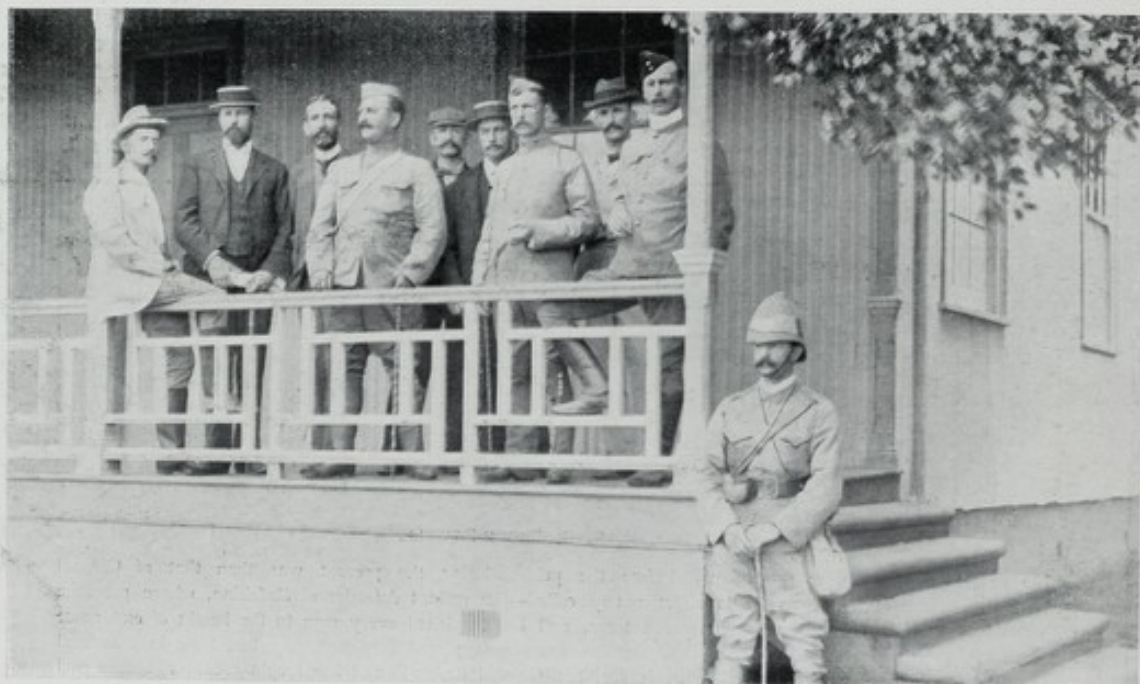


Photo.

OFFICERS OF THE IMPERIAL LIGHT INFANTRY.

"Army and Navy."

THIS is another admirable colonial corps, which has rendered good service in the operations of the Ladysmith relief column, although it has not come so prominently to the front as the Imperial Light Horse, which has fought so valiantly in Natal. Colonel Nash, in command, is the officer wearing the helmet. It will be seen that these officers are of excellent physique, and the same fact will be observed in the following pages in the case of nearly every one of the colonial corps. Our colonial soldiers have, indeed, gained the highest credit during these operations from officers in command, and their conduct in presence of the enemy has been a veritable revelation. After the relief of Ladysmith Sir Redvers Buller, Sir George White, and General Hunter all expressed their splendid opinions of the fighting men of Natal.



Photo.

COLONEL HORE'S PROTECTORATE REGIMENT.

D. Taylor

THESE men are some of the brave and resourceful defenders of Mafeking. They were recruited to the number of 300 in Cape Colony before the war began and went up to the Western Border. The garrison at Mafeking has consisted of the British South African Police, the Diamond Fields Artillery, the Cape Mounted Police—a detachment of each—and the Protectorate Regiment and Bechuanaland Rifles. These forces are composed almost entirely of men who have had experience in South African campaigning or hunting, and very many of whom have served in the Matabele and Mashona Campaigns. The Protectorate Regiment has been constantly engaged in the active operations of Colonel Baden-Powell, and every report from the beleaguered garrison has added something to its reputation. It has taken a prominent part in the sorties, and has done much in the useful work of keeping the enemy at a distance.



Photo.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. C. PEAKMAN AND OFFICERS OF THE DIAMOND FIELDS HORSE.

"Navy and Army."

THIS splendid regiment has been constantly in the public eye during the defence of Kimberley. It is a volunteer force of Cape Colony, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes is its honorary colonel. The corps has seen a good deal of service in native warfare, and gained great credit during the Phokwani operations of 1896, and it is composed of the best military material, its members being perfectly at home in the saddle, excellent marksmen, and well acquainted with the country. The force was active in the beginning of the present war, and Colonel Peakman was wounded early in the operations, but was soon in the field again, and has led his men with conspicuous success. When the siege was raised, Colonel Peakman proceeded with his troops to Barkly West and other places in the vicinity, and the presence of such a fine force with Maxim guns did a great deal to secure the peace and settlement of the surrounding country after the occupation by the Boers.

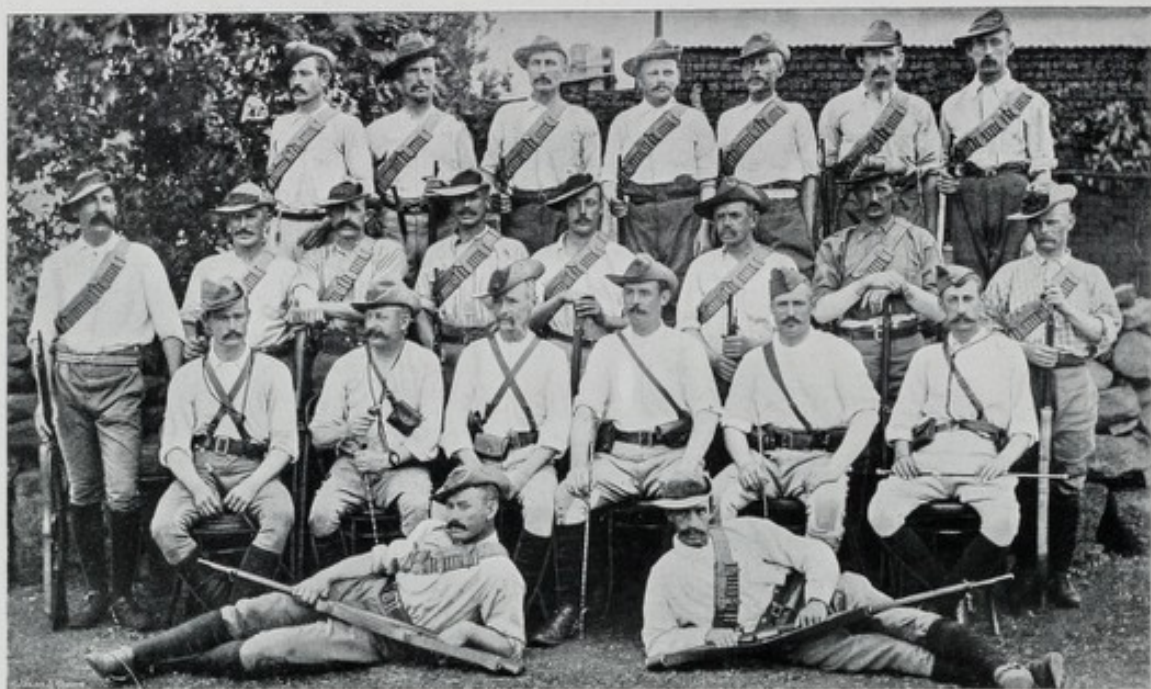


Photo.

OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE CAPE MOUNTED POLICE.

"Navy and Army."

THE Cape Mounted Police are an important permanent force of the colony, numbering nearly 2,000, and composed mostly of Europeans, but with a sprinkling of native detectives. They rendered distinguished service in the suppression of the Bechuanaland Rebellion, and are fine colonial soldiers. They were sent on active service at the beginning of the war 1,000 strong, and have done a great deal of good work, chiefly in Northern Cape Colony. When the late Captain de Montmorency's Scouts were cut off near Labuschagne's Nek at the end of 1899, and defended themselves so gallantly against 800 Boers, it was Captain Goldsworthy who, on December 31, brought up a party of the Cape Mounted Police, and in a most brilliant manner drove off the Boers. Many other instances of gallantry on the part of the force might be cited.

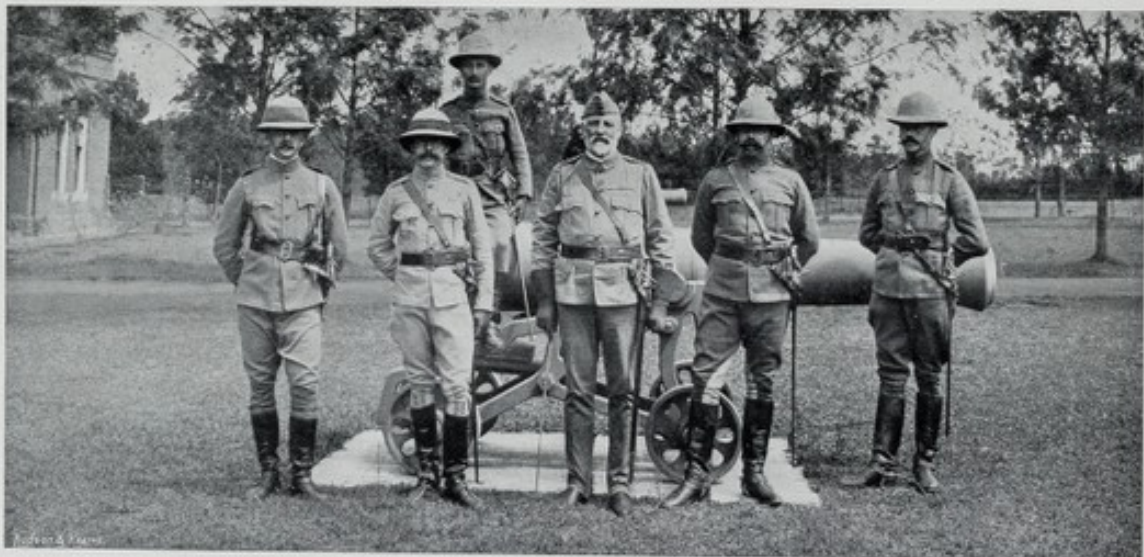


Photo.

COLONEL J. G. DARTNELL, C.M.G., AND OFFICERS OF THE NATAL MOUNTED POLICE.

"Navy and Army."

THIS is another permanent colonial force of splendid quality which has been constantly before the public in the course of the war. A considerable force of the police were with General Symons at Dundee, fighting most gallantly, and Colonel Dartnell, who has been described as "a genius, planner, and guide," and in action as being "as good as a brigade," is a veteran who, at Talana Hill, placed General Symons on his own horse under a heavy fire and for the time being saved his life. His force was invaluable during the retirement of Yule's column to Ladysmith, and a detachment has done splendid service in the defence of Ladysmith, while other portions of the force have repeatedly been in action on the Tugela.



A TROOP OF NATAL CARBINEERS.

THE Natal Carbineers have probably seen as much active service as any Volunteer corps in existence. They were with Sir Theophilus Shepstone when he proceeded on his venturesome expedition to set the crown on the head of Cetewayo. They were engaged in the Langabele affair, and in the Zulu War lost heavily at Isandhlwana. In the present operations detachments have been engaged both in the defence and the relief of Ladysmith. One part of the corps was at Dundee with General Symons, fought in the action there, and retired with the column to Ladysmith. Their gallantry during the siege was conspicuous, and they took part in the defence of Caesar's Camp on January 6. Another force of the Carbineers has been with Sir Redvers Buller's column, has served with Lord Dundonald, and has taken a very notable part in all the operations of the mounted forces. These Carbineers had the supreme satisfaction of marching with Lord Dundonald into Ladysmith, and of witnessing the joy of the garrison at the successful result of the operations in which the Natal troops have rendered such conspicuous and memorable service and have lost so very heavily in their valiant defence of the colony. "I never wish to serve with better men," said General Hunter.



THORNEYCROFT'S MOUNTED INFANTRY.

PERHAPS none of the colonial forces has been so often mentioned for gallant service as the Mounted Infantry commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Thorneycroft, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, D.A.A.G. in Natal. No officer could have been better fitted to take command of this fine corps than Colonel Thorneycroft, who has had experience both in the Zulu War of 1879 and in the Transvaal Campaign of 1881. Thorneycroft's Infantry have been engaged in the most daring work with Sir Redvers Buller's column. They have constantly been scouting and fighting upon the Tugela, and in the attack on Spion Kop were led up the steep and winding path by their commanding officer, who acted as guide to General Woodgate's force. The Mounted Infantry seized the trenches and lost heavily, being in the firing line on the next day. General Woodgate being wounded, it fell to Colonel Thorneycroft to order the retirement, and Sir Redvers Buller, speaking of his conspicuous courage and ability, said that his personal gallantry saved a difficult situation. Up to February 15 the force had lost seven officers killed, seven wounded, and one missing, while the casualties among the men numbered 111. In the final relief operations, Thorneycroft's Infantry crossed the Colenso Drift on February 21. The picture was taken at Pieter Maritzburg.



THE DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

THE losses sustained and the services rendered by the Canadian forces in South Africa will do a great deal to bind Canada still more firmly to the Empire. Extraordinary enthusiasm has marked the departure of the contingents, and when the second of them, composed of men of splendid physique, chiefly police, rough-riders, and cowboys of the North-West Territories, left Ottawa 10,000 people were present at the railway station and 20,000 more lined the streets. In wintry weather these men had travelled 2,000 miles from the shadow of the Rockies, and, before the brave fellows left for Halifax to embark, Lady Minto presented to them guidons bearing the appropriate motto of the Elliot clan, "Wha daur meddle wi' me." Our illustration is of the D Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, entraining for departure. The Canadians were brigaded with the 2nd Cornwalls, 2nd Shropshires, and 1st Gordons, under General Smith-Dorrien, and had the supreme satisfaction of invading the Free State with Lord Roberts, and of taking a brilliant part in the great operations which began the undoing of the Boers.



Photos.

GUNS FROM OTTAWA FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Bawden

WHEN the second contingent left Ottawa the temperature had fallen to 25-deg. of frost, and the picture shows the guns brought up for despatch. The gallant fellows of the first contingent were then engaged in the blazing climate of South Africa, and Canada was ringing with the story of their achievements in the New Year's operations of Colonel Pilcher, when the Toronto Company rendered very conspicuous service in the dashing raid and defeat of the Boers at Sunnyside, the first occasion upon which our troops manifested real mobility. The gallant Canadians, whose loyalty to the Empire had brought them so far, were righteously indignant when they discovered that many of the captives they took were rebellious subjects of the Queen. Such a discovery was certainly enough to stir the blood of the men from the North-West, whose loyalty, like their gallantry, was unstinted.

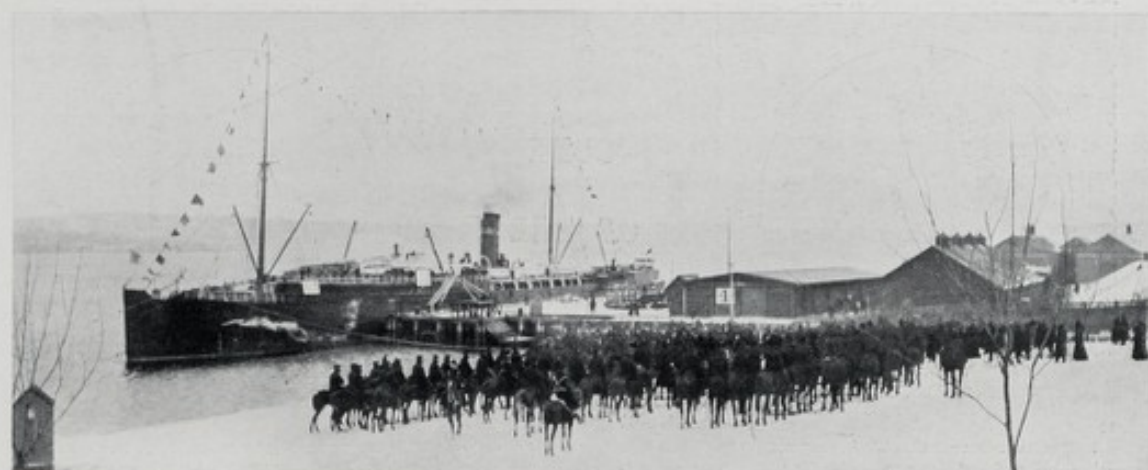


Photo.

THE CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES EMBARKING.

Gawson and Gontzel.

THE C and D Squadrons of the Canadian Mounted Rifles embarked at the Halifax Dockyard in the "Pomeranian" on January 27, just one month before the capitulation of Cronje. The colonial forces in South Africa had been longing for an opportunity of active service, when they were removed from the line of communications to find their opportunity in Colonel Pilcher's successful raid. After that time the Canadians saw a great deal of fighting. The infantry formed part of the force which advanced from Modder River Station, and after much hard marching ran Cronje to earth at Koodoosrand Drift. On February 18 they crossed Paardeberg Drift with General Smith-Dorrien, and were engaged in the enveloping operations of that hard-fought day, and in the attack on the Boer laager they lost very heavily, and Lord Roberts rightly said that they had done admirable service. It was a mark of Lord Roberts's confidence in the Canadians that, on the early morning of February 27, he entrusted to them the work which resulted in giving the coup de grace to the Boer general. Accompanied by Royal Engineers, and supported by some regulars, they rushed forward before dawn, and under a heavy fire covered the operations of the Engineers who were digging trenches within about 80-yds. of those of the enemy. The case was then hopeless for the Boers; and this intrepid action of the Canadians, said Lord Roberts, was "worthy of our colonial comrades." The Canadians were afterwards engaged in the rout of the Boers at Poplar Grove on March 7, and with the Highlanders succeeded in capturing a Krupp gun.



Photo.

THE CEYLON CONTINGENT OF MOUNTED INFANTRY.

W. L. H. Sheen.

THE tide of patriotic enthusiasm has not left untouched any part of the Queen's dominions, and from North-Western Canada to the Straits Settlements the Sons of Empire have gathered together to fight in our righteous cause in South Africa. In thus evoking the practical expression of the spirit of a great sentiment, the war has been an unmixed advantage to the Empire. The Volunteer corps of Ceylon comprise Artillery, Mounted Infantry, and Infantry, and it is a detachment of the second of these that has proceeded to South Africa. The contingent, 130 strong, embarked at Colombo on board the "Umkuzi" on February 1, amid the enthusiasm of the populace. Dense crowds lined the route, and cheered the troopers most warmly. The horses were to follow, some being shipped from Colombo and some from India. The patriotic Ceylon contingent was accompanied by Captain Toogood of the Warwickshire Regiment. It consists of men carefully selected and belonging to the best class, who are in every way most efficient, and may be depended upon to do very excellent service against the enemy. Neither India nor Ceylon could be behindhand in rendering help to the cause, and the native classes have been almost as enthusiastic as the British themselves, and, though they could not go out as fighting men, the native princes and gentlemen have been ready with spontaneous help in providing horses and necessaries in abundance for the troops and transport operations.



Photo.

Hayall.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. W. THORNEYCROFT.

SOMETHING of Colonel Thorneycroft's admirable service has been told on another page. In knowledge of South African campaigning he has few equals, and a great deal of most responsible and daring work has been entrusted to his hand. In the Zulu and Transvaal operations, Colonel Thorneycroft distinguished himself; but he has won new and much greater honour by his brilliant service with the Ladysmith relief column.



Photo.

Fennell.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. C. O. PLUMER.

COLONEL PLUMER went out to South Africa as a special service officer to take command of the colonial troops at Tuli. He has had just the right experience for the work, since, besides having fought with distinction at El Teb and Tannu, he greatly distinguished himself during the Matabele campaign in command of Plumer's Mounted Rifles, a force which did excellent service. He had hard fighting at Crocodile Pools.

**SOME
OF THE
OFFICERS WHO
COMMAND**



By permission of

The "Daily Graphic."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. D. OTTER.

COLONEL OTTER is in command of the gallant Canadians who have been doing such excellent work against Orange. He is a soldier of great repute in the Dominion, A.D.C. to the Governor-General, Inspector of Infantry, and lately was in command of the Toronto District. It is understood that Colonel Otter worked out some of the details for Colonel Buller's famous raid, and he has otherwise distinguished himself in South Africa.



Photo.

Kerry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. S. PARROTT.

THE officer commanding the Australians has had long experience in survey and trigonometrical work, particularly in New South Wales and Queensland, and joined the newly-formed New South Wales Engineers. In 1888 he served with the Australian contingent in the Sudan, and afterwards, for the New South Wales Defence Department, visited many military stations and factories in England, France, Germany, and America.



Photo.

G. Leighton and Co.

**THE LATE CAPTAIN THE HON. R. H. DE
MONTMORENCY, V.C.**

IT was a great loss, indeed, when this gallant young officer was killed in the action at Schermer's Farm on February 24. He was an ideal leader of scouts, who had already done splendid work in this war. His military service began in the 21st Hussars, and he greatly distinguished himself in the famous cavalry charge at Oudersman, when he won the V.C.

**COLONIAL
TROOPS
OR
IRREGULAR
FORCES**



Photo.

Brouse and Shepherd.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. M. LUMSDEN.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE is a force formed mostly of gentlemen from the planting districts of Bihar, Assam, and Coorg, raised through the patriotic initiative of Colonel Lumsden, who commands the force and has contributed significantly during its embodiment. It is a splendid body, numbering 250, of which the Viceroy is honorary colonel. Lumsden's Horse left Calcutta amid the enthusiasm of the whole population, native and European.

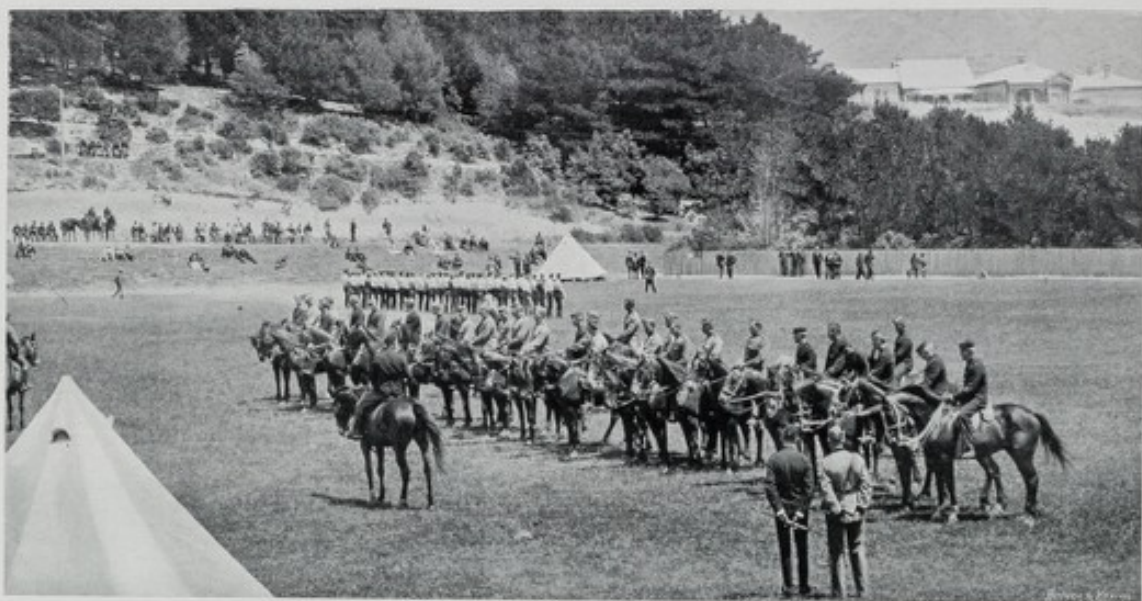


Photo.

COLONEL R. G. KEKEWICH.

Dressing.

COLONEL KEKEWICH is the brave and resourceful officer who was in command during the siege of Kimberley, and who was promoted to his present rank for his splendid services when it was relieved by General French. During the trying time he had displayed the highest qualities, and had taken every possible step to make sure the defence. Owing to his vigilance and the excellence of his plans, the Boers never had any chance of taking the place, and the fullest confidence sustained the garrison. Colonel Kekewich is a Devonshire man, whose early service was in the 3rd Battalion of the famous Buffs, of which within two years he became adjutant. His first active service was in the Perak operations, and his next chance came during the Nile Expedition of 1884. His energy and resource brought him the appointment of D.A.A. and Q.M.G., and he did excellent service before the withdrawal of the force. Shortly afterwards he was brigade-major under Sir Francis Grenfell in the fighting at Suakin. He was subsequently transferred to the Inniskilling Fusiliers, and he became military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in Madras. He was then selected to command the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and was serving with it at Cape Town when hostilities broke out with the Boer Republics. The defence of Kimberley, which it was known would be an object of attack, demanded the presence of an experienced and resourceful officer, and no better choice could have been made than when Colonel Kekewich was appointed for the work.



A PARADE OF THE NEW ZEALAND CONTINGENT.

COLONEL PENTON, R.A., is here inspecting the New Zealanders at their first mounted parade at Christchurch. Since that time the patriotism of the New Zealanders has caused three other contingents to be formed, and all have been received most warmly at the Cape. Excellent material exists in the colony for the formation of cavalry or mounted infantry, and in nearly every district a Volunteer mounted corps exists, the ranks being filled by yeoman farmers or squatters. It is, indeed, quite surprising how many mounted men New Zealand has at command, and how smart and capable are both officers and men. It is not therefore surprising that the New Zealanders have done so well in South Africa. They left with the good wishes of the whole colony, and even the Maoris came forward with offers of abundant help.



Photos.

A CHURCH PARADE AT THE NEW ZEALAND CONTINGENT CAMP.

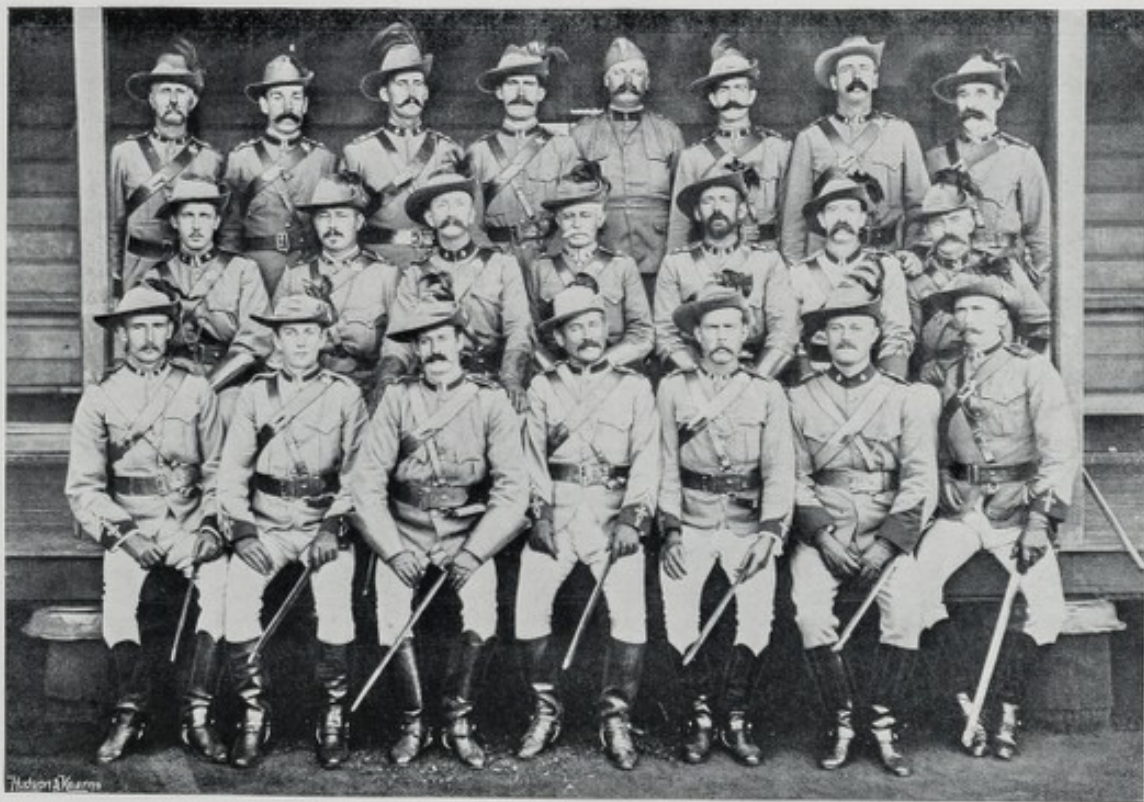
W. Daria.

A VERY pleasing picture is this, indicative of colonial military zeal. The New Zealanders have been serving with the Arundel column, and on January 15 had quite a field day, when they defended their position at Slingsfontein against a desperate attack. The Boers advanced at night and took us by surprise, but Captain Maddocks, of the New Zealanders, a brave soldier from Wellington, who was in command, grasping the critical situation, called up his men, and, shouting to the 1st Yorkshires, who had lost their officer in command, to "Fix bayonets and charge," rallied all the force available and drove off the assailants with loss. This was not the only occasion upon which the New Zealanders distinguished themselves, and the kopje which was the scene of the exploit is now known as Zealander's Hill.



THE QUEENSLAND MOUNTED INFANTRY.

THE Queenslanders of the Australian contingent who are here seen on parade have greatly distinguished themselves on the Western Frontier. Two hundred of them, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ricardo, were with Colonel Pilcher in the famous raid to Sunnyside and Douglas, and their services were greatly commended at the time. Many of the Australian soldiers were converted by Colonel Hoad into mounted infantry, and have served most usefully on the Southern and Western Frontiers of the Boer Republics. The Queenslanders were engaged in the famous march of General French across the Riet and Modder Rivers by which Kimberley was relieved, and Colonel Paterson of the corps was the first man to enter the place. The established forces of Queensland are a regiment of Royal Australian Artillery, the Queensland Field Artillery, and three regiments of Mounted Infantry, commanded by Colonel Ricardo, besides some corps of Volunteer Rifles.



Photos.

THE OFFICERS OF THE QUEENSLAND MOUNTED INFANTRY.

L. 100 47

COLONEL RICARDO is a fine type of the colonial soldier, and the officers of the contingent here represented seem the very men to take command of mounted troops in the broken country of South Africa. When war was imminent there was generous rivalry among the colonies in their desire to serve, but the first offer of help came from Queensland, a contingent being promised on July 11, 1899. At first the offer of colonial help was only partially accepted, it being considered that we were able to "see the thing through" ourselves. As time went on, however, and reverses came, it began to be recognised that Australian forces would be very welcome, and then commenced that flow of splendid fellows from Queensland and the other Australian colonies which has added so much to our strength, for the hardy colonials and bushrangers are the very men for campaigning, hard riding, and sharp shooting in South Africa.



Photo.

THE DEPARTURE OF A VICTORIAN CONTINGENT.

Mans.

THE colony of Victoria has been as ready as any other in enlisting men for the Australian contingents and in raising troops for the Bushmen's Corps. The colony has now three contingents in the field, and our illustration is of the Victorians embarking in the "Medic." They have already done good service on the Southern Frontier of the Orange Free State.

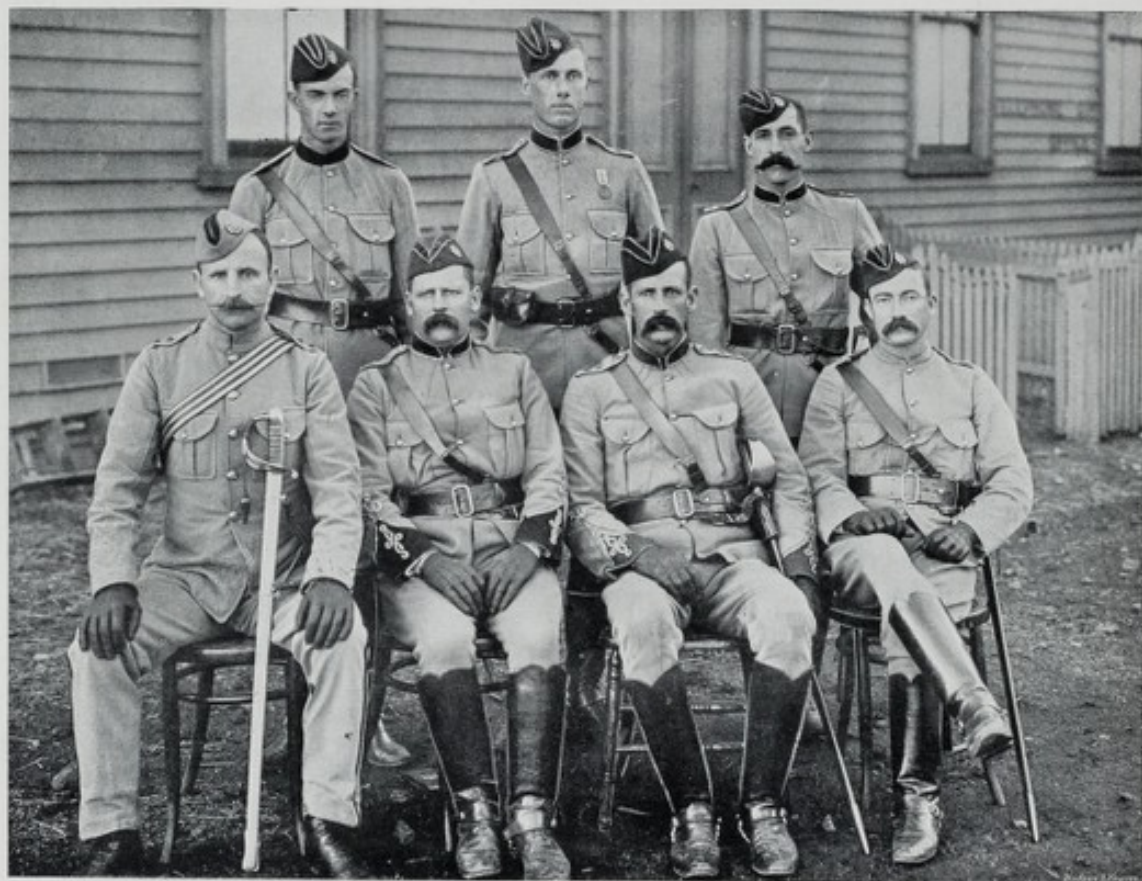


Photo.

A GROUP OF VICTORIAN OFFICERS.

R. Bishop.

THIS picture illustrates extremely well the very serviceable uniform worn by the colonial contingents. Inasmuch as the Victorians have come prominently into notice during the operations, it may be interesting to indicate the names of the officers represented. From left to right of the picture the officers seated are Surgeon-Captain Hopkins, Lieutenant and Adjutant Salmon, Captain McLeish, and Lieutenant Thorne, whilst behind are Lieutenants Chomley, Staughton, and Roberts.



Photo.

THE FIRST NEW SOUTH WALES CONTINGENT.

Hans.

THE premier colony of Australia has taken a leading part in mustering soldiers of the best quality for the war. In Sydney, as in other cities in the colonies, there was great disappointment when the first resolve of the Government to accept very small Australian forces was made public. But when the necessity grew, New South Wales was in the very fore-front of the larger endeavour, and the Colonial Government, after consultation with the other colonies, resolved to take part in the embodiment of a Federal contingent numbering 1,000. The New South Wales Lancers, whose departure from London was such a notable event, were excellent types of the men available in the colony who came forward with the utmost readiness to bear their part in the great movement. Many organised bodies of troops already existed, including the Lancers, the Mounted Rifles, and the Volunteer force, with a permanent regiment of Royal Australian Artillery, a Colonial Artillery regiment, a corps of Engineers, and seven infantry regiments with auxiliary corps. There was thus excellent material to draw upon, and the men represented in the picture being inspected by Lord Beauchamp, the Governor, and Lord Brassey, are admirably suggestive of the excellent soldiers who have been doing such good work with the column operating from Naauwpoort to the Orange River.



Photo.

THE SECOND NEW SOUTH WALES CONTINGENT.

Hans.

A VIVID scene is here presented of the second contingent passing the Supreme Court at Sydney, amid a moving expression of publicenthusiasm, to embark for the Cape. The military zeal of the colonists had far surpassed the expectations of the authorities, and the Minister of Defence, confessing himself overwhelmed by the intense ardour of the populace, expressed his gratitude to all who had taken part in despatching troops to South Africa. The contingent was made up of about 400 Mounted Infantry, 100 Australian Horse, and 15 Lancers to fill gaps, with a Medical Corps. The energy and enthusiasm thrown into the work had been a marvel, and the despatch of the second contingent was a lesson alike to soldiers and their critics. It showed how much could be done when Imperial enthusiasm stirred the people. There was, indeed, a veritable passion to help the Mother Country in her trouble, and the task of subjugating the Transvaal fired the enthusiasm of the people. Colonial energy was not content with this contingent, for other men were mustering, and the scheme for organising a Bushmen's Corps, comprised of men specially fitted for campaigning work by their experience of outdoor life in wild country, now an undoubted success, was then rapidly taking shape.

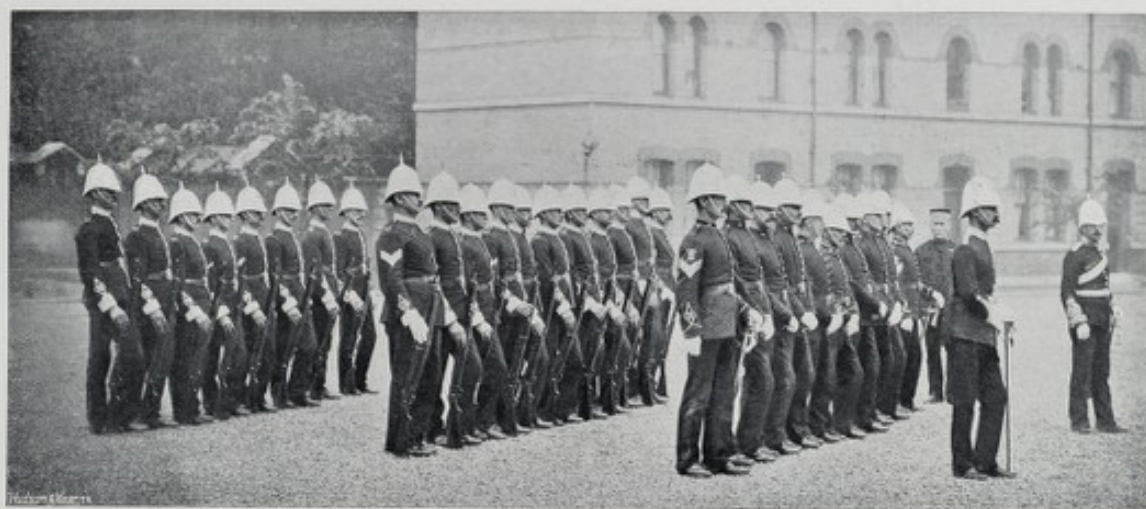


Photo.

THE TASMANIAN AND VICTORIAN CONTINGENTS AT MELBOURNE.

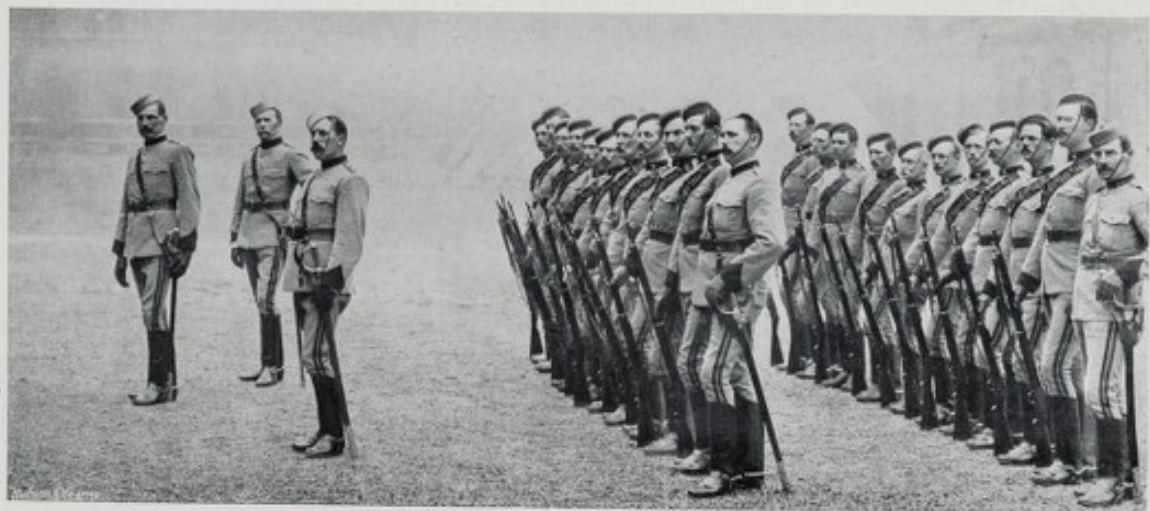
New.

THE excellent Tasmanians who left Hobart to join the Victorians are here seen with their fellow colonists marching past the Prince's Bridge at Melbourne to embark in the "Medic." Both these contingents have been well employed with Generals French and Clements in the neighbourhood of Arundel, and the Tasmanians showed their splendid qualities as fighting men with some other Australians near Rensburg on February 9. Under Captain Cameron, of the Tasmanian contingent, supported by a detachment of the Inniskillings, they advanced across a plain to reconnoitre the position of the enemy. The Boers opened fire at the Colonials from several kopjes, but Captain Cameron's men, carefully making use of shelter, advanced upon the flank of the enemy, who proved, however, to be in very superior force, and the Tasmanians and their comrades were compelled to take refuge on a high kopje, which they held for an hour and a-half, while the enemy worked round to their rear. Seeing the danger, Captain Cameron, with the utmost courage and coolness, ordered a retirement, and the Colonials rushing down secured their horses and got away under a hail of bullets, taking up positions as they retired in the most skilful manner, and suffering little.



WEST AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY ON PARADE.

THE West Australians have been as energetic as any other colonists in contributing men to the regular contingents and to the Bushmen's Corps, and their excellent forces have arrived at Cape Town, to be greeted with great enthusiasm. In Western Australia the permanent forces are few, consisting of Artillery, Volunteer Artillery, and Infantry corps; but the material is of the very best, an abundance of men being thoroughly habituated to wild life in the open, and many of these soon showed themselves quite at home in South Africa. They are men with a fine eye for country, and are excellent horsemen, accustomed to rough existence in the bush, or to work upon the sheep farms, not afraid of losing themselves in unknown parts, and quite inured to fatigue and to camping out, not alarmed by the prospect of going on short commons, and in every way ready and handy. At the same time, they are fine shots, and know everything about the management of horses, and they have displayed a keen zest for fighting in the brushes with the Boers in the neighbourhood of Arundel. The West Australians have thus proved their qualities, and have won high encomiums from officers in command, who have learned to appreciate the value of such troops. Indeed there are few of our generals in South Africa who have not found occasion to speak highly of the courage and soldier-like character of the colonial forces.



A DETACHMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIANS.

Gregory.

THIS is a picture that speaks for itself. It brings before us the quality of colonial soldiers, whose achievements are destined to hold a notable place in the history of the Empire. The South African colonies have seen their colonial brethren mustering from almost every point of the compass to help them and the Mother Country in the cause so much at heart, and colonists have learned to know and appreciate one another. A wholesome lesson has been given by recent events in South Africa to foreigners, who have been prone to under-value the military strength the British Empire can put into the field. They have been too ready to say that behind the Navy we have nothing; but now they know that the Navy itself is not limited to the sea, and that the bond of Empire is strong enough to evoke an enthusiasm which creates an army for our needs. Therefore, the impression we gather from the picture of the South Australians is significant, and it gains greater force when we remember that in much hard fighting, where the highest qualities have been demanded, they have been found equal to every occasion in their good service, and are united in the work with men from the Far West, as from Ceylon, and from Singapore.



AN ESCORT FOR INDIAN HORSES.

THESE men of the 14th Bengal Lancers are waiting to entrain with remounts for South Africa. The native princes spontaneously came forward with offers of service, and when it was known that their fighting men could not be accepted to take part in the operations upon grounds of policy, they hastened to contribute horses and supplies. South Africa is a country where horseflesh is especially valuable, and the great feudatory princes of India are strongly imbued with the love of military horsemanship. It was therefore peculiarly appropriate that they should send of their best to assist in the cause. The horses have been despatched from India in charge of escorts of Imperial Service troops, and the Bengal Lancers depicted were with them at the port of departure.



Photos.

THE INDIAN TRANSPORT CORPS.

"Navy and Army"

ALTHOUGH India could not contribute fighting men, it was quite possible for natives to take part in the transport operations, and we have here a kit inspection of a party embodied for the purpose. Nothing is more encouraging than the loyal zeal of the natives of India in the present crisis, nor than the excellent spirit which they have shown in many ways, though they are doubtless disappointed at not being able to take part in the fighting, for the world has few better fighting men. It is very pleasant to conclude this view of the colonial forces in South Africa—which has been able to do only partial justice to them—by touching upon the thorough unity of feeling which exists between the natives of India and the rest of the Empire.



Photo.

FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

R. Wilson.

THE PRINCE OF WALES is always in close sympathy with every movement for the public good, and takes his right place in all that concerns the national welfare. He is a keen soldier, deeply interested in the readiness and efficiency of the Army, and in the stress caused by the war his presence and patriotic utterances have done much to encourage our soldiers. In honouring the Imperial Yeomen by becoming their honorary colonel he honours himself, for they are proud to have the heir to the throne at their head, and are themselves a fine expression of the patriotic zeal of the people in the cause of Queen and Empire. Appropriately, therefore, does this section of the TRANSVAAL WAR ALBUM, which is devoted to the Volunteer forces embodied for service in South Africa, open with a portrait of the Prince of Wales. It was after the reverse at Colenso on December 15 that the Government determined to constitute the corps of Imperial Yeomanry. The response made to the call was very gratifying, and contingents have been formed in almost every part of the British Isles, including special bodies of picked men like the Duke of Cambridge's Own, and Lord Loch's and Mr. Paget's corps. The Imperial Yeomanry are really mounted infantry, and are the very troops needed for South Africa. The members of the corps have been drawn chiefly from the Yeomanry regiments of the country, but civilians possessing the requisite qualifications have been embodied, and the corps is organised in companies of 115 rank and file with five officers, four companies constituting a battalion. The standard of physique is that for cavalry of the line, and the dress consists of Norfolk jacket with breeches and gaiters of khaki, strict uniformity not being exacted. The following pages will show with what enthusiasm the country responded to the call.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE EAST KENT IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Lambert Weston and Son.

THE East Kent Yeomanry were enthusiastic in their patriotic zeal, and before the Government accepted the services of English mounted volunteers, several of them joined the South African Light Horse, and greatly distinguished themselves on the Tugela. The picture is of Captain Marks, commanding the company, who has had experience of South African campaigning; Lieutenants Lyster Hall and Baker, both of whom were at Omdurman, and Lieutenant Somers, who fought through the Matabele Campaign. With them is Colonel Brookfield, who commands the 14th Yeomanry Battalion.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE HAMPSHIRE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Alderslade.

THE Hampshire contingent was one of the first to leave Southampton for the seat of war. Its members are mostly drawn from that fine corps the Hampshire Carabineers, and it is under command of Captain J. E. B. Seely, who is represented in the picture with Major C. Heseltine, Lieutenant G. Heseltine, Second Lieutenant B. E. Greenwell, and another officer. The county has displayed the greatest interest in the work of organisation.

THE officers of the Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, the Yeomanry regiment of that county, lost no time in embodying a contingent out of the excellent men of their efficient corps. The Gloucester Company constitutes, with two companies from Wiltshire and one from Glamorgan, the 1st Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry. The battalion left Liverpool for South Africa in the "Cymric" on February 21, under command of Colonel R. G. W. Chaloner, M.P. In this illustration, as in many others, the uniform of the Imperial Yeomanry is well seen, and its workmanlike and serviceable character will readily be understood. The officers in the picture are Captain W. H. Playne, Captain C. G. M. Adam, and Lieutenant Robertson, while seated are Captain Hall and Captain Graham Clarke. Certain of these officers belong to the Gloucester Hussars, and all are excellent representatives of their county.



Photo.

L. R. Frotherie

THE OFFICERS OF THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

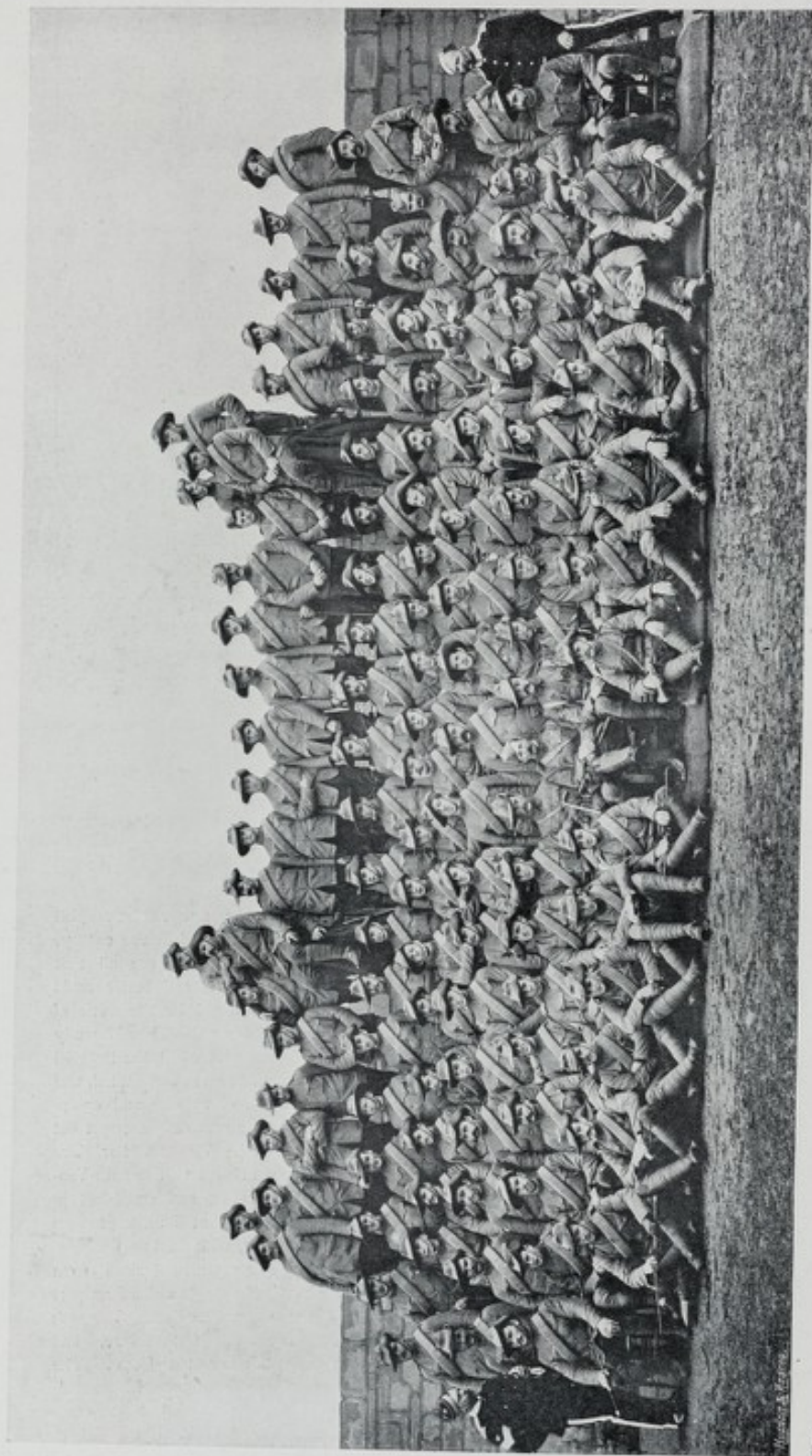


Photo.

R. S. Hall

THE OFFICERS OF THE BERKSHIRE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

BERKSHIRE has supplied two companies to the Imperial Yeomanry, and a fine patriotic spirit has been manifested in the county. Physically, the men are all that could be desired, and better could scarcely be found for the work of mounted infantry. This is really the purpose with which the Imperial Yeomanry force was constituted, and every detail of uniform and equipment has been carefully thought out to that end. The 1st Berkshire Company belongs to the 10th Yeomanry Battalion, and embarked in the "Norman" at Southampton on February 11, with the two Buckinghamshire companies (raised from the Bucks Hussars), which form part of the same battalion. The 4th Company, the Oxfordshire, had already left for the Cape. The Berkshire officers are Lieutenant-Colonel Ricardo, and Lieutenants Lord Norreys, H. A. Eyre, Bishop, and G. Ayres.



THE NORTH SOMERSET IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

A SCENE of enthusiasm probably unparalleled in the history of Bath was witnessed when the Imperial Yeomanry contingent left the city, and throughout the county the interest in the movement was exceedingly great. The North Somersetshire contingent is under command of Major Maxwell Sherston, a nephew of Lord Roberts, and sailed from the Royal Albert Docks in the "Manchester Merchant," Lord Cork, honorary colonel of the North Somerset Yeomanry, and many others from the West Country being there to see them off. The gallant Yeomen were delighted to hear before leaving port that Ladysmith had been relieved. The contingent consists of four sections, respectively under command of Captain G. A. Gibbs, Lieutenant T. R. Symons, Lieutenant T. Cooke-Hurles, and Lieutenant A. C. Thynne. In the large group representing the North Somersetshire we have excellent types of the Imperial Yeomen, and it will be seen that these gentlemen in khaki are likely to prove an excellent match for the Boers. Some may think their uniform less attractive than the brilliant garb of our Yeomanry regiments at home, but no one can overlook the fact that the field-service kit of the Imperial Yeoman is excellently well adapted for work in the field. The Yeoman is armed, supplied, and equipped in the manner usual for mounted infantry.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE HERTFORDSHIRE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

L. Waller.

THE Herts contingent, which left for South Africa in February, was inspected at the Albany Barracks by the Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief of the Imperial Yeomanry, its strength being 121. The Earl of Clarendon, lieutenant-colonel of the Herts Yeomanry, who is here represented with the officers, has taken a prominent part in raising the contingent. The officers represented with him are Captain J. B. Gilliat in command, and Lieutenants G. R. Smith-Bosanquet, Sir George Arthur, G. Paget, and G. Lubbock, with Lieutenant S. Paget, who has charge of the company's Maxim gun.

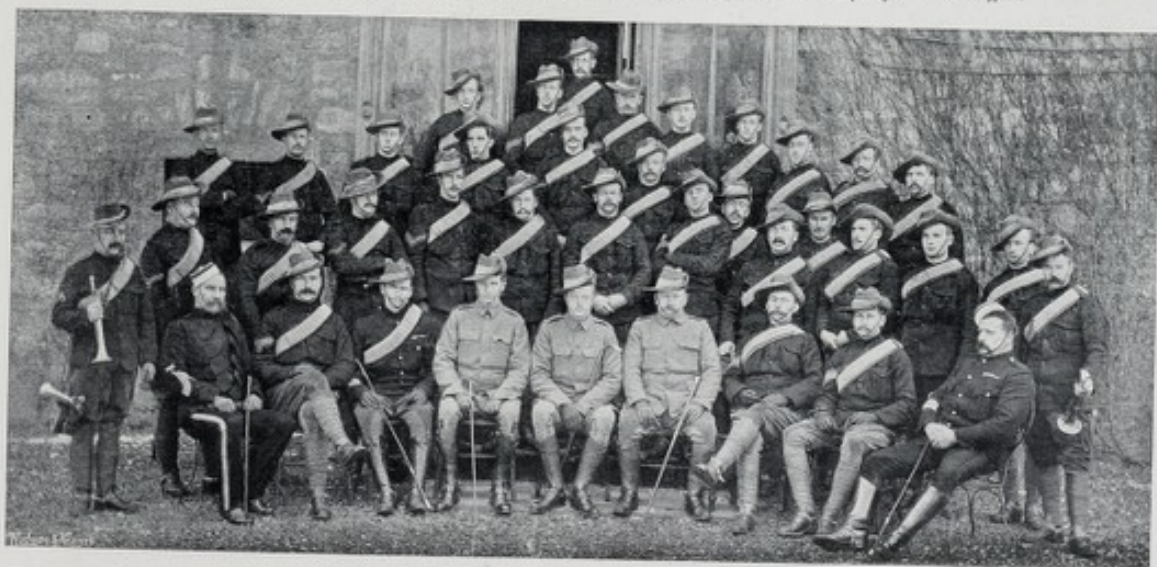


Photo.

FIFE AND FORFAR IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Coxter and Son.

ALTHOUGH few Yeomanry regiments exist in Scotland, there are two corps of Volunteer Light Horse, the Fife and the Forfarshire, which have together furnished an excellent contingent to the Imperial Yeomanry. Four Scotch companies, drawn chiefly from the Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, and Lothians and Berwickshire corps, constitute with the Fife and Forfar men the 6th Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry, which left Glasgow in the "Carthaginian," amid scenes of great enthusiasm, on February 23, under command of Colonel Charles Burn, late of the Royal Dragoons.



Photo.

A PARADE OF THE DEVON IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

J. H. Scott.

THE Devon men, who are here represented on parade at Topsham Barracks, form the 27th Company of the Imperial Yeomanry, and are under command of Captain Bolitho. They are linked with the North Somersetshire men, illustrated on a previous page, the West Somerset, and the Dorsets, to constitute the 7th Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry, under command of Colonel C. W. H. Helyar. The "Manchester Merchant," which transported the battalion from the Royal Albert Docks to the Cape, carried in all 19 officers, 420 rank and file, and 670 horses, as well as a machine-gun section. A battalion of this strength is an admirable unit for the work of mounted infantry, and the machine-gun section is a necessary accompaniment. The mounted unit is called a battalion to indicate its work as distinct from that of cavalry, and, incongruous as the title may seem at first sight, it is rightly applied to the force.



Photo.

THE WEST KENT IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

Dorath.

THE West Kent contingent, which is under command of Captain the Hon. E. J. Mills, consists of 116 non-commissioned officers and men, and, with two Middlesex companies and the East Kent Company, whose officers have been depicted, constitutes a battalion under command of Colonel Kenyon Mitford. Many circumstances contributed to delay the departure of the West Kent Company, which was quartered for some weeks at Chatham, but when at length the day came for departure, scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm were witnessed, and the company received a great ovation from an immense crowd. The company, which left Liverpool in the "Cymric," took out only thirty horses, it having been arranged that the remainder should be supplied on arrival at the Cape. The men of Kent have played an excellent part in South Africa, both by their representatives in the regulars and by the men who joined the South African Light Horse.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF PAGET'S HORSE.



"Navy and Army."

A GROUP OF PAGET'S HORSE.

MR. GEORGE PAGET obtained from the War Office permission to raise four special companies of Imperial Yeomanry, each to be 104 strong, and we have here represented the officers of the first of them, officially known as the 51st Company, and forming part of the 8th Battalion. The company is under command of Captain Deare, of the 2nd Berkshire Regiment, who has already seen service in South Africa, having been adjutant of Knox's Horse in the former operations with Sir Charles Warren. The other officers of the company are Lieutenant Martin, who served as a scout in the Cuban Campaign; Lieutenant Ryan, late of the 11th Hussars; Lieutenant Fitzgibbon, formerly in the Natal Carbineers and Methuen's Horse; and Lieutenant Kennedy. Mr. Paget's corps is formed of picked men of splendid appearance and of the best qualities for endurance. They average 5-ft. 10-in. in height, and have been recruited principally from among the younger sons of gentlemen of good social position. Their ages are between twenty-one and twenty-five, and all are practised riders and good shots.



Photo.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT INSPECTING THE 1ST DUBLIN COMPANY.

Chancellor and Son.

ALTHOUGH no Yeomanry cavalry regiments exist in Ireland, there is no dearth of excellent material in the country, and several splendid companies, raised without difficulty from among men who have come forward with much public spirit, have joined the Imperial Yeomanry. Our picture is of the Duke of Connaught inspecting the Irish Hunt contingent on February 7, when the men paraded wearing bandoliers and puttees, with rifles and side-arms, looking thoroughly well-drilled and fit, with a high average standard of physique. The contingent, which went for a time of training to the Curragh before its departure for the Cape, was extremely popular in Dublin. It is numbered as the 45th, and, with two Belfast companies and the Duke of Cambridge's Own, it constitutes a battalion under Colonel B. E. Spragge, D.S.O. The company is under command of Lord Longford, and its section officers are Lord Ennismore, Captain T. R. A. Stannus, Lieutenant H. C. Villiers-Stuart, and Lieutenant J. G. Blackburne. The Duke of Connaught, in wishing the men God-speed, expressed the highest opinion of their appearance and of their devotion to duty and to their Sovereign.



THE OFFICERS OF THE WILTSHIRE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

THE Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry is the senior Yeomanry corps in Great Britain, and may truly be said to have rendered yeoman service, for it despatched two companies with the 1st Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry, and immediately proceeded to embody two more. The first two are under command of Captains Graves and Morse.



THE OFFICERS OF THE WORCESTERSHIRE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

LORD WINDSOR, commanding the Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars, was proud to congratulate the company mustered at Birmingham, which left the Royal Albert Docks for South Africa on February 7. He said he believed that every single man in the company went on active service with a full sense of the gravity of the work before him. The conduct of all in barracks had been exemplary, and he was convinced the country would be proud of them.



Photo.

LORD LOCH'S CONTINGENT ON PARADE.

P. E. HARRIS.

THE contingent which owes so much to the munificence and public spirit of Lord Loch is composed of men who are Imperial Yeomen with a difference. They have been recruited mostly out of old campaigners who have had experience in South Africa, many of them with the Cape Mounted Rifles and the Cape Mounted Police, and better men for their work could not be found. Two contingents went out under command respectively of Captain Howard Brown, late of Lord Kitchener's staff, and formerly Town Commandant at Bulawayo, and of Captain Hodson, a greatly experienced officer. The utmost public interest was attracted by the formation and despatch of this remarkable corps, and it will illustrate the character of its members if we say that one gentleman came all the way from Klondyke to join it. The riding and shooting tests for the men were exceptionally severe, and for the former the services of an experienced buck-jumper were called into requisition, so that no doubt those who passed the test had attained a high standard of rough-and-ready horsemanship. Lord Loch's yeomen are, indeed, a very tough set, men who may be depended upon alike for courage and endurance, and whose qualities for South African warfare could not be surpassed. Altogether this is a very remarkable contingent.



Photo.

THE INSPECTION OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

D. H. HARRIS.

AT an early date in the history of the movement for creating the corps of Imperial Yeomanry a desire was expressed that a special force should be raised composed of recruits who should serve upon grounds of lofty patriotism, every trooper providing his own kit, mount, cost of transport, etc., and being prepared to devote his pay to the work of helping the widows and orphans of his comrades who should fall in action. This corps came to be known as the Duke of Cambridge's Own, and recruitment was very brisk. The members are, of course, gentlemen of independent means, many of whom have contributed most munificently. One trooper, for example, has given £600 for six beds in the Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital, which has evoked the generosity of so many. The riding and shooting tests were severe, but, of course, many troopers of the corps are accustomed to riding across country after hounds, and are experienced sportsmen. The contingent is under command of Colonel Spragge, D.S.O., and Lieutenant-Colonel Holland is second in command. A machine-gun section under command of Lieutenant H. J. Smith, consisting of two galloping Colts, is attached to the company, which belongs to the 13th Battalion. The Duke of Cambridge has shown the greatest interest in the corps.



Edmond & Kelcey

Photo.

COLONEL W. H. MACKINNON.

Elliott and Fry.

COLONEL MACKINNON is the officer in command of the City of London Imperial Volunteers, and his selection for that post gave the greatest satisfaction to all who had taken part in the patriotic work of constituting that now famous corps. It may be said truly that the name of Colonel Mackinnon is a household word in the Home District, of which for several years he has been A.A.G. He is a Guardsman, now in the very prime of life, whose regimental service was wholly with the Grenadiers, to which corps he was gazetted in 1870. For nearly five years he was adjutant of the battalion, and was known everywhere to be a very smart soldier. He has acted as assistant military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief at Malta, and has been private secretary to the Governor of Madras. He vacated his appointment in the Home District to assume the command of the C.I.V. This is a composite corps, the infantry being under command of the Earl of Albemarle, the Maxim battery of Major G. McMicking, the mounted infantry of Colonel H. C. Cholmondeley, and the machine-gun section of Lieutenant E. V. Wellby. Colonel Mackinnon and these officers, with Major-General Turner, the Earl of Denbigh (commanding the Honourable Artillery Company), Colonel Boxall, C.B., hon. secretary for regimental work, and Major the Hon. T. F. Fremantle, threw themselves heart and soul into the organising work, and the business of equipment and transport was admirably managed. The C.I.V. were the first Volunteers from England to take part in active operations, and received their baptism of fire at Jacobsdal.



Photo.

OFFICERS OF THE C.I.V.

Gregory.

HERE we have represented a notable group of officers who have been concerned in organising the force. Among them are General Trotter, commanding the forces in the Home District; Lord Denbigh, commanding the Honourable Artillery Company, which has contributed a Maxim battery and an infantry contingent to the corps; Major McMicking, commanding the battery; Captain and Adjutant Budworth; and Colonel Boxall, the hon. secretary. The group also includes a portrait of the Countess of Denbigh, who has taken great interest in the movement in which her husband has been so much concerned.



Photo.

THE C.I.V. ON BOARD THE "GARTH CASTLE."

Crabb

THE enthusiasm which marked the departure of the first detachment of the C.I.V. from London will not soon be forgotten, and public interest followed them on board the transport "Garth Castle," where the Lord Mayor addressed some patriotic words to them. This was the moment chosen for our picture. The C.I.V. soon came to be known as the "Lord Mayor's Own," from the energy and interest which the chief magistrate of the Metropolis had displayed in the work of organisation. Regimental detachments were drawn from the Honourable Artillery Company, and from the artillery and rifle corps in the Home District; and the best men came forward.



THE LORD MAYOR AND OFFICERS OF THE C.I.V.

THE interest which centred in the constitution of the corps will be seen from this picture, which includes not only its officers, but the Lord Mayor and City officials, and many who have been concerned in the work of organisation. The City of London has never failed to respond to the call of patriotism, and when the Commander-in-Chief confided to the Lord Mayor the grateful duty of raising a special corps, it immediately gave testimony of great public spirit and liberality. The original promise was 1,000 Metropolitan Volunteers, including 250 mounted infantry, but at the beginning of February, 1900, with the approval of the military authorities, the City had completely equipped and despatched to South Africa 1,550 selected Volunteers, including 400 mounted infantry with four Maxim guns. Mainly through the zeal of the Earl of Denbigh and the Honourable Artillery Company, a highly-trained battery of field artillery had been provided and equipped with four Vickers-Maxim 12½-pounder quick-firers, which are probably the best field guns in South Africa. The City had also furnished the entire camp and tent equipment, and had done a good deal in the direction of land transport. The regiment constitutes a part of the regular Army, and the men are equipped in khaki much like the New South Wales Lancers, and have slouch hats turned up at one side and bearing the letters "C.I.V."



Photo.

MOUNTED INFANTRY OF THE C.I.V.

G. G. 19.

THE mounted infantry, commanded by Colonel Cholmondeley, are an important feature in the constitution of the C.I.V., and have been specially selected and well trained. It may be useful here to say a few words about the question of ways and means in connection with the C.I.V. It was computed that the equipment and transport of the corps would involve an expenditure of £100,000, but that amount has since been largely augmented. The City Corporation contributed £25,000, the Mercers', Grocers', and Goldsmiths' Companies £5,000 each, and the other Companies considerable sums, while eminent City firms were equally munificent, and by January 20, 1900, over £120,000 had been subscribed, and several large shipowners had placed vessels at the service of the committee for the transport of the corps to South Africa. The work of organisation threw a great deal of labour upon the City officials, and the Mansion House was thronged with business during the formation of the corps.



Photo.

A SUPPER TO THE C.I.V. AT THE INNER TEMPLE.

Fradette and Young.

BY January 10 the task of enrolling and equipping the C.I.V. was practically completed. The City and various public bodies delighted to honour the chosen force. Every officer and man received the Freedom of the City in due form, and a farewell service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral on January 12. The Volunteers afterwards proceeded to the Inner Temple Hall, where they were entertained at supper by the Benchers, and the proceedings en route were of a wildly enthusiastic character. The men who had enrolled themselves to serve their Queen and country in South Africa were scarcely prepared for the enthusiasm they produced, but the demonstration that attended their departure was honourable alike to themselves and to those who bade them God-speed. A second contingent followed the first, and its departure caused the greatest public interest, and the fortunes of the C.I.V. are being watched with keen concern by all Englishmen.



Photo.

THE WILTSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

J. J. Root.

WHEN the War Office determined, after the reverse suffered by the Ladysmith relief column at Colenso on December 15, to turn the enthusiasm of the country to account, it was announced that, in addition to the Imperial Yeomanry, Volunteers would be embodied to serve with the line regiments at the front. Carefully-selected companies of 110 rank and file, officered by one captain and three subalterns, were to be raised, one for each British line battalion engaged in the operations in South Africa, from the Volunteer Battalions of the territorial regiments. It was announced that these companies would, as a rule, take the place in the line battalions of their companies serving as mounted infantry, and, at the same time, the Volunteer Battalions were to maintain waiting companies in reserve at home. Patriotic enthusiasm immediately stirred the whole of the Volunteer forces throughout the country, and everywhere private considerations of personal interest were forgotten, and there was the utmost eagerness to serve. The arrangement which had been made generally commended itself, and it was not long before selected men were under training with their officers. The movement soon took root in Wiltshire, and the men depicted were embodied at Calne under command of Major Lord Folkestone. They are quite typical of the Volunteers raised throughout the country, and left Southampton in the "Gascon" to join the Wiltshire Regiment, of which the 2nd Battalion has been employed with the column advancing from Nauwpoort to the Orange River and the Free State.



Photo.

THE BEDFORDSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Thomson

THE Bedfordshire Company, which embarked at Southampton on board the "Greek," is officered by Captain A. L. Green and Lieutenants A. Braithwaite and A. Trethewy. It was formed very rapidly from men eager to serve, and the group, which shows well the uniform of the infantry, is representative of its excellent quality. The work of training went on steadily, and when at length the time came for departure the company left with the good wishes of all Bedfordshire men. The weather at the time was of the worst description, and a good deal of discomfort was experienced owing to the deep snow before Southampton was reached. Not less than seven Volunteer companies went out in the "Greek," each consisting of three officers and 113 men. They were picked soldiers, and left in the best of spirits, and their conduct was the admiration of the embarkation officers. The companies came from places as far apart as Bedford, Exeter, Brecon, Berwick, Cardiff, Northampton, and Ashton-under-Lyne, and they were to be attached in South Africa to the Bedford, Devonshire, Welsh, Northampton, and Manchester Regiments, and to the King's Own Scottish Borderers. It may, therefore, be said that with the Bedfordshire Volunteers there went out others making a fine force truly representative of the loyalty and patriotism of England at large. The Volunteers, being embodied with the line regiments, have not come prominently before the public eye, but in all the places of their origin their services are watched with the keenest interest. They arrived in South Africa when the tide had turned, and it was their good fortune to join the advancing and victorious columns of Lord Roberts's army.

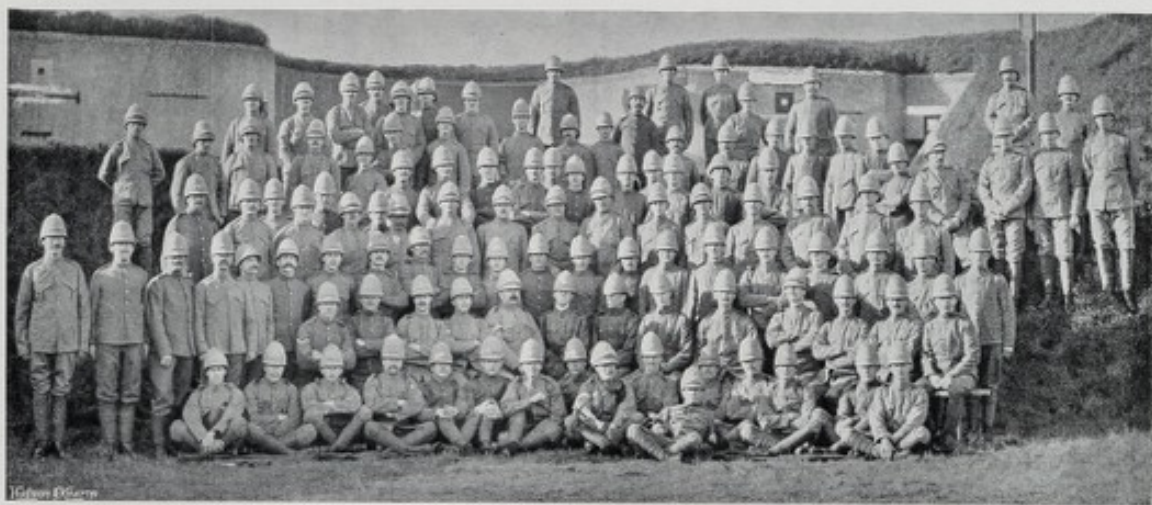


Photo.

THE HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

West and Son.

IT was the privilege of the Hampshire Company, representing the 5th Volunteer Battalion Hampshire Regiment (Isle of Wight, Princess Beatrice's) to be inspected at Osborne by Princess Henry of Battenberg, who takes special interest in the regiment, not only because it is named after her, but on account of her being Governor of the Isle of Wight, and to be paraded before Her Majesty. The men, who had been in training at Fort Gomer, Portsmouth, for several weeks, presented a splendid appearance, and were the objects of many tokens of regard. Mrs. John Seely, whose husband is a captain in the Imperial Yeomanry, presented each with a watch set in a leather armlet. At Osborne they evoked the keenest interest, and both the Queen and Princess Henry of Battenberg expressed the greatest satisfaction with their appearance. The latter gave to each man a briar pipe with silver engraved mounting.



Photo.

THE DERBYSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Mell and Ridley.

THE Midland and Northern Counties early showed their zeal in the movement for embodying Volunteers for active service, and a very fine set of men, numbering 1,120, left England on February 23 in the "Avondale Castle," drawn mostly from their Yeomanry regiments. The Derbyshire Company is officered by Captain Turner Lee and Lieutenants Kingdom, R. K. Ellis, and F. A. C. Wright. Many of the yeomen made great personal sacrifices, and left behind, not only their businesses and professions, but their wives and children, in order to serve their country. The "Avondale Castle" left Southampton almost in a gale of wind, but everything passed off in the best style, the men being inspired by the better news which had come from South Africa, but with resolution equal to any call that might be made upon them. Our picture was taken on board the transport, and shows very well the quality of the Derbyshire men.



THE EAST KENT VOLUNTEERS.

IN addition to an excellent force of Imperial Yeomanry, the men of East Kent have furnished a fine company to join the famous Buffs, who have been doing such very good work in South Africa. The contingent left Southampton with some others on board the "Gascon," on February 17, and our picture was taken after the embarkation. The picture speaks very plainly of the character of the good Kentish men, who doubtless will do as good service should the occasion arise as those gallant East Kent yeomen who under a heavy fire made a notable reconnaissance on the Tugela.



Photo.

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

Mell and Riley.

HERE again we have a picture illustrating men who have embarked and left behind them their home associations and are looking forward to stern work against the enemy. The South Lancashires were another of the companies which left Southampton on February 23 in the "Avondale Castle." The officers are Captain F. M. Appleton, Lieutenant H. H. Lewis, and Lieutenant E. Robson. The Lancashire men have been doing splendid service in the course of the campaign, and this company will be a welcome addition to their force.



Photo

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHARLES TUCKER, C.B.

"Navy and Army."

GENERAL TUCKER was called to the command of the Seventh Division in December, 1899, and was soon engaged in the operations of Lord Roberts in the Orange Free State. His division is composed of the 14th and 15th Brigades, under Sir H. Chermiside and Major-General Wavell. General Tucker's last command was in the Secunderabad District, and he was selected for a command in South Africa because of his large experience of the country. His regimental service was in the 22nd Foot, with which he took part in the Bhootan Expedition of 1865-66, gaining the medal and clasp. His next active employment was in the operations against Sekukuni in 1878, when he commanded the left attack, and he was in command of the 80th Regiment in the column under Colonel Rowlands on the Swazi border in the Zulu War of 1879, and subsequently of the troops at Luneberg. He also commanded the regiment in Wood's column in the march through Zululand and in the final engagement at Ulundi. For his services during these operations he received the C.B., and won the medal with clasps. In 1890 he was holding a regimental district command at Hounslow, and was appointed to the Secunderabad District in 1895. General Tucker has been rewarded for good service, and his appointment to the newly-constituted Seventh Division was received with great satisfaction. The troops he has with him are the North Stafford Regiment, the South Wales Borderers, the East Lancashire, Cheshire, Norfolk, and Hampshire Regiments, and the Scottish Borderers. His division took part in the great march from the Modder River, and its rapid advance enabled Lord Roberts to complete his victories by occupying Bloemfontein.



G. Leighton and Co., Cairo, Egypt.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

THE Cameron Highlanders left Cairo at the beginning of March for South Africa, where the gallant soldiers of Scotland had been fighting and suffering so much. The battalion is under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Watson-Kennedy, and Major H. H. L. Malcolm is second in command. The Camerons were for many years the only regiment in the British Army consisting of a single line battalion. The reason of this arrangement was that, when the territorial system was introduced, no battalion existed with which they could be linked, and they clung with great tenacity to their Highland character, and maintained, indeed, a hard fight for their very existence as a Highland regiment. It was not the first fight they had waged against loss of individuality. The regiment was raised in 1793, chiefly in Lochaber, and, after fighting in Flanders, was so much reduced that it was proposed to disperse its men among other regiments. Whereupon Colonel Allan Cameron is reported to have said to the Commander-in-Chief: "You may tell the king, your father, from me that he may send us to hell if he likes, and I'll go at the head, but he daurna draft us." Happily the famous 79th continued to exist, and has fought with very distinguished gallantry in many a field, particularly in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny, and later in Egypt and the Sudan.



Photo.

A PARADE OF THE 1ST QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

G. Lelegian and Co., Cairo, Egypt.

THIS fine military picture of the Camerons was taken on the parade ground at Cairo. The battalion had played a distinguished part in the reconquest of the Soudan. At the battle of the Atbara the Camerons led the British attack, and were foremost of the white troops in the zareba, and in the rush over the inner stockade Captains Findlay and Urquhart were killed. There was desperate hand-to-hand fighting, and it will long be remembered how gallant Piper Stewart sprang upon a hillock and encouraged his comrades with the stirring notes of the famous "March of the Cameron Men," which had led them so often to victory. The brave piper fell riddled with Dervish bullets, while the total loss of the battalion was sixteen officers and men killed and thirty-five wounded. The Camerons shared in the subsequent operations, adding new laurels to their crowded honours, and they will certainly render a good account of themselves in South Africa. The uniform of the regiment as worn in the present campaign is particularly well seen in the preceding picture of the officers of the Camerons. They are proud of being a kilted corps, and the stoutest opposition has been raised to a suggested discontinuance of the Highland garb, which might have been involved by the linking of the battalion with some Lowland or Southern corps.

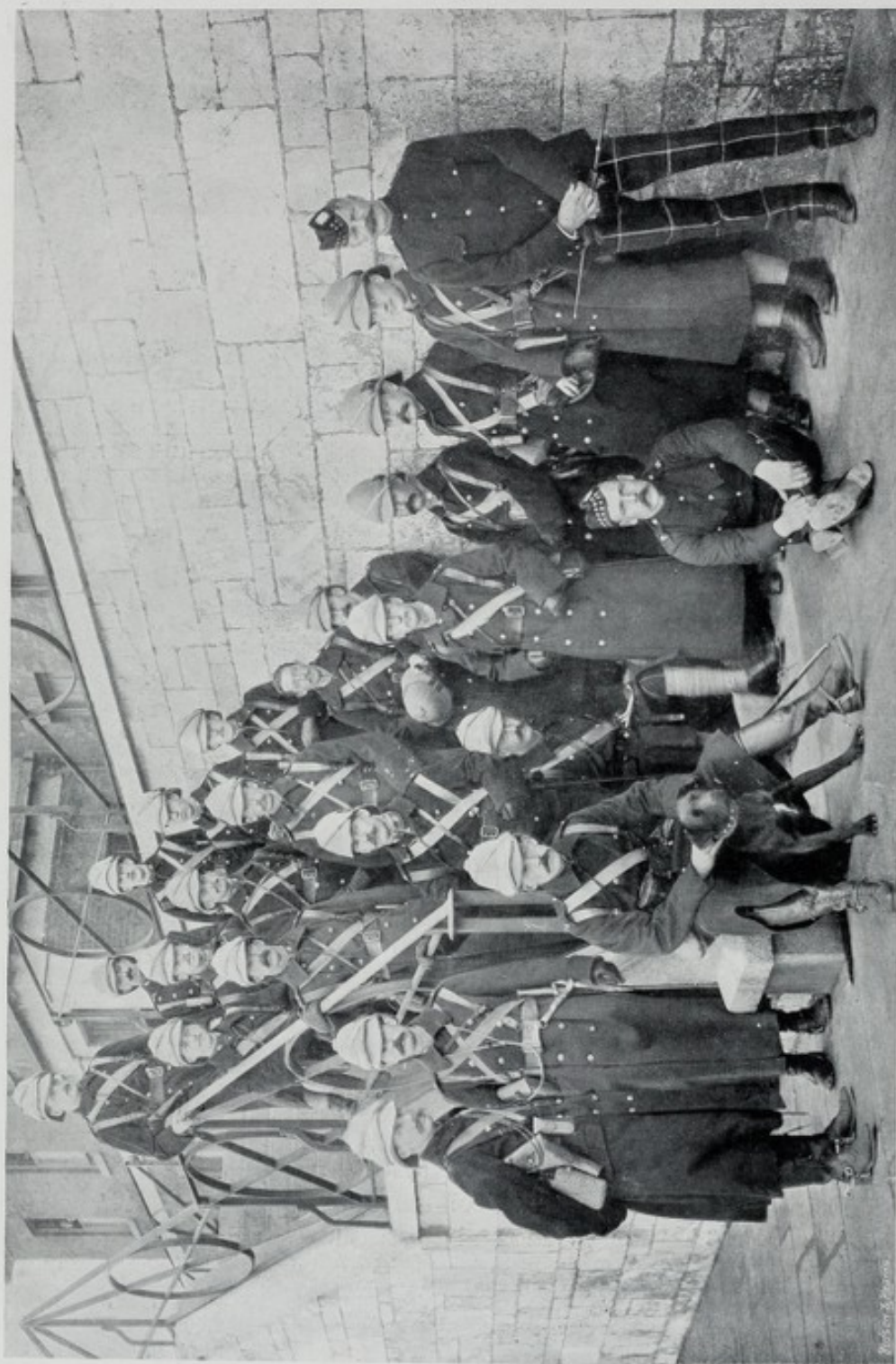


Photo.

A PARADE OF THE 1ST HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

Crookett.

UNLIKE the Camerons, the Highland Light Infantry are not a kilted corps, though they are as proud of their tartan as any other Highlanders. The picture is of a parade of the 1st Battalion just before it left England for South Africa, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Kelham. The battalion forms part of the Highland Brigade, and has shared in all its operations under the late General Wauchope and General MacDonald. At Magersfontein it was in reserve during part of the day, but gained much distinction. Majors Garland and the Hon. H. Anson did good service, and Captains Richardson and Wolfe-Murray, though wounded, remained at the front, while Captain and Adjutant Cowan, D.S.O., gallantly led the men and was killed at close quarters. Lord Methuen had much praise also for non-commissioned officers and men of this battalion. These Highlanders were again engaged in the fighting at Koodoosberg, and they took part in the operations of Lord Roberts in the Free State and the march to Bloemfontein, rendering very notable service and displaying the finest qualities during the heavy calls made upon their endurance in the great advance. In the picture the men are seen in winter garb, but in the field they have the usual khaki clothing and equipment of the infantry.



Pinto.

Cous. 1881.

THE OFFICERS OF THE HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

SOMETHING of the service of Colonel Kelham's officers was recorded on the previous page, in which they maintained the traditions of a distinguished history. Originally known as the 73rd Highland Regiment, and afterwards as the 71st, the regiment was raised in 1778 as Macleod's Highlanders, by John Lord Macleod, a great Jacobite who regained royal favour by embodying several corps of Highlanders. The 73rd rendered magnificent service with Sir Eyre Coote against Hyder Ali, in the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, in the Peninsula, and in the repulse of the Imperial Guard at Waterloo.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS.

Wynall.

THIS fine battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Godfray, with Major G. N. Mayne as second in command, is the only Scottish battalion in General Chermiside's Brigade, forming part of the Seventh Division under General Tucker. The Borderers have had the good fortune to take part in the invasion of the Orange Free State, and have been engaged in several actions without losing so heavily as some other battalions. They marched by way of Waterval Drift, and were engaged in the pursuit of Cronje and the march on Bloemfontein. Our portrait of the officers was taken when the battalion was at Aldershot.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 1ST KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS.

J. David

IT is pleasant to remember that in the pages of fiction, not only Corporal Trim but Uncle Toby also, the inimitable pair, belonged to the King's Own Scottish Borderers, then known as the Edinburgh Regiment, and were both wounded in the cockpit of Europe, where the regiment suffered heavily. It surrendered at Fontenoy most honourably, and later on had the glory of sharing in the great victory of Minden and other battles in Germany. Strangely enough, in 1783 the 25th was dubbed "the Sussex Regiment," and after fighting in many parts of the world, at last recovered an outward sign of its traditions in its present title.



Clarendon.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND SOUTH WALES BORDERERS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROCHE commands, in General Wavell's Brigade, a battalion of a regiment, the old 24th, which has great associations with South Africa, and has besides a very famous history. Thus Colin Campbell, speaking of its conduct at Chillianwallah, said, "It is impossible for any troops to have surpassed Her Majesty's 24th Foot in the gallantry displayed in the assault; this single regiment actually broke the enemy's line and took the large number of guns in their front, the commanding officers of the brigade and regiment dying at the captured guns." After serving in the Kafir War of 1878, the 24th (both battalions) was with Colonel Glyn's column, and crossed the Buffalo River on January 11, 1874, into Zululand. When Lord Chelmsford left for the Iziphezi Mountain, the 1st Battalion and a part of the 2nd were left at Isandlwana with sections of Royal Artillery, Mounted Infantry, Volunteers, and Police. There, back to back, these devoted men fought against outnumbering foes until they fell. Lieutenants Melville and Coghill saved the battalion colours, but lost their lives gloriously, and the famous defence of Rorke's Drift by Lieutenant Gonville Bromhead of the 24th, and Lieutenant Chard, R.E., will never be forgotten by the South Wales Borderers. In all, the 24th lost at those two places twenty-two officers and 655 rank and file.

Photo.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 2ND SOUTH WALES BORDERERS.

Cumming.

THESE gallant men are evidently quite equal to the work of doing their part in subjugating the Boers. With other battalions of General Tucker's Division, the South Wales Borderers were engaged at Jacobsdal, and took part in the subsequent operations, including a good deal of heavy fighting on the now famous march to Bloemfontein. Their khaki clothing is very well seen in the picture. The uniformity of its character makes it difficult to distinguish individual regiments, but there are particular marks, and it will be noticed that these non-commissioned officers have the letters "S.W.B." on the sides of their helmets. The group represents a fine set of men, upon whom much responsibility rests in regard to the soldierlike coolness and bearing of the men in the field.

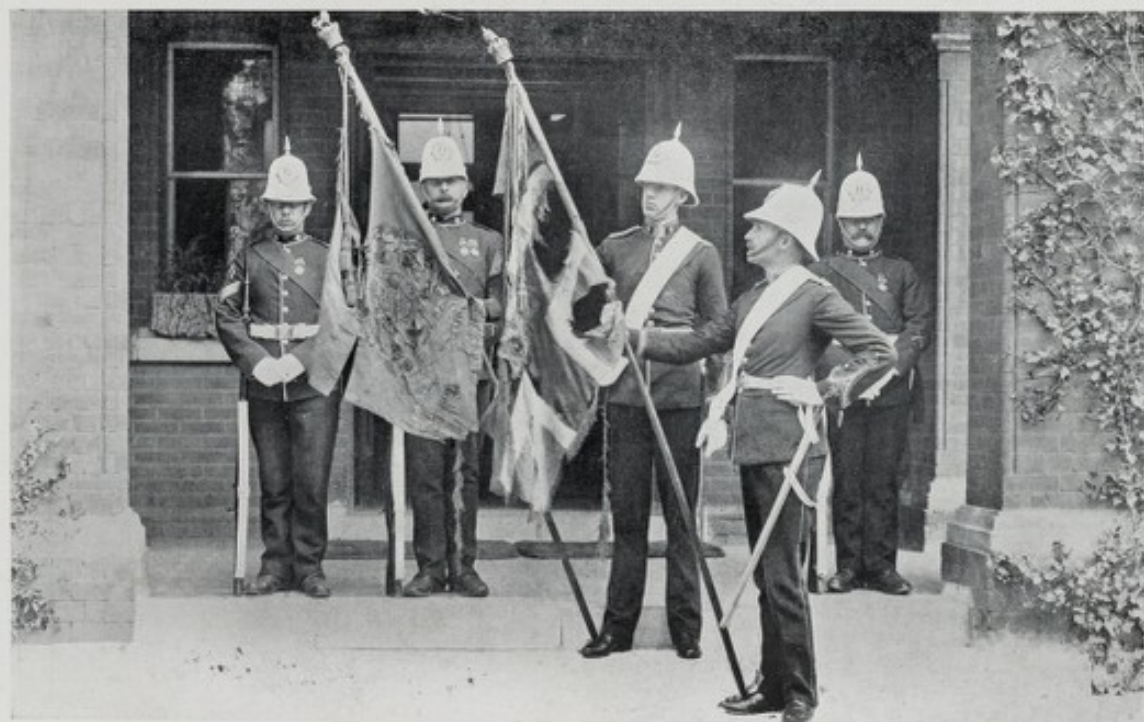
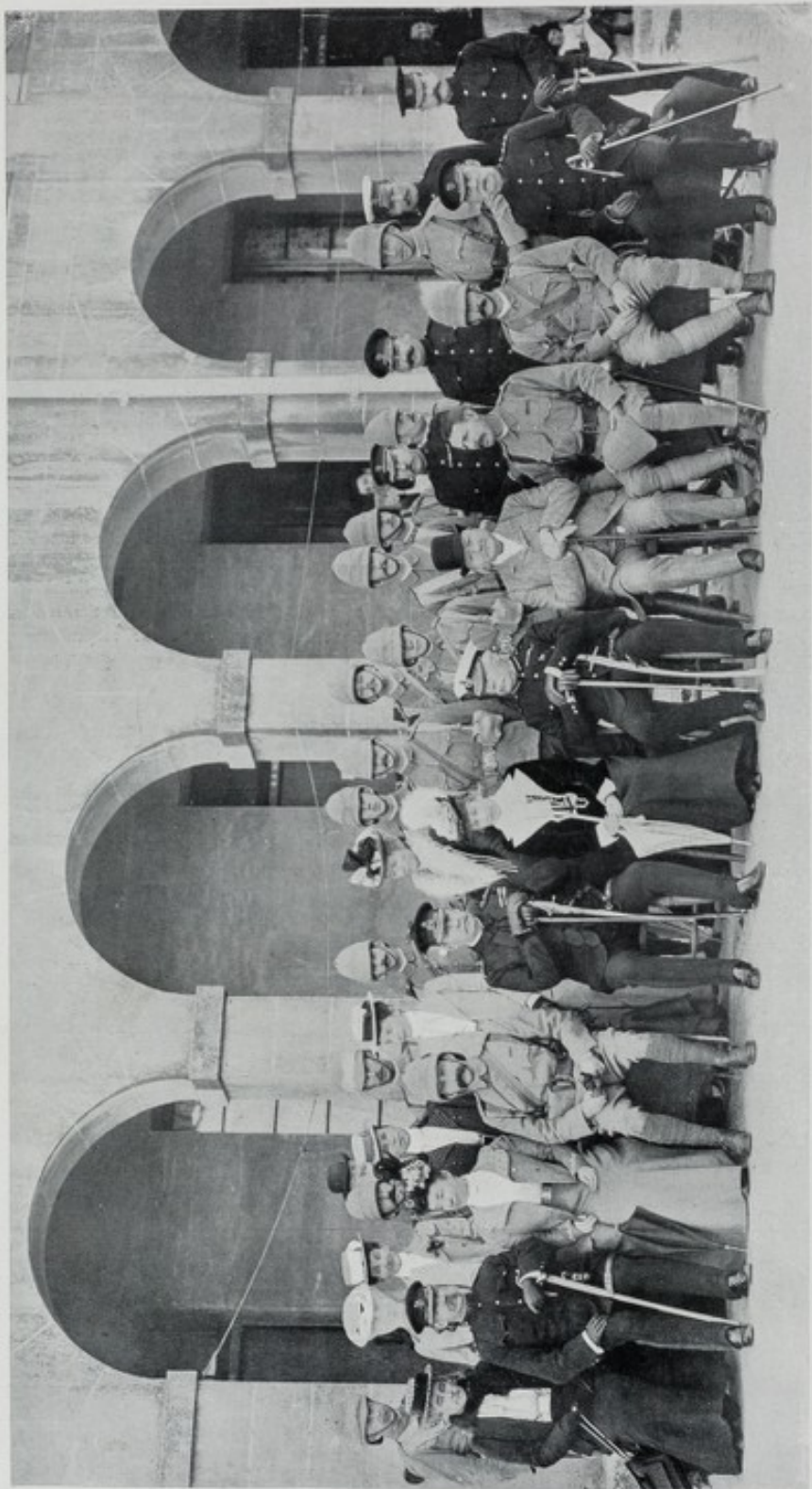


Photo.

THE COLOURS OF THE 1ST ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT.

Edgett and Fry.

THESE tattered memorials of many fights call up the great memories of a fine regiment, whose 1st Battalion is now in South Africa. Raised at the outbreak of the war of the Spanish Succession, it fought most gallantly in the defence of Montjuich, under the Earl of Peterborough, when its colonel, Lord Donegall, was killed. Afterwards it rendered glorious service in the conquest of Canada, and covered itself with honour on the Heights of Abraham, where it won the proud distinction of the white plume. Early in the present century the regiment took part in the reduction of Valetta, and has since had considerable associations with the island of Malta. Later service of the regiment was in Egypt, under Sir Herbert Stewart.



Photo

THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT AND THEIR GUESTS AT MALTA.

Rev.

THIS interesting picture is from a photograph taken before the fine battalion under command of Colonel B. D. A. Donne left Valetta for South Africa. The tall figure of Sir Francis Grenfell, Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Malta, will be recognised, with Colonel Donne on his right and Mrs. Donne on his left. Next to the lady is Major-General Lord Congleton, commanding the Infantry Brigade at Malta, and on his left, in mufti, is Major-General A. S. H. Gem, late commanding officer of the 1st Sussex Regiment. Mrs. Gem is on the right of Colonel Donne, and next to her is Colonel J. Spence, D.A.G. at Malta. The officers in khaki next to General Gem are Major du Moulin, second in command of the 1st Sussex Regiment, and Major H. H. M. O'Grady. Many other officers in khaki are seen behind, being the company officers of the battalion, including Captain Aldridge and Captain Pantton (on the left) with their wives. The officers not in khaki belong to the staff at Malta. The occasion upon which the photograph was taken was a pleasant occurrence before the Royal Sussex Regiment left for the seat of war when the officers entertained their friends. The battalion, which had been serving some time in Malta, left amid the regret of the population, and has been followed to South Africa by the good wishes of many who know well the state of efficiency in which it is maintained.



Photo

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Mont and Fox

IT was sometimes asked why an officer of Sir Frederick Carrington's great experience was retained at Belfast when work was going on for which he was pre-eminently fitted. Afterwards it was seen that he had been retained for special duties, and he left Southampton on March 17 to take command of the Rhodesian Field Force, which may ultimately number 10,000 men, and is largely composed of colonials. The character of the Transvaal Boers, and their well-known predisposition to trek away to the north when they are defeated on the other side, made it important to have a large force on the Rhodesian border for the final operations. No better officer could have been chosen for the command than General Carrington. He organised and commanded the mounted infantry in the expedition to the Diamond Fields in 1875, and led Carrington's Horse when we annexed the Transvaal in 1877. Immediately afterwards he was fighting against the Kaffirs, and commanded the Frontier Light Horse. He fought also against Sekukuni in command of the Transvaal Volunteer Force, and was with the advanced guard and left attack at the capture of the stronghold. For this service he received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel and the C.M.G. He commanded the Cape Mounted Rifles at Mafeteng and the Colonial Forces against the Basutos, being severely wounded, and afterwards was in the Bechuanaland Expedition, in Zululand, 1888, and in the suppression of the Matabele Rebellion, 1896, rendering most distinguished and valuable service during those difficult operations, for which he received the K.C.B.



Photo.

Barnard.

MAJOR-GENERAL ELLIOTT WOOD, C.B.

GENERAL WOOD is the chief Engineer with the forces in South Africa, and directs the operations of that branch in the field. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1864, and has served in the Egyptian War, 1882, including Tel-el-Kebir, and the Sudan operations of 1894 and 1895. He was A.A.G. at headquarters from 1899 to 1904, and was afterwards employed at Malta.



Photo.

Barnard.

SURGEON-GENERAL W. D. WILSON, P.M.O.

THE principal medical officer has very onerous duties in the campaign, and the operations of General Wilson's department have been remarkably successful. He entered the Army in 1867, and served through the Afghan War, 1878-80, and in the Sudan Expedition of 1884, for which he was promoted surgeon-major and received the medal with two clasps and the Khedive's star.



Photo.

Barnard.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. T. H. HUTTON, C.B., A.D.C.

GENERAL HUTTON was called from the command of the Canadian Mounted Militia to undertake special duties in South Africa. He served in the Boer War of 1899 and with the Mounted Infantry in the Boer War, 1901; in the next year he was in the Egyptian Campaign, and in 1904-05 in the Nile Expedition in command of mounted infantry; afterwards at Aldershot, and he commanded in New South Wales up to 1906.



Photo.

Gregory.

MAJOR-GENERAL R. B. D. CAMPBELL, M.V.O.

GENERAL CAMPBELL, an old Scots Guards officer, selected to command the 10th Brigade, has seen active service with his regiment in Egypt. Entering the Army in 1864, and becoming a major-general in 1905, he fought with the 1st Battalion in Egypt in 1901, including El Maghar, Tel-el-Mahuta, and Tel-el-Kebir. General Campbell has commanded a battalion of the Scots Guards.



Photo.

Stoddart.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. H. BOYES.

GENERAL BOYES commands one of the later brigades formed in South Africa (the 12th). With the Gordon Highlanders he served in the Egyptian Expedition, 1882, including Tel-el-Kebir, for which he received the Invest of Lieutenant-Colonel, in the Sudan in 1894, being present at El Teb and Tannu, and with the river column of General Kitchener in 1898-99.

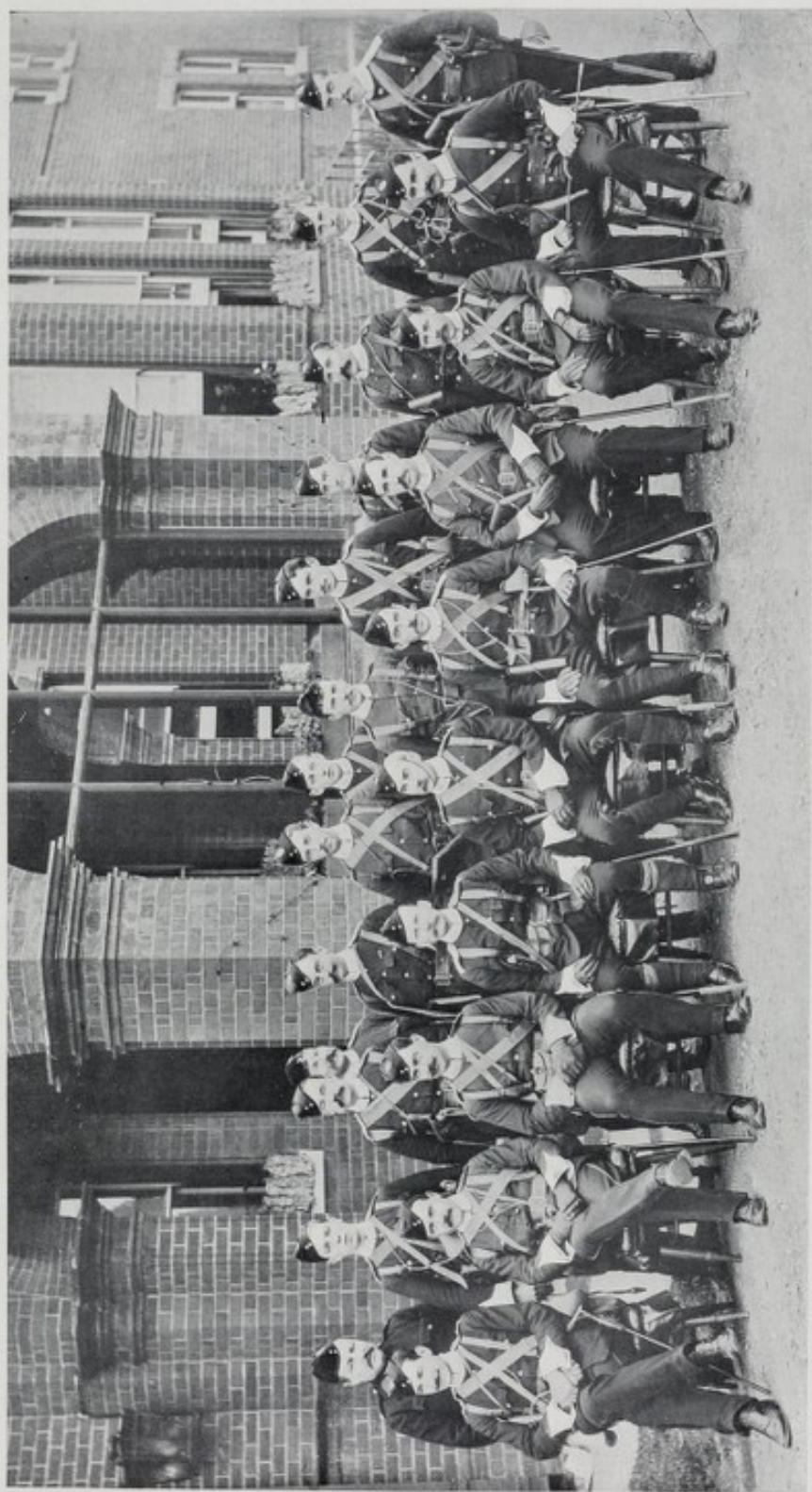


Photo.

Lafayette.

MAJOR M. F. RIMINGTON.

RIMINGTON'S SCOUTS have been ubiquitous in the operations on the Frontiers and have done splendid service. The officer in command of this fine Corps of Guides entered the Imperial Yeomanry in 1881 and served in the Boer Expedition, 1894-95, and in Zululand, 1900. In the present war Major Rimington has rendered brilliant service, and his men were the first to enter Bloemfontein.



Landed 1900 and 5th.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT.

THIS is one of the battalions constituting General Coke's Brigade—the 11th—in Sir Charles Warren's Division in Natal. That division rendered very notable service in the relief of Ladysmith, and was intended to be withdrawn and to advance with the forces from the Orange River, but it was retained for further active employment under Sir Redvers Buller. The Dorsets are under command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Law, Major P. Farrer being second in command. The battalion has been in the attack on Spion Kop, though it suffered very slightly in that heavy fighting. It was employed again in the second passage of the river, and in the final advance was engaged at Haussar Hill and in the operations beyond the Tugela by which the great object of Sir Redvers Buller's column was attained. The Dorsetshire Regiment is noted for efficiency and good discipline, and its officers would have been willing to run all the risks that fell to the battalions that suffered so severely in the actions that marked the work of the relief column. There remained a great deal of good work for these hard-trying battalions to do, and the Dorsetshires were ready to take their part.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 2ND DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT.

Lambert Weston and Son.

THE battalion to which these excellent men belong is the old 54th, now linked with the 39th to constitute the Dorsetshire Regiment. The 54th began its active service by embarking in the fleet as Marines, and served under Hawke and in the garrison of Gibraltar until 1765. It was often engaged in the fights with the American colonists, and came home to serve in the unfortunate operations of the Duke of York in Flanders. The distinction of the castle of Gibraltar which is borne by the regiment was won by the 1st Battalion, but the 2nd had the honour of accompanying Abercromby to Egypt, and took part in the actions before Alexandria and was at the capture of the Marabout Fort. Returning from the Mediterranean, three of its companies had a singular fortune. They fell in with a French squadron bound for the Mauritius, and were transferred to the "Volontaire" frigate, which, not knowing of our success at the Cape, put into Table Bay in March, 1806, and was compelled to surrender, and the liberated Dorsetshiremen remained to do good work in the country where they have now new opportunities of distinguishing themselves.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS (DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT).

F.M.S.

THIS very remarkable group of the non-commissioned officers of both battalions of this splendid regiment was taken at Malta, where they celebrated a very happy meeting. The men of the 1st Battalion may be distinguished by the dark green band which they wear upon their helmets. That battalion was in garrison at Malta when it received orders for service in South Africa, but before it left the 2nd Battalion arrived at Valetta from Aden in the "Dunera," which transport conveyed the sister battalion, under command of Colonel H. L. Smith-Dorrien, who was afterwards selected to command a brigade in South Africa, to the Cape. The officers of his battalion, with some of those belonging to the other, are illustrated on another page. It would be difficult to find a finer picture suggestive of the best military qualities than is presented in this group of non-commissioned officers—the cream of the rank and file. The 1st Battalion left Malta in November and arrived at Cape Town on December 14, being afterwards sent on to East London, and despatched to join the column under General Gatacre. It advanced from Sterkstroom to Stormberg and Burghersdorp, and after some fine work at Bethulie, took part in the invasion of the enemy's country from the south.



Photo.

THE 1ST SHERWOOD FORESTERS (DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT) MARCHING TO EMBARK.

R. 106.

MUCH will be suggested to the observer by this striking picture of the Sherwood Foresters marching down between the lofty houses of the Strada Levante at Valetta, amid the regret of the inhabitants, to embark in the "Dunera." They carried with them not only the good wishes of many friends, but the memories of a great history to inspire them. The 45th Regiment—which they represent—dates from 1741, but has rather an obscure early record. Its association with Nottingham, the Sherwood country, did not begin until about the year 1779, and the title proudly borne was not confirmed by Her Majesty until 1866, "with reference to the traditions of the county of Nottingham, and in consideration of the regiment's distinguished services." Whatever may be thought of a territorial system which has converted the Sherwood Foresters into a Derbyshire regiment, there can be no doubt about the lustre of its services. Once it surrendered at Buenos Ayres, but it marched out with the honours of war, colours flying, fixed bayonets, lighted matches, and drums beating, and carrying with it the guns it had captured. In the Peninsular War the regiment gained no less than fourteen honours for the regimental colours, and the 45th has since fought in Burma, against the Kaffirs and insurgent Boers, and in the Abyssinian Campaign.

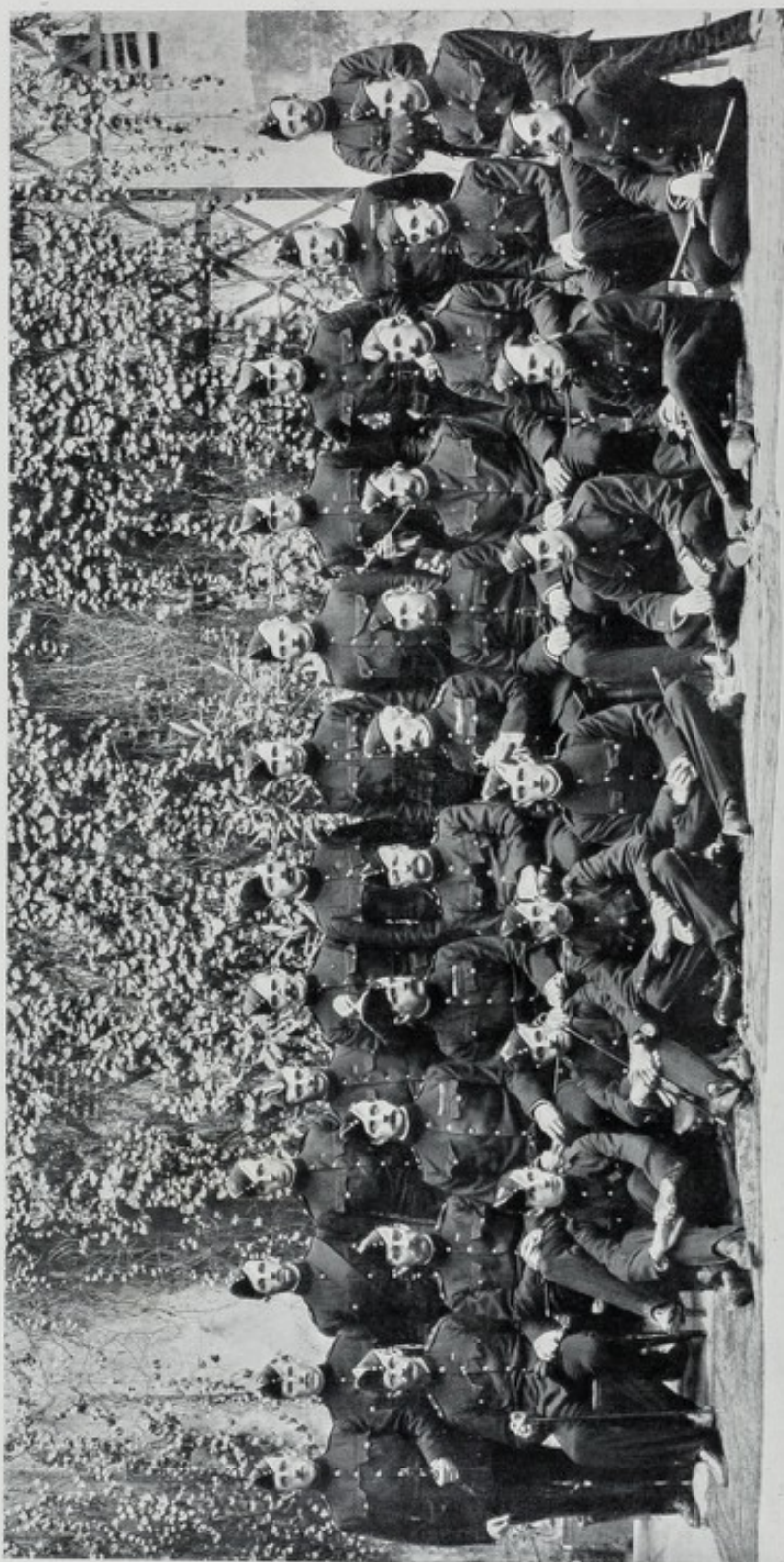


Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST SHERWOOD FORESTERS (DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT).

IN this notable group are included a few officers of the 2nd Battalion. In the centre is Colonel H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O., commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, with Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Bulpett, commanding the 2nd Battalion, on his right. The other officers in the same row from left to right are Captain Bosanquet, Major Watts, Captain Bowman, Major Wyllie, second in command of the 2nd Battalion, Major Godfrey, Captain Porter, Captain and Adjutant Green, Captain Weldon, and Captain Leveson Gower. An interesting portrait is that of the officer standing third from the right hand of the picture in the back row. This is Second-Lieutenant R. S. Popham, who was appointed to the 1st Battalion so recently as May, 1899. When it was known that the Boers were mining the bridge at Bethulle, Lieutenant Popham performed a truly gallant deed. Under cover of the guns, and amid a hail of shot and shell, he crossed the bridge unobserved by the enemy, and, at the peril of his life, cut the connecting wires for firing the mines, thus defeating the plans of the Boers. He discovered several boxes filled with dynamite, and, returning to the British lines, took out a party of Sherwood Foresters and brought the explosives back to camp. The regiment was rightly proud of the achievement, and gallantly held the bridge throughout the day, and until the Boers were driven back.



Photo.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. S. WYNNE, C.B.

C. Knight.

THIS gallant officer commands the 10th Brigade, forming part of the Fifth Division in Natal, having succeeded General Woodgate when that officer was wounded at Spion Kop. Under his command the brigade has done very fine service in the relief of Ladysmith, and notably in the feint attack which was made when General Buller attempted to carry the Boer position at Vaal Krantz. It advanced from Krantz Kloof to make a demonstration against Brakfontein, supported by all the field guns, and led by the York and Lancaster Regiment. By this move the attention of the Boers was distracted, and, after a prolonged action, the troops were very skilfully withdrawn under a heavy fire. General Wynne has had previous experience in South Africa. He joined the 51st Yorkshire Light Infantry in 1863, and was its adjutant several years. He was employed on special service in South Africa in 1881, and afterwards commanded the 4th Battalion of the Egyptian Army. Subsequently he held staff appointments at Army headquarters, the Curragh, Malta, and Aldershot. He was mentioned in despatches for his services in the Jowaki Expedition, 1877, and in the Afghan War, when he was present at the capture of the Peiwar Kotul. He was engaged with the Natal Field Force in South Africa in 1881, and served in the Sudan Expedition of 1884-85. General Wynne has, therefore, had long and varied service. He was slightly wounded on the Tugela on February 22, 1900. He had been acting with Sir Redvers Buller as D.A.G. of the forces, when he was selected to succeed General Woodgate in command of the 10th Brigade.



Photo.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR W. G. NICHOLSON, K.C.B.

Barnard.

SIR WILLIAM NICHOLSON, who has been military secretary to Lord Roberts since 1899, and has been very closely associated with him in earlier service, was appointed to his staff in South Africa as Adjutant-General to the Forces. He is an officer of high repute, who entered the Royal Engineers in 1865. His earliest war service was in the Afghan Campaigns of 1878-80, as Field Engineer of the Candahar Field Force, Commanding Royal Engineer of the Thull Chotali Field Force, and Field Engineer of the Cabul-Candahar Field Force. He served in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, and was present at Tel-el-Kebir. Afterwards he served as A.A.G. with the Army headquarters during the Burmese Expedition of 1886-87, and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. More recently he was engaged with the Tirah Expeditionary Force, and was appointed Adjutant-General in India. He received the K.C.B. for his services in Tirah.



Photo

MAJOR-GENERAL G. T. PRETYMAN, C.B.

"Navy and Army."

THE figure of the "Military Governor" is unfamiliar to Englishmen—his presence among us would seem to indicate something like a state of siege—though he is prominent in many European States. When Lord Roberts occupied Bloemfontein, a great work of peaceful consolidation remained to be done among the Boers, and to accomplish it well there was needed a happy combination of the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*. No better selection could have been made for the office of Military Governor of Bloemfontein than General Pretyma, who was acting as commandant at headquarters with the forces. He is an Artilleryman of long and good service, having taken part in the Afghan War, at the capture of the Peiwar Kotal, the battle of Charasiah, and in the great march from Cabul to Candahar. He was frequently mentioned in despatches, and won the distinction of a double brevet, entering the operations a captain and coming out of them a lieutenant-colonel. General Pretyma commanded the 1st Brigade in General Lockhart's Isazai Expedition in 1892, being at the time a brigadier-general in command of a district in Bengal. This command he held until 1894, and his next appointment was on the staff of Lord Roberts in the present war. Cronje, the captured Boer general, proceeded to Cape Town under his charge.



Photo.

THE EMBARKATION OF THE 4TH ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

Recha.

OUR picture of the embarkation of a Militia battalion of this famous regiment, under command of Colonel A. C. D. Dick, is typical of many scenes which have marked the departure of the Militia to South Africa. The Militia is the Old Constitutional Force of the country, and gives us, in its system of ballot, now in abeyance, our nearest approach to conscription. The history of the Militia cannot be told in this place, but it is known to all those acquainted with our military organisation that to every line regiment under the territorial system at least one Militia battalion is attached, and numbered next after the regular battalions. In case of national danger or necessity the Militia may be called out, as at the present time, by Royal Proclamation, but is not bound to serve outside the United Kingdom. But the Militia did not require compulsion to send them to South Africa. Many battalions were eager to go, and, like that of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, which left Queenstown in the "City of Rome," a number of them are in South Africa, while others have relieved regular battalions in the Mediterranean garrisons.

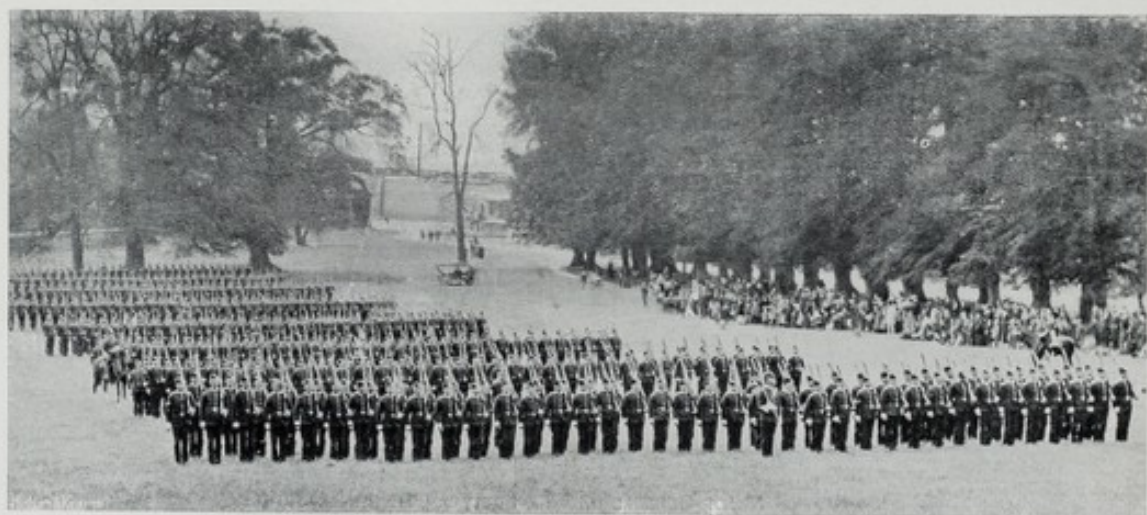


Photo.

A PARADE OF THE 4TH BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

J. T. Newson

THE Herts Militia, a fine and efficient battalion attached to the Bedfordshire Regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Cranborne, are an illustration of the unanimous spirit of patriotism which stirred the whole of the Militia. When the country was in a large measure being denuded of regular troops, battalions were embodied in November and at later periods by Royal Proclamation to replace them, and, when the Herts Militia were paraded at Dublin, they responded without hesitation to their commanding officer's call: "All those who wish to volunteer for service in South Africa slope arms." Every rifle in the battalion went immediately to the slope, while the band struck up the National Anthem, and the colonel thanked the officers and men for their patriotic response, adding that it was only what he expected from the men of Herts. They had been free to do as they chose, but, as was the case with nearly every Militia battalion, their response was direct and immediate. The battalion went to South Africa in the "Goorkha."

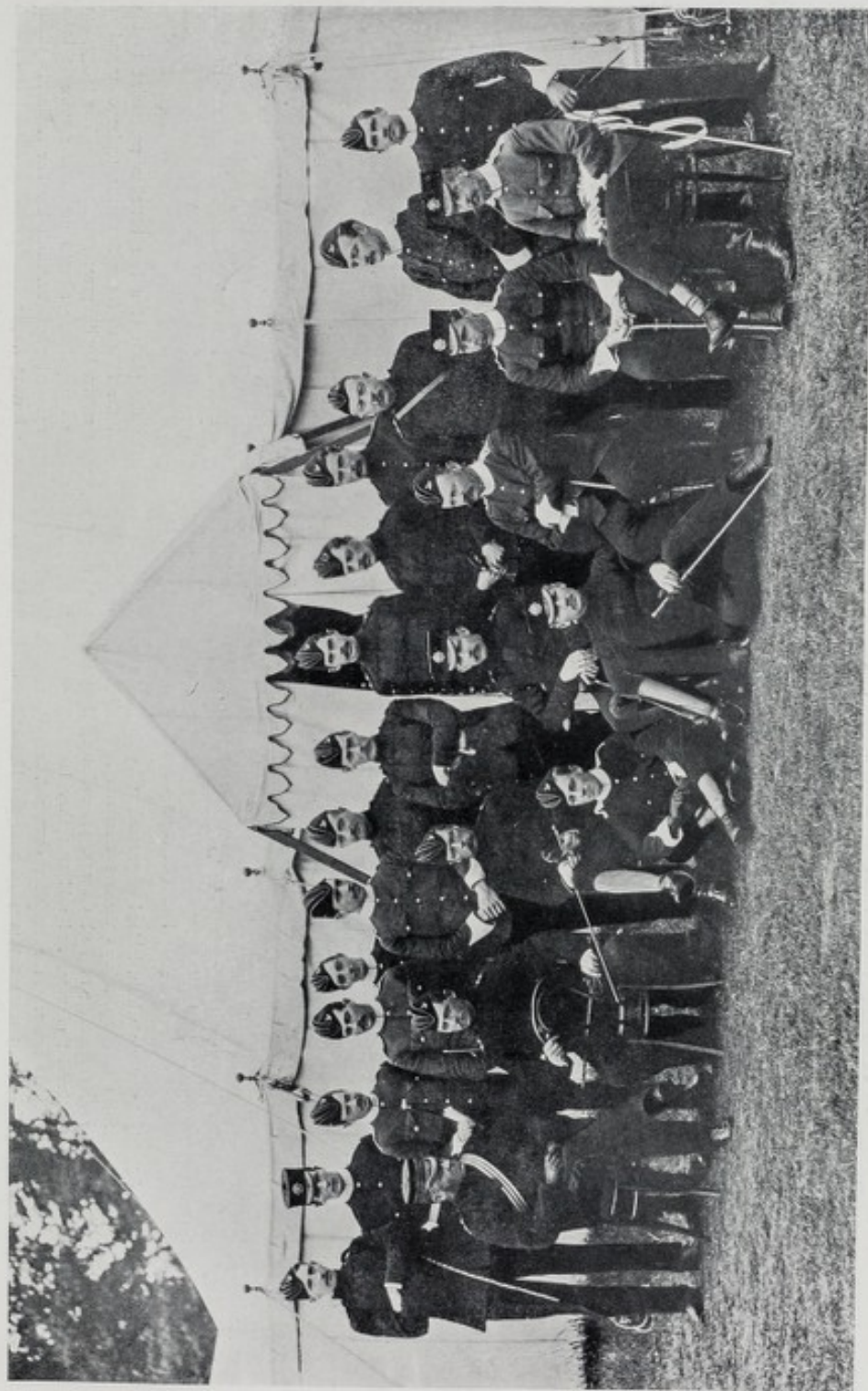


Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 4TH BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

J. T. NICHOLS.

THE Herts Battalion, which has been illustrated on parade, and whose officers are here depicted, is also representative of the military zeal of the noblemen and gentlemen of the country. Lord Cranborne, the commanding officer, the eldest son of Lord Salisbury, has a brother famous among the heroic defenders of Mafeking, besides many other relatives in the military service of the Crown. The Marquess of Salisbury himself, and his father before him, commanded the Herts Militia, and the old colours of the force hang in the marble hall at Hatfield. The Militia of the county were embodied during the Seven Years' War, and in the early part of this century were given charge of French prisoners. They were in Ireland during later troubles, and at different times appear to have been embodied for service during something like thirty years. They were among the first of the Militia to assemble after the outbreak of the war.

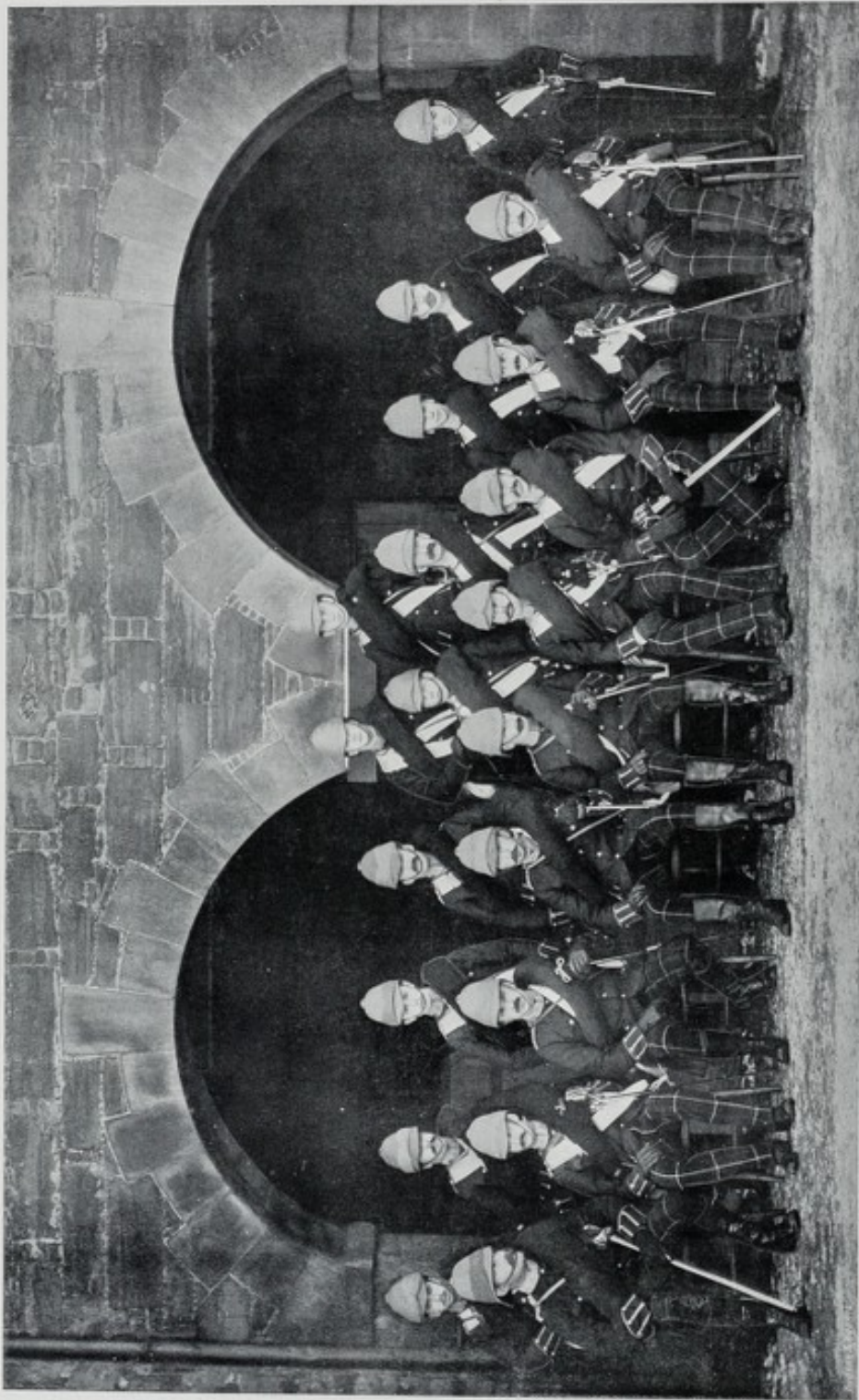


Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 3RD SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

J. Munro.

THIS is one of the Militia battalions which, instead of proceeding to South Africa, was employed to take the place of a line battalion proceeding to the seat of war. The battalion in question was the 1st Cameron Highlanders, which went to Natal, and the Militia of the Seaforths, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. Munro, assembled at Fort George, proceeded to Egypt in the "Simla," and were received with great gratification. The "Egyptian Gazette" described them as a fine lot of men, and said that they looked like a seasoned line battalion on its way home after a period of service in India with many time-expired men in its ranks. The battalion compared, indeed, most favourably, in point of age and physique, with the line regiments which had been serving in Egypt. The men were not supplied with the Highland kilt and khaki uniform before leaving England.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 3RD KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS.

HERE we have represented the officers of a very fine Militia battalion, which left Queenstown, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. M. Witham, for South Africa, 605 strong, in the "Kildonan Castle" on March 9. The Scottish Borderers Militia come from Dumfries, and are enlisted from excellent classes of the Lowlanders. Before they left there were many scenes of enthusiasm at Bellist, where they had been quartered. Colonel Graves inspected the battalion, and Provost Glover and others were there to represent the town of Dumfries in bidding the officers and men farewell. They expressed the thanks of the municipality for the honour which the efficiency and patriotism the Militia had brought to their town and district. Allusion was made to the fact that the 3rd Militia battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers had been intimately connected with Dumfries for more than 100 years.



Photo.

AN INSPECTION OF THE 5TH KING'S (LIVERPOOL REGIMENT).

Chancellor.

ONE Militia battalion of the two attached to the famous King's has been embodied, and proceeded to Ireland under command of Colonel J. M. Batten. The King's is one of those regiments which are forming new line battalions under the programme of additions to the forces, and the two Militia battalions, which were the 3rd and 4th, now become the 5th and 6th. Our picture represents the inspection of the corps before its departure by the Duke of Connaught. Service in the Militia is altogether voluntary, the old ballot being entirely suspended. Theoretically, there are two classes of the force—the general or regular, to be embodied out of a certain "quotum" of men for each county raised by the ballot, substitution being allowed; and the local Militia, enrolled in the same manner, but without the privilege of substitution. In practice, of course, all Militiamen are now Volunteers, though the ballot could still be enforced.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 4TH SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Crookell

THIS fine battalion upon being embodied took up quarters at Portland, and was brought to a state of proficiency by excellent work under its commanding officer, Colonel W. Long. It is an excellent battalion, representing the West Country, where its fortunes will be watched with great interest. Before departure the battalion colours were deposited in the officers' mess of the regimental district at Taunton. The battalion proceeded to South Africa from Southampton in the "Kildonan Castle," and arrived at the Cape towards the end of March. The second line battalion of the regiment has been doing splendid service under Sir Redvers Buller, and experienced some very hot fighting in the final advance for the relief of Ladysmith. Several officers of the Somerset Militia have seen previous active service in the regular Army, and not all of them are new to South African warfare.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 3RD EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

Lancaster

LANCASHIRE has always been a great recruiting ground for the Army, and many of its sons are now in the field. The Militia battalion of the East Lancashire Regiment, the 5th Royal Lancashire Militia, was embodied for service under command of Colonel J. E. Butler-Bowdon, and embarked at Queenstown in the "Servia," which arrived at the Cape early in March. Although in the old days the Militia were constantly employed on active service, there was not the same spirit among them that is found now, when every man is a volunteer, and we may perhaps hope that the Militia Ballot, which is still upon the Statute Book, may remain a dead letter. The system of allowing substitution led to many abuses, and it is curious to read that in 1810 £60 was paid for a substitute at Plymouth, while one man is recorded to have sold himself at the rate of 78. 3d. per pound. These are facts that read curiously in times when men are proud to serve.

Photo



J. Kels.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 5TH NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

Dunall.

THE famous "Fighting Fifth" has but one Militia battalion attached to it, and this proceeded to Malta to relieve the 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, which had been ordered for service in South Africa. There is, perhaps, not a better Militia battalion in the country than the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, which owes a great deal to the energy and interest of its officers. It is under command of Colonel Lord Percy, and was recently numbered as the 3rd Battalion, but owing to the addition of two line battalions it has now become the 5th. Lord Percy's battalion left England on February 10. He is represented seated in the centre of the group, with Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Lionel Cecil (who, as will be seen, bears a strong personal resemblance to his celebrated brother) on his right, next to whom is Major Roddam, while on Lord Percy's left are Captains R. Scott and the Hon. R. C. Jervis.



Photo.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. C. PORTER.

Lambert Weston and Son.

STRANGE as it may seem to those who have watched with such keen interest the operations of General French, there was a time not long ago when some officers of competence were ready to declare that the days of cavalry were past. The war had scarcely begun when we found how necessary was the mounted arm, and the events of the war have given signal proof of its value. General Porter has commanded a regiment which has been prominent in General French's operations—the famous 6th Dragoon Guards, the old Carabiniers—and the increase of forces has brought him an appointment in South Africa as Brigadier-General. He joined the Carabiniers as a lieutenant in February, 1873, and, after serving five years and eight months with the regiment, was promoted. As a captain he fought with the Carabiniers through the Afghan War of 1879-80, and was with Lieutenant-Colonel Fryer in the engagement at Ali Boghan. He advanced with the column into the Lughman Valley, and took part in the operations against the Wuzereer Khugianis and in the Hissarik Valley. The Carabiniers rendered great service in these movements, and Captain Porter was present with the regiment at the destruction of the villages of Nargozi, Arab Kheyl, and Jekan, and was mentioned in despatches and received the medal for his services. He was promoted to major in 1886 and lieutenant-colonel in 1895, and received the brevet of colonel in July, 1899. General Porter has rendered brilliant service in command of the Carabiniers in the present war.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 3RD SOUTH WALES BORDERERS.

J. Dundas.

THE senior Militia battalion of this famous regiment—the old 24th—assembled on embodiment at Brecon, and proceeded, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Healey, to take over quarters in Dublin, afterwards leaving for Cape Town in the “Cheshire.” In the seventeenth century, and later, its predecessors were known as the Brecknock Militia. It is sometimes difficult to fill the commissioned ranks of the Militia, but the old Brecknock have rarely been without a full complement, a circumstance almost entirely due to the late commanding officer, Colonel Jones Thomas, who, during the many years he commanded the regiment, made it a rule that none but gentlemen—and if possible county gentlemen—should be recommended for a commission in the battalion.

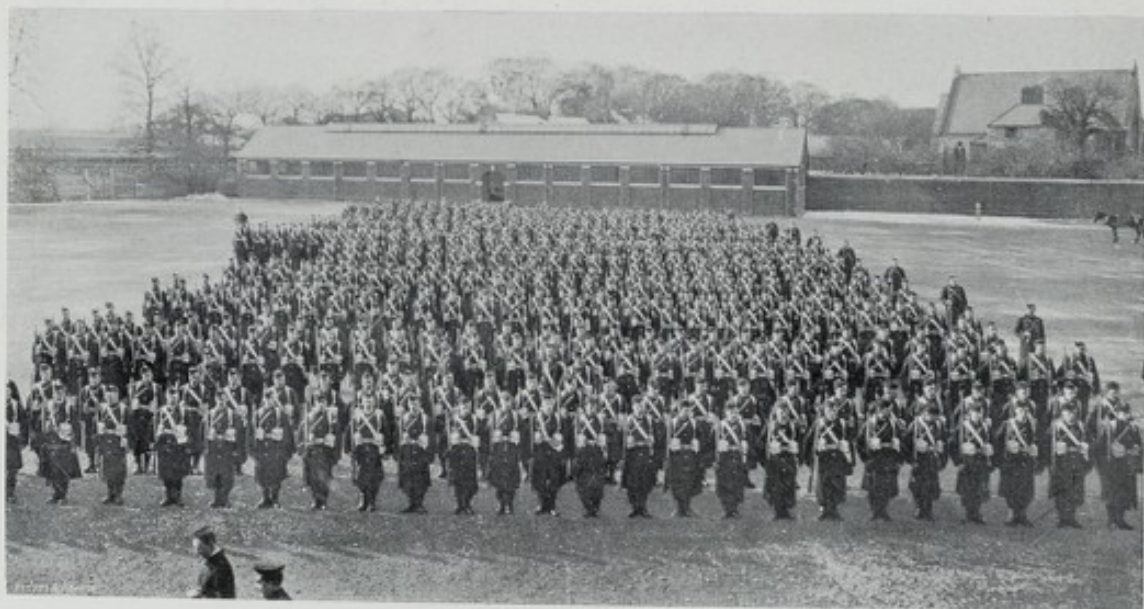


Photo.

AN INSPECTION OF THE 3RD SOUTH WALES BORDERERS.

Chancellor.

THE Duke of Connaught is here seen inspecting the 3rd South Wales Borderers, who went out to South Africa in a very efficient state and particularly well equipped. A dozen Zeiss glasses were presented to the officers and non-commissioned officers of this Militia battalion by Lieutenant-General Ross, who commanded the 2nd Battalion of the regiment for upwards of ten years. Up to a recent time the battalion always trained at Brecon, but lately the training has taken place at Tenby. The battalion has a permanent camp at Slwch, comprising 150 acres of land, with officers' and sergeants' messes, canteens, and recreation-rooms, and all that is necessary in a permanent camp, besides a musketry camp and range hidden away in the Brecknock Beacon mountains. Several officers of the battalion are retired officers of the regular forces.

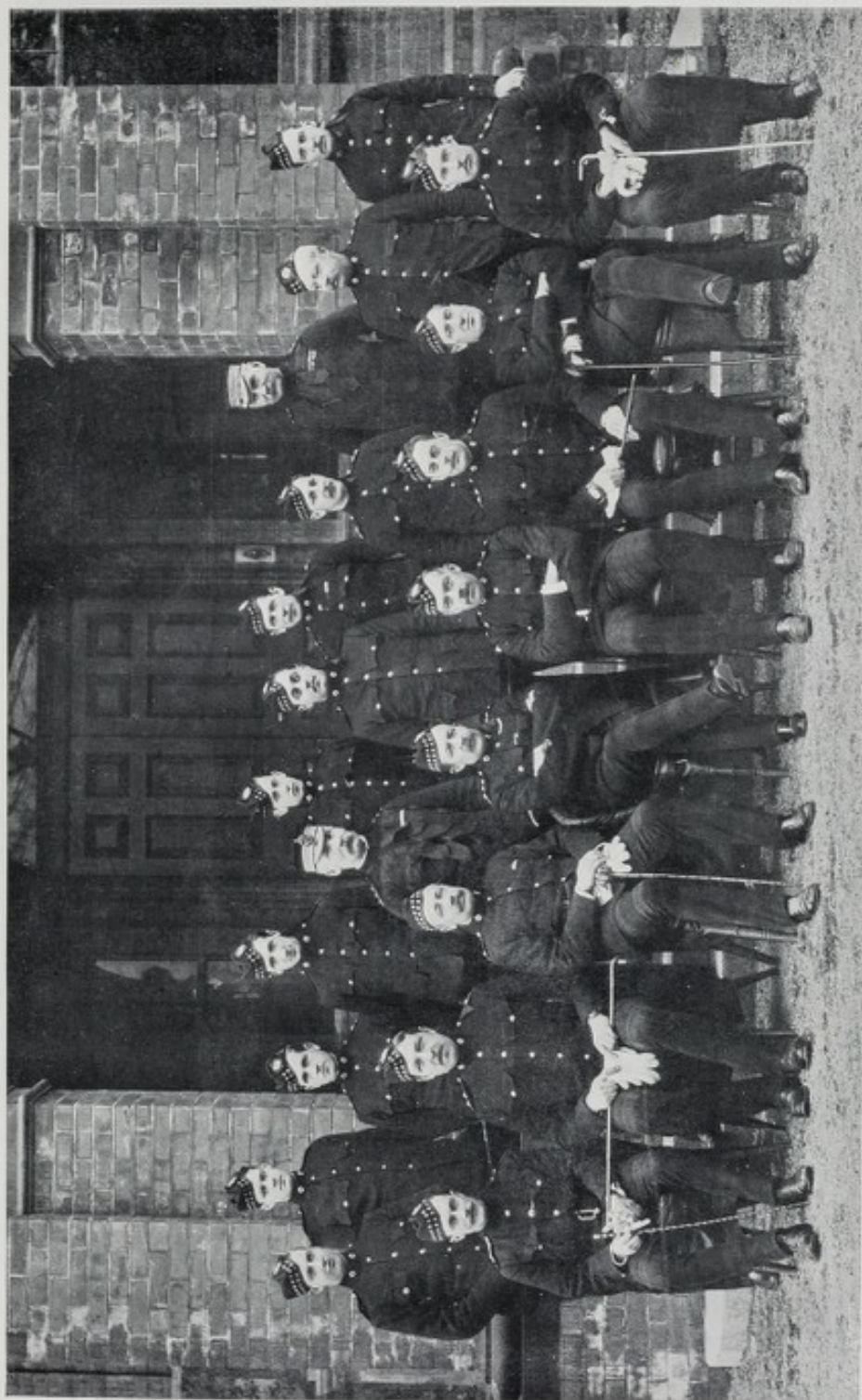


Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 3RD ROYAL SCOTS (LOTHIAN REGIMENT).

Lalorith.

THE celebrated Royal Scots, next after the Foot Guards, are the senior infantry regiment of the British Army, and have a very famous record of service, dating from the earlier days of the Army down to modern times. The Militia battalion, under command of Colonel E. J. Grant, proceeded early to South Africa, where the 1st Battalion was serving with General Gatacre's forces. It is a battalion of great efficiency, which has been much commended, and among its officers are many bearing well-known names, two of them being sons of the Duke of Buccleuch. The Militia within recent years has become a great channel for supplying both officers and men to the Army, and, although this is not the purpose with which the Militia was constituted, it now plays a most important part, ensuring a steady flow of men into the ranks, and large numbers of officers have obtained their commissions through it.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 4TH PRINCE OF WALES'S (NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT).

THE Militia battalion of the old 64th proceeded, after assembling, to take over quarters at Newry, and when Lieutenant-Colonel R. Mirehouse, in command, asked those on parade, on Sunday, January 28, who were willing to serve in South Africa to hold up their right hands, every man present immediately responded. The strength of the corps is about 500, and Colonel Mirehouse, thanking the men for their loyalty, reported the matter to the War Office, with the result that the services of the battalion were accepted. Our picture was taken at Newry, and the battalion left Queenstown for South Africa in the "Kildonan Castle," arriving at the Cape towards the end of March. The North Staffordshire Regiment has two Militia battalions, which are known as the King's Own Stafford Militia, and have their headquarters at Lichfield, and it is the junior of these that has proceeded to South Africa.

Lefroyde.

Photo.

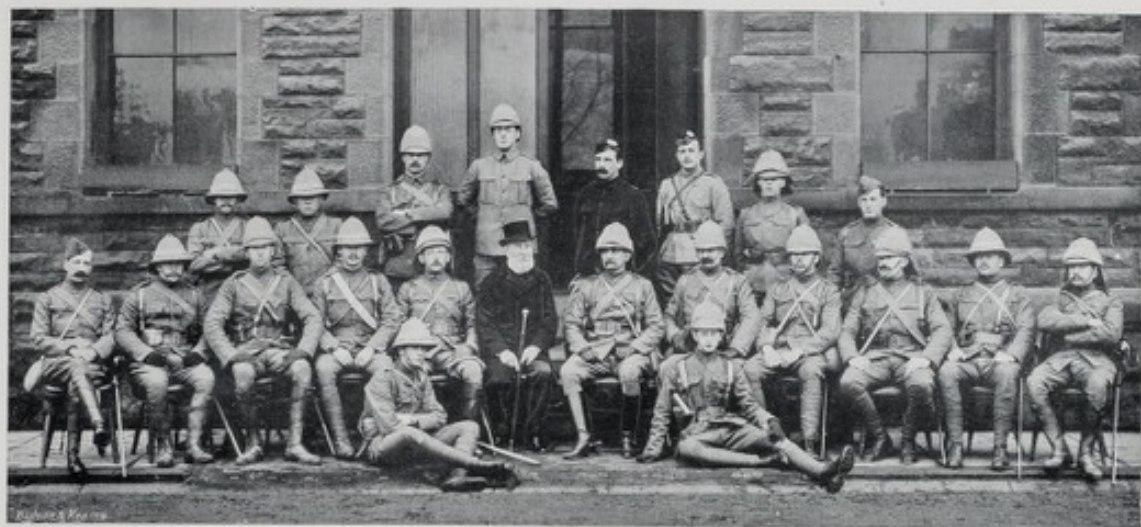


Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 4TH CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES).

Lafayette.

THE Scottish Rifles have two Militia battalions, known as the Royal Lanark, and the junior of these was embodied under command of Colonel Courtenay, and assembled for training in Ireland. It readily volunteered for service at the front, and is now in South Africa, where the second line battalion is also employed, in Natal. The Marquess of Lansdowne announced early in March that thirty battalions of Militia were on their way to the seat of war, seven other battalions holding fortresses, and yet 77,000 Militiamen were still left in this country. It was splendid testimony to the qualities of the Militia, and amid the excitement that attended the formation of the C.I.V. and the Imperial Yeomanry, and the despatch of Volunteer companies to take part in the operations, the country scarcely recognised adequately the great value of the Militia, which was silently rendering such good service to the country.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 5TH ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

Lambert Weston and Son.

THIS fine battalion, lately the 3rd Royal Munster Fusiliers, but now the 5th, owing to the fact that two additional line battalions are being raised at Portsmouth, arrived at Cape Town in the "Sumatra" in March. It is under command of Colonel F. W. Bell. The battalion assembled in December at Dover, but its headquarters in time of peace are at Kinsale, and its old title, still retained in the Army List, is the South Cork Militia. The Irish soldiers have more than justified their old repute in the present war, and, though we have heard little of the Militia, all the reports that have come to hand have spoken highly of the fine qualities of the men. There can be little doubt that before the hostilities come to a close the Militia battalions will have displayed the same military characteristics that have distinguished the regular battalions, and the Irishmen will certainly not be behind.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 5TH ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

THE splendid regiment which has done such gallant service in Natal has three Militia battalions attached to it, but one only, the Dublin County Militia, has been embodied, and has volunteered with great spontaneity for service in South Africa. The battalion is under command of Colonel H. C. Gernon, whose tall figure will be recognised in the centre of the group. Colonel Gernon has on his right Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Finlay, and on his left Major Sir F. W. Shaw, Bart., next to whom are Major La Touche and Major W. C. Roper-Caldbeck. On Colonel Finlay's right are Major R. A. Hartley and Captain F. H. Macnamara. The Militia battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers embarked on February 14 in the "Servia," and will certainly not be found wanting in those qualities which have so nobly distinguished the two line battalions which are now with Sir Redvers Buller.

S. 1000.



Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 5TH ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

Routledge.

THE officers of this fine battalion, the Dublin County Militia, have already been depicted, and in this illustration Major Roper-Caldbeck and Lieutenant W. A. C. Kinsman are represented with a very fine group of non-commissioned officers, among whom may be distinguished the sergeant-major, and others bearing the badges indicating proficiency in marksmanship, or that they are pioneers, drummers, bearers, or are otherwise devoted to special work. Colonel Gernon evidently has with him an excellent body of men typical of the best qualities to be found in the Militia. The departure of the battalion aroused the utmost interest in Dublin, and great enthusiasm was manifested by the citizens, who bestowed many tokens of regard on the gallant Militiamen.

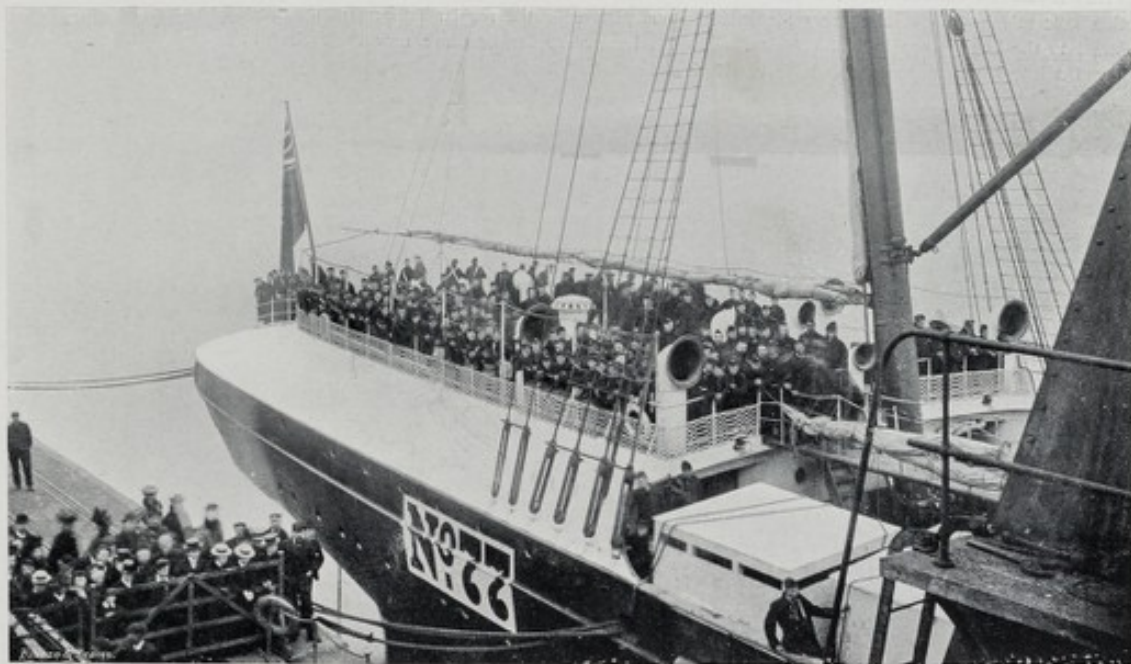


Photo.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE 3RD DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

Hull and Bailey.

COLONEL R. B. WILSON'S battalion, formerly the 1st Durham Militia, has its headquarters at Barnard Castle, and is recruited in a fine agricultural country, embodying also a large number of miners and ironworkers. The battalion proceeded to Aldershot, and volunteered for active service in South Africa. Our illustration depicts the men on board the "Umbria" as she is just about to cast off at Southampton. The battalion, 630 strong, arrived at Cape Town on January 29, having been one of the first battalions ordered to be embodied under the Royal Proclamation. The 4th Battalion of the Durham Light Infantry, or 2nd Durham Militia, has also been embodied and has proceeded from Newcastle to Aldershot, a company of 100 men having volunteered for active service. The first line battalion of the Durham Light Infantry is with Sir Redvers Buller and the second in Burma.



THE OFFICERS OF THE 6TH LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.

AN additional line battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers has been raised at Chatham, and the Militia battalions have accordingly been renumbered. There are two of them, both territorially organised out of the 7th Royal Lancashire Militia. Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Romer's battalion is fortunate in being under an officer who is a particularly keen and enthusiastic soldier. Its officers are represented in our picture in the regular uniform of their battalion, affording a marked contrast to the khaki worn in South Africa. The 6th Lancashire Fusiliers are now in garrison at Malta, where they have relieved a line battalion which has gone to the front.



Photos.

THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY MILITIA AT THE CAPE.

"Navy and Army."

THIS survey of the Militia battalions which have gone out to take their loyal part against the Boers appropriately closes with an illustration of a battalion disembarked from a transport at Cape Town. These men of the Militia deserve particular regard because they have spontaneously volunteered for service abroad, leaving behind them their family ties and their business occupations, a fact which should not be forgotten in looking at this picture of men landed in South Africa. The excellent Durham Light Infantry were received with enthusiasm. It will be remarked that they landed at the Cape still wearing their red coats, which are familiar on parade grounds at home. There had been no time to provide them with khaki, and rather than be delayed they proceeded to South Africa in their home-service uniforms, trusting to be supplied with the useful campaigning substitute before they encountered the Boers.



The Sea Service



Photo. Symonds.
CAPTAIN HON HEDWORTH LAMBTON, C.B., R.N.

It was the fortunate arrival of this gallant officer, who left the "Powerful" with blue-jackets and guns to go up to the front in Natal, that enabled Ladysmith to cope with the fire of the Boer artillery. It is a story of readiness, resourcefulness, pluck, and determination. Captain Lambton, who was appointed to the "Powerful" in June, 1897, entered the Navy in 1873. He was flag-lieutenant to Lord Alcock at the bombardment of Alexandria, was present with the Naval Brigade at Tel-el-Kebir and throughout the war, and was promoted to commander for his many services.

Photo. "Navy and Army."
CAPTAIN PERCY MORETON SCOTT, C.B., R.N.

THE good work of Captain Scott, of the "Terrible," in this war can scarcely be over-estimated. When it was known that we had no ordnance in South Africa in any way equal to the "Long Toms" of the Boers, he set to work and devised mountings which enabled the Naval 15-pounder, the 4.7-in., and finally the 6-in., to go to the front. Captain Scott was appointed commander of Durban, where he organised the defences, and he sent up a Naval search-light to open signalling communication with Ladysmith. His C.B., like Captain Lambton's, was well deserved.



Photo. V. Harris.
REAR-ADMIRAL SIR ROBERT HARRIS, K.C.M.G.

AN important office is that held by Sir Robert Harris, who was appointed to the command on the Cape station in April, 1898. Few people at that time anticipated any outbreak of hostilities with the Boers, none the great part in the operations which the Navy played. Rear-Admiral Harris's services are recorded in another place, and the pictures here given indicate sufficiently the great work which he has done, and the pictures here given indicate sufficiently the great work which he has done, and the pictures here given indicate sufficiently the great work which he has done.

He is now in his fifty-seventh year, and entered the Service in January, 1854. He was a sub-lieutenant in 1862, and was promoted to lieutenant in the next year, commander in 1870 upon a lying-down vacancy, captain in 1879, and rear-admiral in 1896.



and the Boer War.



Photo. E. Jones.
CAPTAIN REGINALD C. PROTERO, R.N.

CAPTAIN PROTERO is flag-captain to Sir R. E. Harris in the "Doris," and when the Naval Brigade was sent up from Simon's Town to join Lord Methuen, he proceeded to the front in command. He took part in the battle of Belmont, and commanded the centre of the Naval attack at Oudorp, and was severely wounded in the action, in which the Naval Brigade so splendidly distinguished itself and lost so heavily. Captain Prothero, who entered the Service in 1882, and was promoted to commander in 1889 and captain in 1895, is an officer of great experience, and highly esteemed for his energy and capacity.

Photo. Dubochet.
CAPTAIN EDWARD P. JONES, R.N.

THE command of the Naval Brigade with the Ladysmith relief column and of the Naval guns was entrusted to the capable hands of Captain Jones, of the "Forte," and under that gallant officer the contingent did splendid work at Oudorp and in the hard fighting on the Tugela. Captain Jones, who entered the Service in 1865 and attained his present rank in 1896, was lieutenant of the "Carysfort" during the Egyptian War of 1882, and took part in the Naval and Military operations at Suakin in 1884. He is a gunnery officer, and the guns with his force have been invaluable to Sir Redvers Buller.

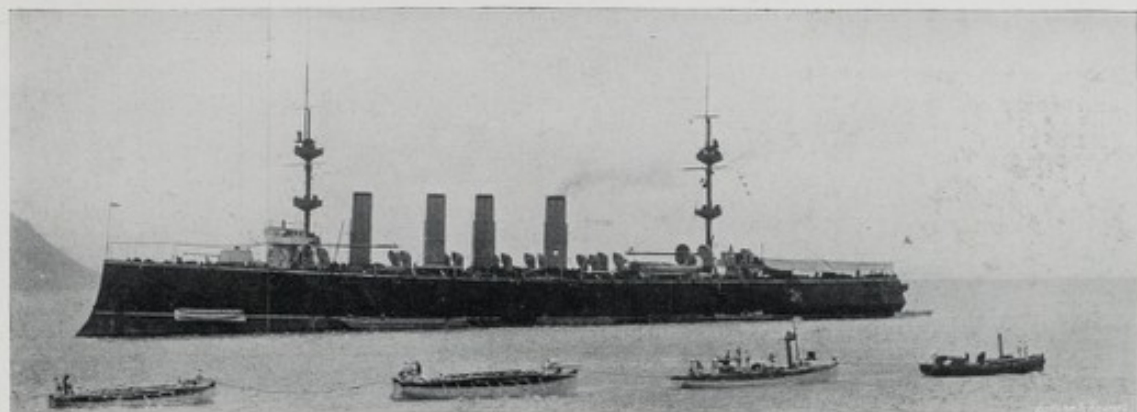


Photo.

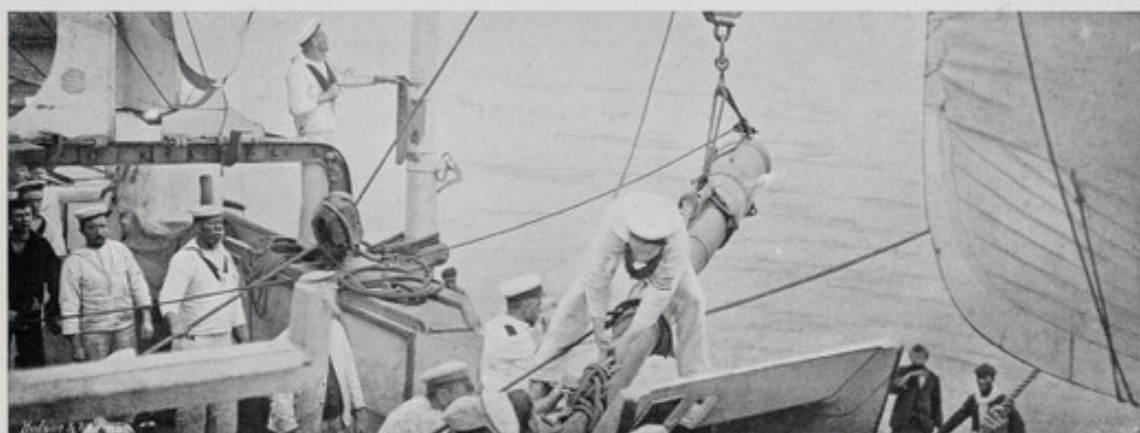
REAR-ADMIRAL SIR ROBERT HARRIS, K.C.M.G., AND HIS STAFF.

L. Joubert.

THE Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station, who has held that appointment since April, 1898, has had the duty of organising the Naval Brigades which have taken part in the war. He is well known as a highly accomplished officer, who has shown many-sided capability, and who has had long experience. He is the author of several professional works, and has enjoyed special opportunities as inspector of boys' training ships and in command of the Training Squadron, and from May, 1896, to January, 1898, he was a rear-admiral in the Mediterranean. His service of over forty years and his intimate knowledge of all that concerns the personnel of the fleet pre-eminently fitted him to direct the formation and organisation of the Naval Brigades. The rear-admiral is represented in the picture with Flag-Captain Prothero, Flag-Lieutenant Kennard, and his secretary, Mr. Woolley.



SEAMEN COMING ASHORE FROM THE "TERRIBLE."



HOISTING OUT A 4.7-IN. GUN FOR THE BRIGADE.



MARINES FROM THE FLEET LANDING AT SIMON'S TOWN.

E. J. Moulton.

THESE pictures have relation to the Naval forces which went up to join Lord Methuen. November was a busy month on board the ships in Simon's Bay and in the dockyard at Simon's Town. A week after the Boer ultimatum orders were issued for the formation of a Naval Brigade. The men were equipped in khaki and organised, and everything necessary for their service was prepared, and field-pieces and machine guns were sent ashore, while heavy guns were hoisted out of the ships and mounted on the wheel carriages which had been devised and made. There was practice-firing and testing of the mountings and much else to be done. Sir Robert Harris addressed the men before they left, and said he knew they would do honour to the Navy. One detachment went to Stormberg and then to De Aar early in November, and on the 19th Captain Prothero left Simon's Bay and proceeded with the brigade to Lord Methuen's headquarters. When Captain Prothero was wounded at Graspan, Commander De Horsey of the "Monarch" was for a time in command, and the Brigade took part in Lord Roberts's operations under Captain Bearcroft of the "Philomel."

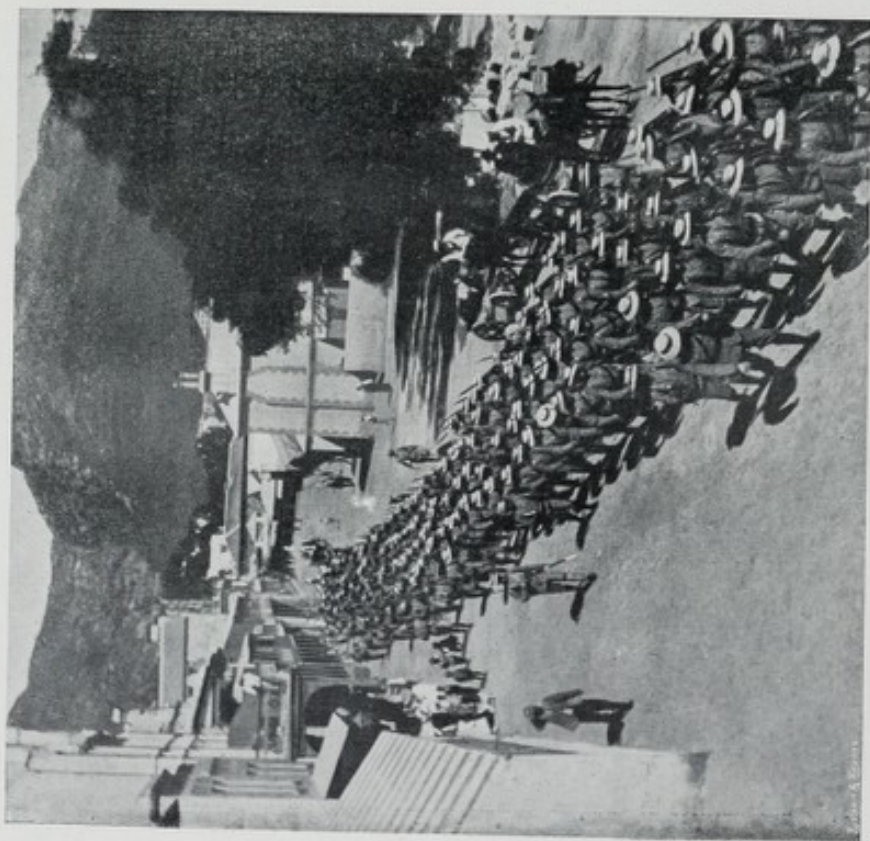


Photo.

BLUEJACKETS IN KHAKI FOR THE FRONT.

W. J. Gillard.

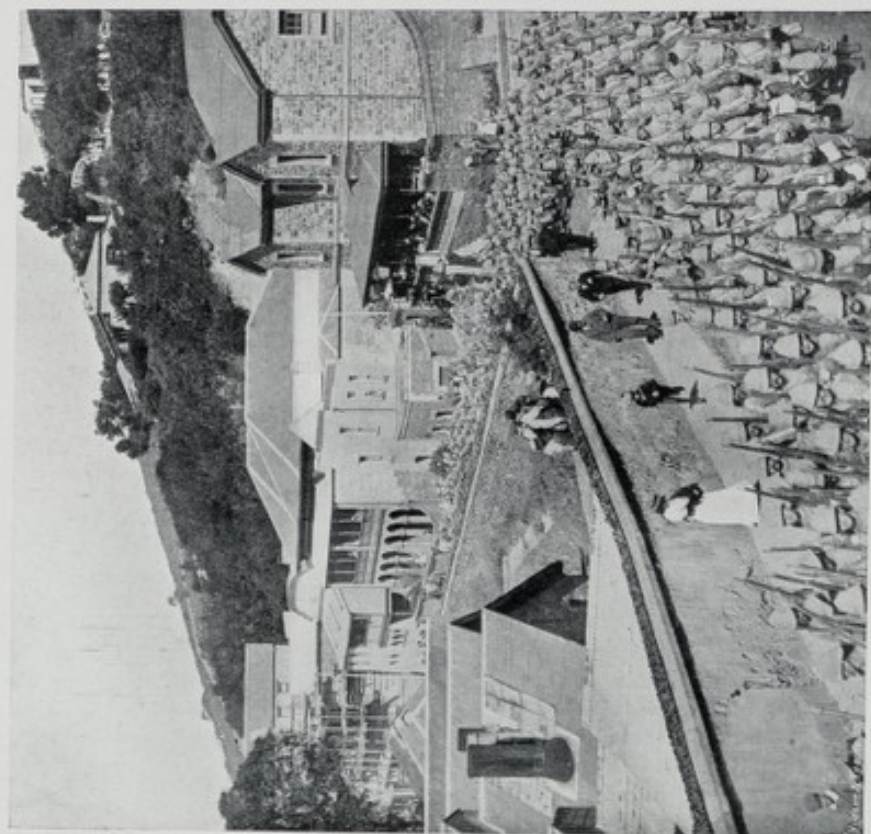


Photo.

THE MARINES LEAVING SIMON'S TOWN.

L. J. J. J.

SCENES of extraordinary enthusiasm marked the departure of the Handy Man and his brother, the Royal Marine—soldier and sailor too—both from Simon's Town and Durban, and it was a glad sight to see them arrive at the camps. We can scarcely realise what would have happened at Ladysmith if the Naval Brigade and its guns had not reached the place in time, and the glorious service of the brigade in the heroic charge at Graspan will never be forgotten. The Bluejacket has dragged his guns by the old process of hauling, or by the use of long trains of oxen, through the drifts of rivers, across the open veldt, and up the rocky sides of almost inaccessible kopjes with a readiness that has aroused the admiration of the Empire at large, and, wherever a gun has been placed it has been used with good effect, and sometimes with phenomenal accuracy, as when the centre span of the Tugela Bridge was knocked out to prevent its use by the Boers. Dressed in soldiers' tunics of khaki, with khaki coverings for their straw hats and leggings, the seamen were not easy to recognise, but they presented the qualities of readiness, cheerfulness, and resource which distinguished them in the Crimea and India, and which give them a character quite their own.

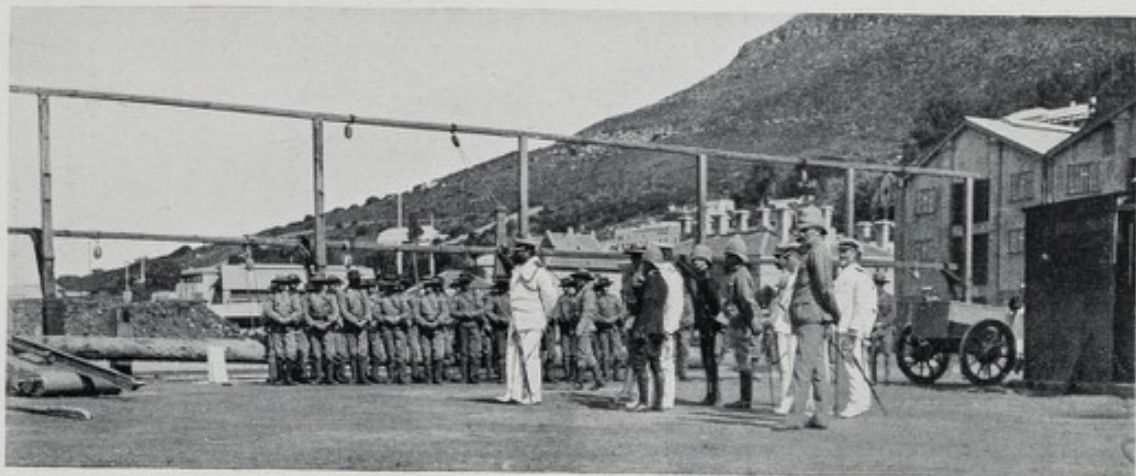


Photo.

LORD ROBERTS INSPECTING A NAVAL DETACHMENT.

E. J. Mouton.

WHEN Lord Roberts arrived at the Cape he displayed the greatest interest in the work at Simon's Town, and has expressed generous admiration for the work done by the Naval Brigades. It was with the satisfaction of a good soldier that he examined the new gun-mountings, of which he was to learn the practical value in the field, and inspected the men of the contingents. During the period he spent in Cape Town, making preparations, and ordering fresh dispositions for the campaign, he saw much of the Naval forces. In this picture the gallant field-marshal is seen inspecting a contingent from the fleet in company with Admiral Harris and Captain Prothero of the "Doris," then convalescent from the wound he had received at Graspan. The Naval Brigades have suffered heavily in the course of the war. The death of Commander Egerton, after having had both legs amputated in consequence of a wound received when bringing the Naval guns into action at the critical time at Ladysmith, was peculiarly sad. The tale of loss at Graspan was also mournful—Commander Ethelston of the "Powerful," Major Plumbe and Captain Senior of the Royal Marines, and promising young Midshipman Huddart, with many other gallant men. All had gone to the front with the full flush of patriotism; they displayed courage, resource, dash, and bravery before the enemy; they accomplished their task, and many of them found honoured graves on the veldt.

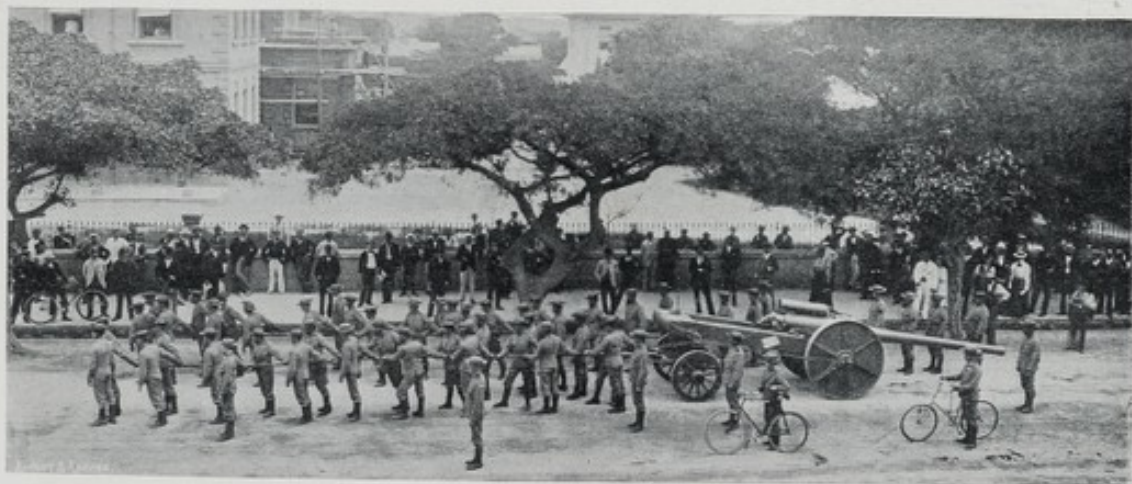


Photo.

A 4.7-IN. GUN BEING STARTED FOR THE FRONT.

Copyright.

A VERY suggestive scene is this of Bluejackets hauling along to the railway a 4.7-in. gun on the new wheel-mounting ready to discharge its lyddite at the front. The dockyard at Simon's Town has turned out many wheel-gun-mountings upon Captain Scott's principle, which have withstood the heaviest work of the hard campaigning, and Lord Roberts remarked of one mounting he saw that it was "worthy of Woolwich." Captain Scott worked out his idea with the assistance of Lieutenant Ogilvy (now promoted to commander for his services in Natal) and Assistant-Engineer Roskrige. The stresses were carefully calculated, and the strain was distributed so that every bolt and bit had its proportionate share. Waggon wheels and a heavy balk of timber for a trail led to more finished construction, and the 4.7-in. gun, weighing more than two tons, became almost as mobile as the 12-cwt. 12-pounder. Finally, when Captain Scott was commandant at Durban he superintended the construction of a mounting for a 6-in. gun which was sent up for the use of Sir Redvers Buller. The whole work of preparing the Naval guns for field work was a triumph, and won the unstinted praise of the Commander-in-Chief.



THE FIELD CARRIAGE FOR THE 4.7-IN.



A GUN LANDED FROM THE "DORIS."



READY FOR ANOTHER 12-POUNDER.

Men and Guns for the Front.



BLUEJACKETS OF THE "TARTAR" AT DURBAN.



A MARCH OF THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

SUGGESTIVE pictures are these of Naval activity. The lowering of guns for use ashore, of a gun carriage constructed on board, and the marching of men indicate readiness for emergency. There have been many arguments as to the use of Naval Brigades, as to the expediency of employing that expensive and valuable article the British Bluejacket to fight, as it were, out of his element, but argument is always stilled when we have the record of the magnificent services of our seamen, and see how indispensable they are. In a widespread Empire like ours the Navy must be prepared for emergencies, and many a time has it sent parties ashore to preserve peace or assert authority where there has not been a British soldier within hundreds of miles. It is assuredly novel to have the heavy ordnance of our war-ships hoisted out and hauled away inland, but the Navy has rarely done a smarter service to the Empire than in this remarkable instance of readiness.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF LORD METHUEN'S NAVAL BRIGADE.

Ford

IT will be noticed that the photographer has painted numbers upon the breasts of certain of these gallant officers. They are numbers of sad and honourable significance. No. 1 is Commander A. P. Ethelston, No. 2 Major J. H. Plumbe, R.M., No. 4 Captain Guy Senior, R.M., and No. 5 Midshipman Huddart, who were all killed at Graspan on November 25, 1899, while No. 3 is Lieutenant Jones, R.M., who was wounded at the same place.



Photo.

CAPTAIN PERCY SCOTT AND HIS STAFF AT DURBAN.

Copyright.

THE man of many parts, resourceful, inventive, and practical, Captain Percy Scott, of the "Terrible," lately commandant at Durban, is seated in the centre of this picture with his staff. On his right is Major Bousfield, and on his left Mr. Cullinan, R.N., while standing behind, and taking them from left to right, are Mr. Laycock, R.N., Mr. Brooke, of the Natal Police, Mr. Alexander, Chief of Police at Durban, Captain Fraser, and Mr. Blanchflower, R.N.



THE SIGNALLING SEARCH-LIGHT FROM THE FLEET.

IT was highly important for the success of Sir Redvers Buller's operations that he should be able to communicate freely with Sir George White in Ladysmith. Accordingly the apparatus we depict, at the very point on the line where signals were exchanged with Ladysmith, was devised by Captain Scott, and the long and short flashes were made by means of a shutter resembling a Venetian blind. A similar apparatus was used between the Modder and Kimberley.

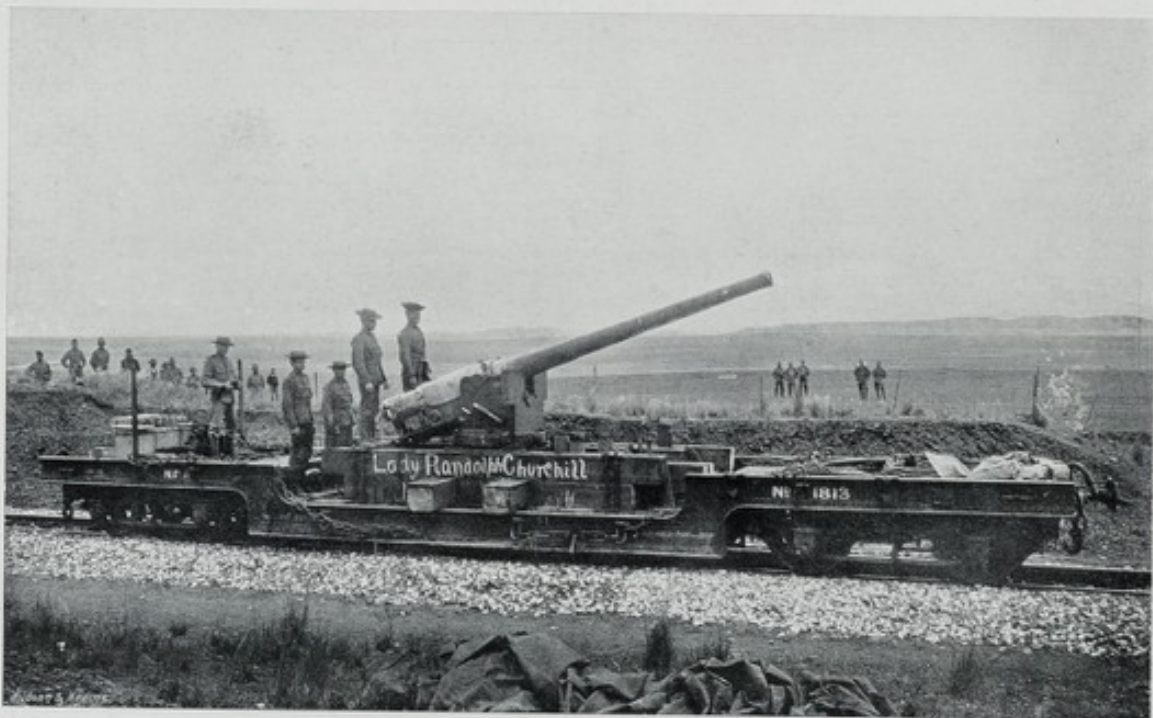


Photo.

THE 4.7-IN. GUN AS CARRIED ON THE RAILWAY.

Copyright.

WE have seen in other illustrations the heavy Naval guns being hauled from the landing-place by men trailing on to ropes, but they have always gone to the front by railway, and this illustration shows a 4.7-in. on a truck at Frere. It will be noticed that the ship's mounting is bolted down to heavy timbers, a form employed when a solid and fixed emplacement has been desired.

Ready,
aye
Ready!



BLUEJACKETS ARRIVED AT LADYSMITH.

Photo.

H. W. Stubbins



Photo.

THE LATE
COM. F. G. EGERTON, R.N.

W. Gordon and George

Saving
the
Situation.



Photo.

SEAMEN INSPECTED ON LANDING

V. Harris.



Photo.

MIDSHIPMEN TAKING THEIR PART.

"Navy and Army."

Photo.

CREWS OF THE NAVAL GUNS.

A. E. Dwyer.

IT was on the day known at Ladysmith as "Mournful Monday"—mournful because of the disaster at Nicholson's Nek—that Captain Lambton arrived with two 4.7-in. guns and four 12-pounders. Never were guns more welcome, for they were soon in action and silenced the big Boer gun on Popworth Hill. Gallant Lieutenant Egerton was wounded and died two days later, having meanwhile been promoted to commander for his bravery. The big Naval guns "saved the situation" because they were the only guns at Sir George White's disposal which were able to dominate the fire of the heavy guns of his adversary, and because in the early days they kept the enemy at bay, the gallant Bluejackets handling them amid a hail of shot and shell—for there had been no time to construct breastworks—while the soldiers were throwing up the defensive works that practically made Ladysmith impregnable against assault.



THE 4.7-IN. NAVAL GUN AT FRERE CAMP.

THERE was, of course, grave responsibility in deciding to send heavy ships' guns to the front. It was a new departure, and the means had to be discovered. Every mounting was therefore carefully tested so that there should be little likelihood of any breakdown in bolt or mechanism. The Natal Railway Company at Durban constructed the carriage for the 6-in. gun under Captain Scott's supervision, and 200 men from the "Terrible" took the huge gun in tow and hauled it down to Back Beach, where Lady Randolph Churchill came to see it from the hospital ship "Maine." It was fired satisfactorily three times, the shells ranging 18,000-yds. The big gun was then sent forward to Sir Redvers Buller, and probably has since followed Lord Roberts. The 6-in. quick-firers now in the Service weigh five tons and seven tons, and the new Vickers 6-in. scales still more. It was no easy matter to mount such a monster so that it could be dragged by teams of oxen across the open veldt.



Photos.

THE 6-IN. GUN BEING TESTED AT DURBAN.

Copyright.

THE Navy approached the matter of transport in the true "sailorman" way, and the problem was solved. The ox-team is slow and sure, though if the teams carry their own forage the hauling power is limited by the supply. In the flank march from Chieveley to Zwarts Kop, where the Naval guns were planted, the roads were in an alarming condition, deep in mud, terribly uneven, and crossed by many spruits. But the seamen, leaving behind them "Quaker" or dummy guns at Colenso as a device for making the Boers sit tight there, marched with their long teams across the rugged country, by deeply-rutted roads, and duly arrived just when they were expected. Captain Jones, Lieutenant Ogilvy, and other officers were indefatigable, and the men surpassed themselves. The guns were brought into action in admirable support of Sir Redvers Buller's movement, and were used with terrific effect, and when the time came for retirement they were moved off with admirable celerity.



A NECESSARY PRELIMINARY TO ACTION.



SHELLING THE TRENCHES WITH LYDDITE.



CAPTAIN JONES, LIEUTENANT JAMES, AND MR. BENNET BURLEIGH.



WATCHING THE PRACTICE AT CHIEVELEY.



THE 6-IN. GUN BROUGHT TO THE FRONT.

WHEN at length the brave sailormen had trundled their weapons of respectable size up hill and down with a surprising mobility, which, it is true, may not, perhaps, have approached that of Horse Artillery, there remained the essential business of using them well. And here all authorities are agreed. The Naval guns have constantly been handled to a marvel, and their wonderful lyddite discharge has searched the enemy's trenches with terrific effect. Thus have the Naval guns, whether at Colenso, Potgieter's Drift, or elsewhere, prepared the way for our attack, and, if the attacks have failed, no fault falls to the sailormen, who have poured their fire with extreme accuracy into the enemy's positions. They have covered our bridge-building or other work by their hail of lyddite or shrapnel, and have been one of the strongest factors in our campaigning. A good deal is certainly due to the seaman-gunner of the Fleet.

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Photos.

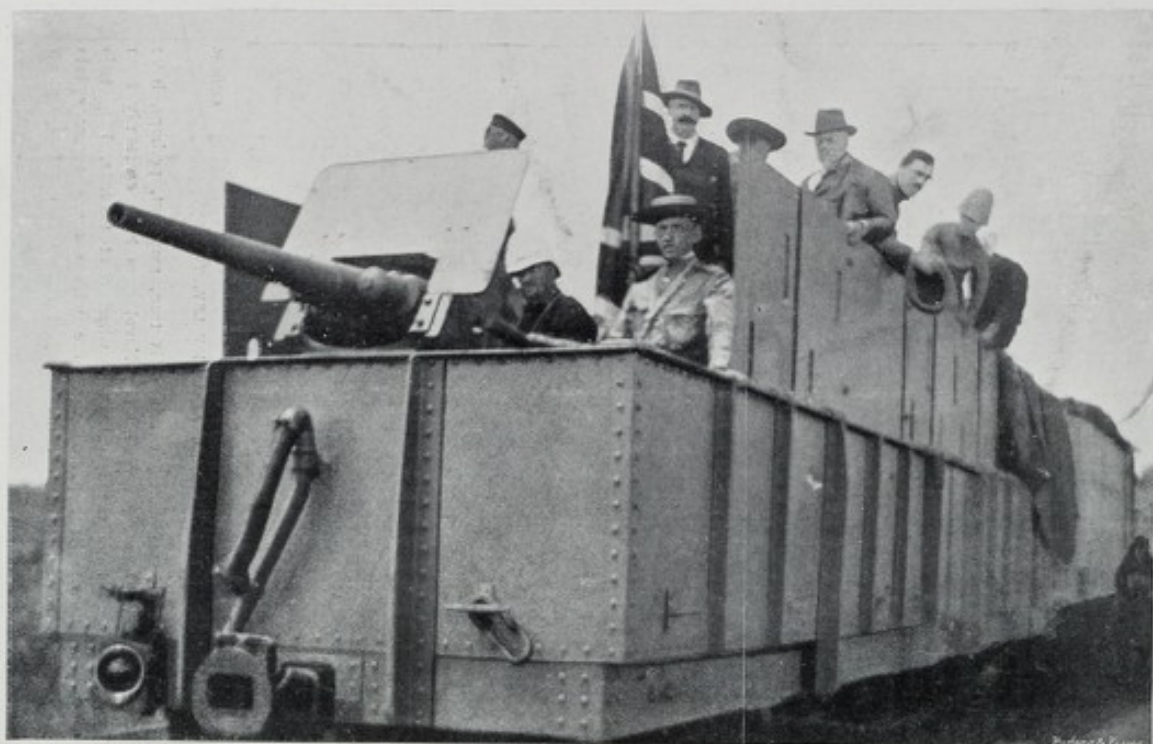


Photo.

THE ARMoured TRAIN AND ITS NAVAL GUN.

C. S. Inglis.

THE armoured train which was accustomed to run from Estcourt to Chieveley, or even near to Colenso, after Ladysmith had been invested, came to grief on November 15, but up to that time it had done much useful work. It mounted a Naval 7-pounder "in the bows," which was manned by Bluejackets of the "Tartar." Commander Morgan of that ship took great interest in its performances, and when our picture was taken was in the leading truck. The sporting character of the train's performances was much to the mind of the seamen.



Photo.

THE RETURN OF THE "POWERFUL'S" BRIGADE.

Copyright.

WHEN Ladysmith was relieved the chief work of the Naval Brigade in Natal was at an end, and the gallant men of the "Powerful," who had served bravely through the siege, returned to their ship. At Durban they received a great ovation and a splendid "send off." The "Powerful" has now returned to Portsmouth, and England has the opportunity of honouring the gallant defenders of Ladysmith who have deserved so well of their Queen and the Empire, while the "Terrible" and her resourceful captain have proceeded to the China station.



Photo.

COLONEL SIR CHARLES PARSONS, K.C.M.G.

Elliott and Fry.

THE name of Sir Charles Parsons has come prominently before the public in connection with the suppression of the rebellion in Cape Colony. He had command of a column engaged in quelling disaffection in the Kenhardt district, which advanced northward from Van Wyk's Vlei. This is not the gallant officer's first experience of rebellious hostility in South Africa. Having been educated at Rugby, he passed through the Royal Military Academy and joined the Royal Artillery. He saw a good deal of service in the Gaika and Zulu Campaigns, including the battles of Isandhlwana and Ulundi, and was mentioned in despatches for the good work he did. In the last Boer War he was engaged both at Laing's Nek and Ingogo, being severely wounded and having his horse shot under him, and was again mentioned in despatches and general orders for his gallantry. In the Egyptian Campaign of 1882 he was present at Mahsara, Kassassin, and Tel-el-Kebir. Again he had his horse shot under him, was once more mentioned in despatches, and, in addition to receiving the medal and clasp, the fifth class of the Medjidieh, and the fourth class of the Osmanieh, he was rewarded with a brevet majority. His good service in the Dongola Campaign, in command of Egyptian Artillery, gave him the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and he was appointed Governor of the Red Sea Littoral, and proceeded on a special mission to Erythrea when Kassala was handed over by the Italian Government. Colonel Parsons was in command at the capture and defence of Gedaref, 1893, and was rewarded with the K.C.M.G.



Photo.

AN INSPECTION OF THE 47TH (FORTRESS) COMPANY ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Wood.

AT the beginning of this year the Corps of Royal Engineers, which has been much in the public mind during the operations in South Africa, consisted of forty-five companies, independently of the depot companies, the telegraph and bridging battalions, and certain additional detachments. The 47th Company has been newly formed, and in this illustration Major-General Fraser, commanding the Thames District, is seen inspecting it, and the company has since left for the Cape. An enormous amount of work has fallen to the Engineers, who have been continuously employed in making entrenchments for guns, and field redoubts and shelter trenches, in addition to much work connected with arrangements for camping and supplying the troops. They have laid pontoons and built bridges, repaired railways and made roads, and it was their duty to place and fire the charges which destroyed "Long Tom" and other Boer guns in the neighbourhood of Ladysmith. Indeed the sappers have been ubiquitous, and without their good work the operations could not have gone on.



Photo.

AN INSPECTION OF THE 42ND (FORTRESS) COMPANY ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Ellis.

THIS company, of whose inspection at Malta we give a picture, has been well employed with the column of General Clements. There was a great deal of work for the Engineers to do at Colesberg and Norval's Pont, and the skill with which the bridging operations were conducted very greatly facilitated the advance of the column into the Orange State. Although, as their name indicates, the work of the Fortress companies of the "scientific corps" lies mainly in the construction, defence, and attack of fortified positions, officers and men are thoroughly trained in the construction of floating bridges, in demolitions, and in a great deal of the practical work required of Engineers in the field. The training of the Fortress companies embraces in fact the building of suspension and trestle bridges, and they are well able to take their part in field operations in addition to their work in relation to fortifications. In a certain sense the name given to them may be regarded as misleading, for they are not wholly devoted to fortress war, and have shown their value in many directions in the course of the war.

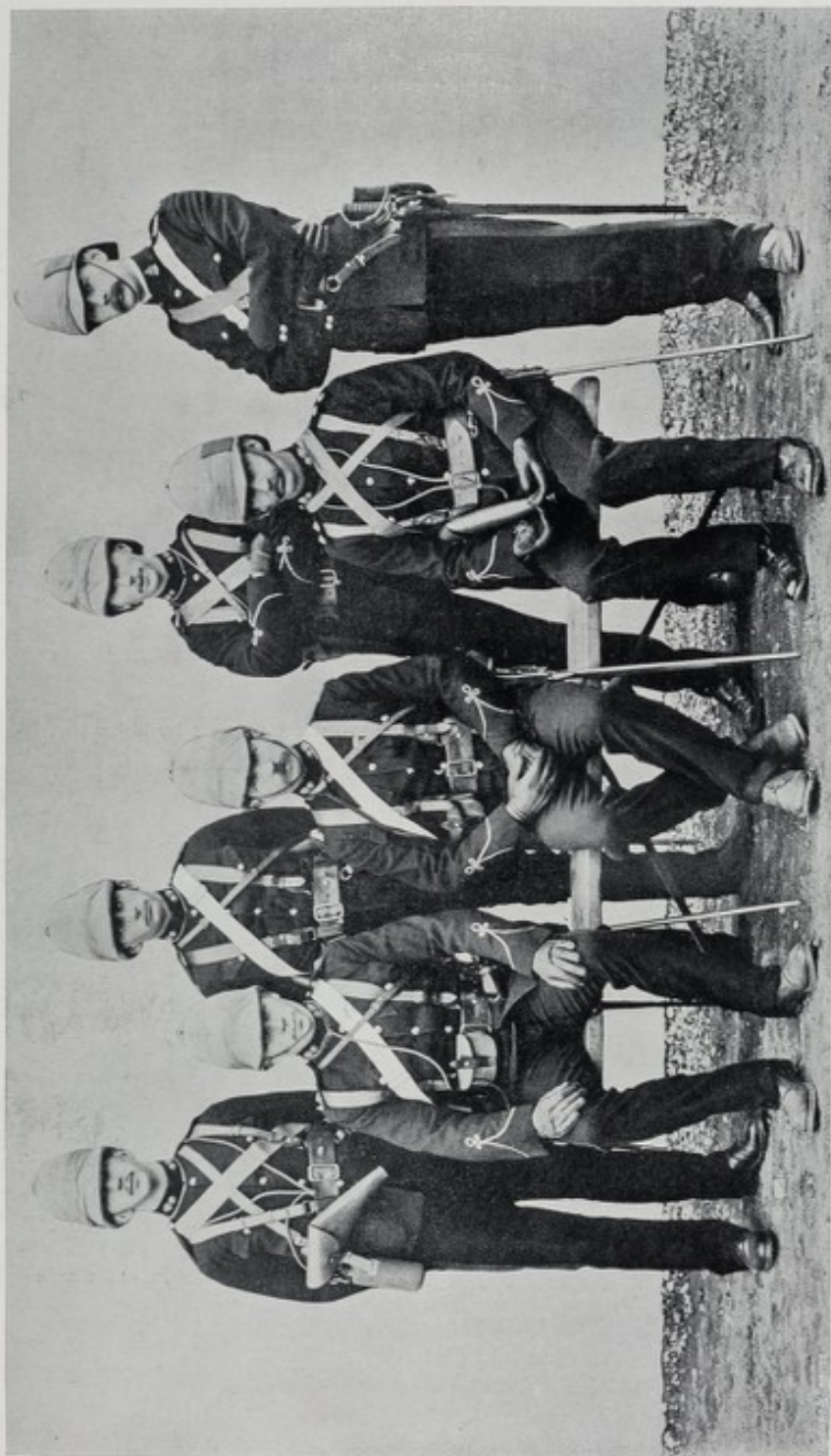


Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 38TH (FIELD) COMPANY ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Jacob.

THE 38th Company has been well employed upon the line of communications, where the presence of the Engineers has been very necessary. It is under command of Major A. W. Roper, who is represented in the middle of the group, with Captain Haggitt and Lieutenant Betty, while behind stand Second Lieutenants Winterbotham, Sankey, and Osborne, with Captain Hodgkins, R.A.M.C. A field company upon active service is provided with a large equipment of tools, explosives, and other technical materials to enable it to undertake all necessary engineering operations, including the construction of field defences, entrenchments, such as were used for sapping the enemy's position at Paardeberg, making or destroying railways, roads, etc. A field company also carries with it a certain amount of bridging material to enable small streams and rivers to be crossed without the help of the pontooning troops. In an ordinary way, a field company is able to build a bridge 45-ft. long for the passage of all arms, and light bridging to the extent of 75-ft. for infantry. When field fortification has to be undertaken upon a large scale, the field companies of the sappers superintend the work, which is mainly executed by working parties supplied by the infantry. The Engineers, however, provide labour as well as necessary tools from their great equipment.

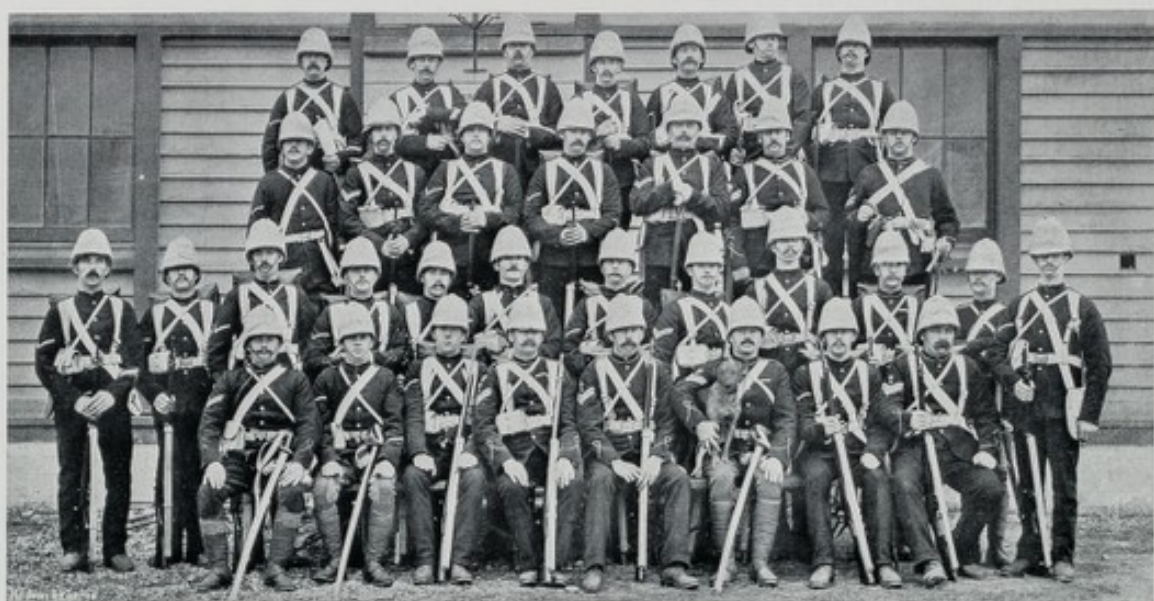
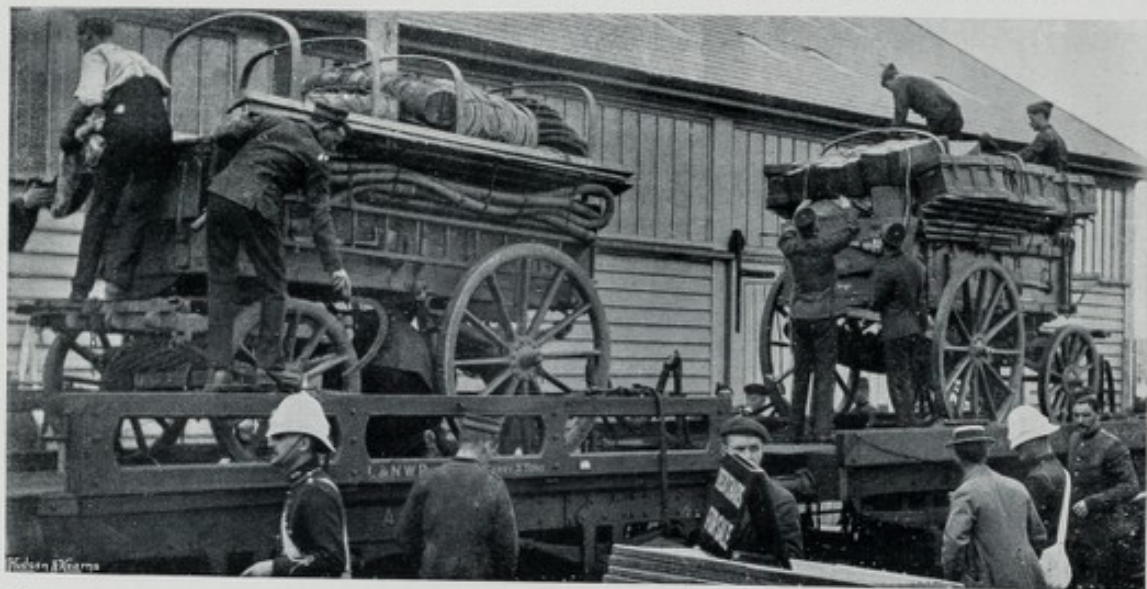


Photo.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 38TH (FIELD) COMPANY ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Jacob.

THESE fine fellows are typical of the non-commissioned officers among the sappers, who, without an exception, are highly capable men. The drivers are the only men enlisted for the Royal Engineers who do not know some trade. Many men are entered as telegraphists, photographers, printers, lithographers, and cartographers, and these go through a short pioneering course. The drivers are trained at the depot at Aldershot and the sappers at Chatham, where they learn both infantry and pioneer duties, and during the summer every depot company passes through a course in camp duties, pontooning, entrenching, etc., at the camp at Woudham, near Chatham. Other men who are selected for submarine mining are passed, after going through their infantry drill, to the mining school. The sappers who have been trained at the depot at Chatham, after being examined, are transferred to the different Engineer formations, where they receive higher pay.



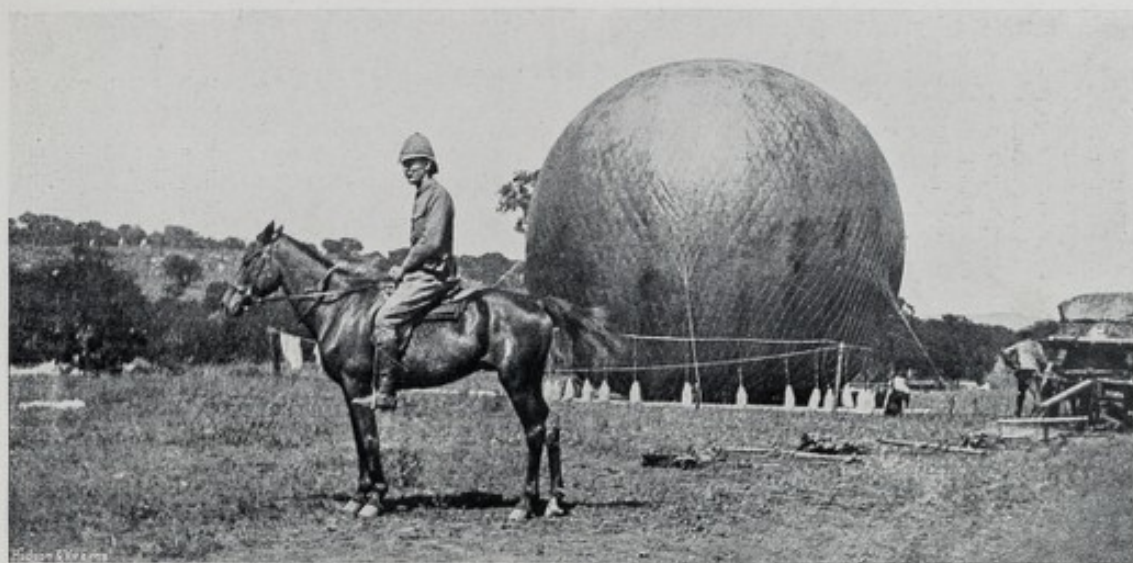
Hobson & Co.

Photo.

ROYAL ENGINEERS PREPARING TO LEAVE FOR THE CAPE.

C.H.B.

THE departure of Royal Engineers entails a great labour upon the members of the corps. Here we see forage and ammunition trucks, brought down by the railway to the docks, being lightened by the removal of some of their contents to enable them to be hoisted aboard the transport. It will give some idea of the immense quantity of stores and appliances required for the work of the Royal Engineers if we say that a field company is provided with four two-horse carts for entrenching tools, one cart with a single horse for medical equipment, a field smithy, and two pontoon waggons with four horses each, besides two carts for stores and baggage, and one cart for provisions, each of these having two horses. There are also five pack-horses for carrying entrenching tools. The total supply usually consists of 111 shovels, 71 pickaxes, 9 spades, 65 various axes, 43 bill-hooks, 20 saws, 420-lb. of gun-cotton, 1,000 sandbags, and 10 crowbars, besides trestles and pontooning materials.



THE ROYAL ENGINEERS' BALLOON AT ZWARTS KOP.

IT will be remembered that the sappers' balloons were of the utmost service to Sir Redvers Buller's column, and that it was by the balloon that the trap was discovered which the Boers had prepared when the attack was made upon Vaal Krantz. The balloon here represented was photographed when ready for an ascent near Potgieter's Drift. A ballooning section of Engineers carries its balloons upon one cart, but has four other carts for gas-tubes and various gear, each drawn by four horses, in addition to two baggage and store carts. The gas is stored in a compressed state, the equipment is complete, and the winding apparatus is very strong and efficient. The training of Royal Engineers in ballooning work takes place at Aldershot, where the section has its headquarters, with a school of aerial navigation provided with an efficient and well-trained staff. Within recent years ballooning has made great progress in the British Army, and the experience gained in the present war should prove extremely valuable.

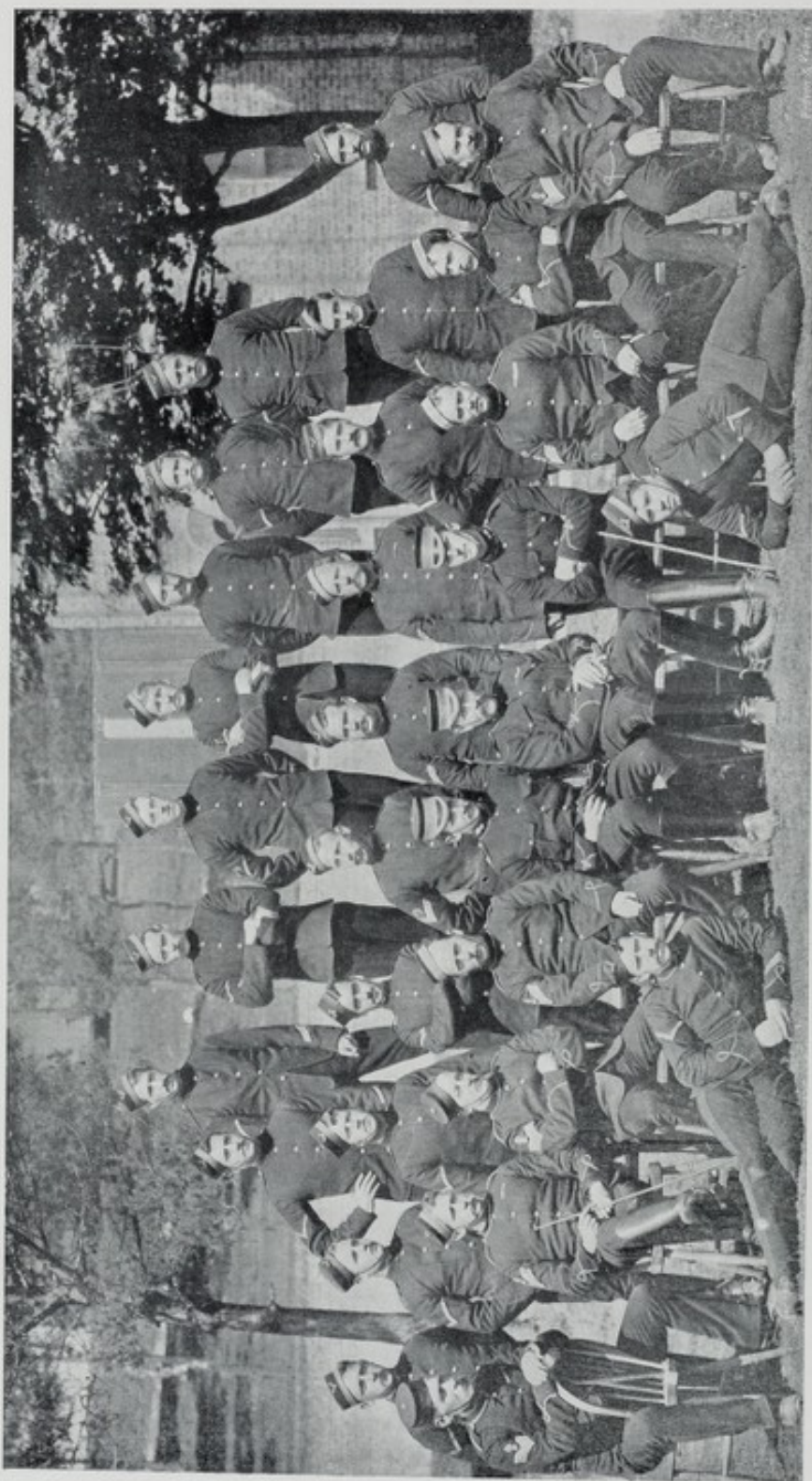


Photo.

ROYAL ENGINEERS SUPPLYING WATER TO THE CAMP AT SPEARMAN'S HILL.

Copyright.

THE supply of good water to the troops is a matter of the highest importance, and the practical work rests with the Royal Engineers. When Sir Redvers Buller's camp was pitched at Spearman's Hill, the supply was very bad, but the sappers, as is their custom, were equal to the occasion, and they are seen in the picture drawing water from an artesian well. In many parts of South Africa the maintenance of health depends very largely upon a good water supply, and upon avoiding the miasma which arises from newly-dug soil, though in many parts good water can be procured from bore-holes or artesian wells. A true artesian supply is, however, rarely accessible, but by judicious boring subterranean water may often be reached, and be made available for drinking or irrigation, filtering or boiling being almost a necessity. All these matters fall to the Royal Engineers, who are most powerful coadjutors, in the matter of health, to the Royal Army Medical Corps.



L. 4/5/06.

OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 11TH (FIELD) COMPANY ROYAL ENGINEERS

THESE excellent men, who are represented with three of their officers, are now engaged in the operations of Lord Roberts's force, and have done excellent service during the advance to Bloemfontein. From what has been said in relation to the previous pictures it will be seen that the sappers have a highly important duty before them. In the present war they have not, it is true, had to repair wharves or landing-stages wrecked by an enemy driven from his coasts, but they have had a great deal to do in restoring damaged railways and rolling-stock and in working the Modder and the Tugela to be crossed, and have rendered valuable assistance in preparing field fortifications. They have made adequate provision for many camps, and have taken efficient measures in regard to water supply and sanitation. Upon them, indeed, has devolved a great deal of work upon which the success of the military operations has largely depended, and the excellent manner in which their operations have been conducted is ample testimony to the admirable training which officers and men have received. In addition to their practical duties, the Engineers have charge of a vast quantity of stores, and it is the work of a great organiser to see that they are distributed and used well.



Photo. by a

A PONTOON BRIDGE ACROSS THE TUGELA.

Military Officer.

THE Engineers have constantly been employed about Ladysmith and on the Tugela, and it was they who provided the practical means for the relief of the place. They threw a long pontoon bridge across the river at Trichardt's Drift when Sir Charles Warren crossed and the attack on Spion Kop was made. They made another pontoon for the attack on Vaal Krantz, and still another was laid down when Sir Redvers Buller had driven the Boers out of Colenso, and, when the course was obstructed and the Inniskilling Fusiliers lost so terribly, they built a fresh pontoon with the utmost celerity. As has been explained, every field company can undertake a certain amount of bridging work, but the bridging battalion, to which nothing in the bridging way is impossible, forms a distinct section of the force, and has its headquarters at Aldershot, where the work of practical training goes on regularly, and where every facility for the exercise of bridge-building and pontooning exists.

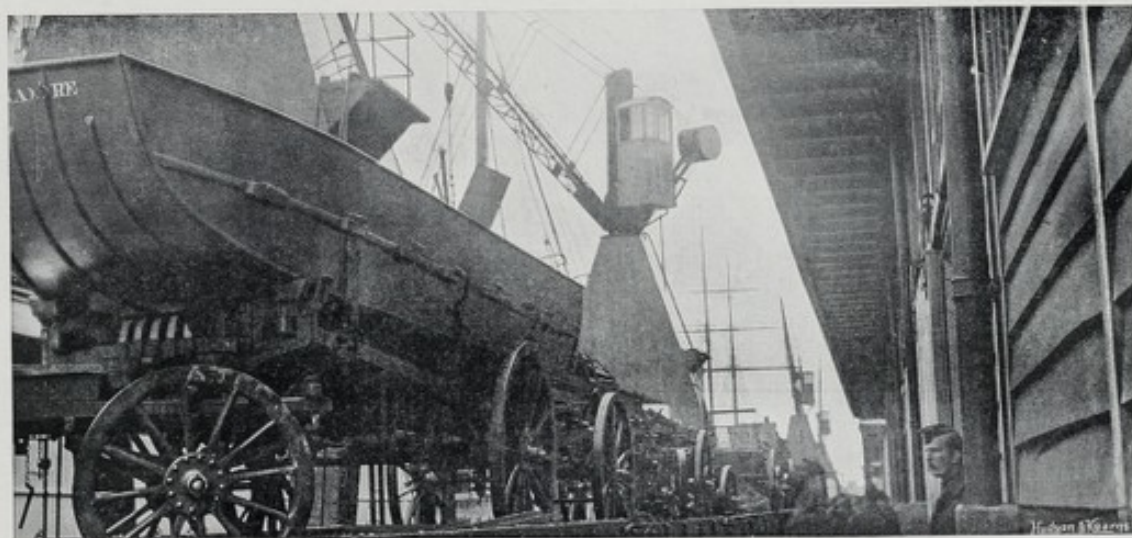


Photo.

PONTOONS OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS READY FOR EMBARKATION.

Russell.

THE character of the pontoons is well seen in this picture, as they were brought up on waggons ready to be put on board a transport. The material is very heavy and extremely bulky, and large numbers of draught animals are required to bring it to the point where it has to be used. A single pontoon company has, in fact, not less than twenty waggons, each with six horses. Sixteen of these waggons carry one pontoon each, while the other four transport the trestles and other pontooning material. This supply will enable a bridge to be built 100-yds. long, and capable of being used by all arms of the service. There are additional vehicles also for various purposes—two carts for medical equipment and forage, a field smithy, two waggons for equipment, and three for baggage stores and supplies. Most of these are drawn by four horses. A great quantity of pontooning material was sent to the front in Natal early in the course of the war, and has been used with the utmost skill.



Photo.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. H. SETTLE, C.B., D.S.O.

Ball.

THIS officer, who was appointed colonel on the staff for the lines of communication in October, 1899, has had command of a column in the suppression of the rebellion in the Prieska district of Cape Colony, in which he co-operated with Lord Kitchener. The protection of the lines of communication is a vital matter in warfare, and Brigadier-General Settle has found abundant exercise for his talents and activity. He is a Sapper of long experience, who entered the Army in 1867, and became a captain in November, 1879. He served in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85 as staff officer at Gemai and on the lines of communication, and for his good services was mentioned in despatches and rewarded with a brevet majority, in addition to receiving the medal with clasp and the Khedive's star. The operations at Suakin in 1888, in which he took an active part, and was present in the engagement at Gemaizah, brought him the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, and he was mentioned in despatches and received the second class of the Medjidieh. In 1890 Colonel Settle was surveyor-general of the Egyptian Army, and in the next year he took part in the operations in the Soudan, and received the clasp to the Khedive's star. His active service up to the beginning of the present war had thus been altogether in Egypt and the Soudan, but it had been experience of particular value, and it was because of Colonel Settle's knowledge of administrative duties and of the important work involved in protecting the lines of communication that he was chosen as colonel on the staff in charge of those particular duties.



THE 17TH (FIELD) COMPANY ROYAL ENGINEERS AT DURBAN.

WE have here a picture of a company of Royal Engineers, which has done excellent service with Sir Redvers Buller, just landed from the transport at Durban. It was engaged on the Tugela, and suffered in conducting its operations under fire. Nowhere in South Africa have the Engineers done better service than in the operations in and about Ladysmith. They have been continually employed in assisting the gunners by preparing the positions to be taken up, and in the digging of shelter trenches, besides all the work which has fallen to them at the camps. At Frere they built a bridge alongside that which the Boers had so thoroughly wrecked, and they found a great deal of work in repairing the railway line. In the picture the men are seen drawn up and wearing the khaki which is universal in South Africa. At home their uniform consists of red tunics, or serge frocks in undress and marching order, with collar and facings of blue, braided with yellow, dark blue trousers with red stripes, and infantry helmets.



ROYAL ENGINEERS OF THE ORDNANCE SURVEY.

Copyright.

THESE men belong to a party which went out in charge of Captain Close, R.E. They were picked for the work of reconnaissance, and having come from the Ordnance Survey Office they are thoroughly acquainted with surveying and cartography. The Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom, commenced in 1746, has been a most important duty undertaken by the corps of Royal Engineers, and one of great value to the country at large. The work has developed marvellously in quality and excellence, and has been the means of training a large body of most efficient men in independent duties, thus developing in them self-reliance and highly important professional qualifications. The men depicted were chosen expressly because of their competence, and were thoroughly equipped and capable. Examination of positions, and a grasp of the essentials constituting their military value, are most important for Royal Engineers in the field.

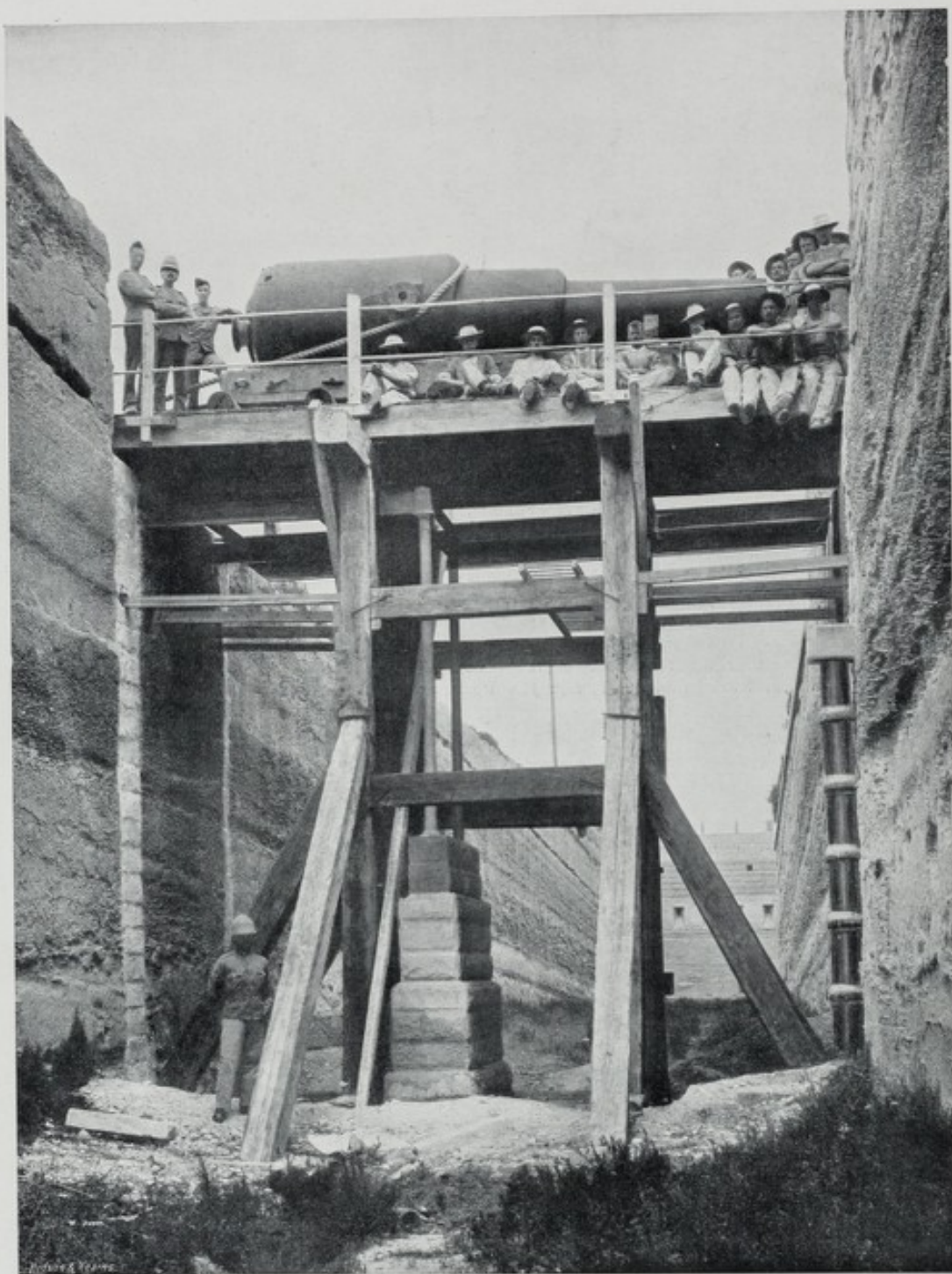


Photo.

ROYAL ENGINEERS BRIDGING A CHASM.

Copyright.

THIS striking picture, illustrating the kind of work which is required in South Africa when heavy weights have to be carried across deep river courses, was actually taken at Malta, and shows a bridge which was constructed over a gap 25-ft. deep to admit the passage of a 12·5-in. R.M.L. gun weighing 38 tons upon a sleigh weighing 2 tons. It is only one example of the kind of bridging work which is executed by the Royal Engineers, and it is especially interesting to know that this particular bridge was constructed by a Fortress company, thus showing that the Fortress Engineers are not by any means confined merely to sapping work. It is the characteristic of many South African sluits and spruits that they lie in deeply-worn beds analogous to the chasm depicted, and calling for work of the same character as the sturdy bridge in the illustration. Bridge-builders in South Africa have to take account of the fact that slender streams may soon become roaring torrents.

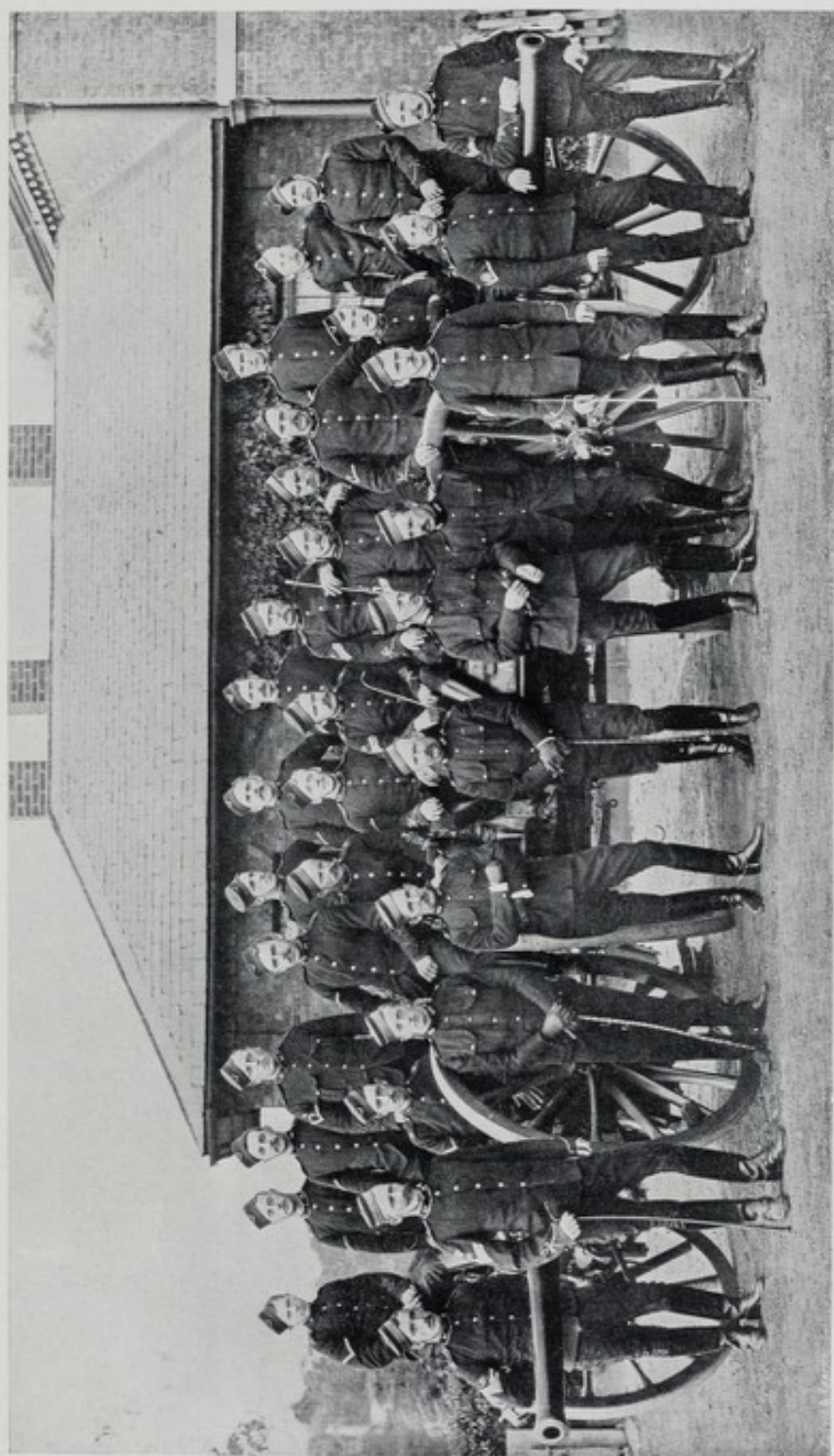


Photo.

THE OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 17TH BATTERY ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Elliott and Fry.

THE 17th Field Battery is one of those which went out rather late to South Africa, and it had no part in the operations which ended at Bloemfontein. It is under command of Major T. K. E. Johnston, and was recently stationed at Woolwich. A great deal of attention has been directed to the operations of the gunners, whose performances have excited universal admiration. There are those who believe that our field gun is not so good as it should be, but no one doubts that the Artillerymen have made the very most of the means at their disposal. In shelling the positions of the Boers the practice has nearly always been good, generally excellent, and sometimes magnificent, and the gunners themselves have shown the utmost intrepidity in going into action and engaging the enemy, sometimes in dangerous circumstances. The loss of the guns at Colenso will long be remembered, and the heroic conduct of the gunners will not be forgotten. Again, when General Wynne made his joint attack upon the Brakfontein position to cover the real purpose of Sir Redvers Buller, the conduct of the gunners in bringing away their guns under a heavy fire, which had damaged one or more of the carriages, was noted as an excellent example of equal skill and intrepidity. But the history of the war is full of illustrations of the fine conduct of the Royal Artillery.



THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 2ND COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION, ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

UP to a comparatively recent period the Royal Regiment of Artillery was a corps in which all officers were upon one list for promotion, and all men enlisted were available to serve in any section of the force. Now the Horse, Field, and Garrison Artillery, though related, are distinct, and the work of the Fortress companies is grouped apart from that of the Field Artillery. These companies are concerned with guns in land or sea forts, and with the attack upon them by means of siege and position artillery. The duties of attack and defence cannot, of course, be separated, since the essence of a good defence is to employ ordnance in counter-attack. Certain of the Garrison companies are specially classed for siege-train work, and their practice and instruction are more particularly directed to that branch of Artillery duties. Although Horse and Field Artillery have come most prominently before the public notice, the Garrison companies which have gone out to South Africa have rendered good service, and will find ample scope for their activity in the later stages of the campaign when the real siege work of the war begins. They have received most thorough training to fit them for their duties. The company depicted is under command of Major F. A. Curteis.

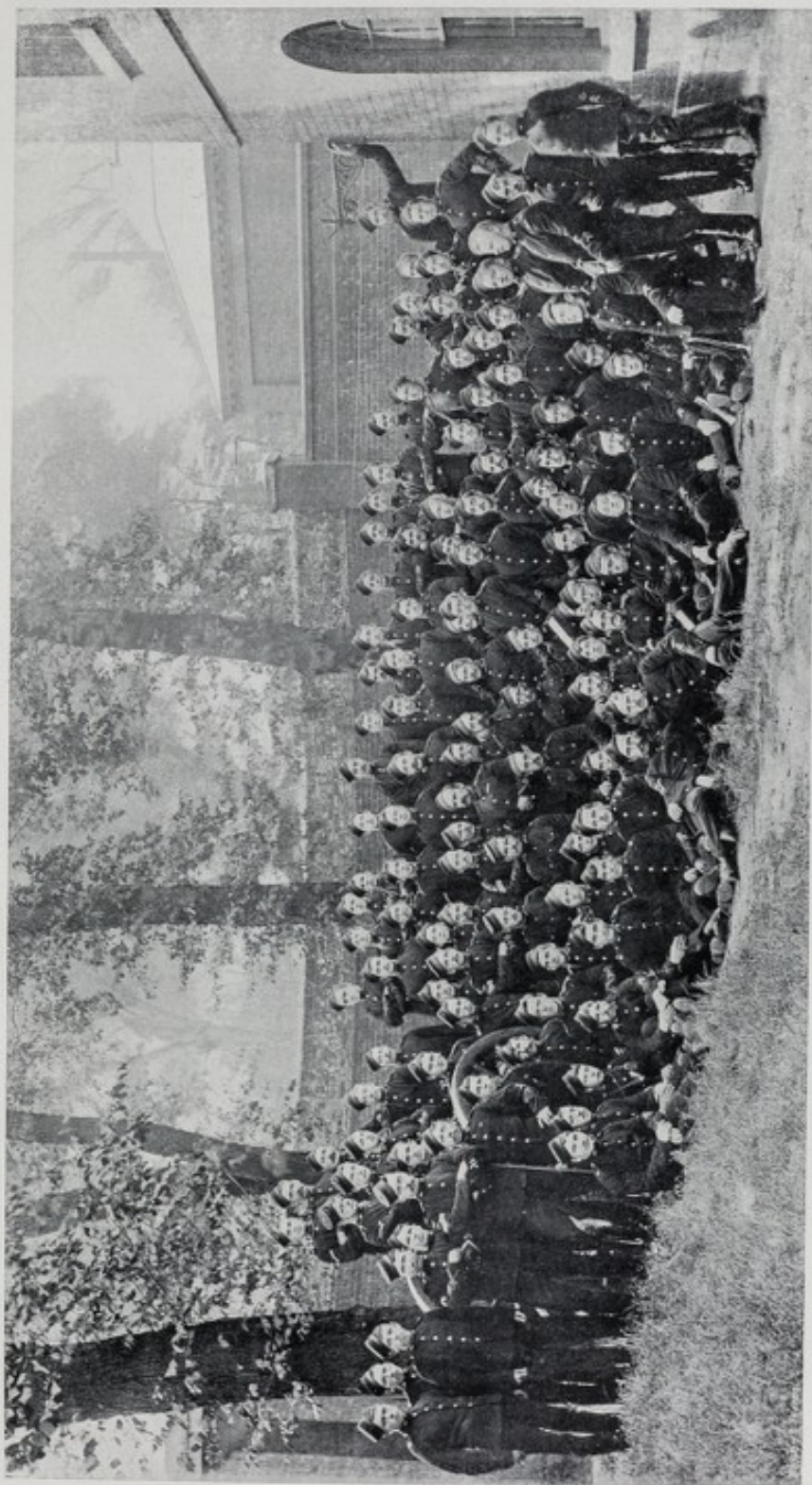


Photo.

THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 10TH COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION, ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Crockwell.

THE Garrison Artillery, constituting a separate arm of the force, is formed in three divisions—the Eastern, Southern, and Western—with their headquarters respectively at Dover, Portsmouth, and Devonport. It was from Devonport that the 10th Company, commanded by Major F. E. Kent, proceeded to South Africa. The various companies are apportioned between the three divisions, and there are detachments at Berehaven and at Shoeburyness. The officers of the Garrison Artillery staff are located with their special garrisons, lieutenant-colonels being in command of sections in the forts, majors and captains in charge of the armament of the works that are not occupied, and for which they are responsible, other captains and lieutenants acting as adjutants, and officers of various ranks doing duty as instructors in gunnery and siege work. Much special artillery material is in charge of the garrison gunners, of whom a number of sergeant-majors, mostly specialists and men of long service, live at the distant forts and batteries without any other garrison, being responsible for their good condition, and themselves forming the nucleus of the Garrison Artillery to be sent there in case of need. Upon mobilisation, the garrison companies, under the paper scheme, are told off to the garrisons of the coast fortresses, but they have also a necessary place in the operations of our army abroad.



THE OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN OF THE 61ST BATTERY ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

OUR survey of the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery closes with a fine group of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 61st (Howitzer) Battery, on the Tugela, and at Potgieter's Drift Lieutenant G. H. C. King was wounded. It suffered a number of casualties in the actions used, which has attracted a great deal of attention and has unquestionably done good service against the Boers with its damaging fire of lyddite. We have already illustrated other howitzer batteries, and have depicted the weapon that we shall discover the lyddite shell not to have answered all the expectations that were formed of it, but it has certainly proved to be a missile of great destructive effect, extremely valuable in many conditions. The artillery introduced for the howitzer batteries is a steel gun with a calibre of 5-in., weighing, inclusive of lock, 1,066-lb., and with a length of about 3-ft. 9in. The howitzer fires a steel shell weighing 49-83-lb. filled with lyddite, shrapnel shells weighing 48-73-lb., containing 372 bullets with an explosive charge, and case shot weighing 48-73-lb. and containing 433 bullets. The gun charge consists of over 5-gr. of cordite. The object of a howitzer is to throw its projectiles through a curved course in order to search concealed positions.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, 5TH COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, R.G.A.

E.M.

THIS company of the Garrison gunners is under command of Major N. B. Inglefield, who was lately brigade-major at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, and the picture is interesting because it shows the khaki uniform and the badges worn by the non-commissioned officers. Crossed guns are worn by a certain number as the badge of skill at arms of qualified gunners, and it will be noticed that one of the men depicted wears the laurel leaf, indicating that he is the best man in the battery. A gun, however, worn on the right arm by the Royal Artillery non-commissioned officer is, like the grenade of the Royal Engineers, a regimental badge, and not a badge of trade or of special skill at arms. In the Royal Artillery a special system of training exists according to professional knowledge.

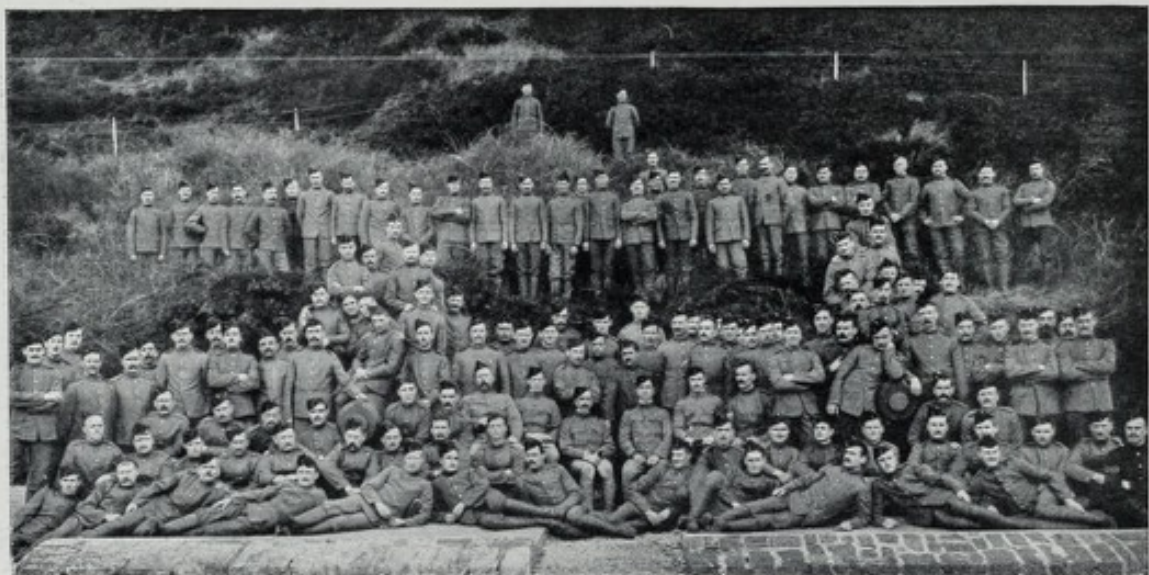


Photo.

THE OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 10TH COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, R.G.A.

Copyright.

OUR picture of the 10th Company was taken at Shoeburyness just before it left England, and it may be interesting to note that the officers from left to right of the picture are Lieutenant J. A. FitzGibbon, Captain G. V. Davidson, Major C. E. Jervis, commanding the company, Second Lieutenant J. F. Thompson Pegge, and Second Lieutenant H. F. McKenzie. The company had no share in the early operations in South Africa, and, like other companies of the garrison branch, was sent out in view of the later work of the campaign. Shoeburyness, from which the company set out, is the headquarters of gunnery in the British Army. A great deal of training and experimental work goes on there in relation with tactical operations at Okehampton in Devonshire and the work of siege guns at Lydd in Kent, the place which has given its name to Lyddite, and where the garrison companies are regularly trained in work with heavy ordnance.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 2ND BATTERY ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lambert Weston and Son.

THIS battery, which left Shorncliffe for South Africa under command of Major P. H. Slee, has been employed upon the western line of communications, ready to go to the front at call. Major Slee is in the centre of the group, with his officers. The battery is, of course, equipped with the Service 15-pounder gun.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 87TH BATTERY ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Foulds and Hubbard.

THIS battery proceeded to South Africa from Woolwich under command of Major N. D. Findlay, who is represented in the group with Captain A. M. Balfour, and Lieutenants Metcalfe and Burne. The full complement of officers to a battery is five, being one major, one captain, and three lieutenants, and there are nine sergeants and 127 men, increased to 161 on the South African establishment.



Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE 81ST BATTERY ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Elliott and Fry.

THE 81st Battery is one of those which have been doing such splendid service with Lord Roberts. It is under command of Major H. A. Chapman, with Captain A. M. A. Lennox, Lieutenant A. H. N. Devenish, and Second Lieutenant T. E. P. Wickham. It was engaged between Kimberley and Paardeberg with loss, and Captain Lennox was reported missing. It lost also at Klip Kraal, and in the action at Driefontein on March 10, when one man was killed. Lieutenant Wickham was among the wounded. The field batteries were of signal service during the operations by which Cronje was compelled to surrender and Bloemfontein was occupied.

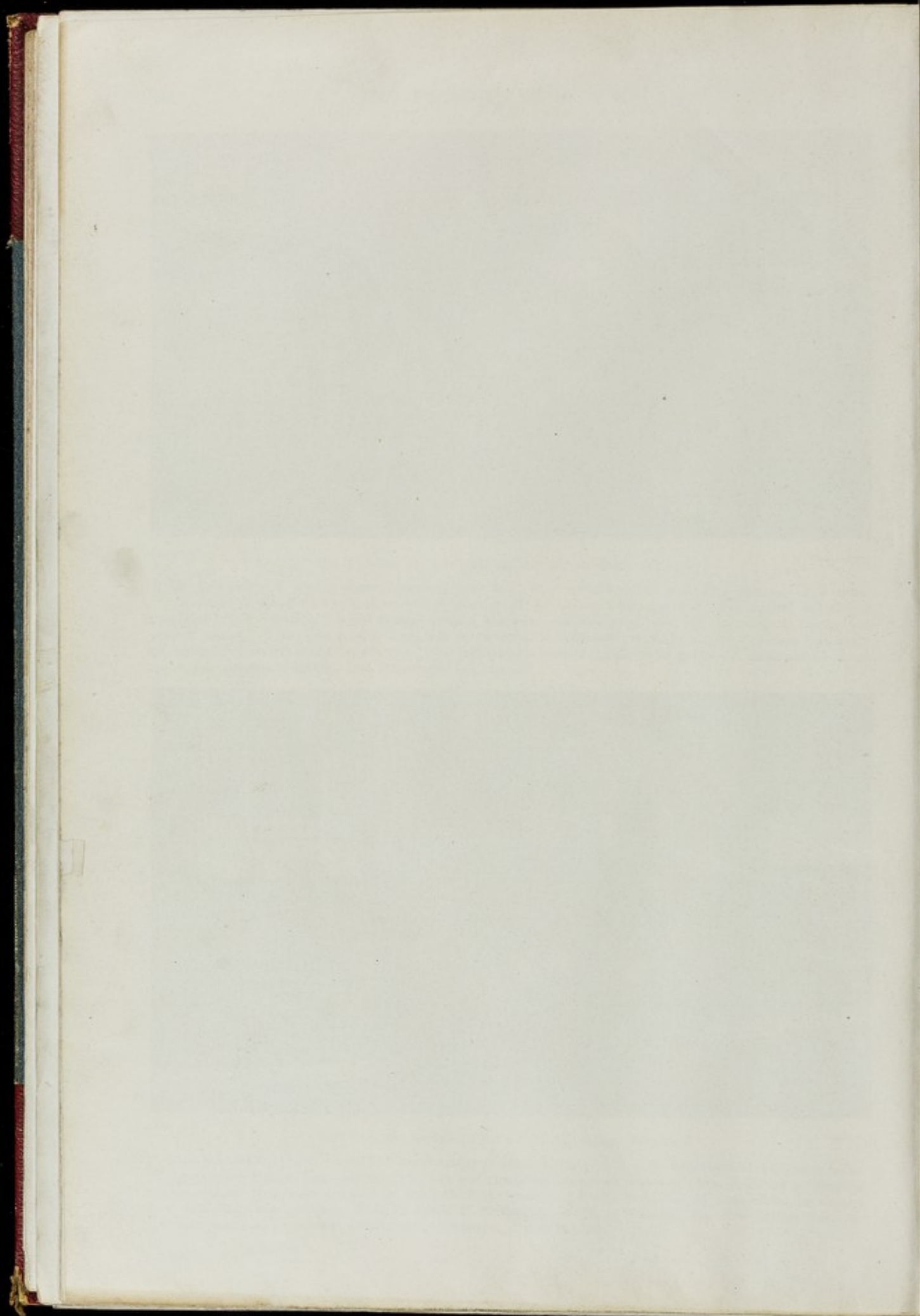


Photo.

THE OFFICERS OF THE "O" BATTERY ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

Copyright.

GENERALS FRENCH AND CLEMENTS found good employment for the gunners in the neighbourhood of Colesberg before crossing the Orange River, and the O Battery was prominently mentioned in relation to the operations at Rensburg and thereabout. It is under command of Major Sir J. H. Jervis-White-Jervis, Bart., and the other officers are Captain R. E. L. Radcliffe and Lieutenants W. G. Thompson, E. M. Condolly, and E. L. Wheeler. The Horse Artillery have the 12-pounder wire gun, an excellent weapon, and are possessed of great mobility.



Jo
Dear Jessie with Love

From Jack
5.1903

Coleman

1903



