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VOL. VI.—No. 68.]

SATURDAY, MAY 21st, 1898.



Photo: A. Bassano.

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MAJOR-GENERAL ARCHIBALD HUNTER.
IN COMMAND OF THE EGYPTIAN TROOPS ON THE NILE
(See Page 209.)

THE WAR: Spain's Army at Home and Abroad.

SPANISH soldiers belong to a type very different from our Tommy Atkins. The pulse of the South stirs their veins, and they are gifted with a kind of febrile bravery, which impels them to dashing acts, if it does not give them the stability and endurance of Englishmen. They may be depended upon to fight well and patiently for the honour of the country, and often to lay down their lives rather than surrender. Spanish military annals are full of the records of gallant exploits, and it may be doubted whether even the sanguinary affairs of the American Civil War were more hardly fought than the conflicts that have been waged by Spaniards on distant battle-fields and in the Carlist Wars in Spain. At the same time, we do not think that Spaniards—and perhaps not Americans—could have done what our soldiers have accomplished in the Chittul Relief and other frontier expeditions. We sometimes, it is certain, despised the Spanish soldiery during the Peninsular War, but since that time a vast work has been accomplished in developing the military resources of the country, organising the Army, and training the men. Spain has now, in some of her best regiments, both officers and men who are as good as can be found. But to look at the general run of the regiments of the country, it must be confessed that a feeling of disappointment is aroused. The uniform seems heavy and cumbersome in the infantry, and there is nothing in the appearance of the men like the alertness that seems to inspire the troops of Uncle Sam. This uniform is much of the French pattern that prevailed in the days of the Third



THE OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT DU PAVIA

Empire, while in the aspect of the cavalry we notice a considerable dash of the Teuton. There is an undeniable slouch in the gait of the Spanish infantryman, and his clothing is apt to be frayed and shabby, while his feet, encased in country sandals, and his hands in coarse woollen gloves, give him a singular appearance to those accustomed to the smartness of home, or the brilliant character of French and German troops. Nevertheless, at the back of gallant devotion, such as nerved the men who fought on the blood-stained field of Igualela, in the Carlist War, to die rather than surrender, there is good-tempered content, such as reminds us of the much-despised Turk.

Luxury is neither attained nor desired by the Spaniard in the ranks. Coffee or soup in the early morning, a breakfast at nine, and a kind of dinner-supper at five in the afternoon, in which black bread—the Government ration is 14-lb. a day—garlic and oil are chiefly prominent, with a little meat sometimes, or a savoury scrap bought at the regimental canteen, content the men of the Peninsula.

Let us now turn to the interesting series of military pictures which are presented here. The Spaniards have lately seen a great deal more of actual service in the field than the troops of most other nations. We are therefore glad to depict the regimental baggage waggons of a corps attached to one of the columns, as well as a six-gun battery, all with mule draught, in Cuba. The character of the equipment is well shown. There are actually in the regular Army thirteen artillery regiments, of four batteries, in addition to a horse regiment and the mountain and garrison branches, and there is a very complete department and organisation for the equipping and training of the force. The guns are of the Krupp and Placencia patterns, with 3.5-in. and 3.1-in. calibre—a little larger than our 12-pounder.

The Pavía regiment of hussars, of which we depict a group of officers, is one of the most distinguished mounted regiments in the Spanish Army, the other being the Princesa, these ranking with the splendid body of cuirassiers. The cavalry officers enter through the school at Valladolid; and, in addition to the two regiments of hussars, there



HUSSARS OF THE REGIMENT DU PAVIA.



Photos. J. Bax.

SPAIN'S FUTURE GENERALS—ARMY STUDENTS AT TOLEDO.

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SPANISH ARTILLERY ON THE MARCH.

are eight of lancers, four of dragoons, and fourteen of chasseurs, besides some remount and other special bodies. The men of the Pavia regiment are selected for fine physique, and their uniform is one of the most striking in the Army, retaining the picturesqueness of the old hussars', and a character of uniform no longer retained in our own Service.

They remain in Madrid, and are practically a guard of the Court and Government in times of popular discontent.

The picture of the Covadonga Regiment of Infantry, No. 40, illustrates one of the most efficient corps in the Army, with the particular character of equipment referred to, but with the smartness that is sometimes wanting. The character of Spanish barracks is seen in this picture also. Much has been done within the last twenty years to give better accommodation to the troops, and, in many respects, their quarters leave nothing to be desired.

For the training of officers, an excellent system has been devised, and military

academies and colleges have been established at which cadets go through special courses of study, tested by examinations before being drafted to their regiments. We give an illustration of a group of cadets at Toledo,



MILITARY TRANSPORT IN CUBA.



Photos J. Davis.

SPAIN'S ARMY AT HOME—INFANTRY PARADING IN BARRACKS.

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who would seem to have in them the making of good officers. In Spain, as in all the countries of Europe, the Army is an honoured profession, and the cadets of the great families of the Peninsula are eager competitors for commissions in the Service. Spanish officers are always recognised as a highly-trained and intelligent body of men. Their experience has been mostly of guerrilla warfare, and the operation of resisting a large body of soldiers trained in another school comes to them with unfamiliar character. Yet, with hardy men under their orders, they may be trusted to fight well. Hanley had a high opinion of Spanish soldiers living in a climate, he said, where it was not necessary to provide against the rigours of the elements by domestic comforts, they are not bound to their houses; and "men of high spirits, accustomed to carry arms, to sleep in the open air, to live frugally, to endure fatigue, to care little for their homes, are already more than half soldiers."

OUR CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

THE illustration herewith represents the late regimental quartermaster-sergeant of the 11th Hussars, more familiarly known as the Cherubims. Quartermaster-Sergeant Knowlden served for twenty-three years in the regiment under seven different commanding officers. It will be seen that above the badges of rank the crest of the late Prince Consort is worn with the motto "Treu und Fest" (Leal and Steadfast). It represents a pillar charged with the

the regiment wears crimson forage caps, and the cloaks are lined with crimson instead of red as in other Line cavalry regiments. Their trumpet slings are of red, yellow, and blue cord, like Royal regiments, instead of green as in other regiments. The 11th Hussars were raised in Essex in 1715, by Brigadier-General Honeywood.

The regiment was present at Culloden, 1746, at the capture of Martinique and Guadalupe, under the Duke of York



Painted by G. S. S. S. S.

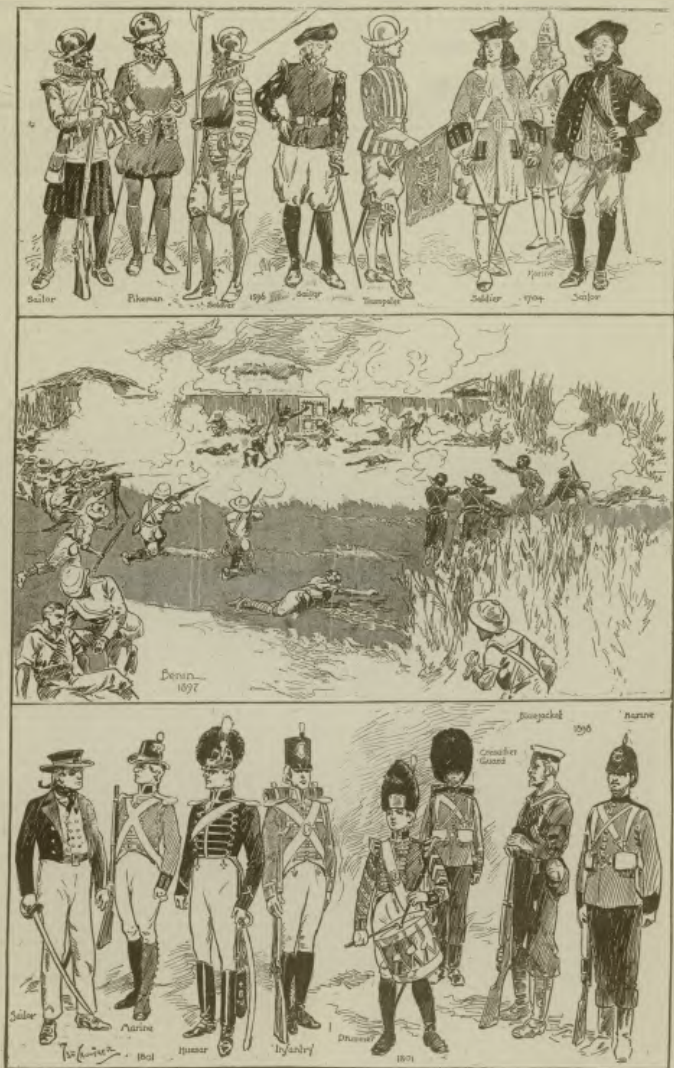
A TYPE OF THE 11th HUSSARS.

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arms of Saxony rising out of a ducal coronet and crowned with a like coronet. This badge is worn by all warrant and non-commissioned officers above the rank of corporal. The overalls are crimson, and this distinction assists civilians in recognising the regiment, for in no other regiment in the British Army do the rank and file wear such gorgeous overalls. The tunic is blue, the busby-bag crimson, and the plume worn on the busby crimson and white. In undress

in the Flanders Campaign of 1793-94, and in North Holland, 1794-95. The 11th accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby to Egypt, and on this account were allowed to wear the Sphinx with the word "Egypt." They also fought at Quatre Bras and Waterloo.

The regiment served in India in 1825, and during the Russian War took part in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, as well as earning distinction at Alma and Inkerman.



"SHOULDER TO SHOULDER."

THE special features of the Royal Military Tournament this year are designed to illustrate those achievements of the Army and Navy in which our gallant soldiers and seamen have fought together, side by side, shoulder to shoulder. The above picture accurately illustrates the principal spectacle at the Islington show, as well as the costumes worn by our land and sea forces from Queen Elizabeth's time to Queen Victoria's.



IT is to be supposed that MM. Paul and Victor Marguerite wrote their "Désastre" with the purpose of rivaling the "Débâcle" of M. Zola. They have succeeded, for it is impossible to read their story without feeling that they have dealt almost as ably with the great struggle of the army of the Rhine at Borny, Rézonville, Saint Privat, and Noisseville, as he with the disorganisation of the Châlons army and the Sedan catastrophe. They know the subject well, for they are sons who cherish the memory of their father, General Marguerite, who was mortally wounded near Sedan. I took up Mr. Frederic Lees' translation of the book, published under the title of "The Disaster" (Chanto and Windus, 3s. 6d.), with some apprehension, for nothing is so difficult as to render good French dialogue into good English. He has not succeeded altogether, for French locutions are retained, and the grammar hurls sometimes. It was surely a mistake to make a Jewish banker talk like a Weisman, and we should not in this country be likely to hear of the proud grace of a lady's neck "rippling to her shoulders." The lady in question is Madame de Guinic, with whom the hero, Paul du Breuil, a staff officer, is temporarily in love, while her husband, quite in the manner of French novels, has found other consolation. The story opens with a brilliant soirée at Saint Cloud, on the eve of the war of 1870, the Society of the Third Empire being cleverly depicted, with all the confident illusions of its votaries. It concludes with the lurid scenes that marked the capitulation of Metz. The attitude of the authors towards the French Army is expressed in the words of Colonel Laune to Du Breuil after the defeat at Worth: "To think we have been beaten—beaten with such troops! Because, you know, the arm is strong. It is the head which is weak. We are in need of a man." Then comes the terrible immigration of the peasantry into Metz. I should have liked to quote the powerful and descriptive of this melancholy but grotesque procession. It is the harbinger of the catastrophe to follow. Meanwhile horrible fears are eating into the hearts of Du Breuil and his friends. But the English authors have gripped the reader, and he follows the strange dramatic story with increasing interest to its close. Excitement grows and dismay steps in with each successive event in the terrible story. Men's faculties are seized with a crisis of will, and the most haunting nightmares, columns of red-haired Teutons crowd upon the imaginations of panic-stricken people. But the soldiery, living as in a legend of glory darkening daily, reflect, and, bluntness to their duty, speecless, and they are imperialist more by habit than by fidelity, and as the days pass by, it is France more than Empire they think of. There is severe censure in this book for Bazaine, and it may be that the authors have devoted too much space to a searching analysis of his character. But their story, though closely based upon the evidence of facts, is not merely historical. It is full of picturesque description, and the characters move natural force, and the action is full of great fidelity. As the translator himself points out, there are passages of almost Stevensonian charm, as where disconsolate Du Breuil overhears at midnight the cavalryman, Jubault, playing "Malbracq s'en va t'en guerre" on a flute in his stable.

The beam of this search-light has rested rather long upon this remarkable book, but there are other volumes to be examined. Colonel H. D. Hutchinson's "Story of 1812" (Thacker, 3s.) is not an account of our unfortunate actions with American frigates in that memorable year, but of another French disaster, that which befel Napoleon in his invasion of Russia. The Director of Military Education in India brushes away a good many cobwebs that have clouded a right conception of the circumstances. He shows that two causes chiefly undermined the chances of French success. One was the extraordinarily heterogeneous character of the Grand Army engaged in the campaign, which comprised its numbers out of the scum of Europe, and the other the vicious habit acquired by the troops of Napoleon of living upon the carcasses they seized. Proper transport was wanting where it was above all things necessary, and the disaster was inevitable. The one-man system had failed, and I think no one will read this deeply interesting volume, which may be heartily commended to popular perusal, without thinking a little less of the military genius of Napoleon. It is worth while remarking the fact that Colonel Hutchinson wrote most of the book while he was with his regiment on the Malakand.

New readers are likely to meet with a pamphlet I have before me, entitled "Shinaka-a-Nakara," which, being interpreted, means "Thanks for Favours," published by Murray and Co. at Lucknow. It is a brief essay translated from the Urdu of Rajah Tassadduk Kasul Khan Bahadur, Talukdar of Jahangirabad, by his nephew, Talukdar Khan Bahadur. The Talukdars of Oudh have long been famous for their loyalty, and the Rajah, moved by a certain spirit of unrest observed among his Mahomedan tenants, enters into a defence of the British Raj. He attributes this spirit to the Gladstone's censure of the Sultan to the utterances of a certain inflammable canon, and to the eventual victory of the Turks, and proceeds to set forth the many advantages his Mahomedan fellow-subjects enjoy under the British rule, and the freedom of worship. I like to chronicle the appearance of such an essay from the pen of an influential Mahomedan land-owner.

It may be useful to make a note of the publication by Messrs. Blackwood of a manual of answers in "The Theory and Practice of Military Topography," by Major J. H. Bowhill (4s. 6d.), accompanied by a set of excellent maps (3s. 6d.). Proficiency, says the author, may be gained by working out a series of questions and problems embracing the whole subject. Many who dread the vagaries of examiners, which Major Bowhill himself confesses he cannot always understand, will welcome his help. I am quite sure.

—SEARCH-LIGHT.

THE Royal Military Tournament.

By MAJOR ARTHUR GRIFFITHS.



HE Services, the public, the country at large, owe a debt of gratitude to gallant "Fred" Burnaby, of the Blues, who was one of the originators of the Military Tournament. It was mainly on his initiative that twenty odd years ago a grand assault-at-arms was first established at Islington, with the idea of showing how skillfully our soldiers handle their weapons and how excellent is their horsemanship.

The project "caught on," and was soon developed, improving and enlarging in scope year after year, until it has become one of the most popular entertainments of the London season.

It is sad to think that Colonel Burnaby did not come through the disastrous fight of Abu Klea with his life, and survive to see what the Military Tournament has become. The undertaking was singularly fortunate in its early promoters, and foremost among them stands Colonel George Onslow, formerly of the 21st Hussars, who showed peculiar aptitude for the post of commandant, and, so to speak, general manager of the show. He was long the head of the Aldershot Gymnasium, and as such supervised the whole of the physical training; he was a first-rate cavalry officer; he had had wide experience with troops of all arms; above all, he was a born impresario, gifted by Nature with a keen appreciation of scenic effect, and knowing almost intuitively what would take the public taste and tell best in such a grand arena as the Agricultural Hall. To him the Tournament is indebted for many of its most popular features. He invented the musical rides, the "bare-backed" and other mounted competitions, the various gymnastic exercises which he understood so well, the tent-pegging, lemon-cutting, the wrestling, and other combats on horseback which have so long delighted the company at Islington. The Tournament was the very finest kind of circus. The performers were true professionals engaged in their own work, in the business of war, in feats of skill on which their own (and their enemy's) lives might depend. This gave a very real and terrible value to the "combined displays," for which the public had also to thank Colonel Onslow—the admirably planned effects, the vivid presentation of tough encounters with every variety of savage foes; Afghans in their hill forts, Zulus behind assegais, Dervishes in the desert scrubs into which every modern warlike contrivance has been cleverly introduced and brought home to the spectator. Quick-firing guns, screw guns, and machine guns have been seen at their deadly work; the operations of bridge-making, ballooning, diving mines, the arrangements for the care of the wounded, the laying of field railways and field telegraphs—these have illustrated practically war for thousands. Colonel Onslow in all this was no doubt encouraged and ably supported. He had the warm sympathetic approval of H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the patron and chairman of committee, while in Colonel Tully, the secretary, he found a coadjutor of wonderful energy, an untiring worker with great organising powers.

Rather more than a couple of years ago it was deemed to make some change in the executive body, so as to bring the Tournament more exclusively under military control. It was felt by the authorities at the War Office that where so large a body of men drawn from pretty well all branches of the Service were collected in an outskirts of London, the person properly responsible for them and the business in which they were engaged was the general officer commanding the Home District. The committee was accordingly reconstituted, and all the old members resigned, including Prince Edward, Colonel Onslow, and Colonel Tully, gentlemen who could ill be spared, as it was thought, from a going concern which they had so largely helped to create and run. For the moment, those who had the welfare and interest of this most useful institution at heart trembled for its future. Happily the mantle of the retiring committee fell upon the shoulders of thoroughly capable men. Lord Methuen, who replaced Prince Edward, was eminently well suited to the new chief; he was known to be an athlete and a sportsman, a fine fencer, expert with the gloves, with sword, rifle, and lance, while as general commanding in London he had at his back all the military resources of the district. His genial, amiable nature, moreover, which has won him such troops of friends, was likely to smooth away any possible friction following such a complete change of staff. Colonel Fox, who had succeeded

Colonel Onslow at Aldershot, now became commandant at Islington; Major Crabbe of the Grenadier Guards was the new treasurer; and Colonel Ward, who had just returned from Ashanti, where he had made the last campaign under Sir Francis Scott, became secretary, taking into his own hands the active control of the future shows. All parts of the new organisation have worked loyally and indefatigably to maintain the old traditions of the Tournament, and their success is proved by the ever increased support vouchsafed by the public, and the remarkable development of the financial results.

These must be specially emphasised when we consider the uses of the Tournament. It is not only valuable in affording a standard of excellence whereby to test the value of our military training through all its processes—physical drill, the skilful handling of weapons, precision and perfection in riding horses and driving teams—but it has become a great dispenser of funds to naval and military charities and to deserving individual cases. At one time the profits accruing were almost exclusively applied in one direction—the support of the Cambridge Asylum. Now Lord Wolsley, who as Commander-in-Chief has uncontrolled authority, distributes with a freer hand. A list of the donations liberally accorded to various charities in 1897 has been already published in the Press, and no doubt the money has been judiciously expended. It may be thought that the Navy is a little neglected; that, seeing how greatly the bluejackets

have contributed to the success of recent shows, the amount accorded to Naval charities, a bare £500, was a meagre allowance out of the whole sum available, £12,000. That the net profits should have reached this high figure is a satisfactory proof of economical administration. Too much praise cannot be accorded to the responsible officials of the Tournament for their careful management, and especially their own ungrudging,

self-denying efforts. One and all are unpaid, their offices are purely honorary, and probably no other case is known of persons manipulating such considerable funds who derive no pecuniary benefit whatever from their charge.

The system in force at the Agricultural Hall is undoubtedly excellent. It must be borne in mind that the premises are only handed over to the Tournament four days before the first performance. Everything has to be organised within that time, not merely the entertainment itself, the least part, perhaps, but all the details behind the scenes essential for its smooth working before the public. The difficulties to be overcome of time and space are enormous where 800 men and 400 horses have to be housed and cared for. The most minute and painstaking attention must be paid to every point, to every item. Messes must be set going, one for the officers, others for warrant officers and sergeants. A hospital must be established, with medical officers, nurses, and orderlies in attendance. The rations must be provided for the whole force, and means for cooking them, having due regard to the tastes and peculiarities of men of various nationalities, men not all British born, but Zaptiehs from Crete, Dyaks from Borneo, and full-blooded negroes from the West Indies.

Adequate facilities must be afforded for dressing and preparing the performers, for marshalling them in their places, with proper entrances and exits—no easy matter with horse artillery batteries which come in and go out at a hand gallop.

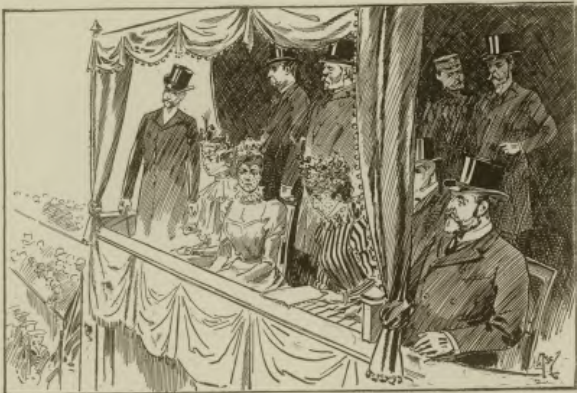
So much money is taken at the doors, some £15,000 (over

and above what is taken at the libraries and box-office, £8,000 more), that an elaborate and carefully-devised system of check and accounts is necessary, and is worked well. In all this military labour is alone employed; non-commissioned officers and men supply all the ticket takers and artificers, the clerks and accountants, in short, the whole staff of the Tournament.

The receipts and disbursements run into very large figures. According to the last published accounts, those for 1897, the receipts were over £29,244 12s. 2½d., of which £15,181 4s. 9d. was expended, leaving a balance profit of £14,063 7s. 5½d. The outlay account shows £4,398 for "displays" and other items for entertainments, nearly £1,000 for prizes in the competitions, £1,655 for rations and forage, and £3,237 for the rent and expenses of the Royal Agricultural Hall. The net profits have been appropriated as follows:—£12,000 handed over to the Commander-in-Chief for charitable purposes, £1,200 given in aid of district tournaments, and the balance has been carried to the reserve fund or to meet contingencies. The reserve fund now amounts to £1,000. We could expect no better account of their stewardship from the managers of the undertaking. The result is another unanswerable argument in favour of officers as capable and trustworthy administrators and financiers.

A few words now of the show which has just commenced, and which promises to equal any of its predecessors in variety and interest. There are some essentially novel features

side by side with many familiar and always popular friends. The "shoulder to shoulder" pageant has been cleverly introduced to foster the solidarity that has always existed between Navy and Army, and to show how our sailors and soldiers have fought side by side on many glorious occasions. No pains have been spared to put vividly and accurately before the public the scenes themselves, and the principal actors in



IN THE ROYAL BOX.

them. We see the capture of Cadiz in 1596, the seizure of Gibraltar by a *coup de main* in 1704, when, by their great gallantry the Royal Marines gained the right to bear "Gibraltar" on their appointments.

Abercromby's great action at Alexandria contrasts admirably with another famous Egyptian engagement, the battle of El Teb. In all these, bluejackets, machines, cavalry and infantry of the Line vie in gallantry with each other, and it is right that the memory thereof should be preserved. The "combined display" this year is a realistic presentment of the capture of Benin City, and many of the very men who were engaged in putting an end to this cruel and bloodthirsty *régime* take their places in the performance. In both of the foregoing the Royal Navy are engaged in twice the strength of last year, and they give a fine exhibition of field battery drill with 9-pounder and 12-pounder guns. There are, again, two musical rides—that by the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues), a splendid spectacle, and that by G Battery Royal Horse Artillery, a series of the most daring and beautiful evolutions. Later during the Tournament the 7th Dragoon Guards will take the place of the Blues.

The rest of the entertainment follows the usual lines, but extra displays are promised by the boys of the Royal Naval School, Greenwich, the Gordon Boys' Home, and the boys of the Duke of York's School, who will twice troop the colours during the Tournament.

The gymnastic performance of these last-named is above all praise.

THE TIRAH ELEPHANTS.



THE LATEST ELEPHANT BATTERY, AS USED BY THE PESHAWAR COLUMN.



THE BATTERY ELEPHANTS.



From Photos. by a Military Officer.

PREPARING TO START.

Copyright

"An' the elephants bring the guns!
Ho! Xuss!
Great—big—long—black forty-
pounder guns!"

—Barrack-room Ballad.

FROM the accompanying illustrations readers of the NAVY AND ARMY ILLUSTRATED will be able to form a very good conception of the elephant batteries used in Indian warfare. Our two smaller illustrations are of the older style of battery, in which the guns are dragged by elephants, the limbers and waggons being drawn by bullock teams. One shows us the battery ready to march, the other a group of the battery elephants. Siege batteries of this description, with 40-pr. guns, have been used in all our Indian wars.

It is an interesting sight to see an elephant battery crossing a river which is too deep to ford. If it be spanned, as is often the case in Northern India, by a bridge of boats, each elephant will carefully test it before he ventures to trust his mighty bulk to its stability. He will strike it with his trunk, test it tentatively with one great forefoot after another, and not until he is absolutely certain of its capability to sustain his weight will he venture to trust himself on the structure. If there is no bridge, and the animals have to be ferried across, the barge in which they are to be carried has to be brought close to shore, and a bridge made from the land to connect with it. To induce the "hathi" to trust himself on this is no easy task, and he generally displays signs of distinct uneasiness when the frail bark launches out on her

perilous voyage. Docile and intelligent as is the great brute, he is, when in the condition that is known as "must," capable of transports of the most ungovernable rage. A loose "must" elephant is distinctly an animal to be avoided, and quite capable of making things specially lively throughout a whole cantonment, with the not unlikely result that he has eventually to be shot by squads posted on the roofs of houses and other points

of vantage. Another photograph shows us an elephant battery of the latest style recently equipped for the Peshawar column, and it will be seen that in this battery guns, limbers, etc., are all carried on elephant back, rendering the battery much more mobile. Finally, we show a group of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and the native establishment of the Ordnance Field Park, Tirah Expeditionary Force.



From a Photo. by a Military Officer.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, TIRAH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Copyright.

Recruiting for the Yoruba Regiment.

A FEW years ago our possessions in West Africa were regarded as of little value. Indeed, it was supposed that the deadly climate could never admit of colonisation—in the strictest sense of the word—by white men.

Of late, however, the Government, as well as the British public at large, have shown themselves deeply interested in the expansion of West Africa. New territories have been acquired, new trade routes opened up, new settlements built.

As a result of all this, those natives who continually come

for invalids, but there can be no doubt that the cleansing measures instituted, together with the opening up of the interior, the draining of swamps, etc., have rendered the climate appreciably less injurious to Europeans. The development of a new country can never be carried out without a certain amount of bloodshed, as our many expeditions in that part of the country prove. To meet all emergencies, therefore, a large body of suitable troops must always be at hand. As our possessions become more extensive it is necessary to increase the number of troops.

Our regular Army is small enough for the needs of the Empire—some would say decidedly too small. For this reason it is not advisable to employ European troops in guarding our West African frontier. Moreover, the natives are more adapted for the species of work which must be undertaken.



Photo. C. T. Culliffe-Hynes

THE YORUBA REGIMENT'S NEW CHIEFS.

in contact with the white colonists are gradually becoming more civilised. In short, the country has been opened up, principally by the energy of our countrymen, and, above all, modern sanitary notions have been as far as possible enforced in all districts where the Union Jack has been hoisted.

West Africa can never be a favourable wintering place



Photo. C. T. Culliffe-Hynes

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, YORUBA REGIMENT

Copyright.

Thus it is that within the last year we have considerably augmented our native troops in West Africa.

The new Yoruba regiment is the latest addition to a body of men who have already proved themselves "worthy of their steel." This regiment was recently formed from among the inhabitants of Yoruba, a district north-west of the Niger Coast. To assist in raising and training the new corps officers and non-commissioned officers were appointed to it from British regiments. Our first two photographs depict them



Photo. C. T. Gullile-Hynes.

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DRUMMING UP RECRUITS.

on board ship on their way to Lokoja, a town on the Niger. The officers are Captain Welch, Hampshire Regiment, in command; Lieutenant Scott, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Lieutenant Andrews, Highland Light Infantry; Lieutenant Welchman, South Staffordshire Regiment; Lieutenant Russell, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Mangels, Royal West Surrey Regiment. The non-commissioned officers are Sergeant-Major Francis, Royal Horse Artillery; Sergeant-Major Bell, Royal Artillery; Sergeant McAllister, Royal Artillery; Sergeant Trivett, Royal Artillery; Sergeant Heffernan, Royal Artillery; Sergeant Webb, Royal Artillery; Sergeant Miles, Somersetshire Light Infantry; Sergeant Hill, Devonshire Regiment; Corporal Smith, Royal Artillery; Corporal Sherley, Royal Horse Artillery; Corporal Galpin, Royal



Photo. C. T. Gullile-Hynes.

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OFF TO JOIN.

Horse Artillery; Corporal Gale, Leinster Regiment; Corporal Synnons, Devonshire Regiment.

Their task is by no means an easy one: the raw material (as in the third picture, where are seen some Hausas in charge of goats) must first be obtained and converted into the finished article. From the last picture one can form an idea of the appearance of the recruits as they offer themselves for enlistment.

ON THE ROAD TO KHARTOUM.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE accompanying pictures illustrate vividly the surroundings and give a good idea of the incidents in the life of the troops as they wind their way up the Nile for the final dash on Khartoum. In one picture are shown a couple of officers leaving for the front. Their mounts are sturdy little Egyptian donkeys, the same kind as those that the English tourist at Cairo knows so well, and that have so often carried him from Shepheard's Hotel to the Pyramids. Another illustration shows the character of the desert line, the rail-head of which ought to be now getting very close to the Atbara. The train of trucks is loaded up



From a Photo

By a Military Officer.

STALWART SEAFORTH'S.



From a Photo

By a Military Officer.

A STERN-WHEELER.

with the baggage of the Seaforths, that gallant Scottish regiment that so distinguished itself in the recent fight. Several of the sturdy "Tommyes" crowded on the baggage trucks are now probably taking their long rest in a deep-dug trench on the Atbara, and they are perhaps to be envied. Their troubles are over, and they did, like British soldiers always have and always will do, fighting with dogged pluck and endurance, and with the shouts of victory ringing out for their death-knell. A good fight and a brave one was that on the Atbara, and of the four British regiments there none did better work than the gallant Seaforths. What build of men they are is well shown in another of the illustrations, which depicts a group of soldiers of this grand old regiment on one of the barges just about to start for Wady Halfa from Shellal. Fine bronzed stalwart-looking fellows are they, in the prime

of youth, and yet old enough to be thoroughly seasoned for the trying work they have to go through and the trying climate they have got to face. This battalion is the 1st Seaforth Highlanders, and has a record second to none in the Service. Until its amalgamation with the 78th, the Ross-shire Buffs, on the introduction of the territorial system, it was the 72nd Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders, not so called after the late lamented Prince, but after H.R.H. Frederick Duke of York, son of George III. The title was conferred on it in 1823, at which time the Duke of York (who was also Duke of Albany in the peerage of Scotland) was Commander-in-Chief, and was given to the regiment as a special mark of honour in recognition of the magnificent state of discipline and efficiency to which the corps had attained. One of the regimental badges, worn on the buttons, is, however, the coronet and cypher of the late Duke of Albany, but this they derive from their 3rd (Militia) Battalion, of which Prince Leopold was honorary colonel.

I have said that the group shown was taken on one of the barges in which the troops are conveyed up the Nile, and these barges are towed by stern-wheel river steamers, such as that depicted in my fourth illustration. These stern-wheel boats are built for the Egyptians in



STARTING FOR THE FRONT.

England by such celebrated builders of small craft as Yarrow at Poplar, Thornycroft at Chiswick, and Forrest at Wivenhoe, in Essex. They are built in sections capable of being transported as steamer cargo to Egypt, and are put together on the Nile. As typical we may take some of the latest, the "El Zatch," "El Fatch," and "El Nasch," built at Wivenhoe. These are 140-ft. in length, 24-ft. in beam, draw only 2-ft. of water, and displace 128 tons, while their engines, to which steam is supplied by locomotive boilers, give them a speed of 12 knots. As armament they carry a 12-pounder and two 6-pounder quick-firers, besides various Maxim and machine guns.

Three others, built by Yarrow last year, are slightly larger, their dimensions being—145-ft. in length, 24½-ft. in beam, draught 2-ft., and displacement 140 tons. They are of the same speed, and have their upper works armoured with ¾-in. steel to protect against rifle fire, and carry as an armament two 12-pounder quick-firers and eight machine guns. When the final attack on Omdurman takes place, these craft, manned by bluejackets and marines, will play no small part in it.



From Photos.

A BAGGAGE TRAIN.

By a Military Officer.

The Attempted Assassination of the Khan of Dir.

IN his own district the Nawab or Khan of Dir is a person of some importance, whose word is a law in itself. The illustration shows him surrounded by his retinue and levies. The Khan is the central figure of the group, wearing a richly-laced uniform and grasping the hilt of his sword.

On his right are his two sons. The one nearest his father seems prepared for all comers, for his sword is already drawn halfway from its scabbard. Rahim Shah, the Nawab's manager and head of the Kaka Khels, sits on his left. He is perhaps one of the wealthiest men in all the Swat country.



From a Photo. by a Military Officer.

THE KHAN OF DIR AND HIS LEVIES.

Copyright

He is a trusted adviser of the Political Officer of Swat, and is charged with the carrying out of all the transport arrangements connected with our army of occupation in Chitral.

The Khan's body-guard on this occasion is not a formidable one. The men, it will be seen, are dressed and armed with no idea of uniformity. According to a telegram which appeared in the daily Press recently, an attempt was made to assassinate the Khan, but the would-be murderers were captured and put to death. The chief conspirator was his nephew, who had designs on the chieftainship. The Chiefs of such turbulent tribes as the Khan of Dir rules over have to be ever on their guard against such attempts, for there is always some ambitious chieftain of lesser rank ready to get together a small following of his own and raise the standard of revolt, and the death of the reigning Chief is all-important to the success of the undertaking.