

THE TRANSVAAL WAR

· ACHIEVEMENTS · OF · THE · HOME · AND · COLONIAL · FORCES ·
· IN · THE · GREAT · CONFLICT · OF · 1899 — 1900 ·

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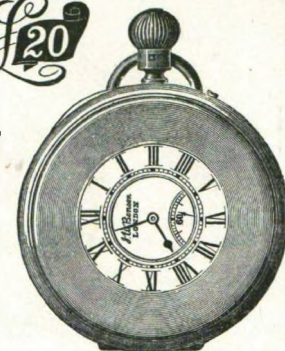
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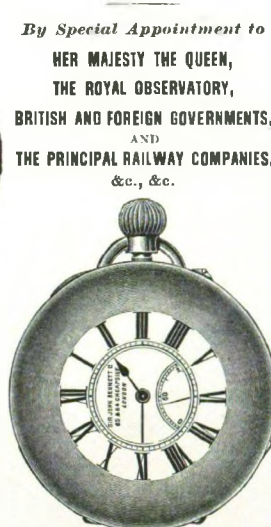
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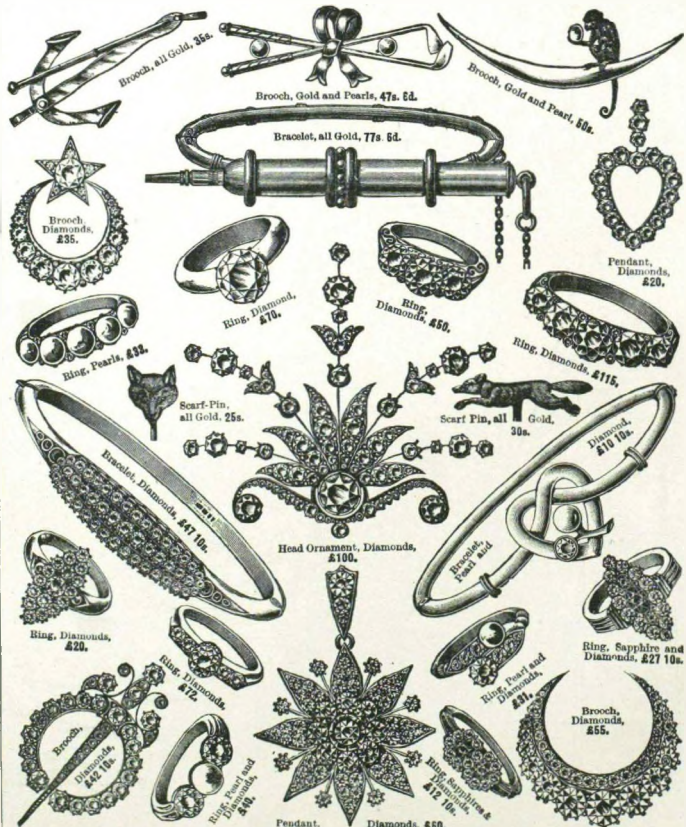
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THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS RECORD
OF THE
TRANSVAAL WAR, 1899-1900

*The Achievements of the Home and Colonial Forces in the Great Conflict
with the Boer Republics.*

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WITH EIGHT PHOTOGRAVURES

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THE RECORD OF THE WAR

BY
SPENSER WILKINSON

INTRODUCTION.

IN the spring of 1899 two questions to which the British Government and the Government of the South African Republic gave irreconcilable answers acquired for both States a vital importance. Was the South African Republic a sovereign State, or was it in some relation of subordination to the British Crown? Had the Government of the South African Republic the right to treat British settlers in its dominions as aliens without rights, or was it bound, by the conditions of its existence, either to modify its administration out of regard for their wishes, or to give them some share in the representative government of the country?

The British Government held that, as the Transvaal, by the Conventions to which it owed its existence, was prohibited from making treaties with foreign States (other than the Orange Free State) except with the Queen's consent, the Transvaal was not a sovereign State. As the Dutch-speaking inhabitants of the Transvaal were bound by the ties of language, of sympathy, and of social intercourse with the Dutch-speaking inhabitants of Cape Colony and Natal, so were the British inhabitants of those colonies bound to the English-speaking settlers in the Transvaal. The two Boer States and the British colonies formed parts of one whole, and the British Government held that it would be impossible to maintain British authority in the British colonies if the Boer claims either to sovereignty or to the right of arbitrary treatment of the Uitlanders were admitted. The Transvaal Boers considered that without these two rights their State would be of no value to them, and they saw that if they could maintain these rights it would be impossible for Great Britain to maintain its authority in the neighbouring British colonies, which in that case must necessarily pass under the political leadership of the Boers.

These difficulties could not be settled peaceably unless one side or the other were willing to give way. Great Britain could not have done so without, in principle at least, abandoning her Empire. The Transvaal might, perhaps, have abandoned its claims and yet preserved a practical autonomy; but neither the Government of the Transvaal nor that of the Free State was disposed to this

peaceful course. The negotiations which began at Bloemfontein were protracted through the summer, not because either side was willing to give way, but because, while the British Government hoped that the Transvaal would change its mind, the Governments of the Transvaal and of the Free State wished to gain time for their preparations. Thus it came about that when, on Sept. 6, the British Government gave the order for ten thousand British troops from India and England to reinforce the garrison of Natal, the Boer forces of both Republics were ready to take the field and were moving towards the frontiers. When, on Oct. 8, the British Government called out a portion of the Reserve and ordered the mobilisation of an Army Corps, the Transvaal Government replied with an ultimatum requiring an answer by Oct. 11. On that day the war began.

CHAPTER I.

SIR GEORGE WHITE'S CAMPAIGN IN NATAL.

The British nation, both in the British Islands and the Colonies, recognised the justice of the cause which the Boers had determined to resist, and supported the Government with enthusiasm. The great colonies vied with one another in the offer of volunteer troops for the war. A fund raised by public subscription for the benefit of the wounded and of the families of men sent to the war rose rapidly to an unprecedented amount. The

memory of the past exploits of the British Army had always been cherished, and a quick and easy victory over the burghers was generally expected. Not a few thought that the small force gathering in Natal would suffice to break the power of the Boers. From this dream, the outcome of the pride of great traditions, there was to be a painful awakening. The nation was to see the bravery of its soldiers paralysed by the consequences of years of public indifference to the subject of war.

SITUATION IN NATAL AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

As early as the latter part of May the Natal Government had drawn attention to the danger of an invasion of Natal by the Boers, and had received assurances from the Imperial Government that Natal would be protected. Northern



THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.



GEN. MAUCHART.



GEN. WOODGATE.



GEN. BULLER.

Natal is an equilateral triangle, of which each side is about a hundred miles long, the base corresponding roughly with the upper course of the Tugela, the left side with the Free State frontier, and the right side with the Transvaal frontier, the apex being at Charlestown. If the Republics meant to invade Natal they would employ the bulk of their forces for the purpose, and would assemble not less than thirty thousand men along the two sides of the triangle. To resist such an attack it may safely be said that in the absence of fortresses no strategist would place the defending force within the triangle, where it would be exposed to attack from two sides at once, to the loss of its communications and to the danger of being surrounded in the field. The sound plan would be, in the first instance, to collect the force at a central point on the base and there await an opportunity

bridges difficult to repair might easily have been rendered impassable or destroyed.

Sir George White at once saw the danger of awaiting attack by a superior force with his own army divided, and its wings separated by forty miles of difficult ground. But the Governor of the colony urged his view that the withdrawal of the force under Sir W. P. Symons from its advanced position near Dundee would be interpreted by the Boer sympathisers as a sign of weakness, and perhaps encourage them to join the enemy. To this consideration and to the Governor's urgency Sir George White yielded, though he knew that an enforced retreat was probable and would have a still worse effect on the friends of the Boers. Thus on Oct. 11, when the delay allowed by the Boer ultimatum expired, the British force in Natal, amounting,



MAP OF THE LADYSMITH DISTRICT.

given by the enemy's movements. But military stores to the value of a million sterling had been accumulated at Ladysmith, an open town within the triangle. During the summer Sir W. P. Symons, the General commanding in Natal, seems to have contemplated defending the colony with something like five thousand men, upon what plan can hardly be guessed. Sir George White, appointed to command in this colony when the ten thousand were ordered out in September, reached Durban on Oct. 7, and found that, while the bulk of the force was assembling at Ladysmith, Sir W. P. Symons had about four thousand men between Glencoe Junction and Dundee, about forty miles from Ladysmith, from which it was separated by the rugged hills of the Biggarsberg range. The country north of Glencoe had been abandoned, but nothing had been done to render the railway useless to the enemy, though the great tunnel at Laing's Neck and a series of

with the parties due during the next day or two, to 15,000 men in all, including about 2000 Natal Volunteers, was divided into two groups, the main body, about 11,000, at Ladysmith under Sir George White, and the advance guard, 4000 strong, under Sir W. P. Symons, half-way between Dundee and Glencoe Junction, on the northern slope of the Biggarsberg range.

Suppose the triangle of Natal north of the Tugela to be represented by the letter A, the cross-stroke would represent the Biggarsberg range. The Boer forces were known to be assembling, those of the Transvaal at points on the right-hand side in its upper half from the apex to the cross-stroke, those of the Free State along the lower half of the left-hand side below the cross-stroke, the main body in each case being stationed on the railway-line. The Boer camp at Volksrust was four or five marches distant from Glencoe, and



this was the longest distance separating the Boer forces from the British.

Sir George White's position was from the beginning extremely difficult. His task was, if possible, to resist and retard the Boer onset until the arrival in South Africa of the Army Corps of Sir Redvers Buller, which was not due until the middle of December. A gradual retreat was not to be thought of, for from Ladysmith to Port Natal was only a hundred and fifty miles—too short a distance for a three months' rearguard operation. A possible plan would have been to hold an entrenched camp on the Tugela, commanding both banks—say at Colenso and to threaten from there, by operations against the Boer communications, any Boer advance across the river to the east of that point. But there was no entrenched camp, and the stores at Ladysmith, without which the operation was impracticable, could hardly have been removed in a few days. Sir George White determined to try the effect of attacking the Boers whenever they should present themselves, hoping that their columns would come upon one after another to be beaten in detail. The Boers' plan, however, involved the simultaneous use of the large forces available. The Free State troops, ready to emerge from the passes of the Drakensberg, fell back before Sir George White's reconnoissances to the west. The Transvaal troops advanced in three columns. One, under Lucas Meyer, crossed the Buffalo River near Landman's Drift, a few miles east of Dundee; the main body moved along the main road beside the railway through Newcastle and Dannhauser; and a third smaller column, under Viljoen, moved through the Biggarsberg by the direct road from Newcastle towards Ladysmith, which traverses the Biggarsberg a few miles to the west of the railway and the Pass of Glencoe or Wessels Nek. The objective of this column was the railway-bridge across Sunday's River, near Elandslaagte, the destruction of which would interrupt

the communication between the British wings. The main column and that of Lucas Meyer were to co-operate in an attack upon the isolated Symons, while the Free Staters were to observe Ladysmith and prevent White's moving with his whole force to the assistance of his subordinate.

TALANA HILL.

Fortunately, the co-operation between the Boer main body and the left column, under Lucas Meyer, was imperfect. On the morning of Oct. 20 Sir W. P. Symons learned that a Boer column was advancing from Dannhauser, while the presence of Meyer's commando was announced by shells fired into the British camp from Talana Hill, two miles to the east of Dundee. Leaving a battalion and a battery to parry attack by the main Boer column from the north, Sir W. P. Symons undertook with the rest of his force, three battalions, two batteries, and a regiment of cavalry, to drive away the enemy, estimated at four thousand, from Talana Hill. The troops were moved out from the camp and deployed in the valley on the east side of Dundee. Then, under cover of the two batteries, they were sent

forward to attack the Boer position: the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers on the left, part of the 1st Royal Irish Rifles in the centre, and the 1st King's Royal Rifles on the right. At the same time the 18th Hussars were ordered to move round the north side of Talana Hill, so as to threaten the enemy's line of retreat, and attack him when he should fall back. The infantry, crossing the stream in the valley about seven in the morning, advanced half a mile up a gentle slope to a belt of wood; then up a steeper slope another half mile to a long wall. In this second advance there was heavy loss, and in superintending it near the northern end of the wood Sir W. P. Symons was wounded, as it proved, mortally, the command devolving upon Colonel Yule. There was a long pause at the wall, during which the British batteries advanced to the southern end of the wood, and a portion of the Rifles directed their attack



TAPPING THE TELEGRAPH-WIRE, ELANDSLAAGTE.
Sketch (Facsimile) by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.



THE CHARGE OF THE GORDONS, MANCHESTERS, AND DEVONS AT ELANDSLAAGTE.
Sketch (Facsimile) by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.



against a group of Boers on the hill to the south of Talana, who were enfilading the British firing-line. Shortly after noon the British infantry dashed forward from the wall up the last steep slope, scrambling up on hands and knees, and rushed at the Boers with the bayonet. The Boers ran, and would have been mowed down by bullets and shrapnel, but that they hoisted a white flag—as the British thought in token of surrender, but as it proved, to gain time to reach their horses and gallop off.

Sir W. P. Symons had won a brilliant victory. He had delivered a frontal attack upon a force not numerically weaker than his own in a very strong position. All arms had been well directed; the infantry had first gained a position—the wall—from which a heavy fire could be poured upon the enemy. The artillery had prepared and then supported this advance; and both arms had co-operated for the charge. If the pursuit was a failure, this was due partly to the unfair use of the white flag, and partly to a mishap which befell the 18th Hussars. The regiment, after turning the Boer position, was divided, two squadrons to pursue the Boers and two to scout to the north. These two latter squadrons fell upon a large force of Boers, probably part of the main column, were surrounded, and after a gallant resistance, when their commanding officer saw that a prolonged defence could not save the detachment, surrendered by his order.

The battle of Talana Hill cost the British force some 200 killed and wounded, and rather more than that number of missing, including the captured Hussars. This was no extraordinary loss for an attack on a position. The value of the victory lay in its effect on the spirit of both sides, its proof to them both that the British were the better men. But it had no strategical result; it did not upset or mar the Boer plan of operations, as was shown next day; for while General Yule moved his camp half a mile to the south to a more defensible position on higher ground, a Boer gun from Impati, a mountain due north of the British camp, opened fire on the old camp. The main Boer column, which had failed to take part in the action of the day before, was now preparing to make up for its delay.

ELANDSLAAGTE.

Viljoen's column of Boers reached Elandslaagte on Oct. 19, and captured a goods train that was carrying military stores to Dundee. On Oct. 20, General French, with a small force of the three arms, reconnoitred towards Elandslaagte, and his cavalry patrols, discovered that the Boers were in some force near that place. Early on the 21st he set out again with five squadrons and the Natal Field Battery. The battery on opening fire found itself in presence of a stronger artillery, and French asked by telephone for reinforcements, for which he waited. In the afternoon his force was increased by four squadrons, two field batteries, the 1st Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment, five companies of the 2nd Gordon Highlanders, and four companies of the 1st Manchesters. When the Boer advance parties had been driven in, their main body was

found to be holding a high ridge rising about a mile to the south of Elandslaagte Station, and running south or south-east for about two miles. The ridge rose steeply about 800 ft. above the plain at its base, and was crowned by the Boer artillery. The hill from which the British attack was prepared was about two miles from the enemy's ridge. French ordered the bulk of his cavalry to move round north of the railway to watch the Boer right flank, and sent the Imperial Light Horse and a squadron of the 5th Lancers to drive in Boer skirmishers who threatened his own right. The direction of the infantry attack he entrusted to Colonel Ian Hamilton. This officer ordered the Manchesters to follow the Imperial Light Horse in their movement to the right, so that by a gradual change of direction they should come up against the Boer left flank on the southern lower end of the ridge, which they would enfilade, taking the Boer skirmishers almost in reverse. The Manchesters were to be supported by the Gordons, while the Devons were to advance

towards the main front of the Boer position in its northern half, and when within effective range, to hold the Boers by their fire until the flank attack, which was the main operation, should have produced its effect. At half-past three the first British battery, the 42nd, opened fire, and in a few minutes silenced the Boer guns. The 21st Battery soon afterwards dispersed the Boer skirmishers on the British right, and thus cleared the way for the party destined for the flank attack. The Devons extended and pushed across the plain to about 900 yards from the Boer sharp-shooters; there they halted exposed to a heavy fire, and remained stationary, carrying on their unequal musketry combat for about an hour. By this time the Light Horse, the Manchesters, and the Gordons had worked round to the Boer flank, which yielded as they came on, and the two batteries had pushed on to a more forward position to the right rear of the Devons. The flank attack swept

along the ridge from south to north, with a pause midway at a dip in the ridge where the Boer laager lay concealed. A portion of the Devons joined in this attack, while the remainder carried the northern half of the ridge. A white flag was raised by one party of Boers, and when the British ceased firing, another party of Boers fired upon them. This caused a moment of confusion, which was followed by a fierce charge, in which the bayonet was freely used. The Boers fled, and were pursued by the British cavalry, which charged repeatedly through the crowd of fugitives.

Elandslaagte was a crushing defeat of the Boer force, which escaped destruction only because darkness came on at the moment of victory. There were 1250 Boers, of whom about a third were killed, wounded, or captured; while the British had 257 killed or wounded, among the dead being Colonel Scott-Chisholme, of the Imperial Light Horse. The attack was skilfully planned, and executed with dash and determination; the three arms were used in judicious combination. But the victory could not remedy the false strategical position of the British army in Natal. On the evening of the 22nd, French returned to Ladysmith with his force.



THE LATE COLONEL SCOTT-CHISHOLME.

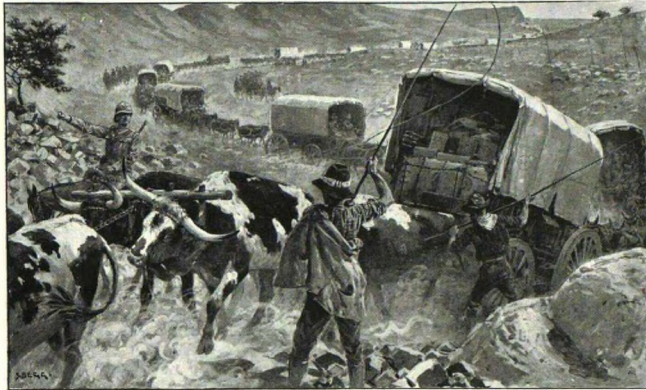
Sketched by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, shortly before the Colonel was killed.



YULE'S RETREAT.

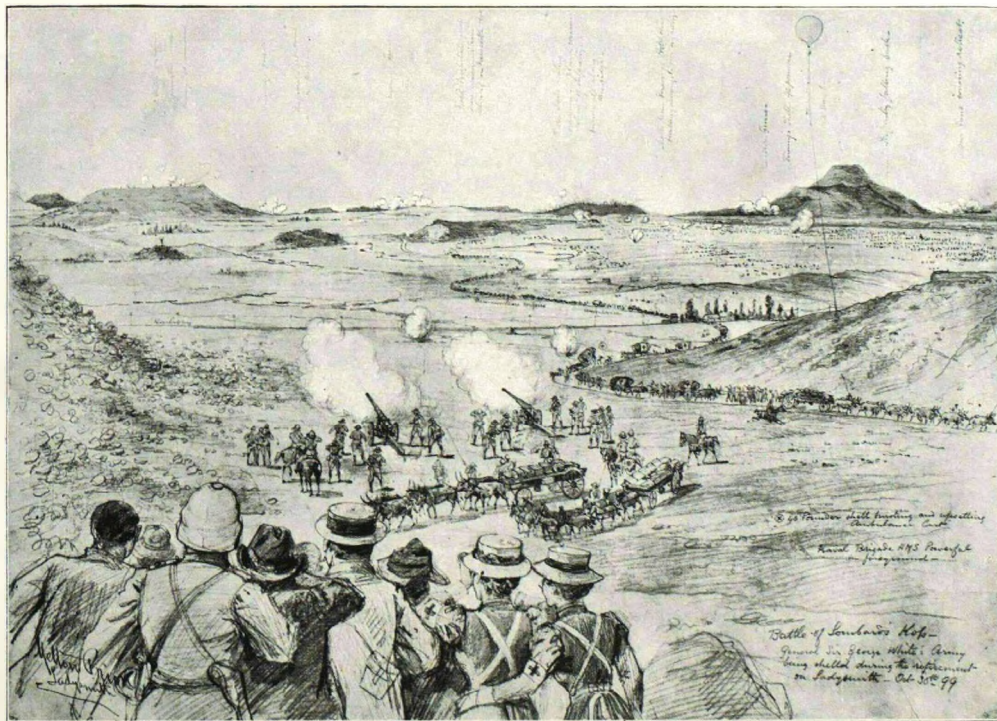
Yule had been informed on the morning of the 22nd of the nature and result of the action at Elands-laagte. The defeated Boers had retreated by the pass of Wessels Nek towards Glen-coe, where Yule's patrols found the pass strongly held, probably by fresh Boer troops. Had there been no other enemy near, Yule might have tried to force the pass and deal a second blow to the troops beaten at Elands-laagte. But the Boer main body was close to him on the north, and to attempt the pass would have been to court destruction. To attack the Boer main column was useless, for victory against its greater numbers was unlikely, and defeat with the direct road to Ladysmith in the enemy's possession would be fatal. Yule therefore decided to retreat before he could be attacked, taking the Helpmakaar

Road as far as Beith, and then descending Van Jonder's Pass to the Waschbank River. It was necessary to leave at Dundee the wounded, among them Sir W. P. Symons, for the attempt to carry them would have impeded the march of the column. The start was made at nine on Sunday evening, Oct. 22, and during that night the defile south of Dundee was passed and the plateau of Zurfontein reached. There was a halt on Monday morning, and the march was then continued as far as Beith, where the road to Ladysmith leaves the Helpmakaar road and enters Van Jonder's Pass.



OX TRANSPORT IN NATAL.
From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Mellou Prior.

Here a halt was made from 4 p.m. till 11 p.m., when the column moved on and marched during the night through the pass and on to the west bank of the Waschbank River, crossed about half-past nine on Tuesday morning. The force was halted by the Waschbank until dawn on Wednesday, when the march was resumed, Sunday's River crossed, and



THE BATTLE OF LOMBARD'S KOP: NAVAL GUNS IN ACTION.
Sketch (Facsimile) by our Special Artist, Mr. Mellou Prior.



the advance guard came into touch with a patrol from Ladysmith. Another night march brought the column into Ladysmith at six in the morning of Thursday, Oct. 26. The sixty miles' retreat had been well managed, thanks, it is said, to the judgment and character of Colonel Dartnell, of the Natal Police. Not a man had been lost, and the horses were brought back in good condition, so that only a rest was needed to make the whole force fit for further work.

RIETFOONTEIN.

On Monday, the 23rd, Sir George White was informed by his patrols that a force of Boers was on the hills to the west of the railway near Elandslaagte. It was desirable to prevent this body from interfering with the retreat of Yule, who was due at the Waschbank on Tuesday morning. Accordingly, on Tuesday morning, the 24th, Sir George White marched out from Ladysmith with four battalions, two batteries, and a cavalry brigade. The column set out along the Elandslaagte road, and when seven or eight miles from Ladysmith found the enemy posted on two peaks about 1200 ft. high, overlooking the road and the railway, at a distance of a mile and a half westward of Rietfontein Farm. To the west of the railway there was a low ridge parallel to the crest of the two peaks, and separated from them by a depression. Sir George White extended his troops along this ridge, and engaged the Boers with artillery and rifle fire for several hours. The Boer position could hardly have been carried without heavy loss, and its storming would have served no purpose, so that Sir George White ordered no attack, but merely kept up the fire until he learned that Yule's column had safely crossed the Waschbank. He then withdrew the force to Ladysmith. Yule, at the Waschbank, heard the cannonade, and moved out westwards with his cavalry and guns to join in the action, but after marching six miles he heard no further firing, and fell back again to his bivouac by the river.

Sir George White had early foreseen that he must be prepared to be invested at Ladysmith, and after the first two battles had asked the Admiral for heavier guns than his own field-pieces. Captain Percy Scott, of the *Terrible*, then at Simon's Town, prepared for land use, upon carriages of his own contrivance, four long 12-pounders and two 4.7-in. guns, which were sent on board the *Powerful* to Durban, and reached Ladysmith, with 280 bluejackets, under Captain Lambton, on the morning of Oct. 30.

BATTLE OF LOMBARD'S KOP.

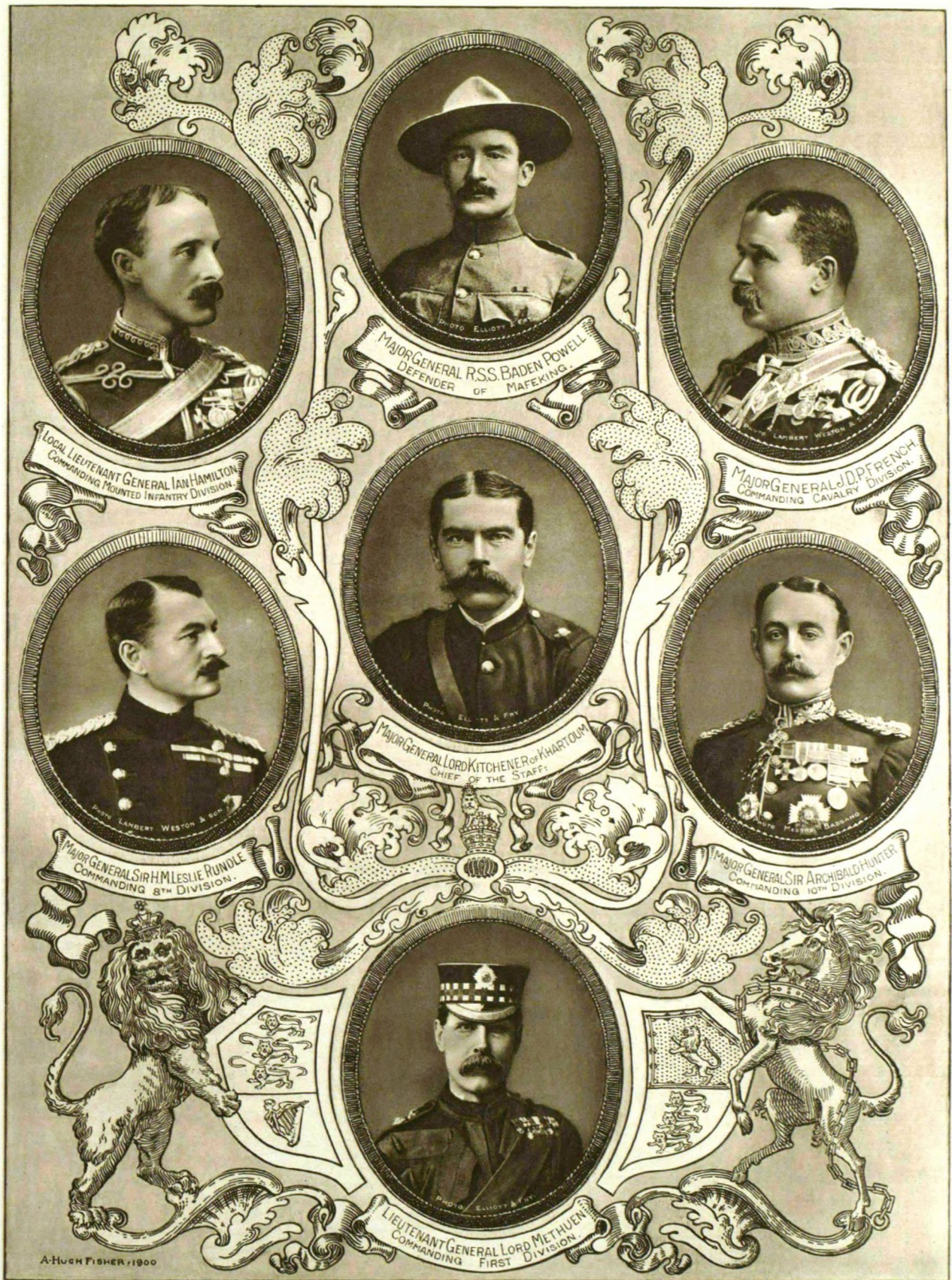
During the three days following the return of Yule's Brigade, Sir George White sought in vain for an opportunity of attacking one of the enemy's columns. The Boer forces converged upon Ladysmith without exposing themselves singly to attack, and on the evening of Oct. 29 were reported to be placed at points on a semicircle from Besters Station on the west to Farquhar's Farm on the north-east. The Free Staters were supposed to be near Besters Station; the Transvaal main body behind Pepworth Hill, four miles away to the north, close to and to the west of the railway to Elandslaagte; and a left column of Transvaalers near Farquhar's Farm. White determined to attack on the 30th. The previous actions had been the work of his subordinates—Talana Hill of Symons, Elandslaagte of French and Hamilton; for though White himself was there present, he had not interfered, wishing to leave the full credit to the younger men. Rietfontein had hardly been more than a demonstration. The Commander-in-Chief now resolved to strike his own decisive blow. His plan was to attack from the south the Boer left column at Farquhar's Farm, containing by a demonstration the main body at Pepworth Hill, and holding by a small party a point on the right flank of that main body, so as to intercept its retreat to

the west, where it could fall back on the Free Staters. The Boer left rolled up, there would follow a combined front and flank attack on the main body. Accordingly, Colonel Carleton, with four and a half companies of the Gloucesters, six of the Irish Fusiliers, and a Mountain Battery, was sent off at half-past ten on the evening of the 29th to march along Bell Spruit and take up a position at or near Nicholson's Nek, about six miles north of Ladysmith and about three miles north-west of Pepworth Hill. The central demonstration was entrusted to Ian Hamilton, with three battalions and three batteries. He was to move out a couple of miles during the night and await the dawn under the shelter of Limit Hill, to the north of the town. The main attack on the Boer left at Farquhar's Farm was to be delivered by Colonel Grimwood, with six battalions and four batteries, and to be supported on its right by French with all the cavalry and mounted rifles. Grimwood also moved in the darkness to his rendezvous near the northern corner of Lombard's Kop, about two miles to the east of Hamilton.

The action began at dawn, when Grimwood's guns opened fire from Lombard's Kop; and the Boer heavy gun on Pepworth, beyond the range of the British field-guns, dropped its shells into Ladysmith and amid Grimwood's troops. For an hour or so there was an exchange of shells between the two artilleries, with a growing development of rifle-fire, by which little harm was done. Soon after eight the Boers near Pepworth Hill were seen moving off to right and left, and a little later the right of Grimwood's line was suddenly subjected to a tremendous fire from its right. Grimwood was hard pressed, apparently in front and on both flanks, and his infantry were saved from confusion and disaster only by the splendid service of the gunners, especially of Major Abdy's battery. Grimwood signalled for assistance to Hamilton, who sent him his three batteries and two of his battalions; but the fight could not be restored, and the British right wing fell back, finely covered by its artillery. The retreat of the right involved the withdrawal of the weakened centre, and the consequences for the spirits of the men might have been of the gravest but for a welcome surprise. As the retiring troops neared the town a series of loud unfamiliar explosions was heard. The Naval Brigade had arrived with its guns, and with the fourth shot silenced the enemy's great gun on Pepworth Hill.

NICHOLSON'S NEK.

The defeat of White's main attack would probably in any case have led to the loss of the detached column under Carleton. But one of the accidents of war had already compromised the safety of the small force. During the night march a couple of rifle-shots and the rush of half-a-dozen Boer horsemen caused a stampede of the mules of the Mountain Battery and those carrying the small-arm ammunition reserve. The infantry thereupon pushed up to the crown of the hill on their left, apparently their destined position, and waited there for the dawn. The hill was a hog's back a mile long and four hundred yards broad, the lower southern end being the British position. Colonel Carleton disposed his infantry so as to guard on all sides the southern end of the hill, at the same time forming a firing-line across the ridge to resist attack from the north. Soon after daybreak the Boers collected on all sides of the position and on the northern higher portion of the ridge. The disadvantage of a divergent against a convergent fire soon made itself felt, especially as the British had not the art of entrenching, probably not the tools, and certainly not the time between daylight, when suitable sites could be chosen, and the beginning of the fight. To the Boer riflemen, adepts in the use of cover, the British skirmishers were exposed. The fight went on until the afternoon,



OUR COMMANDERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.



the British losing 141 killed and wounded, and being gradually forced back by the cross-fire until they were all collected round Colonel Carleton's reserve on the ridge. At half-past two a wounded officer who thought himself left alone waved a white flag, and this being seen, word was passed to cease fire. Six hundred and fifty unwounded officers and men surrendered to the Boers. Later in the afternoon Sir George White telegraphed to the Secretary of State reporting the stampede of the mules, and saying, "The two battalions have not yet returned, but are expected to return through a Boer army that had beaten off his own attack is by no means clear. But towards midnight he learned the truth, and at once reported that he had himself formed and

advance by Bloemfontein to Pretoria, overcoming the Boer resistance on the way. This plan had one serious fault: it left out of account the probable action of the enemy. The force destined for Sir Redvers Buller was composed of three infantry divisions of 10,000 men each, a cavalry division of 5000, 5000 corps troops, and 10,000 men for the line of communications. This gave a field army or force available for battle at the front of not more than 40,000 men, hardly enough to secure the numerical superiority over an enemy whose total forces were estimated at 50,000. Private calculations at home deducted from the 50,000 a large force to observe the Basuto border, but the British Government had decided to exert all its influence to restrain the Basutos from acts of hostility against the Boers.



THE SIEGE OF LADYSMITH: THE BOMBARDMENT VIEWED FROM MAIDEN'S POST.
Sketch (Facsimile) by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.

was alone responsible for the plan in carrying out which the disaster occurred.

On Nov. 1 a battalion of Dublin Fusiliers and the Natal Battery were sent to Colenso. On Nov. 2 the Boers attacked Colenso, which was evacuated during the night from the 2nd to the 3rd. On the 3rd the Boers cut the telegraph-wire south of Ladysmith. The investment had begun.

CHAPTER II.
METHUEN AND GATACRE.
BULLER'S PROBLEM.

Sir Redvers Buller landed at Cape Town on Oct. 30. When he left England not a shot had been fired in South Africa, and it had been assumed that the Natal Field Force would be able to defend Natal, that the Army Corps would land in Cape Colony, assemble on the Orange River, and

a wise and humane decision, which, however, enabled the Boers to leave this frontier unguarded and use their whole power against the British. That being the case, Sir Redvers Buller's Army Corps was hardly superior in numbers to the Boer forces, even if the Natal Field Force was counted as part of it. On reaching Cape Town Sir Redvers Buller had to compare the imaginary campaign arranged in London with the reality. The Natal Field Force, so far from defending Natal, was locked in the grip of the enemy, and required to be extricated. The small garrisons of the improvised fortresses at Mafeking, under Colonel Baden-Powell, and at Kimberley, under Colonel Kekewich, were besieged, each of them having attached to it a considerable non-combatant population. The British detachments at Orange River Station, De Aar, Naauwpoort, and Stormberg Junction were exposed to Boer attack, and the Free State commandoes were collecting at Norval's Pont and Bethulie for the invasion of the Cape Colony, where disaffection was widespread.



Sir Redvers Buller had thus to confront a situation far other than had been before him in London. The original plan of a march of the Army Corps from the Orange River could hardly be retained, for it would leave Sir George White to his fate. The Army Corps could not be on the Orange River before the middle of December; a month might well be required before Bloemfontein could be reached, and at least another month before the Army Corps could possibly be in a position to intercept the communications of the Boer army in Natal, with its base at Pretoria. There was no probability that the Boers would loose their hold upon Ladysmith before their communications were assailed, and every likelihood that, if undisturbed in Natal, they would, before the middle of February, have occupied the whole colony down to the coast region protected by the guns of the fleet, and have reduced Ladysmith and its garrison. They would then be able to turn with their whole force against Sir Redvers Buller, who would have behind him hundreds of miles of vulnerable though vital communications.

If the two Republics were to be conquered, the first step was to crush their armed forces. Those forces were the most mobile in the world. To march after them through the Free State and the Transvaal, countries as large as Spain and France, in the hope of compelling them to stand and fight a pitched battle, in which they were to be defeated, might be an arduous undertaking. But the bulk of their forces were in Northern Natal investing Ladysmith and covering the investment.

These forces would stand and fight or else admit their inferiority. The district was easily accessible, being only half as far from Durban as the Orange River from the Cape ports. The best chance of a decisive victory—of a victory which would crush the best part of the Boer army—lay in taking the whole army to Natal for attack upon the Boers besieging Ladysmith. That plan, however, would postpone indefinitely the relief of Kimberley and Mafeking, and leave Cape Colony to be guarded against invasion and insurrection by only the six thousand troops already there, and the ten thousand communication troops due in December. Meantime, invasion and insurrection might work mischief.

The military principle by which, in such cases, the decision should be guided is to ascertain the point where a blow will produce the greatest effect, and to employ for the delivery of

that blow the greatest possible force, if practicable the whole force; considering all other operations as subordinate and reducing to the smallest dimensions the forces devoted to the subsidiary tasks.

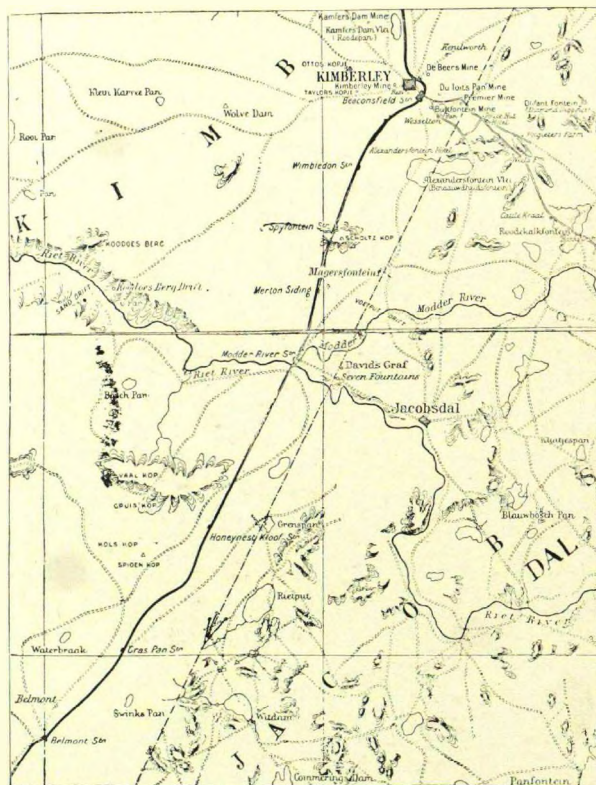
The relief of Sir George White could not be seriously attempted with a small force; it was a necessary task, and if its accomplishment could be accompanied by a crushing defeat of the Boer army, that would be the stroke that would produce the greatest effect in the whole theatre of war. Sir Redvers Buller was equally impressed with the dangers of the situation on both sides of the theatre of war, and his arrangements led to the division of his force into two almost equal parts, one for Cape Colony and the other for Natal. The result was that in each colony the force employed proved insufficient for its task, and the British action was checked until the arrival of fresh reinforcements on a very large scale.

The bulk of the Cavalry Division and two infantry brigades belonging to different divisions were landed at Cape Town, and a fresh brigade, the Ninth, was formed of three battalions already in the Colony and of one from the troops meant for the communications. Two or three battalions and three batteries were landed at East London, and four brigades were sent on to Durban in the transports which brought them from England. When the greater part of the troops had arrived, Sir Redvers Buller himself went to Natal; but instead of selecting a General to take charge of the operations in the western theatre of war, he seems to have intended to direct these operations from

Natal and to have given specific orders to Lord Methuen, General French, and Sir William Gatacre, who were to operate one along each of the railway-lines leading north from Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London.

BELMONT.

Lord Methuen was as soon as possible to advance from Orange River Station for the relief of Kimberley. By Nov. 20 he had ready at Orange River Camp a column composed of the Guards Brigade and the Ninth Brigade, each of four battalions, two Field Batteries, the 9th Lancers and Rimington's Guides, and a small Naval Brigade—altogether, about 8000 combatants. The advance began at dawn on the 21st, on which day the column covered fourteen miles. On the 22nd a short march had been made, when a reconnaissance discovered a Boer force on a group of hills four or five



MAP ILLUSTRATING LORD METHUEN'S ADVANCE TO RELIEVE KIMBERLEY.



miles to the east of Belmont Station. Lord Methuen at once resolved to attack this force, if practicable by surprise, at dawn on the 23rd, and for that purpose to make a night march. The row of hills was parallel to the railway, and the General's plan was that the Guards Brigade should move from the railway against the western face of the position; while the Ninth Brigade, from a point on the railway further north, should attack the northern end of the hills and thus strike the Boers on the flank nearest to their line of retreat. The Guards were late at their rendezvous, so that the attack was delayed into the daylight; and there was also a mistake in the direction taken by one of the battalions, with the consequence that the whole force attacked further to the south than was intended, and struck full on to the enemy's front instead of partly on his front and partly on his right flank. The three hills forming the western face of the position were carried by assault, and the Boers retreated to two hills parallel to them about a mile to the east. From these hills also they were driven, and fell back to a third still further to the east. From this last position, too, they were forced back by the advance of the right battalion of the Guards Brigade, and by the fire of a battery which had pushed round their left. About six o'clock they were in full retreat to the north-west, passing in front of the ridge held by the Ninth Brigade. The plan had been modified in the execution, and instead of the Boer right being driven in, their left had been turned. It was for the cavalry to make good the original design by attacking the retreating enemy; but the Lancers could not respond to the call: their horses were exhausted, and their forward movement was checked by a few Boer sharpshooters in broken ground to the north of the captured position. The Boers had been thoroughly beaten, but the fruits of the victory were lost for want of a sufficient mounted force. The behaviour of the British infantry earned the unqualified admiration of all observers, and there were many capable and experienced observers on the field. The British loss was about 200 officers and men killed and wounded.



THE ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS CROSSING THE MODDER RIVER.

ENSLIN.

On the afternoon of Nov. 24 Lord Methuen learned that a body of Boers was holding a row of hills running east and west across the railway at Enslin, near Graspan Station, about seven miles from his camp near Belmont. He determined to attack them next morning. The Guards Brigade was to escort the convoy, while the Ninth Brigade and the Naval Brigade should deliver the attack. The attacking brigades marched the same afternoon to Swinkspan, and there bivouacked until 3 a.m. of Nov. 25, when they resumed the march. The row of kopjes was five or six miles long, and Lord Methuen proposed to concentrate his attack on its eastern end, which was to be struck in front by the Yorkshire Light

Infantry and the Loyal North Lancashires, and in flank by the Naval Brigade; the Northumberland's escorting the naval guns on the railway, which passed through the western half of the position, and the Northhamptons being in reserve behind the centre. The position was approached in broad daylight, and was cannonaded from both ends of the British front. The Boers had time to see that their left was threatened, and they reinforced it before the infantry attack could be delivered. Their infantry reserved its fire until the assailants were about half a mile distant. Then they opened a well-aimed continuous stream of bullets upon the Naval Brigade, which had wheeled to its left, so as to face the end of the ridge, and was advancing to the assault. The Naval Brigade suffered terrible losses: Captain Prothero was wounded, Commander Ethelston and Major Plumble shot dead, and no less than ninety-nine men killed and wounded within a few minutes. But the brigade went straight on to the foot of the hill, straight up the hill, and straight into the position. When that was gained Captain Le Marchant collected a party to drive the enemy from the rocks from which they were still firing across the ground they had abandoned. The Boers then ran for their lives.

The splendid advance of the Naval Brigade was accompanied by a similar though less costly attack delivered by the Yorkshires and North Lancashires upon the front of the eastern kopjes. Thereupon the whole Boer force beat a rapid retreat, which, however, the Lancers, whose horses were again exhausted, were powerless to intercept.

MODDER RIVER.

On Nov. 27 the advance was continued to Honeynest Kloof, where the column halted at midday. In the afternoon Lord Methuen rode forward to reconnoitre the Modder River, which he approached without seeing signs of the enemy. By the evening, however, he learned that the village near Modder River Station was held by the Boers. On Nov. 28 the column once more made an early start, the mounted troops forming the advance guard, and the artillery and the infantry the main body. As the mounted troops came within a couple of miles of the railway-bridge over the river (below the confluence of the Riet with the Modder), they discovered a party of the enemy on their right near the Riet River, and moved down towards that stream. But the musketry-fire from the willow-beds between them and the confluence prevented their further advance, and they remained near the Riet, two miles from the railway-bridge. Meantime, the two batteries coming up beside the railway were fired upon by guns from the north bank of the Modder, and came into action against them. There was as yet no sign of a strong Boer infantry. Lord Methuen deployed and extended his infantry, the Guards on the right, and the Ninth Brigade, with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, on the left of the railway, covering a front of perhaps three and a half miles, and the whole line moved forward down an even plain



that sloped very gently towards the river. When the British line was just about to enter the ground inclosed by the bend of the river, so that the river-bank formed the bow of which the line of the infantry represented the string, the leading companies being about a thousand yards from the river in front of them, they suddenly found themselves under a hail of bullets from the bushes lining the river. The Guards, being a little further forward than the Ninth Brigade, suffered most from this startling burst of fire. The whole line lay down and returned the fire as effectively as was practicable for men who could see no enemy and had only the flashes of his shots to aim at. To rise and move forward or to rise and retire was equally dangerous, and for the bulk of the troops the battle consisted in lying out all day under a burning sun, exposed on the open plain to the enemy's bullets, and shooting at the places where an enemy might be supposed to be hiding. It was a feat of endurance such as has rarely been required from troops, and it was splendidly performed. Meantime, the action proper was carried on by fragments of the force. The four naval 12-pounders and the two field batteries kept up an incessant cannonade upon the enemy's guns, the buildings which he occupied beyond the river, and his firing-line. About noon a third battery, the 62nd, which had arrived by rail at Belmont the day before and marched through from there, came into action and gave much-needed help to the Ninth Brigade. A party of the Coldstreams, under Colonel Codrington, crossed the Riet

in the attempt to turn the Boer left; but they were too few; supports could not be got across, and they had to come back. On the Boer right the Free State troops were lining the south bank of the river. The arrival of the 62nd Battery, which shelled these troops, enabled a body of men of the Ninth Brigade, led by General Pole-Carew, to drive them across the river, and to follow them across a dam which here enabled men to pass the river one by one. Soon after three o'clock Pole-Carew had 400 men on the north bank, and began to drive in the Boer flank. The Boers made a stubborn resistance, and Pole-Carew had not advanced far from his point of crossing when darkness and fatigue put a stop to the fight. When morning dawned, the Boers had disappeared. The British loss was 485 killed and wounded, Lord Methuen being one of the wounded.

MAGERSFONTEIN.

The column encamped near Modder River Station and waited to rest the troops, to repair the railway-bridge which the Boers had destroyed, to bring up supplies, and to receive reinforcements. The 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders had fought at Modder River; the Highland Brigade was now completed by the arrival of the Black Watch, the 2nd Seaforths, and the 1st Highland Light Infantry. A howitzer battery, a battery of Horse Artillery, and a naval 4.7-in. gun were added to the three field batteries and four naval 12-pounders. The 12th Lancers strengthened the weak cavalry arm, and on Dec. 10 the Gordon Highlanders also arrived in the camp. By this time Lord Methuen had recovered from his wound and resumed the command.

About ten miles north of the Modder River the railway to Kimberley runs through a range of low hills, which form a semicircle, with its concave side towards the south. The eastern half of the semicircle runs from the railway at Spytfontein Station to the Modder River, a few miles above its confluence with the Riet. From the railway half-way to the river the ridge is made up of two prominent hills—Scholtz Kop by the railway and Magersfontein Kopje three miles away from it. Between Magersfontein Kopje and the river the ridge is merely three miles of bushy hillocks.

The Boers were believed to have retreated from Modder River to Spytfontein, and to be holding Scholtz Kop and Magersfontein Kopje, upon which they had their

artillery. Little more seems to have been known of their position.

Lord Methuen planned a dawn attack once more. On the afternoon of Dec. 10 the artillery bombarded Magersfontein Kopje. The Boers made no reply, and to all appearance no man could have been on the hill and survived the bombardment. The Highland Brigade, which was to storm the kopje at daybreak, bivouacked in the evening about two and a half miles from it in cold, drizzling rain. Late in the evening the Guards Brigade moved in to bivouac near them.

After midnight the Highland Brigade was formed up by its commander, Major-General Wauchope, in mass of quarter columns, the most compact and crowded formation possible, and marched towards the western corner of Magersfontein Kopje. Dawn was at 3.25 a.m. The Black Watch was



MAGERSFONTEIN: GORDONS COVERING RETREAT OF THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE.

From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Frederic Villiers.



GENERAL LORD METHUEN, WITH COLONEL DOUGLAS, CHIEF OF HIS STAFF, DIRECTING THE BATTLE OF MAGERSFONTEIN.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. FRÉDÉRIC VILLIERS.

Lord Methuen, who was wounded at Modder River and had not yet recovered, was seated in a native cart.—EXTRACT FROM MR. VILLIERS'S LETTER.



THE QUEEN VISITING THE WOUNDED AT THE HERBERT HOSPITAL, WOOLWICH, ON MARCH 22.



leading, followed by the Seaforths. The march in quarter column continued, interrupted for a few minutes by the obstruction caused by a strip of bush, until nearly four o'clock, when General Wauchope ordered the battalions to extend, the Black Watch in the centre, the Seaforths to the left, and the Argyll and Sutherlands to the right. The extension was just beginning when a storm of bullets swept through the crowded brigade, mowing down the men in hundreds, among the first to fall being the gallant Brigadier.

The attack had failed. The storm of bullets was continuous, and while the men were dazed by the shock, and before their crowded ranks could be spread out and they could lie down, the two leading battalions had lost a quarter of their numbers, while the other two battalions had been decimated. No troops, however brave, can sustain such losses from an unexpected fire, in a few minutes, without being, in the language of peace manœuvres, "out of action." As a fighting force the Highland Brigade was for the time destroyed. The rest of the battle consisted in the discovery by the General and his staff that this had happened, and in arrangements to protect the brigade until it could be safely taken back to camp. There were attempts to get the brigade forward and attempts to get it backward, but they could not alter the situation. Later in the day the Gordons were sent to join them, with what object except to encourage them to wait for night is not clear; perhaps it was to cover their left flank. After some time the Boers made an attempt to take the Highland Brigade in flank from the low scrub-clad hills between Magersfontein and the river. This was checked by the Lancers and the Horse Artillery, and by the Brigade of Guards, which was here extended. As darkness came on, the Highlanders retreated, covered by the Guards, who remained facing the enemy until next morning, when they were withdrawn, and the whole force returned to the camp near Modder River Station, where Lord Methuen set to work to entrench a position for defence.

The fusillade which wrecked the Highland Brigade came from trenches dug by the Boers in the plain in front of the base of the hills. The existence of these trenches was unknown and, it seems, unsuspected by the British Generals. That the Boers were in them and opened fire at the right moment proves that they, at any rate, expected and were ready for this British attack.

STORMBERG.

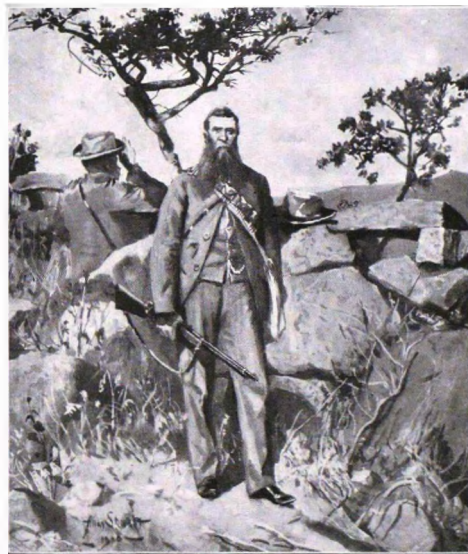
At the beginning of November parties of Free State troops were crossing the Orange River at the bridges at Aliwal North, Bethulie, Norval's Pont, and Colesberg road. The Dutch or Boer population of the region of Cape Colony south of the river was only waiting for their arrival to join them in making war against the British. In the whole region the British forces were insignificant. There was a party of Cape Mountain Rifles and half a battalion of the Berkshire Regiment at Naauwpoort. At Stormberg, where

the railway from East London to Bloemfontein is joined by the branch line connecting it with the lines from Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, there was the other half of the Berkshire Battalion and a naval detachment; for, owing to its importance as a railway junction, Stormberg had been selected as the site of the depot for military stores to be used by the Third Division in an advance from East London into the Free State. But as the Free State troops approached, and no reinforcements were to be had, the evacuation of Stormberg was ordered on Nov. 7, the day when the first transport of the Army Corps reached Cape Town. On Nov. 8 the Boers occupied Burgersdorp, on Nov. 13 Aliwal North, where they proclaimed the annexation of the district to the Free State, and on Nov. 15 Colesberg. On Nov. 18 Lieutenant-General Sir William Gatacre, appointed to command the Third Division, landed at East London with the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Irish Rifles, the only battalion of his division which he was to see.

General Gatacre spent a fortnight in the effort to make up a fighting force of the troops between Bushman's Hock, his most advanced post, just south of Molteno, and Queenstown. At the beginning of December he was strengthened by the arrival of the 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, two field batteries, and a company of Engineers, and had by this time also about 400 mounted men of Brabant's Horse, and the Cape Mounted Rifles, 120 Queenslanders, and three companies of the Royal Scots. Meantime the Free Staters under Olivier had occupied Stormberg Junction, and had been reinforced by a body of rebels from Barkly East. The loyal portion of the population was indignant at the unopposed invasion and the spread of the insurrection, and General Gatacre,

having no hope of further reinforcement, and reluctant to play a passive part in presence of a growing enemy, resolved to strike a blow against the invaders.

Olivier's force was said to be encamped on Rooikop, to the south-east of Stormberg. Gatacre decided to attack from the south-west, by surprise, at dawn, after a night march. On the afternoon of Dec. 9 the Northumberlands and the Irish Rifles, with the two batteries, were sent by rail from Potter's Kraal to Molteno, where the last train unloaded about 9.30 p.m., and where three companies of mounted infantry sent by road joined the column. Four hundred mounted infantry had been also ordered by telegraph to move from Penhoek to Molteno; but the telegraph-clerk neglected his duty, and these troops did not appear. Seven companies of infantry—Berkshires and Royal Scots—had been left to protect Queenstown, Bushman's Hock, and Molteno. The men of the attacking column had their evening meal on reaching Molteno, and then were marched out along the Steynsburg road for about eight miles. During this march the field-hospital, with ammunition-wagons and escort, took the wrong turn and lost the column. At 12.30 a.m. an hour's rest was allowed,



COMMANDANT OLIVIER.



and the march resumed, the high-road being left and a route to the right across country being taken under the direction of a sergeant and native guide, who said that they knew of a straight way to the enemy's position. The General began to doubt whether this guide knew the way, but decided that it was better to go on than to go back. About dawn a kopje, said to be the enemy's position, and seeming to be two miles distant, was pointed out. The column, in fours, marched round a group of nearer hills to approach the position shown, and in doing so had to pass on its right a ridge parallel to its march scarred in front by perpendicular faces of rock. Suddenly from this ridge a withering musketry-fire opened on the column of fours. The Northumberlands and part of the Irish Rifles faced to the right and dashed at the ridge, while three companies of the Irish Rifles moved to the left and took post on a hill facing it, to which also the batteries moved. But the assault of the ridge came to a standstill at the sheer wall of rock. There were no supports or reserves, and no troops to make a turning movement. The batteries came into action on the hill facing the ridge, and their fire prevented the enemy from annihilating the infantry. But after about half an hour the British infantry, finding themselves exposed to bullets to which they could make no reply either with bullet or bayonet, were ordered by the officer commanding the Northumberlands to retire. Those who were not exhausted ran back to the hill where the guns were in position. A great number were so wearied that they lay where they were at the foot of the crags. General Gatacre ordered a retreat, which was covered by the guns and the mounted infantry; the remnant of the column marched back to Molteno, and was sent by train to Bushman's Hoek and Cyphergat. Twenty-four men had been killed, 10 officers and 61 men wounded, and 9 officers and 656 men were missing. The greater part of the missing were those who, from sheer exhaustion, had remained lying on the ground at the foot of the ridge, and in that condition were taken prisoners by the Boers.

CHAPTER III.

BULLER'S CAMPAIGN.

NATAL IN NOVEMBER.

When Ladysmith had been invested and Colenso occupied by the Boers, there were in Natal south of the Tugela two British battalions, eight guns, the Durban Light Infantry, and about 700 mounted volunteers of the colony. They fell back to Estcourt, thirty-five miles from Colenso and 160 miles from Durban. The Boers had troops enough to spare to pursue, turn, and surround them, and it seemed as though a prudent strategy would have withdrawn them towards the sea and the coming fresh forces. But with what proved judicious boldness they were kept at Estcourt; an armoured train was sent out daily towards Colenso, at the risk of being stopped and destroyed. On Nov. 15, returning from Chieveley to Frere, it was stopped by stones on the line, which derailed two of the trucks, and was then attacked by a party of Boers with guns, quick-firers, and rifles. The coolness of Captain Haldane and Mr. Winston Churchill enabled the engine to escape; but of 120 men twenty were killed or wounded and sixty-three taken prisoners.

On Nov. 12 the first transport of the Army Corps reached Port Natal, bearing General Hildyard and the 2nd West Yorkshire Battalion. Other transports followed quickly, and on the 19th General Hildyard was at Estcourt commanding five battalions and fourteen guns. Boer commandoes were by this time east, west, and south of Estcourt, and the railway-bridge at Frere was destroyed by them. On the 21st Hildyard moved out to attack a Boer force on the heights west of the railway at Willow Grange.

Moving in the afternoon and evening on to a hill facing the Boers, he attacked them with two battalions at dawn of the 22nd. The men carried the ridge they attacked, only to find the Boers entrenched a mile away on a second, higher ridge commanding it. Hildyard withdrew his battalions, losing seventy killed or wounded in the retirement, though only ten in the attack. After this engagement the Boer columns retired across the Tugela, and the British were left in possession of the railway to Frere, where they constructed a new bridge. Thus it was possible to move the troops as they arrived from England right up to the front, and to encamp them at Frere.

Sir Redvers Buller, who had left Cape Town on the 22nd before the news of Belmont, and had reached Pietermaritzburg on the 26th, arrived at Frere on Wednesday, Dec. 6. The force upon which he could count for his operations consisted of the infantry brigades of Hildyard, Lyttelton, Hart, and Barton, five field batteries, twelve naval 12-pounders, and two 4.7-in. guns. His mounted troops were two cavalry regiments and 1700 mounted riflemen, mostly of the colony. The total force would exceed 21,000, of whom 16,000 would be infantry. The weak point was the small number of guns, of which a modern Continental army would have eighty-six to 16,000 infantry, while Buller had only forty-six.

If Sir Redvers Buller could defeat the Boer army he would be reinforced by Sir George White's division; if he could bring about the fight in conditions which would impede or prevent the retreat of the enemy, his victory would be decisive. A General who aimed at these objects would have attempted to cross the Tugela near Weenen, detaining the Boers at Colenso by an attack, under cover of which the passage near Weenen would have been seized. He would then have made for Elandslaagte, in order to prevent a Boer retreat to the Transvaal. If the ground rendered a crossing east of Colenso impracticable, a successful advance after a crossing west of that place would have prevented the retreat of the Free State Boers to their own country. A victory at Colenso would leave the Boer retreat open, except in so far as Sir George White might be able to impede it, of which there was little prospect. Colenso, moreover, was likely to be the best-defended point on the river, as the Boers had been holding the place for more than a month.

THE BATTLE OF COLENZO.

Sir Redvers Buller decided to attack the Boers in the position they had prepared at Colenso. About a mile below the railway-bridge the river turns northwards between the hills. The Boer position was astride of the river at this point, its western half being on the north bank, its eastern half on the south bank, where the Boers held the hills of Hlangwane and Inhlawe. Of the details of the position little was known, the reconnaissances made having yielded scant result, and even a bombardment on Dec. 14 of the hills in the western half of the position, where the Boers were known to be entrenched, having failed to draw the Boer fire or induce them to show the positions of their guns. Sir Redvers Buller resolved to attack, not the eastern half of the position, where the hills could be assaulted, but the western half, where they were protected by the Tugela. The river was believed to be fordable at Bridle Drift, at the south end of a bend two miles from Colenso, and the road bridge at Colenso was intact. The plan was for Hart's Brigade to attempt to pass at Bridle Drift, and Hildyard's at the bridge, while Lyttelton was to support either the one or the other. Lord Dundonald, with the Mounted Brigade—three regiments of mounted rifles and the 13th Hussars—was to "cover the right flank of the general movement," and "endeavour to take up a position on Hlangwane Hill, where he will enfilade the kopjes north of the iron bridge."



TROOPS CROSSING THE TUGELA HAND-IN-HAND.

From a Photograph

Barton's Brigade was to be moved behind Hildyard's right, and Dundonald's left was to support either the one or the other. One battery was to assist Dundonald; the rest of the artillery was divided for the purpose of supporting the two attacks of Hart and Hildyard.

On Friday, Dec. 15, the troops, in accordance with these orders, moved out from Chieveley Camp at 4.30 a.m., and before six the action was begun by the naval guns shelling the hills north of the Tugela. Hart's and Hildyard's Brigades moved forward, Hart's in close and Hildyard's in extended order, and Colonel Long with the 14th and 66th Batteries, followed by six naval 12-pounders, moving east of the railway to prepare Hildyard's advance. The Boers were invisible, and reserved their fire until the troops approached the river. Hart's Brigade, kept in close order, was led to the right of Bridle Drift into the flat ground enclosed by a salient bend of the river. Here it was

received by a cannonade from the hills beyond the stream, and with a fierce hail of rifle-bullets from the river-banks. The troops lost heavily in their close formation; they pushed on to the river-bank, and a few of the boldest, finding no fordable place, swam across. But Sir Redvers Buller judged that this attack had failed, and ordered Hart to withdraw his brigade and Lyttelton to cover him. In the centre Hildyard's men, extended, suffered less from the opening of the Boer fire, and pushed on into Colenso. But Colonel Long, eager to open fire from effective range, had, without regard to the orders, selected a site for his batteries five hundred yards from the great turn of the river, where the banks were lined with bushes. The bushes were filled with the enemy's riflemen, and when the two batteries were unlimbering they were overwhelmed not only with shell from the Boer guns, but with bullets from the hidden riflemen. The teams were destroyed in a few minutes, and as the morning wore on, the gunners also were

killed or wounded at such a rate that eventually the senior surviving officer ordered the surviving gunners to take shelter in a donga some two hundred yards in rear. The naval guns, drawn by oxen, had not kept pace with the field batteries, and were in position a quarter of a mile further back, doing excellent service against the Boer guns.

When Sir Redvers Buller heard of the plight of the two batteries, he rode to that quarter of the field, and seeing that the guns could not be worked, ordered them to be brought away. Captain Schofield, Captain Congreve, Lieutenant Roberts, and other officers took the horse wagons and dashed forward with them to the guns. Many of the horses and most of the officers and men were hit. Schofield was able to bring away two guns; Roberts was mortally wounded; Congreve hit in two places. Another unsuccessful attempt was made by Captain Reed, but Sir Redvers Buller then forbade any further attempt to

save the guns. He had already decided that, as Hart's attack had failed and as the artillery which was to assist Hildyard's attack was crippled, it would be useless to continue the action, and had therefore ordered a general retirement. Meantime, on the British right, the mounted infantry had made a bold attack on Hlangwane, and had pushed to within half a mile of its summit. But unsupported, they could carry their advance no further, and when the order came to retire, they suffered some loss in the withdrawal from before an alert enemy well able to pursue with the bullet.

The troops marched back to Chieveley Camp, from which Sir Redvers Buller that evening telegraphed to the Secretary of State reporting truly a "serious reverse."

APPOINTMENT OF LORD ROBERTS AND PREPARATION OF A NEW ARMY.

The news of the repulse at Colenso, following swift upon that of the disasters of Magersfontein and Stormberg, stimulated the determination of the British throughout the world to conquer the Boers. Preparations for that purpose were redoubled. The Secretary of State, though at the first he had underrated his task, and had approached it with too little forethought, had very soon seen the need for largely reinforcing the Army Corps sent out with Sir Redvers Buller. On Nov. 9, before any of the Army Corps had landed in South Africa, he had ordered the mobilisation of a Fifth Division, on Dec. 3 that of the Sixth Division; and on Dec. 8, two days before the action at Stormberg, had announced the preparation of a seventh. If the despatch of the Fifth Division did not begin until Nov. 20, any delay in this matter is to be attributed not to the Secretary of State, but to the judgment of Sir Redvers Buller on his arrival at the Cape that the force which he had was sufficient. The three defeats, however, stimulated the Government to

much greater efforts. On Dec. 17 it was announced that Lord Roberts had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener as Chief of his Staff.

Lord Roberts, whom the nation admired and the army adored, had the day before received the news of the death of his son from the wounds received in the attempt to save the guns at Colenso. Heartbroken, but clear-sighted and strong-willed, he answered at once the call of duty, and within a week was on his way to the Cape. The Government took steps to supply him with an army worthy of the occasion. Sixteen field batteries from England and one from India were ordered to South Africa. A number of Militia battalions were despatched to the Cape. Twenty battalions of Imperial Yeomanry—a new force of mounted infantry—were called for for service in the field, and were quickly raised. For each line battalion in South Africa a



LORD ROBERTS'S DEPARTURE FOR SOUTH AFRICA:
THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF EMBARKING AT SOUTHAMPTON.



company was formed from the Volunteer battalions of its regimental district and sent out as a reinforcement. The colonies in Australasia and North America were asked to

Redvers Buller was about to be joined by Sir Charles Warren, with the Fifth Division, and that further reinforcements were at sea. Prudence suggested that he should attempt to capture Sir George White's force while he was still in a position to try.

Colonel Park.



THE BATTLE OF CÆSAR'S CAMP: THE DEVONS' CHARGE ON WAGON HILL.
From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.

increase their contingents, and responded with alacrity to the call. The loyal colonists at the Cape and in Natal were encouraged to volunteer for service in the field, and in a short time had something like 20,000 men under arms.

On Saturday, Jan. 6, daylight brought with it the Boer assault upon the defences of Ladysmith. It was directed mainly against the southern side of the town. The most persistent attack was made on the British position at Wagon Hill, defended by Colonel Ian Hamilton. Parts of this position were three times taken by the Boers and as often retaken by the defenders, but as evening closed in, the last Boer was driven off—the attack had failed. The firing was heard in the early morning at the camp at Chieveley, and Sir George White was able about noon to send word by heliograph to Sir Redvers Buller. Sir Redvers at once ordered a demonstration by a portion of his force in front of the position at Colenso, probably all that in the circumstances it was possible for him to do by way of helping Sir George White's defence.

SPION KOP.

So soon as it was possible, Sir Redvers Buller set out to attack the Boer army by turning its right. By Jan. 7, Sir Charles Warren's Division reached Estcourt complete, except two battalions landed at the Cape. On Jan. 9 it marched to Frere in terribly wet weather, which made

Before the arrival of the Army Corps, there were in South Africa 24,000 British Regular troops. Between Nov. 9 and Dec. 31, 1899, there were landed in South Africa troops of all categories to the number of 70,000. By the end of April 1900 an additional 100,000 had been landed, and the stream of reinforcements—though after that time it was naturally greatly diminished in volume—did not cease to flow until the close of the war.

The measures taken in the middle of December could, however, produce no immediate effect. Time was wanted before the new troops could be raised, organised, equipped, and sent out to the theatre of war. The first reinforcements upon which Sir Redvers Buller could count were the troops of the Fifth Division, of which the sea-transport began on Nov. 20 and ended at the beginning of January. Six of its eight battalions were sent to Natal, the other two being landed in Cape Colony.

ASSAULT ON LADYSMITH.

For three weeks after the battle of Colenso there was a lull in the operations. The British at all points were waiting for reinforcements. The Boers appear to have felt unequal to making any attack even upon the forces whose assaults they had successfully repelled. In the beginning of January, however, the Boer Commander-in-Chief probably learned that Sir



THE ADVANCE TO LADYSMITH: GENERAL HART'S BRIGADE STORMING THE KOPJES
ON JANUARY 13.

Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Frank Stewart.

infinitely difficult the movement of 650 ox-wagons carrying the supplies. On the 11th Lord Dundonald, with the mounted troops, found Spearman's Hill, overlooking



Potgieter's Drift, unoccupied by the enemy. Next day a party of his men swam the river and seized the ferry-boat, and two of Lyttelton's battalions came up to his support after a twenty-mile march. On the evening of the 13th, the whole force was distributed as follows: Barton's Brigade, with four guns, guarding the camp and railhead at Chieveley, Lyttelton's and Coke's Brigades, with naval guns and howitzers and a field battery, at Spearman's Hill; Warren, with the brigades of Hildyard, Hart, and Woodgate and six field batteries, at Springfield. The 14th appears to have been spent in waiting for the wagons to come up. On the 15th, Sir Charles Warren, at Springfield, received secret instructions from Sir Redvers Buller. He was to cross the Tugela near Trichardt's Drift, to the west of Spion Kop, and was recommended to proceed forward, refusing his right (Spion Kop) and bringing forward his left, and to gain the open plain north of Spion Kop. This movement was to proceed as soon as supplies were all in. On the 16th the army moved. During the day Lyttelton passed his brigade and a field battery across the river at Potgieter's Drift, and in the evening Warren started from Springfield, and by a night march reached Trichardt's Drift, eight miles from Springfield. On the 17th Warren's force crossed the river, and two brigades seized, with little opposition, the hills on the north bank commanding the drift. On this day Lyttelton made a demonstration towards Brakfontein, the Boer position three or four miles beyond Potgieter's Drift. From the evening of the 17th to the evening of the 18th Warren's wagons were crossing at Trichardt's Drift. On the 18th Lord Dundonald, with the Mounted Brigade, moved forward eight miles to Acton Homes, where he had a sharp skirmish with a small party of Boers, most of whom were captured. On the 19th Warren advanced two brigades on the slopes on his right, and recalled Dundonald from the position he had won on the left at Acton Homes. During the day Warren moved his wagons to Venter's Spruit, four or five miles from Trichardt's Drift, and in the evening, assembling his general and staff officers, explained to them that "the road by Acton Homes," the road he had been instructed to take, "must be rejected" because, "with the three and a half days' provisions allowed, it was impossible to advance by the left road." He further explained that "the only possible road was that going over Fair View through Rosalie, and that this could not be done unless we sent the whole of our transport back across the Tugela and attempted to march through with our rations in our haversacks." Thus on the 19th Warren threw aside his instructions and rejected the advance of his left, both by recalling Dundonald and by his address to his officers. But he did not send back his transport and attempt to march through, the only course which he had declared possible, nor did he explain why this course was impracticable along the road by Acton Homes, which, though three miles longer than the other, was easier

going. He added, with reference to the attempt to march through, "Before we could do this we must capture the position in front of us." In other words, he had resolved to give up the turning movement in favour of a frontal attack. But to Sir Redvers Buller he wrote that there were two roads, one by Acton Homes, the other by Fair View; that he rejected the first as too long, while the second was difficult for a large number of wagons unless the enemy was thoroughly cleared out. He was therefore going to adopt some special arrangements which would involve his stay at Venter's Laager for two or three days, and he would send for further supplies.

On the 20th Warren gave Sir Francis Clery the brigades of Hart and Hildyard, and six batteries to attack the Boer position in front of him. After twelve hours' fighting Clery's men had reached the crest of the heights, only to find at the top a flat table with the Boers entrenched at its farther side—a position which to attack would be almost a forlorn hope. Clery's men remained on their crest. On the 21st Warren found the Boers, who knew their weak spot, active against his left, and sent for four howitzers. On the 22nd came the howitzers and Sir Redvers Buller, to whom Warren "pointed out that it would be impossible to

get wagons through by the road leading past Fair View, unless we first took Spion Kop." Thus the turning movement had been changed by Warren after eight days, during which he had marched twelve miles, into an attempt to pierce the enemy's centre, the most dangerous operation possible against modern weapons, whose range permits them to concentrate their projectiles on any central point. General Coke, ordered to take Spion



LORD ROBERTS'S RECEPTION BY THE MEN OF METHUEN'S DIVISION.

Kop on the night of the 22nd, asked for a day's delay to reconnoitre.

On the 23rd Sir Redvers Buller visited Warren, and told him that the "special arrangements" mentioned on the 19th had not yet been explained; that for four days he had kept his men continuously exposed to shell and rifle fire, perched on the edge of an almost precipitous hill; that the situation was too dangerous to be prolonged, and that he must either attack or the force be withdrawn. Sir Redvers Buller's opinion was that an advance should be made from the left. Warren then explained that he had ordered the attack on Spion Kop, and that he intended to take it that night. Sir Redvers Buller consented, proposing General Woodgate to command the assault instead of General Coke, who was lame. The same night Woodgate reached the summit of Spion Kop with a loss of three men wounded, but did not occupy the whole of the small plateau.

Next morning, the 24th, after a first satisfactory report, Warren, before 10 a.m., received from Spion Kop the heliographed message: "Reinforce at once, or all lost; General dead." Warren sent up General Coke with two battalions. Sir Redvers Buller, who had read the message on its way to Warren, telegraphed to him: "Unless you put some really good hard-fighting man in command on



OUR COMMANDERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.



the top, you will lose the hill. I suggest Thorneycroft." Warren then telegraphed an order placing Thorneycroft in command, but did not inform Coke of the arrangement. Spion Kop, by far the highest hill in the neighbourhood, had a small flat top with very steep sides near the summit. It was in the centre of a semicircle of hills crowned by the Boer artillery, so that the British on the top were shelled from three sides. The Boers, hidden in their rifle-pits, could fire at the exposed British soldiers, who in the dark had not been able to erect shelter in the right places. Thorneycroft was the hero of that pandemonium of shells and bullets, encouraging the men, preventing surrender, and keeping up the fight. Warren kept on "asking for Colonel Thorneycroft to state his view of the situation," and, naturally failing to obtain it, asked for General Coke's view of the situation. As a final resort, he ordered Coke to come down and give him his view, which was that, unless the artillery could silence the enemy's guns, the men on the summit could not stand another complete day's shelling, and that the situation was extremely critical. Late in the evening Warren made arrangements to send guns and engineers on to Spion Kop. The gunners and sappers on the way up met Thorneycroft coming down. That brave man, having fought all night and all day, and being left without orders, except to take command, knowing nothing of the arrangements to send up artillery, and seeing the shambles around him, had ordered the abandonment of the hill, in spite of the protests of some of the officers present. On the 25th, Sir Redvers Buller took charge of the army, and in forty-eight hours had it safe back on the south side of the Tugela.

VAAL KRANTZ.

The whole force was now concentrated near Spearman's Hill, where reinforcements arrived, nearly three thousand infantry with guns, bringing up the total number to seventy-eight. On Feb. 5 Sir Redvers Buller began a third attempt to break through the Boer army. Spion Kop is about eighteen miles west of Colenso. Half-way, also on the north bank of the Tugela, is another, higher mountain, Doornkop. Between Doornkop and Spion Kop the Tugela winds in the shape of the letter M, the range of Spearman's Hill lying like a horizontal stroke underneath it, while a corresponding horizontal stroke above it is a ridge running down from Spion Kop and called in the centre Brakfontein and at the eastern extremity Vaal Krantz. Potgieters Drift is at the low central apex of the M. Buller's new plan was to plant a battery of naval guns on the eastern end of the Spearman's range called Zwart Kop, from which he would cannonade Vaal Krantz. He would then pass a force across the river in the right-hand perpendicular, capture Vaal Krantz, and so turn the left of the great Boer position. From Vaal Krantz there was a fairly easy road to Ladysmith. On the morning of the 5th the brigades of Wynne and Coke, with thirty-six field-guns,

advanced from the group of hills beyond Potgieter's Drift, which Lyttelton had held since Jan. 17, and moved forward along the tongue of land enclosed by the river-bed, towards Brakfontein. There was a tremendous cannonade, to which, as the advance proceeded, the Boers replied with guns and rifles. Meantime Lyttelton's Brigade, which those of Hart and Hildyard were in readiness to support, moved across the right-hand tongue of land; the engineers in half an hour bridged the right arm of the Tugela, and Lyttelton's Brigade crossed and moved north to attack Vaal Krantz, which was shelled by the naval battery on Zwart Kop. Wynne's troops were gradually withdrawn, and the guns with him moved to the support of Lyttelton's attack. Vaal Krantz was taken, and a counter-attack by the Boers repulsed. Next day, the 6th, the British troops on Vaal Krantz were attacked from three sides. The Boers had their heaviest guns posted on Doornkop, where the naval battery could not touch them. Sir Redvers Buller found himself once more trying to pierce the enemy's

centre instead of turning a flank. There was no way of silencing the Boer guns on the right and left, and unless that could be done, all the bravery of troops would lead only to useless death. The British held their ground, but could make no progress. On the evening of the 6th Lyttelton's Brigade was relieved by Hildyard's. Next day the troops were withdrawn to the south bank of the Tugela, and by the evening of the 9th the whole army was once more at Springfield on its way back to the camp at Chieveley.



THE RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY: MR. RHODES RECEIVING GENERAL FRENCH.

From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. F. Villiers.

had their hands full. In Natal, though the Boers could resist Buller's advance, they were unable to attack him. A similar situation existed at Mafeking, where Snyman had as little chance of compelling Baden-Powell to surrender as Baden-Powell of driving away the besiegers. Kimberley, invested, was holding its own; and Methuen, unable to attack Cronje, was too strong to make it safe for Cronje to attack him. Between Queenstown and Burghersdorp, Gatacre and his adversaries seemed alike paralysed. There was, indeed, a hard struggle going on near Colesberg. Towards the close of December French had collected at Naauwpoort a small force of the three arms, with which he had pushed the Boers out of Arundel and driven them back upon Colesberg. On New Year's Day he surprised the enemy's outposts, and moved to turn their right flank. These operations continued during the whole of January, each side being reinforced from time to time. French succeeded in holding the Boers on the south, east, and west, but not in cutting off their retreat to the Orange River. There had also been some



movement in Methuen's rear. Pilcher, marching from Belmont, defeated a column of Boers on Jan. 1 at Sunnyside, and then occupied Douglas, which, however, he was unable to hold.

Lord Roberts was determined not to move until he should be able to strike and to follow up his blow. It was necessary for him to wait until fresh forces had arrived sufficient under his guidance to turn the balance at such a point as he should judge to be decisive. He was also resolved not to open his campaign until his army should be provided with transport, rendering it independent of the railway, and able



THE SIEGE OF KIMBERLEY: ONE OF THE REDOUBTS.

to march across the country as freely, if not as fast, as the Boers. For all these preparations a month sufficed.

On Feb. 6 Lord Roberts left Cape Town, and arrived on Feb. 9 at Lord Methuen's camp by the Modder River. Reports had been circulated of the arrival of a strong force of infantry at Colesberg, and of the presence of General Kelly-Kenny, commanding the Sixth Division, on the railway between Naauwpoort and Stormberg Junction. They had the effect of deceiving the Boers as to the direction of the coming blow.

While Lord Roberts was travelling north the Highland Brigade was sent out from the Modder Camp to Koodoosberg Drift, some twenty miles down the stream, by way of reconnaissance. Its new commander, General Hector MacDonald, drove the Boers from their position near the drift, but the cavalry brigade sent to co-operate with him was too late to make an effective pursuit. The troops were

made up of troops which were already on the spot. General French, with his cavalry, had been quietly withdrawn from Colesberg. The Cavalry Division now consisted of three cavalry brigades and a brigade of mounted infantry. The plan was to turn the left of the Boer force which was covering the siege of Kimberley, thus giving its commander, Cronje, the choice between

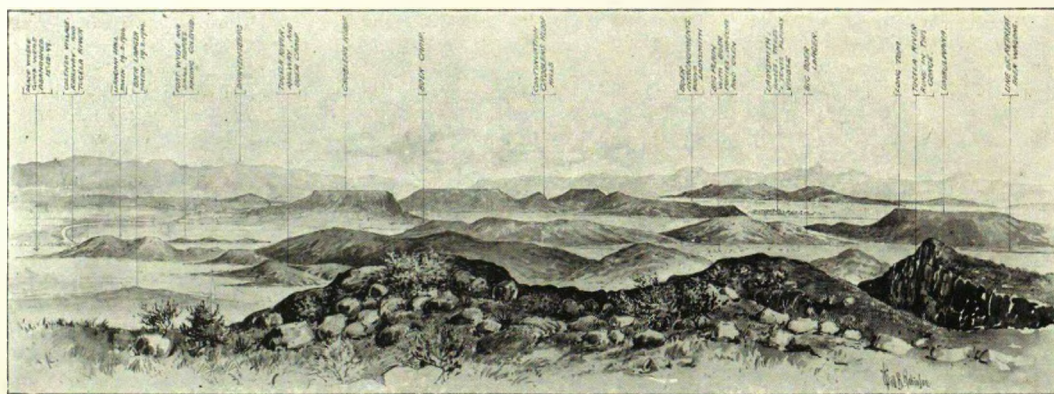
immediate retreat towards Bloemfontein, a circuitous and precarious retreat across the Vaal, and a battle where he stood — which must lead to his surrender.

Though Lord Roberts had 45,000 men under his command, the movements were

effected with a secrecy and a rapidity of which there had been no example during the previous course of the war, so that the Boers were, for the first time, unaware of what the British army was doing.

THE RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.

On Feb. 12 French, with the Cavalry Division, seized Dekiel's Drift on the Riet River above Jacobsdal, and crossed the river. The Sixth and Seventh Divisions followed close behind. On the 13th the infantry divisions crossed the Riet, while French marched from the Riet to the Modder, where he seized two drifts and took several Boer laagers. Next day the infantry followed French to the Modder, and on the 15th, when the leading infantry division was north of the Modder, French, with the cavalry, rode on towards Kimberley, surprised and dispersed the investing Boers, and entered the town, his entry being both



THE ADVANCE TO LADYSMITH: SCENE OF THE FIGHTING AT MONTE CRISTO HILL ON FEBRUARY 19.

From Sketches taken during the Action by Captain P. U. Vigors, and Devon Regiment.

recalled, and reached the camp on the morning of Feb. 10, when Lord Roberts delivered to them one of those short speeches by which he knows so well how to inspire his troops.

Between Orange River Station and the Modder, Lord Roberts had collected his fresh forces, the Sixth and Seventh Divisions, recently landed, and the Ninth Division,

to the townspeople and to the world the symbol of the raising of the siege, effected by the advance of Lord Roberts.

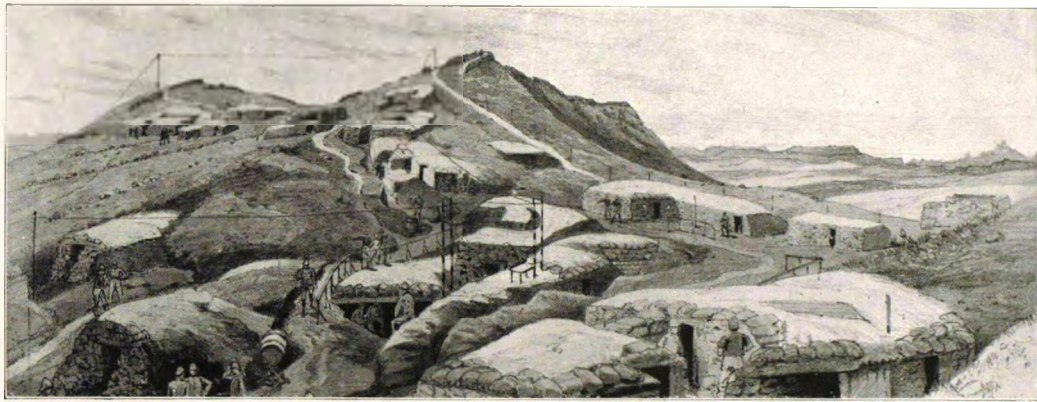
PAARDEBERG.

The same day the infantry of the British centre captured Jacobsdal, the British infantry now being spread on the curved line from Modder River Camp, through Jacobsdal,



to Klip Drift, on the north side of which was the Sixth Division. On the 16th General Kelly-Kenny discovered that during the night Cronje, with a portion of his army, had retreated eastwards across his front. Kelly-Kenny set off in pursuit, and on the north bank of the Modder came up with the Boer rearguard, which he engaged. Thereupon French, with the Cavalry Division, was recalled from Kimberley to pursue Cronje; and the Highland Brigade was sent forward by a forced march from Jacobsdal along the south bank of the Modder to intercept him. Next day there was a running fight, which ended by Cronje's halting in the bed of the Modder River at Paardeberg. Lord Kitchener, in the first instance, took charge of the whole pursuit. On the 18th Cronje, surrounded, was vigorously attacked, but his position in the bed of the river afforded admirable cover to his troops, while there was no cover for the British infantry, which lost heavily without being able to approach near enough for an assault. On the 19th Lord Roberts arrived and forbade the attack to be renewed. Next day he examined the position, and determined to be content with an investment and bombardment, which must lead to the surrender of the Boer force without further serious losses to

disclosed the nature of his stroke than Sir Redvers Buller renewed the attack on the Boer army that covered the siege of Ladysmith. This time he struck in the right place, against the range of hills to the east of Colenso, on the south bank of the Tugela. On the 14th he captured an outlying spur, Hussar Hill. On the 18th he gained possession of Monte Cristo, four or five miles to the east of Hlangwane, which dominates Colenso, and which was thus turned. On the 19th the Boers were driven across the Tugela, and Buller's troops took possession of the whole range. On the 20th the advance guard crossed the Tugela at Colenso, apparently without opposition, so that Buller thought the Boers were in full retreat; but they still held the ridges which overlooked Fort Wylie from the north, some three miles beyond Colenso. These were attacked on the 21st and 22nd with splendid bravery and tenacity, but without success, and Buller was again compelled to find means of turning the position. This time, however, he held the Boers where they were by leaving his own attacking troops in front of them, and sought a passage lower down the river for the turning column. The river was bridged at the new point, and on the 26th Barton's Brigade crossed the



THE DEFENCE OF LADYSMITH: KING'S POST, THE ENTRENCHED POSITION OF THE 2ND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.
Sketch (Facsimile) by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.

the British. Cronje asked for an armistice, which Lord Roberts refused. The British troops were so disposed as to guard against any interference by the various parties of Boers who might attempt to relieve Cronje. There were a series of such attempts, which were defeated with little difficulty, and on Feb. 27 (the anniversary of Majuba Hill), when the British lines had been gradually closed in so as to be within charging distance, Cronje surrendered with 4000 men.

THE RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

When Lord Roberts with his army crossed the Riet River into the Free State, and threatened the retreat of Cronje to Bloemfontein, he had pierced the ring of the defences of the two Republics. The equilibrium was lost, and it was beyond the power of the Boers to restore it. All the Boer armies were fully occupied, so that no troops could be sent to Cronje's assistance without weakening the necessary defences of the point which they might leave. A number of Free State Boers rode over from the neighbourhood of Ladysmith in the hope of assisting the overpowered Cronje. They were too few and too weak to accomplish that, but their departure reduced below the indispensable minimum the force that had so long resisted Buller. The reduction came at a critical moment, for no sooner had Lord Roberts

stream, to deliver its flank attack on Tuesday, the 27th, the day of Cronje's surrender. Simultaneously with the flank attack, the frontal attack was renewed, the Boers were driven back thoroughly defeated, and when next day Lord Dundonald, with the cavalry, advanced to reconnoitre, he found no enemy, and entered Ladysmith without opposition. The Boers had expected defeat; the siege had been raised and the guns removed before Buller reached the town. There was no serious attempt at pursuit either by Buller's force or by the attenuated battalions and unhorsed cavalry and artillery of Sir George White.

THE MARCH TO BLOEMFONTEIN.

After the surrender of Cronje, Lord Roberts moved his camp a few miles eastward to Ofontein, where there was a few days' halt, while the prisoners were sent away and reinforcements, including the Guards Brigade, brought up, and while the forces of the enemy which had been hurriedly collected to relieve Cronje could be reconnoitred.

It was here that Lord Roberts made one of the most remarkable decisions of the war. During the march of the troops from the railway to the country between the Riet and the Modder the great convoy of wagons upon which he depended for the supply of his army had been—probably



owing to Staff neglect—surprised by Boers while insufficiently escorted, and a greater part of it was captured and destroyed. Many Generals would have regarded this as a fatal mishap, and would have suspended operations until the convoy could be replaced. Not so Lord Roberts. He made a calculation of what could be done with the supplies still in his possession, which included a portion of a Boer convoy captured by General French. It was clear that a week's march would exhaust the provisions, which, in the sparsely inhabited country, there would be little opportunity



THE CAPTURE OF THE BLOEMFONTEIN WATERWORKS BY
GENERAL HAMILTON'S BRIGADE.

Sketch (Facsimile) by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.

of replacing. Yet Lord Roberts determined to resume his advance, and to march across the Free State to Bloemfontein, eighty miles distant.

On March 7, having now three and a half divisions of infantry, besides the mounted troops, Lord Roberts moved forward, the mounted troops being in advance on the flanks, in order to turn the position which the Boers were holding at Poplars Drift. The Boers retreated, and the advance was continued, always on a broad front, on March 8 and 9. On March 10, the Boers being in position at Driefontein, Lord Roberts again made careful arrangements for a turning movement, to be accompanied or immediately followed by a frontal attack. His instructions were imperfectly carried out, so that the engagement became a frontal attack, in which the Sixth Division bore the brunt of the fighting. The Boers were defeated with considerable loss, and the British advance continued, the cavalry, as before, in advance on the right, and the infantry divisions moving by several parallel routes towards Bloemfontein. On March 12 the Cavalry Division reached the railway south of Bloemfontein, and next day Lord Roberts, learning that the Boers had evacuated their position west of the town and the town itself, entered the capital of the Free State with the Cavalry Division and hoisted the British flag.

CHAPTER V.

BLOEMFONTEIN TO PRETORIA.

The march to Bloemfontein placed the army of Lord Roberts at a point where it could intercept the retreat of the Boer forces which had so long been resisting the British at Colesberg (where General Clements had succeeded General French in the command) and in the neighbourhood of Stormberg. Both Clements and Gatacre had lately been pressing the enemy, and in the Stormberg district a newly raised division of Colonial mounted troops, under General Brabant, had driven the enemy from Dordrecht and pursued them towards the Orange River. The

advance of Lord Roberts caused the retreat of all the Boers in the southern portion of the Free State, and as Lord Roberts had secured a number of locomotives and railway carriages at Bloemfontein, he was able, within a day or two, to open the railway to the south, where Clements and Gatacre, crossing the Orange River, effected a junction on March 16 with the Guards Brigade, which had been moved south by rail.

Clements continued his march to Bloemfontein, passing through the portion of the Free State lying to the west of the railway-line, which was guarded by garrisons formed, in the first instance, of the troops under Gatacre and of the Guards Brigade.

Lord Roberts had issued a proclamation announcing that any Boer who surrendered his rifle and took an oath not again to bear arms against the British might return to his farm, and in the district traversed by Clements many of the Free State burghers adopted this course. The bolder spirits among those who had fought south of the Orange River retreated northwards through the country bordering on Basutoland, and were followed, though at a considerable interval, by the advance guard of Brabant's Division, under Colonel Dalgety. It seems to have been assumed at Bloemfontein that this column would disperse upon the consideration that its retreat might be intercepted if the British force moved out from the capital; but the mere danger did not stop the Boers. A cavalry brigade under French was sent eastwards to Thaba N'chu, where, however, French did not remain, but left General Broadwood with a portion of the brigade.

At this time an early pacification of the Free State was expected, and the rebellion which had broken out in the district on the south bank of the lower Orange River, between Prieska, Carnarvon, and Kenhardt, had been suppressed by Lord Kitchener, who had left the main army in the middle of February in order to conduct these operations. But the Boers quickly recovered their spirits. Towards the close of March the British outposts along the Modder River north of Bloemfontein were constantly



THE CAPTURE OF THE BLOEMFONTEIN WATERWORKS:
A RECONNAISSANCE BY THE MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Sketch (Facsimile) by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.

disturbed, and the farmers who had given their adherence to Great Britain maltreated. On March 30 the Boers who held a series of kopjes near Karee Siding, north of the Modder River, were attacked by the Seventh Division and by four mounted brigades. They were driven out, and retreated to a position further north at Brandfort, and from that time on, the British outposts holding the kopjes near Karee Siding were undisturbed.



LORD ROBERTS WRITING DESPATCHES IN A TRANSPORT-WAGON.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS.

In this wagon the Commander-in-Chief wrote and slept.



SERG. H. R. MARTINEAU.

TROOPER RAMSDEN.

SERG. A. H. L. RICHARDSON.



SANNA'S POST.

Broadwood, from Thaba N'chu, had sent out his patrols to Lecuw River Mills and to Ladybrand, where Colonel Pilcher on March 26 seized the Landdrost, but finding himself in presence of a strong Boer force, withdrew to Thaba N'chu. The patrols near Lecuw River Mills discovered two strong Boer columns, with immense wagon-trains, retiring northwards close to that place. These patrols also fell back on Thaba N'chu, where Colonel Broadwood had ascertained that large Boer forces were converging upon him both from the east and from the north. On March 30 he commenced his retreat towards Bloemfontein, informing Lord Roberts of the situation. Lord Roberts at once ordered the Ninth Division to march out to his assistance. After midnight on the 30th, Broadwood, having passed the Modder River on the road to Bloemfontein, encamped between it and the Koon Spruit at Sanna's Post, near the Bloemfontein Waterworks. At dawn on the 31st his camp was shelled from the rear, and he resumed his retreat, sending his convoy and guns before him. A party of Boers were hidden in the bed of the Koon Spruit, and the convoy and some of the guns were allowed to pass through and were taken before the ambushade was discovered by the remainder. The escort and officers and men of the batteries behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery, and managed to extricate themselves and the uncaptured guns from a position of extreme danger, and to cross the Koon Spruit by a ford a mile or two to the south. Their gallantry facilitated the retreat of Broadwood's main body, which effected its junction with the Ninth Division



REDDERSBURG.

Three days later three companies of the Royal Irish Rifles, with two mounted companies, were surrounded by a large Boer force between Bethany Station and Reddersburg. Word was sent the same day to Bloemfontein, and Sir William Gatacre was ordered from Springfontein to Bethany to assist the surrounded troops. When he reached Reddersburg next morning (April 4) at half-past ten, the action was over: the detachment had been overpowered and had disappeared with its captors.

WEPENER.

On April 9 Dalgety, moving north in the track of the Free State troops, long since in safety, was attacked by a force largely outnumbering his own at Jammersburg Drift, near Wepener. He at once prepared for the investment which he saw was inevitable, and for a prolonged resistance.

WAITING FOR HORSES AND SUPPLIES.

The appearance of strong Boer parties at Sanna's Post, Reddersburg, and Jammersburg Drift pointed to a Boer plan for interrupting the communications between Bloemfontein and the Cape Colony. Lord Roberts was for the time content to strengthen his garrisons along the railway, for the army at Bloemfontein was temporarily unfit for operations. The horses of the cavalry, artillery, and other mounted troops had been worn out during the heavy marches from the Orange River to Jacobsdal, and thence to Kimberley, Paardeberg, and Bloemfontein, the horses having, as usual, suffered more than the men from the insufficiency of the supplies. The troops required fresh clothing, and the transport, of which so much had been destroyed at the Riet, had to be created anew. All the requirements of the army had to be supplied by the single-line railway, of which the

bridges over the Orange River had been destroyed, and took time to repair. Accordingly, something like six weeks passed before the army was fit for further operations on a large scale. In the meantime it received reinforcements. The Third Division, stationed on the railway, had grown to something like its proper strength. The Eighth Division, arrived from England, was also stationed on the railway south of Bloemfontein. A new infantry division (the eleventh) was formed at the Free State capital, and the mounted infantry, now numbering some 10,000 men, were formed into two brigades under Generals Hutton and Ridley. The brigades of Barton and Hart were brought round from Natal, the former to Kimberley and the latter to Aliwal North.



THE EX-PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

THE ARMY DEPLOYED.

By the middle of April Lord Roberts was ready for a fresh campaign, which was brilliantly

planned, and, in spite of the occasional errors of subordinates, on the whole brilliantly executed. By a series of apparently disconnected movements nine brigades of infantry and five mounted brigades were in a week deployed along the line sixty miles long from Karee Siding on the left to Wepener on the right. On April 14 Brabant had set out with the main body of his division from Aliwal North to strike the Boers at Jammersburg, and was closely followed by Hart's Brigade. Next day the Third Division set out from Reddersburg for Dewetsdorp, where there was a large Boer force. The Third Division was followed by the eighth, both being under the direction of Sir Leslie Rundle. On April 22 the Eleventh Division, under Pole-Carew, with two cavalry brigades, moved from Bloemfontein towards Dewetsdorp. At the same time Ian Hamilton, who had commanded the



infantry at Flandslaagte and the defenders of Wagon Hill at Ladysmith, marched with a brigade of mounted infantry and a brigade of infantry upon Sanna's Post. Between him and Karee Siding another brigade—Maxwell's—marched to the Modder at Krantz Kraal. The effect of this sudden deployment was electrical. On April 22 the Boers abandoned Sanna's Post and the Bloemfontein Waterworks. They were followed by Hamilton, who attacked them on April 25 at Israel's Poort, turning their right and driving them back to Thaba N'chu, whither he followed them and occupied the place. On April 25 the Boers retired from Dewetsdorp to escape from the net which was spread around them. They went north towards Thaba N'chu, followed by French. The same day Dalgety's besiegers, beaten by Brabant, and afraid of capture by that General or Hart, disappeared towards the north. On the 26th French, with two cavalry brigades from Dewetsdorp, reached Thaba N'chu, where he took over the command. The Eighth Division from Dewetsdorp also came up, and on that day and the next French attacked, though he was unable to take, the strong position which the Boers were holding to the north of the town.

THE NEW PLAN.

The design had, perhaps, been that the Eighth, Ninth, and Eleventh Divisions, after capturing the Boers at Dewetsdorp, should move up to Thaba N'chu, and after a decisive victory there, continue their march towards Winburg and Kroonstad, thus turning all the Boer positions on the railway line. The Boers had escaped from Dewetsdorp, and were still holding out at Thaba N'chu; but Lord Roberts was determined to march on Pretoria and to break the Boer resistance. The failures at Dewetsdorp and Thaba N'chu were not to interfere with his plans. The Eleventh Division was brought back to Bloemfontein, and pushed out to Karee Siding, where it found the Seventh Division ready for an advance. Brabant was directed to come up on the right of Rundle at Thaba N'chu, and Hart's Brigade sent back to the Orange River, and moved round by rail to Kimberley, where, on its arrival, it formed, with Barton's Brigade, the Tenth Division, under Sir Archibald Hunter, and where Lord Methuen had a division composed of the old Ninth Brigade and a new brigade under Paget. The Sixth Division remained at Bloemfontein in reserve.

Before leaving Bloemfontein, Lord Roberts sent a message to Baden-Powell at Mafeking requesting him to hold out until May 18. In all probability, he also urged Sir Redvers Buller to make some advance in Natal.

ITS DARING CHARACTER.

Had the operations against Dewetsdorp and Thaba N'chu been completely successful, the advance to Pretoria would have been a comparatively simple matter; but with the

collection of a large Boer force near Thaba N'chu, which would be a nucleus to which the Free Staters still in arms would gather, there was the probability that the long line of communications which the advancing army would leave behind it would be exposed to attacks from the east. Lord Roberts appears to have accurately gauged this danger, to have determined to carry out his project in spite of it, and to have well considered the means of meeting it if it should be realised.

French and Rundle were left to deal with the Boers near Thaba N'chu. Hamilton was ordered to move from Thaba N'chu to Jacobsrust, on the road from Bloemfontein to Winburg, with his mounted brigade and his infantry brigade. At Jacobsrust he was to be joined by a cavalry brigade and by a second infantry brigade from Krantz Kraal on the Modder. He left Thaba N'chu on April 30, to find the Boers holding a strong position at Houtnek. He attacked them, combining a turning movement with a frontal attack. The Boers held their ground. Hamilton sent to French for reinforcements, which came in time for the renewal of the attack next morning. The Boers were defeated, and on May 2 Hamilton halted for the day at Jacobsrust, and was there joined by the other half of his command.

BLOEMFONTEIN TO KROONSTAD.

On May 3 the general advance began. The Boer position at Brandfort was attacked by Lord Roberts with the Seventh and Eleventh Divisions, spread out side by side on a broad front, with Alderson's Mounted Brigade as the left wing somewhat in advance. At the same time Hamilton moved forward in the direction of Winburg parallel to the rail-

way. Hamilton's advance threatened to turn the Boer left and Alderson's their right. Their defence was therefore feeble, and their retreat hurried. They were followed on the 4th as far as the Vet River by Alderson's Brigade, while Hamilton both on the 3rd and 4th pushed steadily back the Boer wing which tried to resist him, and on the 5th drove off a Boer detachment from the main Boer column, which attempted to reinforce the left wing. That night he reached the Vet River; on the 6th he entered Winburg, and on the same day the Boer main body evacuated its position on the Vet River, so that on the 7th Lord Roberts advanced without further opposition to Winburg Road Station.

On the line from Winburg to Winburg Road Station there was a brief halt, during which the railway in rear was repaired and supplies replenished. More artillery was brought to the front; and French, with three more cavalry brigades, came up from Thaba N'chu and took command of the cavalry of the left wing.

On the 9th the advance was resumed on the same principle as before—an infantry centre of two divisions marching on the broadest possible front, a left wing of cavalry, and a right wing formed of Hamilton's force. The



LORD ROBERTS'S COLUMN CROSSING THE SAND RIVER DRIFT.
Sketch (Facsimile) by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.



Boers abandoned the line of the Sand, but attempted on the 10th to hold a position athwart the railway at Ventersburg Road; but when they found French turning their right and Hamilton crushing their left, beat a hurried retreat. The British advance was renewed on the 11th, the Boers continuing their retirement, French and Hamilton still pressing their flanks, and on the 12th Lord Roberts entered Kroonstad.

At Kroonstad Lord Roberts made a ten days' halt. There was a long length of railway behind to be repaired, several bridges to reconstruct, and fresh supplies for the army to bring up. It was desirable, also, before continuing the advance, to give time for other movements which had been arranged to produce their effect upon the Boer Government and its Generals.

RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

On May 3, the day of the battle of Brandfort, Hunter, with Barton's Brigade, had crossed the Vaal at Windsorton, half-way between Warrenton and Barkly West; had then turned north, and on the 5th attacked and defeated a Boer force at Rooildam, after which he occupied Fourteen Streams. Hunter had organised a column for the relief of Mafeking, composed of 100 mounted men from Barton's Brigade, 440 men of the Imperial Light Horse, and 460 men of the Kimberley Mounted Corps, with four guns of the Horse Artillery and two Vickers-Maxims, together with a transport prepared for rapid movement. This force, under the command of Colonel Mahon, was assembled at Greefepunt, near Barkly West, on May 4. On the 5th it started northwards, following the road on the left bank of the Hart's River as far as Taung, then keeping to the west of the railway as far as Vryburg, and then skirting the railway until the river Setlagoli was reached near Maribogo. From here Mahon turned to his left to avoid the resistance which he expected and for which he was prepared. The Boers had sent a force to Kraiipan Siding to stop the column. Colonel Mahon

found this force on his right flank, and engaged it on May 13, until his convoy was safely past. On May 15 his column reached Jan Massibi, on the Molopo, about twenty miles west of Mafeking, and there met the small force of Colonel



VIEW LOOKING TOWARDS RHEENOSTER DRIFT, SHOWING BOER METHOD OF DESTROYING RAILWAY LINES.

Sketch (Facsimile) by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.

Plumer, which, after many exploits in the effort to assist Baden-Powell, had marched down from the north to meet it. The approach of a relieving force had induced Snyman, who commanded the besiegers, to attempt an assault on the town. On May 12 the Boers attacked Baden-Powell's western front, and a party of some two hundred made their way through the outer defences into a British fort; but the main assault was beaten back, and the Boers in the fort, which was commanded from a ring of British works within short range all round it, were next day compelled to surrender. On the morning of the 16th the relief column started from Jan Massibi; Plumer, on the right, and Mahon, on the left, met and defeated the Boer forces, pushed on past their right flank, and on the morning of May 17 entered Mafeking. Snyman's force had meantime retreated, so that immediate pursuit was out of the question.

The relief of Mafeking was an exploit worthy of the defence of the town. Baden-Powell, with an improvised garrison and improvised defences, had defeated all the attacks of the Boers from Oct. 12 to May 17; Mahon in ten days had marched 223 miles and fought a battle, and on the twelfth day had fought a second battle, defeating Snyman's army.

On May 18, while Hunter marched from Fourteen Streams to Christiania, Methuen, on the march from Boshof, reached Hoopstad. His mission was to move through the country on the south side of the Vaal towards the railway-line to Pretoria. If the Boers should resist Lord Roberts south of the Vaal, Methuen would strike upon their flank. If they should retreat, his force would be an additional guard for the communications of Lord Roberts.

BULLER PASSES THE RIGGARSBERG.

On May 11 Sir Redvers Buller, whose army since the relief of Ladysmith had been encamped in the neighbourhood of that town, began to move. Hildyard's Division advanced to Wessels Nek, at the southern entrance to the Pass of Glencoe; Clery's Division, with Dundonald's Cavalry Brigade, set out from near Elandsplaagte in the direction of Helpmakaar; while Bethune's Mounted Infantry moved in the same direction, keeping some distance to the south. On the 13th Dundonald, Clery, and Bethune, under Buller's direction, attacked from three sides a commanding



IN THE TRENCHES AT MAFEKING: A GOOD SHOT.



hill held by the Boers south of Helpmakaar. The Boers, dreading nothing so much as being enveloped, retreated, and were pursued by the British mounted troops. On the 15th Buller entered Dundee, to find that whatever Boer force had been holding the Biggarsberg since February was in full retreat. On the 17th he entered Newcastle, Hildyard's Brigade moving up along the railway behind him and repairing the line. The British outposts were then pushed forward towards Laing's Nek, which was held by a Boer rearguard.

KROONSTAD TO PRETORIA.

While these events had been happening in the east and in the west, Lord Roberts had prepared for the decisive advance. On May 18 Hamilton had assembled his column at Lindley, forty-five miles east of Kroonstad, and from there, a day or two later, was moving towards Heilbron. On May 21

the Seventh and Eleventh Divisions were spread out to the north of Kroonstad ready to move; while French, with his Cavalry Division, was in advance on the left at Honing's Spruit. On May 22 Lord Roberts moved forwards to Honing's Spruit, intending next day to attack the great Boer position on the Rhenoster River. The same day Hamilton entered Heilbron, and on the 23rd Lord Roberts, as he advanced, found the position at the Rhenoster empty of Boers, for, with Hamilton on their left and French on their right, they dared not make a stand. They had no other position south of the Vaal, and Lord Roberts followed them without delay; but with a view to what must happen north of the river, a change was made in the order of the army. Hamilton's force moved from the right to the left of the main body, so that he was between it and French. Between the 24th and the 27th the whole army crossed the Vaal: a portion at Parys, French and Hamilton at or near Lindeque's Drift, and the infantry at Vereeniging, where the railway-bridge was damaged, so that

for some time the army had to depend for its supplies upon whatever transport could be dragged with it. In the advance beyond the Vaal, Lord Roberts, with the two infantry divisions, followed the railway-line, and easily drove back the Boer rearguards, occupying on the 29th Germiston (the junction to the east of Johannesburg) and capturing a considerable amount of rolling-stock. French and Hamilton

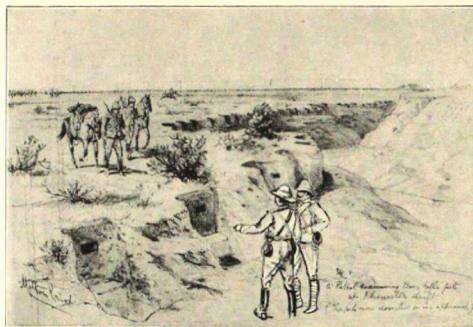
made their advance parallel with the railway, but a march to the westward. They met with a stubborn resistance to the south-west of Johannesburg, between Oliphant's Vlei and Florida. French pushed round to the north of Johannesburg; and Hamilton, on the 28th and 29th, broke the Boers by one of his most determined attacks. On the 30th Lord Roberts summoned the Commandant of Johannesburg to surrender, postponing, at his request, the entry into the town until the next day, when his infantry marched through it, and afterwards encamped at Orange Grove, a mile or two to the north, leaving a brigade as garrison. As soon as Lord Roberts had entered the Transvaal, the annexation of the Free State was proclaimed at Bloemfontein by General Pretzman, the Military Governor (May 26).

At Orange Grove there was a halt of a day or two, a halt that must for Lord Roberts have been a period

of grave anxiety. The army had marched from Kroonstad to the suburbs of Johannesburg, one hundred and thirty miles, in eight days, one of the fastest marches on record. In all probability it depended for its food on the 31st on the supplies that could be obtained at Johannesburg, for the railway was not available, and without roads wheeled transport could hardly have kept up. At Orange Grove Lord Roberts heard of serious attacks aiming at his communications with Kroonstad. On the 29th Rundle had fought a battle at Biddulphsberg, near Senekal, which can hardly have been a victory, as he afterwards retired and was reinforced. The same day the 13th Battalion of Imperial Yeomanry was attacked between Kroonstad and Lindley, and

on the 31st was compelled to surrender. Upon hearing of the attack on the Yeomanry Lord Roberts telegraphed to Lord Methuen, then a march to the north of Kroonstad, who set out immediately, and though too late to save the Yeomanry, at once attacked and defeated the Boers. This was on June 1. Lord Methuen's action must have satisfied Lord

Roberts that he might risk the danger to his communications for a few days longer. He set out for Pretoria. On May 30 Mr. Kruger left his capital, and the burghers appointed a Committee to preserve order until the arrival of the British troops. The garrisons were dismissed from the forts, and the Committee requested the British officers who were prisoners at Waterval to keep order among their own



A PATROL EXAMINING BOER RIFLE-PITS AT RHENOSTER DRIFT.
Sketch (Facsimile) by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.

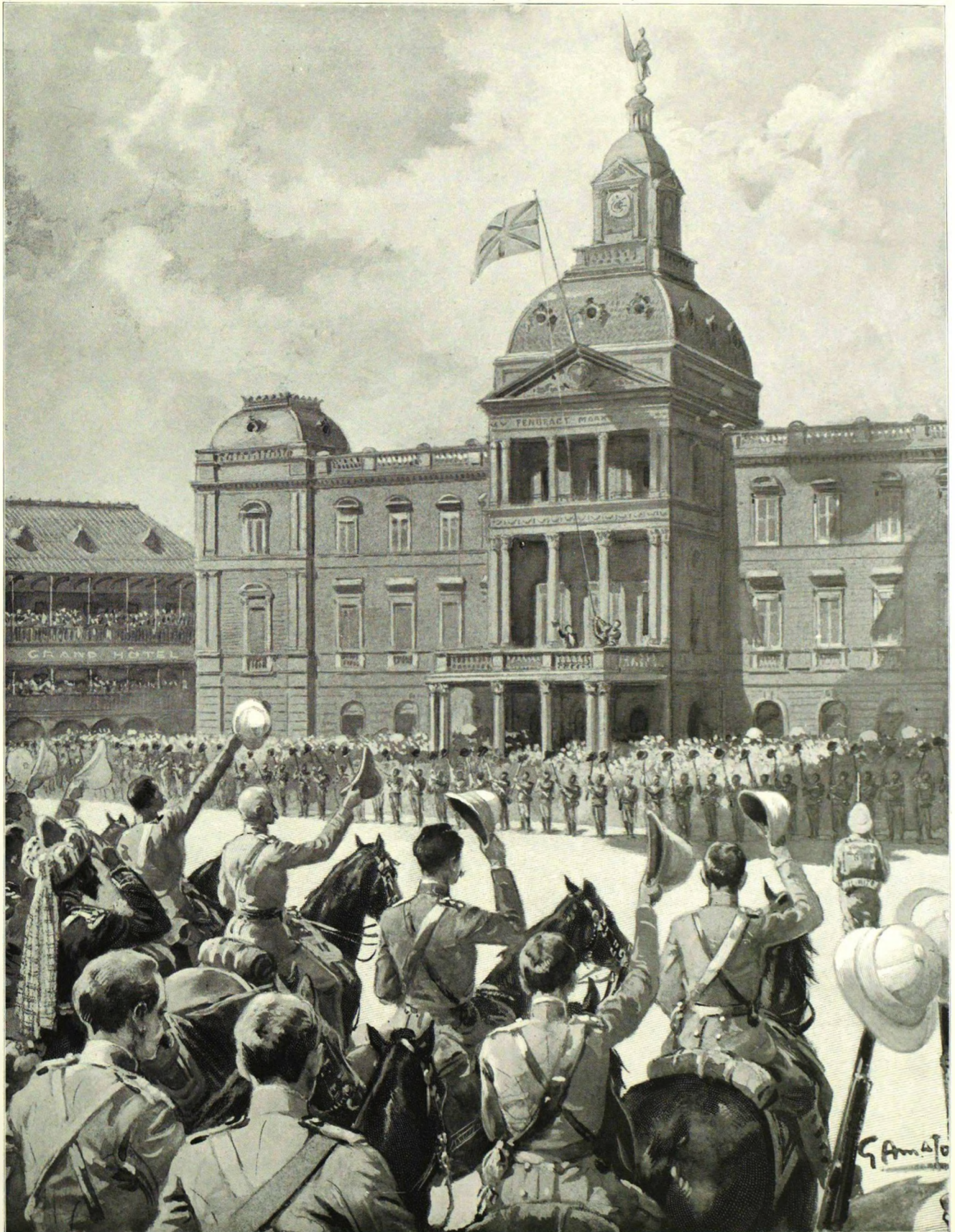


HOISTING THE ROYAL STANDARD AT BLOEMFONTEIN AT THE FINAL ANNEXATION OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

From a Photograph by Captain G. H. Harrison, R.E.

Chief of Staff.

Lord Roberts.



THE OCCUPATION OF PRETORIA BY THE BRITISH FORCES: HOISTING THE UNION JACK IN THE TRANSVAAL CAPITAL.

Drawn by G. Amato from a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.



men. But in the first days of June Louis Botha, with the remnants of his army, reached Pretoria, which he was resolved to defend. On June 4 Lord Roberts attacked Botha with his army spread out in a great semi-circle from Irene Station, on the south, right round the west of the town to Waterval, on the north, where the cavalry was thrown forward to relieve the British prisoners. The action was interrupted by the darkness, and during the night Botha agreed to surrender the town, and completed its evacuation. On June 5 Lord Roberts entered Pretoria.

CHAPTER VI.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BOER FORCES.

The occupation of Pretoria marked the downfall of the South African Republic. It satisfied the world that the Boers could not resist the power of Great Britain, and so reduced to a vanishing quantity the probability of intervention from outside. But it was by no means the end of the struggle. Before that could come it was necessary for Lord Roberts to complete and secure his communications, to crush the armies which, under Olivier in the Orange River Colony and Botha in the Transvaal, still held the field, and to suppress the bands of partisans who swarmed over the country from Bloemfontein to Pretoria and from Mafeking to Newcastle.

PARTISAN WARFARE.

Large numbers of Boers who had availed themselves of the terms of the proclamation to return to their farms rejoined the partisan leaders, whose knowledge of the country and consequent power of marching by night rendered them dangerous enemies for all small or isolated parties of the British. During the first week of June, Methuen, with a brigade, had to fight his way from Lindley to Heilbron. On June 7 the small party guarding Roodeval Station, with vast stores of clothing and ammunition, was attacked by 2000 Boers with six guns. The party, after losing a quarter of its force, had to surrender, and the stores were destroyed. On the 11th, and again on the 19th, Methuen found and defeated De Wet. There was then quiet for a time, and Methuen marched into the Transvaal. On July 17 he was compelled to set out from Krugersdorp to relieve the pressure on Baden-Powell at Rustenburg. On the 19th and the 20th he was engaged with the Boers at Heckpoort and Zandfontein. On the 21st he dispersed them at Olfant's Nek; but on Aug. 1 Ian Hamilton had to be sent from Pretoria on a similar errand. He defeated a Boer force at Magaliesberg, and on the 7th brought away Baden-Powell with his garrison. On Aug. 4 the post at Eland's River was attacked, to be relieved only on the 16th by Kitchener, who had approached the place in pursuit of De Wet. On Aug. 18 Lord Roberts rescinded his proclamation, and announced that in future Boers taken in arms must become prisoners of war.

BULLER'S ADVANCE.

In the main operations the first step after the capture of Pretoria was the clearance of the railway from Natal to Johannesburg. On June 8 Sir Redvers Buller, with Hildyard's Division, attacked and captured the crest of the Drakensberg and at and to the north of Botha's Pass. He then marched northwards behind the crest of the Drakensberg, driving the Boers before him, and occupied Volksrust. By June 18 the tunnel under Laing's Nek was reopened, and on the 22nd Buller entered Standerton. Meantime, Hunter with his division had marched from Fourteen Streams to Vryburg, and thence to Johannesburg. He sent on Hart's Brigade to Heidelberg, and on July 4 Clerj, coming up from Standerton, effected his junction with Hart. On July 6 the railway was open from Durban to Pretoria, and on the 7th General Buller shook hands with Lord Roberts.

CAPTURE OF PRINSLOO.

During the month of July the chief points on the railway from Pretoria to Bloemfontein were made secure, and Generals Hunter and Rundle by a carefully combined movement enclosed the remainder of the Free State army near Fouriesberg, to the south of Bethlehem. On July 16 Christian De Wet with 1500 men broke through the cordon, pursued by two mounted British

brigades. Hunter and Rundle forced Olivier into the Fouriesberg basin, and out of it into the Little Caledon Valley. There, on July 29, Prinsloo surrendered with five thousand men, of whom, however, some 1500, under Olivier, managed to escape and swell the guerilla bands.

THE CHASE OF DE WET.

Christian De Wet led the British Generals a remarkable chase. Passing near Lindley, he reached Vredefort on July 22, and remained in the neighbourhood of that place and Reitzburg till Aug. 6, when, Lord Kitchener coming up to superintend the attack upon him, he crossed the Vaal and attacked Lord Methuen, but was pursued by Kitchener. He then moved north to Welverdiend, thence west to Ventersdorp, then turned north-east and appeared to the north of Pretoria. Then about Aug. 20 he doubled back, and was reported to be returning to the Orange Free State, where he has since continued to harass the British.

THE DISPERSAL OF BOTHA'S ARMY.

At the beginning of June, the main Boer forces under the command of Louis Botha had retired a short distance along the Delagoa Bay Railway, and were rejoined by numbers of burghers, until their presence became an embarrassment both to the pacification of Pretoria, and to the collection of supplies. Lord Roberts moved out from Pretoria early in June, and defeated Louis Botha on the 11th and 12th at Hatherley or Diamond Hill. He made a second advance against Botha in July, using the forces of French and Hamilton to drive the Boer General across the Olifant's River, and on July 27 French entered Middelburg.

After the capture of Prinsloo, the only Boer army left in the field was that of Botha, which was holding the difficult mountainous country between Lydenburg and Barberton, its main body being on the railway in the neighbourhood of Machadodorp. During the first half of August Lord Roberts made his preparations to strike a crushing blow against this last army. Buller brought up Lyttelton's Division and two brigades of cavalry from Volksrust through Ermelo to Carolina, while Pole-Carew, with the Guards, reinforced French's Cavalry Division in the neighbourhood of Belfast. On August 25 Lord Roberts reached Belfast and reconnoitred the enemy's position, which was attacked next day. The Boers were confident that they would be able to hold out for months in the rugged hills. Their position near Dalmanutha was one of great strength, and the battle lasted for two days; but by the night of the 27th the Boer army was crushed, and on the morning of the 28th it had disappeared. The pursuit began along the line of the railway, where on the 29th the cavalry reached Waterval-Onder, to be met next day by the British prisoners coming in from Nooitgedacht. On Sept. 1 Lord Roberts proclaimed the annexation of the Transvaal, and on the 2nd Ian Hamilton's Division from Pretoria reached Belfast.

The strategical pursuit of the Boer army was now organised on a large scale. Lord Roberts spread out his forces on a front of fifty miles; Buller and Hamilton, on the left, driving the Boers through Lydenburg and over the Mauchberg, until by the time Buller reached the Spitzkop, the Boers in front of him had scattered and dispersed. On the right, French and Hutton pushed over the great range of Kaapsche Hoop and Deerdskop to Barberton, while in the centre Pole-Carew, followed by Hamilton, made his way along the line of the railway right through the mountains from Machadodorp to Kaapmuiden. The Boer retreat was marked by an abandonment of stores, of *matrifid*, and of rolling-stock, which showed that their hope and power of organised resistance were gone. When the British advanced into the mountains, Mr. Kruger crossed the frontier. His disappearance gave Lord Roberts the occasion for his proclamation of Sept. 13, in which the Boers in arms were warned that prolonged irregular resistance would be more hurtful to themselves and their friends than to the British.

As the British columns crossed the plain towards Komati Poort, the bulk of the Boer combatants retired into Portuguese territory, and on Sept. 19 Lord Roberts telegraphed: "There is nothing now left of the Boer army but a few marauding bands." SPENSER WILKINSON.





MAFEKING.

Drawn by R. CATON-WOODVILLE. R.I.

On the morning the relief force arrived, Lieutenant Elaff, after capturing a fort within the British lines, was surrounded and taken prisoner by the Mafeking Boers.

ENGLAND & WALES IN THE WAR

THE PERFORMANCES OF INDIVIDUAL REGIMENTS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

THE GUARDS.

THE GRENADIERS.—The 3rd Battalion, under Colonel E. M. S. Crabbe, landed at Cape Town on Nov. 15. It fought at Belmont, Nov. 23, when it suffered heavily, Lieutenants Fryer and Blundell and about thirty men being killed, while three officers, including Colonel Crabbe, and about 100 men were wounded. At Graspan, Nov. 25, the battalion was in the rear, and did valuable service in preventing the Boers from turning our flank at a critical moment. It fought in the engagement at Modder River, Nov. 28, where for ten hours the troops were engaged without food or water. In this action the 3rd Grenadiers,

The 2nd Battalion, under Colonel F. Lloyd, D.S.O., landed at Cape Town on April 11. It was at Brandfont May 3, and bore the brunt of the fight near Senekal on May 28, where five officers were wounded and over 100 men were killed or wounded. Fought at the Diamond Hill action. Lieutenant J. A. C. Quilter distinguished himself at the Senekal engagement by rescuing, under fire, upwards of twenty wounded men who had fallen in the grass, which had been accidentally set alight.

THE COLDESTREAMS.—The 1st Battalion, 1000 strong, under Colonel A. E. Codrington, landed at the Cape, from Gibraltar, on Nov. 16. It fought at Belmont, sustaining about thirty



THE GUARDS ENTERING KROONSTAD.

From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Mellon P.

with the rest of the Guards Brigade, made the frontal attack with the bayonet, and climbing the kopjes under heavy fire, carried the Boers' second and third positions; casualties, about fifty. The losses of the battalion at Magersfontein, Dec. 11, were insignificant. It fought at Driefontein on March 10; was in reserve at the Diamond Hill engagement of June 12, near Pretoria; and under General Buller at Belfast on Aug. 26. In the Belmont fight Lieutenant Blundell received the wound that proved mortal from the rifle of a wounded Boer whom he humanely was trying to aid. Lieutenant the Hon. Alex. Russell won mention in despatches for the cool and successful manner in which he served the Maxim gun under heavy fire during the engagement at Modder River.

casualties; was in reserve at the Modder River action, Nov. 28; fought at Magersfontein, Dec. 11, where Colonel Codrington and other officers were wounded, and fifty men were killed, wounded, or taken. The battalion rendered good service in the Diamond Hill fight near Pretoria on June 12. It fought at Belfast on Aug. 26.

The 2nd Battalion, under Major the Hon. A. H. Henniker-Major, landed at Cape Town on Nov. 12. It fought at Belmont; shared the frontal attack with the bayonet at Modder River, sustaining about seventy casualties; fought at Magersfontein, where its losses were considerable, but less heavy than those of the 1st Battalion. Fought at Senekal on May 29, and did good work at Diamond Hill on June 12. The battalion fought at Belfast on Aug. 26. At





Magersfontein. Major the Marquis of Winchester displayed great coolness and courage, standing and walking about to direct the fire of his men, though several bullets passed through his helmet before he fell, shot through the spine.

THE SCOTS GUARDS.—The 1st Battalion, under Colonel A. H. Paget, landed at Cape Town on Nov. 13. It fought at Belmont, sustaining nearly fifty casualties; it went into action with the band playing. Private Anderson distinguished himself by carrying away wounded comrades under the hottest fire. At Modder River the battalion was on the right of the brigade, and its Maxim gun detachment was annihilated. In the battle of Magersfontein the casualties were about fifty men killed and wounded. It fought at Belfast on Aug. 26, sustaining thirteen casualties.

The 2nd Battalion, under Colonel Inigo Jones (afterwards Brigadier commanding Guards Brigade), landed at the Cape on April 5. It fought with General Rundle in the action near Senekal on May 29, sustaining between twenty and thirty casualties; successfully repulsed the attacks made by the enemy in the latter part of June; served under General Rundle in the operations in the Fouriesburg district; and on July 28, with the Royal Irish Rifles and Leinster Regiment, delivered the direct attack upon General Prinsloo's force in the Little Caledon Valley.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

THE BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.—The 2nd Battalion landed at Cape Town on Jan. 9; was in action with the Rensburg column on Feb. 12, when, with the Australian forces, the regiment held Windmill Hill until compelled, by weight of numbers, to retire. It was employed on reconnaissance under General Clements during his advance into the Free State, and was engaged with the enemy on March 12 and 20; on the latter date at Peimansfontein. The regiment bore part in the fighting near Winburg on June 24, when the Boers were driven off with loss; and was with General Hunter during the operations near Fouriesburg which resulted in General Prinsloo's surrender on July 28.

The 4th (Militia) Battalion was embodied for active service, and arrived in South Africa on March 21. The Bedfordshire company of the Imperial Yeomanry was in the action on June 4 at Six Mile Spruit, near Pretoria, when the Boers were dislodged from their position and pursued. A large number of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion offered for active service.

BERKSHIRE.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S, ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT.—The 2nd Battalion was stationed in Natal when war broke out, and was despatched to occupy Stormberg Junction, an important point on the railway between East London and Aliwal North. Stormberg was evacuated on Nov. 3 as untenable. Half the battalion was with General French on Jan. 1, when he surprised the enemy at Colesberg, and did good work, most gallantly driving the Boers from hill to hill in a very difficult country. Two companies shared the fight of Jan. 4, when the Boers attacked our position three miles north of Colesberg. The battalion occupied a position near Rensburg till Feb. 12, when the British force was compelled to retire. It was with General Clements in his advance into the Free State in March, and was left to garrison Jaggfontein about the end of that month. It formed part of General Ian Hamilton's force on the Pretoria-Lorenzo Marques Railway to end of July; bore the brunt of the fight at Zelikat's Nek (en route to relieve Rustenburg) on Aug. 2. Thirty-five casualties, including Colonel E. Rhodes, D.S.O., wounded.

The Mounted Infantry company was with General Gatacre in the Stormberg disaster of Dec. 9. The county contributed two companies to the Imperial Yeomanry. Over 100 of the 1st Volunteer Battalion offered themselves for service.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Buckinghamshire raised four companies for the Imperial Yeomanry.

CHESHIRE.

THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT.—The 2nd Battalion, 989 strong, arrived in South Africa Jan. 27, and was brigaded with the 1st East Lancashires, 2nd South Wales Borderers, and 2nd North Staffords, under General Wavell, for the advance into the Free State in February. The brigade was left in Johannesburg to preserve order; fought at Karie Siding



on March 29, and at Sand River on May 9. Eleven men were taken prisoners on July 19 at Bank, where the enemy derailed a train.

The 4th (Militia) Battalion offered its services, and reached South Africa on March 16.

The 4th Volunteer Battalion, 1300 strong, also volunteered. The two companies raised in Cheshire for the Imperial Yeomanry, under General Settle, shared his flying march of nearly 400 miles in twenty-five days from Prieska to Upton; fought at Zoutspan and Witteboom, and finally helped drive the enemy out of Upton, where the Boer War Committee was captured.

CORNWALL.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY.—The 2nd Battalion, 930 strong, reached Cape Town on Nov. 29, and was first employed on the lines of communication. Made a splendid march across the veldt to join Colonel Pilcher in his attack on Douglas, Vaal River, on Jan. 2. With General Smith-Dorrien's Brigade, shared advance into Free State; fought at Klip Kraal Feb. 16; was held in reserve at first in the Paardeberg affair, but fought on Feb. 16 and 18, when its returns showed nearly 100 casualties, including Colonel Aldworth, killed. It fought at Koorn Spruit March 31; at Doornkop, near Johannesburg, May 29; and at Krugersdorp on July 11, when General Smith-Dorrien defeated the Boers with heavy loss.

The Hayle company of the 1st Volunteer Battalion volunteered for active service.

DERBYSHIRE.

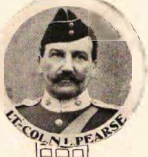
THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS, DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT.—The 1st Battalion, under Colonel H. L. Smith-Dorrien (afterwards General commanding 19th Brigade), left Malta in November, and on landing in South Africa joined General Gatacre (Dec. 17). It rendered good service at Molteno on Jan. 8; fought at Bethulie, when Lieutenant R. S. Popham (March 15) cut the wires on Bethulie Road Bridge, by which the Boer mines would otherwise have been exploded. It fought at Sand River May 9, and at Doornkop on May 29. At the Diamond Hill fight, fifteen miles east of Pretoria, on June 11, the battalion carried a Boer position by storm. It was with General Hunter in the operations which culminated at Fouriesburg in the surrender of General Prinsloo and his force on July 28; was in action at Stephanusdriai July 29.

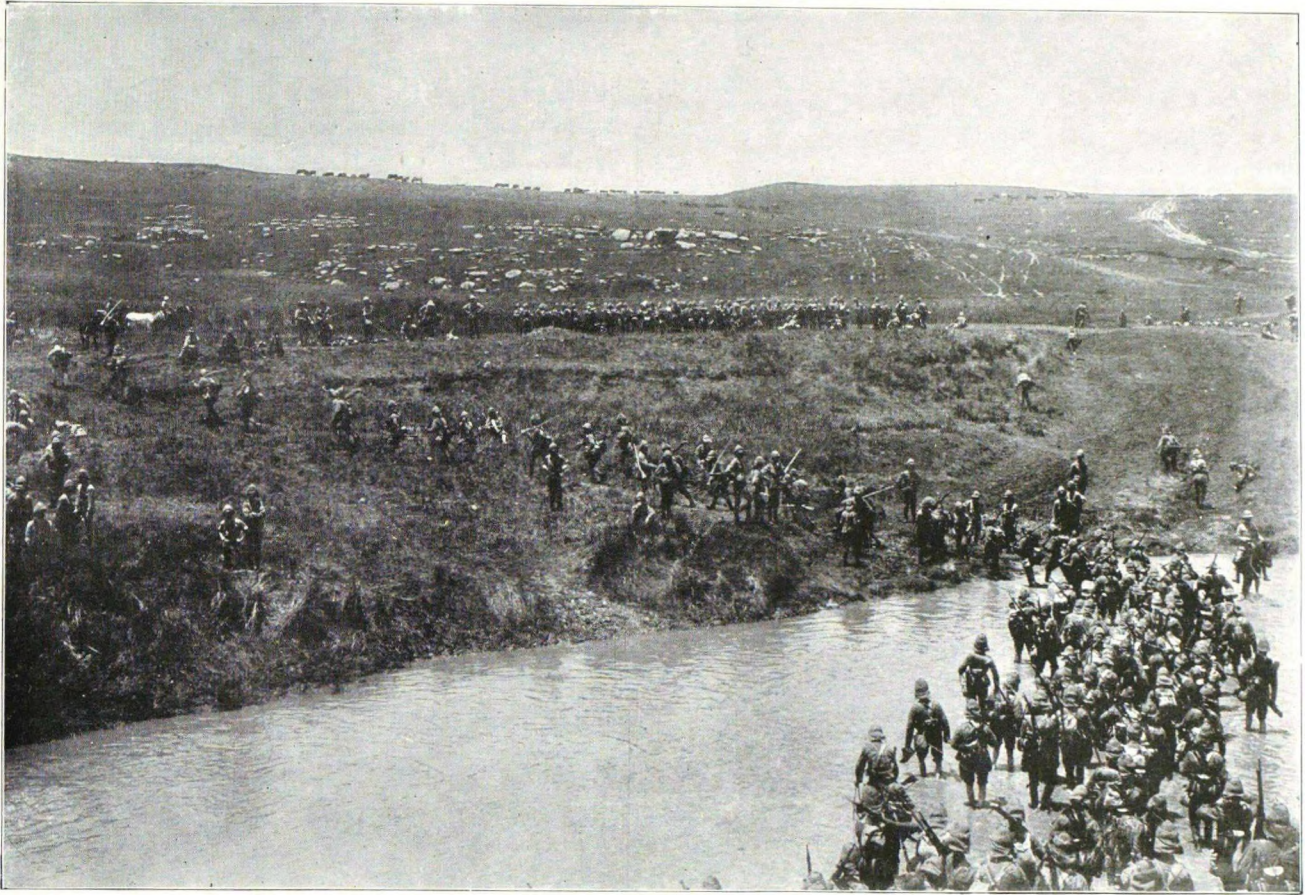
The 4th (Militia) Battalion, 780 strong, under Colonel Pears, landed in South Africa in February. It met with disaster at Rooodeval on June 7, when thirty-six officers and men were killed, over 100 were wounded, and the survivors taken prisoners. The 1st Volunteer Battalion offered a strong detachment for active service. The county contributed a company to the Imperial Yeomanry; this company suffered severely at Douglas on May 30.

DEVONSHIRE.

THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.—The 1st Battalion fought with splendid dash at Elandskaagte on Oct. 21, delivering the frontal attack with the bayonet; on Oct. 24 it shared in the Rietfontein engagement; and on Oct. 30 in the attack on the Boer position at Farquhar's Farm, five miles north of Ladysmith. As part of the Ladysmith garrison it did good service. On Jan. 6 three companies, under Colonel Park, turned the Boers out of the position they had occupied on Wagon Hill by a most gallant bayonet-charge, in which the casualties numbered sixty, and included all the company officers. Colonel Park was the only officer untouched. In this engagement Lieutenant (now Captain) Masterson, though three times wounded in conveying it, succeeded in delivering an important message to the firing-line. The battalion fought at Geluk on Aug. 26, when it sustained thirty-two casualties; supported the attack of the Rifle Brigade and Inniskilling Fusiliers at Bergendal, Aug. 27; and fought in the advance on Lydenburg and at Mauchberg, Sept. 6-8.

The 2nd Battalion arrived at Durban on Nov. 19. It suffered heavily on Dec. 15 at Colenso, where it was in support of the artillery, losing sixty-six officers and men killed and wounded, Colonel Bullock and three officers taken prisoners; was specially commended by General Buller. It lost heavily at the second crossing of the Tugela (Potgieter's Drift), Feb. 5-7, and again on Feb. 23; was one of the battalions which delivered the frontal attack at Botha's Pass, June 8; was in support at Allerman's Nek June 11.



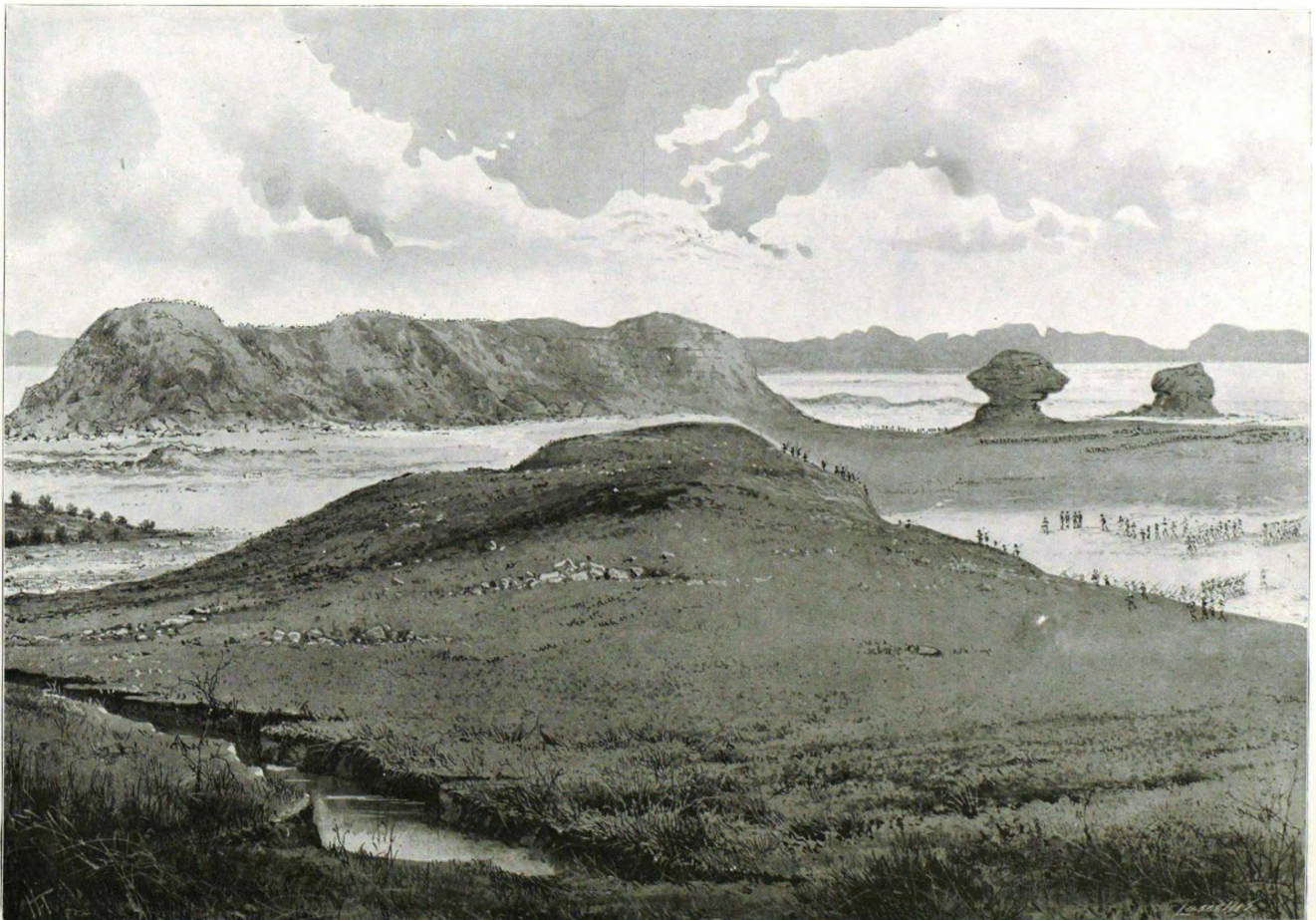


THE DEVON'S CROSSING THE TUGELA ON THEIR WAY TO SPION KOP.

Photograph supplied by R. Darby.

Leinsters, Brabant's Horse, and Rimington's Guides on top of this hill.

General Hunter, Royal Artillery, and Reserves.



COMMANDANT PRINSLOO'S LAST STAND IN THE VALLEY OF THE LITTLE CALEDON: GENERAL VIEW OF THE BRITISH ATTACK.

From a Sketch by M. F. R.

Royal Irish.



Men from the 1st Volunteer Battalion came forward in large numbers to offer for service. The county contributed a company to the Imperial Yeomanry.

DORSETSHIRE.

THE DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT.—The 2nd Battalion arrived in Natal on Dec. 19. Mention is first made of it in action on Feb. 20, when it lost fifteen men killed and wounded. The battalion was at Spion Kop, where it advanced under terrible shell-fire to reinforce the troops holding the position; with the 10th Brigade, seized Van Wyk's Hill on June 6. General Buller wrote to Lord Lansdowne: "The Dorsetshires were unlucky till the Allenan's Nek affair, when they showed themselves as good as the others." The battalion bore the brunt of the fight at Allenan's Nek on June 11, leading the assault on the Boer position on the hills and carrying it with the bayonet under a heavy fire. The Volunteer company from the 1st Volunteer Battalion shared in this achievement.

The county contributed a company to the Imperial Yeomanry. It shared in the engagement at Six Mile Spruit, near Pretoria, on June 4.

DURHAM.

THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.—The 1st Battalion arrived in Natal on Nov. 23. It fought at Colenso; led the second crossing of the Tugela on Feb. 5, when General Lyttelton's Brigade delivered the main attack, and took two hill positions by storm, charging across open ground under heavy fire from all directions—a most brilliant achievement. It sustained a fierce attack at Vaal Krantz on the next day, losing over 100 killed and wounded, including Colonel H. S. Fitzgerald among the latter, in the fighting Feb. 5 and 7; fought on Feb. 23 and 24, having thirty men killed and wounded on the latter date. The 3rd (Militia) Battalion fought at Ventersburg on Aug. 20.

Volunteers came forward freely from the 1st and 5th Volunteer Battalions, and from the 4th Durham Artillery Volunteers.

ESSEX.

THE ESSEX REGIMENT.—The 1st Battalion was stationed at Warley when ordered to the seat of war. Arriving at Cape Town under Colonel T. E. Stephenson on Dec. 3, it was ordered a month later to join General French at Colesberg to replace the Suffolks after the disaster which befell that regiment on Jan. 5 (q.v.). It shared the two days' running fight with Cronje's retreating army, Feb. 16 and 17; fought at Paardeberg, Feb. 18, with 18th Brigade, under Colonel Stephenson as Brigadier; on March 10, at Driefontein, suffered

heavily (eighty casualties) in sharing with the Welsh Regiment the task of turning the enemy out of two strong positions at the point of the bayonet. It furnished a guard of honour at Pretoria on May 31. The battalion fought at Belfast Aug. 24-26. The Mounted Infantry company, commanded by Captain F. G. Anley, behaved very gallantly in the fight on the Vet River on May 5.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.—The 1st Battalion was ordered from India to South Africa when war appeared probable; landed at Durban and went to Ladysmith. It fought at Driefontein, where Colonel E. P. Wilford was killed, and the casualty list showed sixty killed and wounded. The first disaster of the war was that which befell the 1st Gloucestershires at Nicholson's Nek, when ninety officers and men were killed or wounded, and 330 taken prisoners.

The 2nd Battalion, under Colonel R. P. Lindsell, arrived at Cape Town Jan. 23, and a month later bore part in the advance into the Free State under General Knox (14th Brigade). It fought at Klip Kraal Feb. 16; on Feb. 19, after dark, attacked Boer position on a kopje at Paardeberg with bayonet, and routed the enemy with loss; saw hard fighting at Driefontein March 10; was at Paardeberg, and escorted Cronje's captured forces to Cape Town; on June 15 repulsed De Wet's attack on Sand River Bridge. The Gloucestershires' Mounted Infantry, under General Suttle, fought at Kheis on May 28 among other actions.

Seven officers and 150 men of the 1st Volunteer Battalion offered for active service. The county contributed a company to the Imperial Yeomanry. The 4th Battalion Royal North Gloucestershire Militia formed the prisoners' guard at St. Helena.

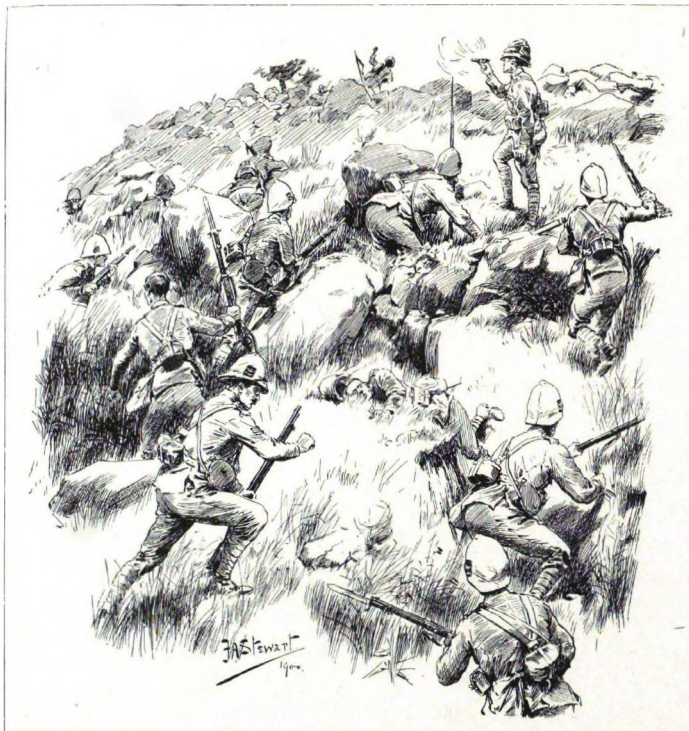
HAMPSHIRE.

THE HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.—The 2nd Battalion, under Colonel W. E. Briggs, arrived at Cape Town on Jan. 23. We first hear of it in action at Waterval Drift; as part of General Chermiside's (14th) Brigade, advanced into Free State; fought at Karee Siding March 29, and at Thaba N'chu April 27-30.

Twenty-five men from the 1st and eighty men from the 2nd Volunteer Battalions offered for active service. The county contributed two companies to the Imperial Yeomanry.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The county Militia and Volunteer Battalions are attached to the Bedfordshire Regiment. The St. Albans company of Volunteers offered for service. The county raised a company for the Imperial Yeomanry.



THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY STORMING THE CREST OF VAAL KRANTZ.

Sketch (Facsimile) by our Special Artist, Mr. Frank Stewart.





KENT.

THE BUFFS, EAST KENT REGIMENT.—The 2nd Battalion, under Colonel R. A. Hickson, arrived at Cape Town on Jan. 13. It was in action at Klip Drift Feb. 12 (five casualties), at Jacobsdal Feb. 14, and at Klip Kraal Feb. 16; fought at Paardeberg, where, having worked round to rear of General Cronje's position, it took eighty-seven prisoners (Feb. 23), when De Wet, with 1000 men, tried to break through our lines and help Cronje. At Driefontein on March 10 the battalion led the Sixth Division in its assault on the strongly held Alexandra Kopjes, losing seventeen killed and seventy-five wounded. Drove off De Wet when he attacked Sand River Bridge, June 15.

The 3rd (Militia) Battalion East Kent Regiment landed in South Africa on March 28. Nearly 2000 men of the 1st and 2nd Volunteer Battalions offered for garrison or active service.

THE QUEEN'S OWN, ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT.—The 2nd Battalion was at Alexandria when ordered to South Africa. Under the command of Colonel Grove, it landed at the Cape on April 6, and took part in the fight of May 29 near Senekal, under General Buller.

The 3rd (Militia) Battalion is in garrison at Malta. The county contributed three companies to the Imperial Yeomanry, the East Kent detachment being the first corps to reach the theatre of war.

LANCASHIRE.

THE KING'S OWN, ROYAL LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

The 2nd Battalion, landed at Cape Town on Christmas Day, and joined General Buller in Natal. It fought at Spion Kop under General Woodgate, himself an old 4th man, and its conduct earned General Buller's special commendation; the casualty list showed thirty-two killed, seventy-two wounded, and fifty prisoners. In the fight of Feb. 27 at Pieters Hill, with the 1st South Lancashire the battalion carried a strongly held kopje with a magnificent rush, sustaining about forty casualties. On June 8, at Botha's Pass, as part of General Wynne's Brigade, they outflanked the Boers' position and carried it with great dash.

The 3rd Militia Battalion landed in South Africa on Feb. 1, and the 4th Militia Battalion on March 1.

THE LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.—The 1st Battalion was quartered at Cape Town when the war broke out, and in September half the corps was despatched, under Major S. Jackson, to hold the Orange River Bridge, north of De Aar. Colonel R. G. Kekewich taking the other half to Kimberley. The latter detachment, under Major W. H. E. Murray, on Oct. 24 carried in gallant style a position held by 700 Free Staters, sustaining twenty-four casualties. Throughout the siege the Kimberley detachment rendered invaluable service, Colonel Kekewich taking command of the garrison. Major Jackson's detachment distinguished itself at Graspan on Nov. 25 (twenty-one casualties); fought at Modder River, Nov. 28; was in reserve at Magersfontein; lost ten prisoners in the Koorn Spruit disaster, April 31. The Kimberley detachment, after relief on Feb. 15, was on guard duty over prisoners at Simons Town.

The 3rd Militia Battalion is in garrison at Malta. The 2nd

Volunteer Battalion offered one company for active service and one for garrison duty.

THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.—The 2nd Battalion, 1081 strong, under Colonel Blomfield, D.S.O., landed at Durban on Dec. 23. With the York and Lancaster Regiment, it led General Hart's Brigade in the fighting on Jan. 20 and 21 at Venters Spruit and Trichardt's Drift, suffering heavily; led the night attack on Spion Kop, where it lost 140 prisoners, including Captain Froeth and six wounded officers. The battalion was specially commended in General Buller's despatch for its endurance at Spion Kop. In General Wynne's Brigade at Inkwelo (Botha's Pass), on June 8, it outflanked and carried Boer positions, losing forty killed and about 120 wounded. The released prisoners suffered in the Honing Spruit affair on June 22.

The 6th Militia Battalion landed at Cape Town Feb. 5. About 2000 men of 1st Volunteer Battalion offered for active service.

THE EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.—The 1st Battalion, 1060 strong, under Colonel A. J. A. Wright, landed at Cape Town on Feb. 3. It fought at Waterval Drift Feb. 15, and Riet River, lost about twenty men killed and wounded at Karee Siding March 29, and led General Wavell's Brigade in its advance on the Sand River. May 10. Its Mounted Infantry company shared General Settle's flying march to Upington (nearly 400 miles in twenty-five days) and the fighting at Zoutspan and Witteboom.

The 3rd Militia Battalion landed in South Africa early in March.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VOLUNTEERS, SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.—The 1st Battalion, over 1000 strong, landed at Durban on Dec. 23. It took part in the fierce fighting at

Spion Kop; shared with the 2nd Lancasters the dashing and successful assault on the Boer main position at Pieters Hill, Feb. 27, when it sustained nearly fifty casualties; fought at Botha's Pass June 8.

The 3rd Battalion of the regiment, the 4th Royal Lancashire Militia, is in South Africa.

The county furnished two companies to the Imperial Yeomanry; of these the Lancashire Hussars suffered in the action at Kheis on May 28, when Colonel Adye repulsed the Boers, and at Senekal on June 22, when the Boers were surprised and their live stock and arms taken.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

THE LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.—The 1st Battalion, commanded by Colonel G. D. Carleton, was stationed in Natal when the war broke out. It was left as camp guard at the battle of Glencoe, on Oct. 20, and fought in Colonel Grimwood's Brigade at the Farquhar's Farm engagement, five miles north of Ladysmith, on Oct. 30; formed part of the Ladysmith garrison. Fought at Amersfoort Aug. 7, at Van Wyk's Vlei Aug. 21, and at Geluk on Aug. 23-24, when it sustained about twenty casualties; it did good work under General Buller in his advance on Lydenburg.

Leicestershire furnished two companies to the Imperial Yeomanry.



THE C.I.V.'S' FIRST FIGHT: THE ENGAGEMENT AT JACOBSDAL.
From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Frederic Villiers.





LINCOLNSHIRE.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT.—The 2nd Battalion, under Colonel H. R. Roberts, landed at Cape Town on Jan. 25, and we first hear of it in connection with the fight at Waterval Drift on Feb. 15. It was at Paardeberg; fought at Karee Siding March 29; suffered severely at the Uitrals Nek engagement, eighteen miles from Pretoria, on July 11. After fighting the whole day, 90 men were taken prisoners. In a daring charge made by fifteen men and one officer, fourteen of the party were killed and wounded. In action at Stephanusdrif July 29.

The 2nd Volunteer Battalion offered 300 men for active service.

LIVERPOOL.

THE KING'S, LIVERPOOL REGIMENT.—The 1st Battalion, commanded by Colonel L. S. Mellor, was stationed in Natal when the war broke out. It fought in the Rietfontein affair, and, as part of Colonel Grimwood's Brigade, shared in the attack on the Boers' position at Farquhar's Farm on Oct. 30. It was in Ladysmith during the siege. The Mounted Infantry company fought at Colesberg on Dec. 4, and at Zoutspan's Drift on Dec. 13. The battalion suffered in the fight at Geluk, where two companies were surrounded, fifty-six men were killed or wounded, and over thirty taken prisoners. It was in action at Bergendal on Aug. 27, and at Machadodorp on the following day.

The seven Volunteer battalions in Liverpool furnished a company to do duty with this battalion; enough men to form six companies offered their services.

LONDON.

THE ROYAL FUSILIERS, CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT.—The 2nd Battalion, under Colonel C. G. Donald, fought at Colenso in General Barton's Brigade; at Monte Cristo on Feb. 18, and in other engagements during General Buller's advance on Pieters Hill, sustaining some fifty casualties on Feb. 23 and 24. It was sent with General Barton's (Fusilier) Brigade to General Roberts; arrived at Bloemfontein April 24; fought on May 5, when the Boers were driven from Rooibom. The Mounted Infantry company fought at Karee Siding Feb. 29. Volunteers from the Fusilier Brigade, which comprised the 2nd Royal, 2nd Royal Scots, 1st Royal Welsh, and 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, furnished the infantry for the relief of Mafeking. The 2nd Royal Fusiliers were in action at Potchefstroom on Aug. 20. Captain Charles FitzClarence, who was awarded the V.C. for three distinct acts of gallantry at Mafeking, where he was attached to a Colonial corps, belongs to this battalion.

The 3rd Volunteer Battalion offered 450 men for active service. The 3rd Militia Battalion is in garrison at Gibraltar.

THE CITY IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS.—This new regiment, consisting of Metropolitan detachments over 1300 strong, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mackinnon and the Earl of Albemarle (commanding Infantry), landed at Cape Town early in February. Their Mounted Infantry, commanded by Colonel Cholmondeley, first came under fire on Feb. 14, before Lord Roberts occupied Jacobsdal, and fought most gallantly; were at Paardeberg, and after the surrender, the C.I.V. Mounted Infantry escorted General Cronje and his family to Cape Town; 100 C.I.V. and Gloucesters escorted the Paardeberg prisoners. The regiment fought at Britstown (about March 11), at Karee Siding March 29, at Brandfort May 3, and at Sand River May 9. It led the centre when General Ian Hamilton attacked and carried the Boer positions near Johannesburg, and stormed a strong position at Diamond Hill, fifteen miles east of Pretoria, on June 12. Lord Roberts made special mention of the regiment, which he had found frequent occasion to commend for steadiness and gallantry, in an Army Order of June 8, wherein he said the C.I.V. "had taken part in twenty-six engagements and had marched 500 miles in fifty-seven days." Subsequently they took part in the fighting before Bethlehem on July 7, driving the Boers from their positions with the bayonet; and bore the brunt of the attack made on July 31 on General Smith-Dorrien's force near Frederickstad. Their marching powers have won high praise. In the pursuit of De Wet (August) a wing of the regiment covered 224 miles in 14 days; on another occasion the C.I.V. marched thirty miles in seventeen hours. The Mounted Infantry shared in General Hunter's operations which culminated near Fouriesburg in General Prinsloo's surrender. Lieutenant W. B. L. Alt, of the 22nd Middlesex, who fell at Pretoria, was the first officer of the regiment killed. Including reinforcement

drafts, over 1600 men, infantry, mounted infantry, and artillery, of the C.I.V. have been sent to the front.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own company, Paget's four companies, the four companies of Roughriders, and three companies of Sharpshooters—twelve companies in all—were raised in or near London for the Imperial Yeomanry.

MANCHESTER.

THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT.—Half the strength of the 1st Battalion fought on Oct. 21 at Elandslaagte, losing eleven killed and thirty wounded, including Lieutenant-Colonel Curran and four other officers. The battalion formed part of Colonel Hamilton's Brigade in the Farquhar's Farm engagement on Oct. 30. As part of the Ladysmith garrison, the 1st Manchesters defeated with great loss the attack of the Boers on Caesar's Camp on Nov. 9, and again, on Jan. 6, repulsed with the bayonet a Boer attack in force, suffering severely. It fought at Van Wyk's Vlei Aug. 22, at Geluk Aug. 26 (fifteen casualties), at Bergendal Aug. 27, and at Badfontein Sept. 1 and 2.

The 2nd Battalion landed in South Africa about April 7. It was in action at Winburg on Aug. 27. Manchester raised two companies for the Imperial Yeomanry.

MIDDLESEX.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN, MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.—The 2nd Battalion, 1030 strong, under Colonel A. W. Hill, landed at Durban on New Year's Day. It fought in the advance to the Tugela; was specially mentioned in General Buller's despatch for its conduct at Spion Kop, where it lost twenty killed, sixty wounded, and twenty prisoners. As part of the 10th Brigade, it bore part in the seizure of Van Wyk's Hill, June 6; and with great dash carried a Boer position at Alleman's Nek, on June 11, under heavy fire.

The 6th Militia Battalion, 534 strong, under Colonel G. C. Hehre, landed at Cape Town about March 10. Middlesex contributed three companies to the Imperial Yeomanry; these suffered in the fighting at Senekal on Feb. 25, and at Winburg; and lost some prisoners in the Lindley disaster.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT.—The 2nd Battalion, under Colonel H. C. Denny, landed at Cape Town on Nov. 13. It fought in the action at Orange River, Nov. 16; at Belmont, Nov. 23; two days later at Graspan; and on Nov. 28 fought for ten hours at Modder River. It was held in reserve at Magersfontein on Dec. 11. It was in the Koorn Spruit affair (nine casualties). As part of General Douglas's flying column, whose task was to clear the country round Boshof, the battalion performed some very hard work, if there was no serious fighting. It was in action at Magats Pass on Aug. 22.

The Volunteer company from the 1st Northampton Volunteers earned much praise for its splendid marching.

NORFOLK.

THE NORFOLK REGIMENT.—The 2nd Battalion, under Colonel L. H. Phillips, landed at Cape Town on Jan. 23, and as part of General Chermiside's (14th) Brigade, joined in the advance into the Free State. It fought at Karee Siding on March 29, and in the action at Sand River, May 10. Formed part of the garrison of Pretoria. In action at Stephanusdrif July 29, and at Nylstroom Aug. 25.

The Volunteer company, 105 strong, made a forced march of twenty-two miles in five hours, not a man falling out.

The 3rd Battalion, 1st Norfolk Militia, landed in South Africa on March 16. The 1st, 2nd, and 4th Volunteer Battalions offered about 250 officers and men for active service.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.—The 1st Battalion, 1019 strong, under Colonel C. G. C. Money, C.B., landed in South Africa in October. It fought in the engagement of Nov. 10 east of Belmont, where Colonel Keith-Falconer was among the killed. It fought at Belmont on Nov. 23, when fourteen officers and men were killed and about forty were wounded; bore part in storming a Boer position at the battle of Graspan, Nov. 25; at Modder River on Nov. 28, where it was in action for ten hours, and was in reserve at Magersfontein, Dec. 11. It was with General Broadwood at Thuba N'elhu, and





CONFERRING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON ON THE CITY IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS AT GUILDHALL ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1900.



in the Koorn Spruit affair of March 21. At Modder River, Lieutenant (now Captain) A. J. B. Percival earned mention in despatches for having kept down the Boer fire with a small party cleverly posted. It was with General Ian Hamilton on the Pretoria-Lorenzo Marques Railway till the end of July; and in action at Potchefstroom Aug. 8.

The 2nd Battalion landed in South Africa on Nov. 22, and was sent to reinforce General Gatacre. Five officers and 366 men were taken prisoners in the Stormberg disaster; and the Mounted Infantry company was among the prisoners taken at Reddersburg on April 3.

The 5th (Militia) Battalion is in garrison at Malta. The 3rd Volunteer Battalion sent a detachment to the front. It came under fire for the first time at Warrenton on March 28.

THE BORDER REGIMENT.—The 1st Battalion was stationed at Malta when ordered to South Africa, and arrived at Estcourt, under Colonel J. H. E. Hindle's command, on Oct. 27. It fought at Colenso, where it sustained nearly fifty casualties; was specially commended by General Buller for its conduct on Jan. 8, during advance to the Tugela River, and fought at Trichardt's Drift Jan. 20 and 21, sustaining about 120 casualties. It was brought with General Hart's Brigade round to the southern frontier, and on April 23 was in action all day near Bushman's Kop, Wepener. The county raised three companies for the Imperial Yeomanry.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Southern Nottinghamshire and the Sherwood Rangers furnished each a company for the Imperial Yeomanry.

OXFORDSHIRE.

THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY. The 1st Battalion, under Colonel the Hon. A. E. Dulzell, landed at Cape Town on Jan. 14, and formed part of General Knox's (14th) Brigade for the advance into the Free State; fought at Klip Kraal Feb. 16, where it lost about thirty wounded; at Paardeberg, where two officers were killed, three wounded, and some forty men were killed and wounded. It fought at Elandsfontein Station May 29; shared in defeating De Wet's attack on Sand River Bridge June 15; and was in the engagement at Sandfontein on July 20. The Mounted Infantry company did good service, with the Colonial troops, in dislodging the enemy from their position among the coal-mines on the Vaal River May 25.

The county raised two companies for the Imperial Yeomanry.

SHROPSHIRE.

THE KING'S, SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.—The 2nd Battalion, 751 strong, under Colonel J. Spens, landed at Cape Town on Dec. 1, and appears to have been stationed on the Orange River until the advance into the Free State, when it formed part of General Smith-Dorrien's (19th) Brigade. At Paardeberg the Shropshires did splendid work. On the night of Feb. 21 they pushed up the river-bed, rushed to a position 200 yards nearer the Boer laager, and entrenched themselves. Before dawn on 27th, with the Canadian Regiment, the Gordons, and a party of Royal Engineers, they made a most daring advance to within eighty yards of the Boer trenches; sustained about forty casualties at Paardeberg. They attacked the Boers' position north of Houtnek on April 30 and May 1; fought at Jacobsrust May 1; were in reserve at Doornkop May 29; under Lord Methuen on June 11; helped in defeat of Biers at Rietveli. Two companies, with Canadians, fought at Isoning Spruit June 23; a detachment shared in beating off the attack on Rooodeval Spruit post June 27. Fought at Krugersdorp July 11; repulsed the determined attack made on position near Pretoria July 16. The battalion lost thirteen men killed and thirty-nine injured in the wreck of the supply-train near Fredericksdal, July 31. Early in August, to prevent De Wet crossing the Krugersdorp-Potchefstroom Railway, this battalion made a forced march of forty-three miles in thirty-two hours. It was in action at Brakfontein Aug. 18 (seventeen men missing);

at Belfast Aug. 24; and on Sept. 9 during the advance to Barberton.

The 1st Volunteer Battalion furnished a strong company for active service. The Shropshire company of Imperial Yeomanry took part in the fight of May 29 between Kroonstad and Lindley.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

PRINCE ALBERT'S SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.—The 2nd Battalion, under Colonel E. J. Gallwey, landed in Natal on Nov. 24, and was employed on the lines of communication. The Somersetshires were the first to cross the pontoon over the Tugela on Feb. 20 (battle of Colenso), and endured five hours of heavy fire most steadily, losing about eighty-five men killed and wounded. They reconnoitred the Grobler's Kloof position on the following day, and sustained numerous casualties. The battalion was brought round to the southern frontier, reaching Alwal North on April 14; with the Royal Irish Rifles, it occupied Smithfield on May 7; fought at Krugersdorp on June 20.

The 4th Militia Battalion landed in South Africa about the end of March. The North Somerset company of the Imperial Yeomanry was among the first troops to enter Bloemfontein on April 24. The West Somerset company took part in dislodging the enemy from Six Mile Spruit, near Pretoria, and in the pursuit on June 4.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S, NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT. We first hear of the 2nd Battalion (Colonel C. E. Bradley) at Waterval Drift, Jacobsdal, on Feb. 15, where one officer and thirteen men were missing after the action; the North Staffordshires fought at Karee Siding on Feb. 29, and at Sand River on May 9. With the rest of General Wavell's Brigade, the battalion was left in Johannesburg on May 31 to preserve order. It was in action at Modderfontein Aug. 29.

The 4th Militia Battalion landed in South Africa about the end of March. Of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion every officer and 60 per cent. of the men offered for active service.

THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.—The 1st Battalion, under Colonel H. C. Savage, landed in South Africa about April 8. It was in action at Ficksburg on June 25; but apart from this engagement its movements cannot be traced.

The 4th Militia Battalion was in action at Lindley on June 26 and at Bethlehem on July 6. The 2nd Volunteer Battalion provided a strong company for service at the front. The county raised a company for the Imperial Yeomanry.

SUFFOLK.

THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.—The 1st Battalion, 1100 strong, under Colonel A. J. Watson, was at Dover when ordered to South Africa. Of 600 Reservists called up to join the colours only six did not respond. Arriving at Cape Town on Nov. 28, the Suffolks were sent to the southern frontier. Four companies were with General French when the Boers attacked the position three miles north of Colesberg on Jan. 4, and fought the whole day. On the night of Jan. 5 occurred the disaster to the other half of the battalion. Colonel Watson, having scaled the hill overlooking Colesberg, reached the Boer position. The order "Retire!" given by the enemy, threw the attacking force into confusion; three-fourths of the men retreated with loss; but seventy, including seven officers, held their ground and were taken prisoners. Colonel Watson was killed. The battalion fought on Sept. 9 in the advance on Barberton, taking one position very gallantly. The Mounted Infantry company fought at Colesberg Dec. 4, and at Zoutspan's Drift Dec. 13; and were with General Settle in his flying march before referred to.

The 3rd Militia Battalion is in garrison at Guernsey. Of the 1st Volunteer Battalion 150 officers and men offered for service. The county raised two companies for the Imperial Yeomanry. They did excellent work when General Smith-Dorrien's force was attacked on July 31 near Fredericksdal.



INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE, R.I.



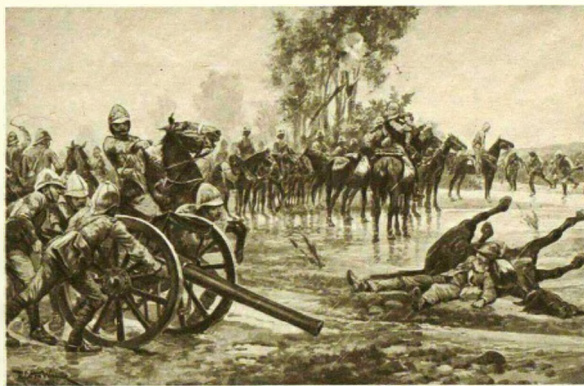
AN ANCIENT CUSTOM OF WAR.

SALUTING THE WOUNDED AT MODDER RIVER, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1899

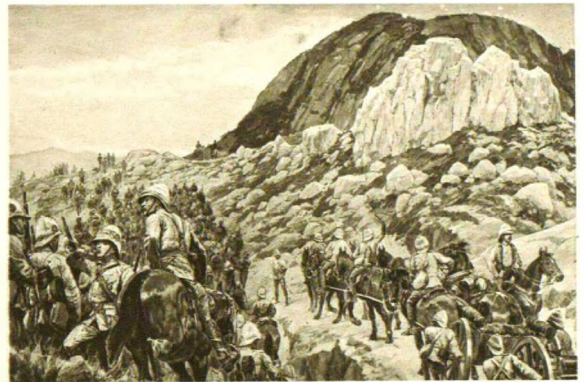


A RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE NEAR COLESBERG.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY MOVING INTO ACTION



WITH FRENCH'S CAVALRY,
IN NORTHERN CAPE COLONY



THE ATTACK ON SPION KOP,
JANUARY 13TH, 1900



THE CAPTURE OF JOHANNESBURG,
MAY 31ST, 1900



HUSSARS ADVANCING ACROSS THE BURNING VELD
NEAR LAING'S NEK, JUNE 8TH, 1900



SURREY.

THE QUEEN'S, ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT.—The 2nd Battalion, under Colonel E. O. F. Hamilton, reached Cape Town on Nov. 12, and was sent on to Durban. It was present at the Brynbella Hill affair (Willow Grange) on Nov. 22; and led the main attack at the battle of Colenso on Dec. 15, where the casualties totalled nearly 100. As the leading battalion of General Hildyard's Brigade, the Queen's advanced over perfectly open ground under tremendous fire, "maintaining intervals and alignment as if on parade." General Buller made special mention of the battalion in his despatches. In the advance upon Spion Kop on Jan. 20 and 21, it sustained about forty casualties. On Feb. 18, when General Buller moved round the enemy's flank, the battalion, supported by the rest of General Hildyard's Brigade, attacked and carried by assault the southern end of the Monte Cristo position after six hours' fighting, their work, in General Buller's words, being "most noticeable." The battalion sustained many casualties on Feb. 23 and 24 in the advance on Pieters Hill. At Botha's Pass on

Fully one-half of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion offered for active service.

SUSSEX.

THE ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT.—The 1st Battalion, under Colonel B. D. A. Donne, was first in action at Sand River, where on May 9 it led General Bruce Hamilton's Brigade in the charge on the kopjes, and carried the position with the bayonet with insignificant loss. It fought at Doornkop on May 29, sustaining about twenty casualties, and at the Diamond Hill engagement, fifteen miles east of Pretoria, on June 12, when the Volunteer company won high praise for its conduct under fire. It made a very bold attack on the Boer position at Retief's Nek, near Bethlehem, July 23. The failure was in no way due to the men, who behaved splendidly, going into action after marching all through a cold and rough night in order to join General Hunter. The battalion, with the Black Watch, made a direct attack across open country on the Boer position, and drove the enemy from the outlying hills. In this engagement five officers and thirty-four men were killed or



THE BATTLE OF THE MODDER RIVER.

June 8, with General Wynne's Brigade, the Queen's outflanked the Boers and carried their position; and again, at Allenan's Nek on June 11, their advance upon a strong hill position was most dashing.

The 3rd Militia Battalion landed at Cape Town on March 13. Of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion 380 men volunteered for active service.

THE EAST SURREY REGIMENT.—The 2nd Battalion, under Colonel L. H. W. H. Harris, reached Cape Town on Nov. 12, and was sent on to Durban. At the Brynbella Hill affair (Willow Grange) on Nov. 22, with the 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment, it carried the Boer position with the bayonet; it fought at Colenso on Dec. 15, sustaining from thirty to forty casualties, and took part in the fighting during the advance on Spion Kop, Jan. 20 and 21, sustaining twenty-six casualties; fought on Feb. 23 and 24, losing on the former day eighty killed and wounded; among the wounded being Colonel Harris, who was hit in ten places while leading his men. It fought at Pieters Hill on Feb. 27; at Botha's Pass on June 8, when it carried a very steep and difficult position by assault; and again, at Allenan's Nek, on June 11, distinguished itself by the dash of its assault on the Boers' position on the hills.

wounded, Captain Sir W. G. Barttelot, of the Volunteer company, being among those killed.

A large number of 1st Volunteer Battalion and the whole of the 2nd Battalion offered for active service. The county raised a company for the Imperial Yeomanry.

WARWICKSHIRE.

THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT.—The 2nd Battalion, under Colonel M. Q. Jones, landed at Cape Town on Dec. 16, and was sent up-country the same day. As part of General Stephenson's (18th) Brigade, General Kelly-Kenny's Division, it pursued Cronje on his retreat into the Free State, and maintained a running fight with him on Feb. 16 and 17; it fought at Leeuwkop, Karreefontein, on April 22; was left to garrison Jacobsdal; in action near the Kosks River July 21, and at Belfast Aug. 24-26 (eight casualties). The Mounted Infantry company formed part of General Settle's force when he made his flying march on Upington in March; it also rendered good service on the Vaal River May 25.

The 6th Battalion (2nd Warwick Militia) is in South Africa. The 1st and 2nd Volunteer Battalions offered 900 men for active service. The county company of Imperial Yeomanry fought in the Kheis affair of May 28.





WESTMORELAND AND CUMBERLAND.

The Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry Cavalry furnished a company for the Imperial Yeomanry.

WILTSHIRE.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S, WILTSHIRE REGIMENT. — The 2nd Battalion, under Colonel H. M. Carter, landed at Cape Town on Jan. 7, and first took the field with General French on his reconnaissance in force at Rietfontein on Jan. 25; supported artillery in the attack on the Boer position near Potfontein on Feb. 6, and drove the enemy back; fought on Feb. 12 near Rensburg (thirteen casualties). It occupied Pink Hill, west of Rensburg, till forced to retire on Feb. 15, and on that day lost twelve killed, and had taken prisoners 147 men who had been left behind on outpost duty. It was on reconnaissance with General French at Priesmanfontein on March 12. Under General Clements, took part in driving the enemy from Winburg on June 24. Fought near Bethlehem on July 7; at Stabbert's Nek, July 23, took a strong position when General Hunter's advance was checked near Fouriesburg before General Prinsloo surrendered. It fought on July 28, losing eleven killed and wounded, among the latter being Colonel Carter; and on Aug. 20 at Haman's Kraal.

The county raised three companies for the Imperial Yeomanry.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT. — The 1st Battalion, under Colonel O. H. Oakes, landed at Cape Town on April 8, and joined Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein. It formed part of the force under General Buller in his march to relieve Wepener. A company formed part of the Ladybrand garrison when the town was invested early in September.

The 2nd Battalion, 967 strong, landed at Cape Town about Jan. 10, and was attached to General Clements's command (Rensburg). On Jan. 25 three companies of the battalion in ambush did great execution among a party of the enemy, which was pursuing a force sent out from Slingsersfontein. It fought at Riet River, where Colonel Coningham was mortally wounded. On Feb. 12 three companies, under Captain H. de B. Hovell, held a hill position north-east of Slingsersfontein the whole day against an enemy outnumbering them by seven to one; prior to his retirement, Captain Hovell was attacked in great force, but punished the Boers severely. Casualties from Feb. 10 to Feb. 12, fifteen killed, 129 wounded; in action near Rensburg, Feb. 15, with sixteen casualties. The battalion was in support of artillery at Wakkerstroom April 20, and lost twenty-five prisoners; as part of the Winburg column, fought on May 21; and on May 24 drove the enemy out of Winburg. Fought near Bethlehem July 7. Under General Hunter, bore part in the Fouriesburg operation, which ended in General Prinsloo's surrender.

The Volunteer companies for the two battalions were selected from practically the whole strength of the 1st and 2nd Volunteer Battalions, about 2000 men, who offered for active service; men of Volunteer companies were on duty at the embarkation of Boer prisoners at Cape Town on March 20. The county raised a company for the Imperial Yeomanry.

YORKSHIRE.

THE YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT. — The 1st Battalion, under Colonel W. J. Kirkpatrick, landed at Durban on Jan. 2. It fought on Jan. 16 at Potgieter's Drift; in General Lyttelton's reconnaissance of Jan. 20, and at Spion Kop, where it sustained about thirty casualties, wounded and prisoners; was engaged on Feb. 5 and subsequent days at Vaal Krantz, where it did good work; fought on Feb. 27 at Pieters Hill, and with great dash at Botha's Pass, June 8. Colonel H. C. O. Plumer, whose name has figured so prominently in the campaign, belongs to the York and Lancaster Regiment.

The 1st (Lancashire) Volunteer Battalion offered 270 men and the 2nd Battalion 200 men for active service.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN, WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT. The 2nd Battalion, under Colonel F. W. Kitchener (since appointed to command a brigade), reached Cape Town on Nov. 9, and next appears at Estcourt, where it arrived 13th idem. It specially distinguished itself at Willow Grange on the 22nd, sharing in the bayonet-charge by which Brynbell Hill was taken, and sustaining about sixty casualties. With the Lancashire Fusiliers, it led General Hart's Brigade against the Boer position at Trichardt's

Drift in the fighting of Jan. 20 and 21; lost over forty killed and wounded, including two officers. It fought for six hours at Monte Cristo on Feb. 18; stormed the central hill of the Boers' main position at Pieters Hill on Feb. 27. It fought in the engagement of June 6 at Van Wyk's Hill, and at Botha's Pass June 8; was held in support at Alleman's Nek June 11. Captain Conwyn Mansell Jones, of this battalion, was awarded the V.C. for having, when severely wounded, encouraged his men to push on and secure a position at Pieters Hill, whereby a possibly serious check was avoided. The Mounted Infantry company fought at Colesberg on Dec. 4, and at Zoutspan's Drift on the 13th, when Captain Bradshaw, who commanded, was killed. The Mounted Infantry also shared in the capture of Elandsfontein Station and the rolling-stock on May 28, and did valuable service at Doornkop on the following day.

The 1st Volunteer Battalion offered 150 men, and the 3rd Volunteer Battalion 200 men, for active service. The 4th (West York) Militia Battalion landed at the Cape about March 13.

THE EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT. — The 2nd Battalion, under Colonel F. S. Inglefield, landed at Cape Town on April 3. It formed part of the Winburg column under General Buller, and fought in the engagement of May 21; bore part in the occupation of Sonekal on May 22, and shared in repulsing the attack made by a large body of the enemy on May 28.

The 2nd (Leeds) Battalion of Volunteers, 1000 strong, offered in a body for active service.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN, YORKSHIRE REGIMENT. The 1st Battalion landed at Cape Town on Dec. 16. We first hear of it at Slingsersfontein, where one company (Mounted Infantry?), with New Zealand Mounted Infantry, was left as garrison, and where on Jan. 15 a Boer attack was repulsed with the bayonet. The battalion, as part of General Stephenson's (18th) Brigade, fought at Paardeberg, where it lost five officers and nearly 120 men killed and wounded; its chief losses were sustained on Feb. 23 in repulsing a determined attack by a large Boer force on their position at Kitchener's Hill. It shared in the hard fighting at Driefontein on March 10 (thirty casualties); took part in the desultory fight about Thaba N'chu March 27-30; fought at Lecuwkop, or Karreefontein, on April 22; in action at Belfast Aug. 24.

The 3rd Battalion, 4th West York Militia, is in South Africa. Many of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion offered for active service.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S, WEST RIDING REGIMENT. The 1st Battalion, under Colonel G. E. Lloyd, D.S.O., landed at Cape Town on Jan. 20, and as part of General Knox's (14th) Brigade, shared in the advance into the Free State. It fought in the Klip Kraal engagement of Feb. 16 (nineteen casualties). At Paardeberg the battalion had a fierce encounter on Feb. 18 with a Boer force which attempted to force its way through to General Cronje; it repulsed the enemy at the point of the bayonet, inflicting heavy loss and sustaining nearly 100 casualties, including one officer killed and two wounded. It was at Brandfont May 3; at the Vaal River engagement May 27; and in the action of June 15 at Sand River Bridge, when General De Wet's force was driven off. The Mounted Infantry of the 2nd Battalion (on Burma ponies) were in the Koon Spruit affair.

The 3rd Battalion, the 6th West York Militia, landed at Cape Town on March 21. Nine officers and 165 men of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion offered for active service.

THE KING'S OWN, YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY. — Four companies of the 2nd Battalion were stationed in Cape Colony when the war broke out, and the remaining four were speedily brought over from Mauritius. The battalion, under Colonel C. St. J. Barter, was at Belmont on Nov. 23, acting in support of the rest of the 9th Brigade; at Graspan on the 25th it won special distinction, and sustained over fifty casualties; shared the ten hours' hard fighting on the Modder River Nov. 28. At Magersfontein the battalion held the drift and fired 22,000 rounds of ammunition in the course of the day's fight. Under General Paget, it bore part in the defence of Lindley (June-July) against General De Wet. The Volunteer company fought well at Lindley. On July 7 the battalion, with the Munster Fusiliers, carried by assault the most important position held by the Boers covering Bethlehem. At Belmont Major Milton, leading the Mounted Infantry, showed conspicuously cool courage: when caught in ambush, he gave his





horse to a dismounted trooper and walked back. Lieutenant S. C. Taylor was the first to reach the crest of the very steep hill stormed at Graspan. At Magersfontein Colonel Barter, under a terrific fire, led a party across the river, scrambling along a rickety iron fence-rail on a weir.

Yorkshire raised three companies for the Imperial Yeomanry, including a complete company each from the Yorkshire Hussars (Princess of Wales's Own) and the Yorkshire Dragoons (Queen's Own). The Yorkshire Hussars were with General Baden-Powell at Rustenburg.

WALES.

THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS. — The 1st Battalion, under Colonel C. C. H. Thorold, landed at Durban on Nov. 22, and arrived at Estcourt on Nov. 25, in time to join the advance and fight at Colenso. Fought at Hissar Hill, and on

near Jacobsdal on Feb. 15; fought at Paardeberg; at Karee Siding on March 29, when it lost twenty-six men killed and wounded; at Sand River, May 9; and was with General Methuen when he defeated and dispersed the Boers at Rietvlei on June 11.

The 3rd Militia Battalion landed in South Africa on March 7. The 4th Volunteer Battalion furnished a strong company.

THE WELSH REGIMENT. — The 1st Battalion, 856 strong, under Colonel R. J. F. Banfield, landed in South Africa about the end of November. As part of the 18th (General Stephenson's) Brigade, it advanced into the Free State. The Welsh fought at Paardeberg, where they seized the drift of the Modder River, and completed the envelopment of General Cronje's force at a cost to themselves of over sixty killed and wounded. They suffered severely at Drifontein, losing twenty-two men killed, and over 100 wounded. Upon the Welsh



THE ROYAL ENGINEERS BUILDING A PONTOON BRIDGE OVER THE TUGELA.

Drawn by Allan Stewart.

Feb. 18 led General Barton's (6th) Brigade in the assault upon the eastern flank of Monte Cristo, and drove back the enemy; shared in the daily fighting that followed, losing on Feb. 24 Colonel Thorold killed and about thirty-five officers and men killed and wounded. They bore the brunt of the fighting, losing twenty-two killed and wounded, on May 3, when General Barton crossed the Vaal at Windsorton and drove the enemy from Rooidam. Two officers and 100 men of the battalion were taken on July 21 when the Boers captured the train between Kroonstad and the Vaal. In the action near Venterskroon on Aug. 7 the battalion fought splendidly, driving the enemy from a succession of obstinately held hill positions. It fought at Potchefstroom on Aug. 20 (thirteen men missing) and at Kopje Kraai Station Aug. 27.

THE SOUTH WALES BORDERERS. — The 2nd Battalion, 1111 strong, under Colonel the Hon. Ulick Roche, landed at Cape Town early in February, and formed part of General Wavell's Brigade in the advance into the Free State. It was in action

and Essex Regiments fell the task of turning the Boers out of two strong positions with the bayonet, and this they accomplished. "The storming of Alexandra Kopje by the 1st Welsh," said Lord Roberts, in his despatch, "was an extremely fine piece of work." They carried by assault the main Boer position at Leeuwkop, Karreefontein, on April 22, and did good work again on the following day. In action at Belfast on Aug. 26.

The 3rd Battalion, Royal Glamorgan Militia, landed in South Africa early in February. The Bearer Company of the 1st Hereford Volunteers (Welsh Border Brigade) offered, and was accepted for service at the front.

Wales raised companies for the Imperial Yeomanry in Glamorganshire, Denbighshire, Pembrokeshire, and Montgomeryshire (two)—five in all.

THE RIFLE CORPS AND THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS (60TH RIFLES). — The 1st Battalion was in Natal when the war broke out, and





COL. W. N. CONGREGRE

the Mounted Infantry of this battalion exchanged the first shots with the Boers. It fought at Glencoe Oct. 20, taking, with the Royal Irish and Royal Dublin Fusiliers, a position deemed almost inaccessible. Colonel Gunning and four other officers were killed, while seven were wounded; nearly fifty non-commissioned officers and men were killed and wounded. The battalion suffered severely in the fight at Farquhar's Farm on Oct. 30, the casualties numbering about 110, including thirty-seven missing. It did good work in repulsing the determined attack made on Ladysmith on Nov. 9, occupying a trench which the Boers vacated to go back for their horses, and opening fire upon them at close quarters on their return. The battalion shared with the 1st Manchester the bloody task of repulsing the Boer attack on Jan. 6 on Wagon Hill (thirty-seven casualties). It fought with distinction at Amersfoort on July 25, under General Hildyard; was in action at Van Wyk's Vlei Aug. 21; and at Geluk Aug. 24-26; did good work at Badfontein Sept. 1-2, and at Mauchberg Sept. 9.

The 2nd Battalion fought in the Farquhar's Farm engagement, and formed part of the Ladysmith garrison. This battalion repulsed with the bayonet the Boer attack of Jan. 6, sustaining thirty-four casualties.

After the relief 250 men of the two battalions took part in the pursuit of the retreating Boers, and shared in the affair at Popworth Hill on March 1.

The 3rd Battalion, under Colonel R. G. Buchanan-Riddell, landed at Durban on Nov. 28, and formed part of General Lyttelton's (4th) Brigade in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith. It was at Colenso on Dec. 15, but the 4th Brigade did not take a prominent part in the attack. It sustained fourteen casualties in the reconnaissance of Jan. 20 to relieve General Warren. The battalion came late into action at Spion Kop, but their achievement in scaling the south-eastern slope after more than two hours' desperate fighting was the most daring and successful exploit in the whole business. Nearly eighty casualties were sustained, including Colonel Buchanan-Riddell, shot down in the moment of success. General Lyttelton "never saw a finer bit of skirmishing or a more gallant attack." It fought at Vaal Krantz Feb. 5 and 6, sustaining about twenty casualties; and at Pieters Hill. Honours lay with the Mounted Infantry of the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles in the affair at Acton Homes. Lieutenant the Hon. F. H. S. Roberts, killed at Colenso in the endeavour to save the guns, belonged to this battalion.

The 9th Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps (North Cork Militia) landed at Cape Town on Feb. 1. A complete company was furnished by the 6th Volunteer Battalion (the 13th Queen's Westminster) and also by the 7th Volunteer Battalion (21st Middlesex) for active service.

The 2nd Battalion of the 60th Rifles formed the escort for a batch of the Boer prisoners sent to Ceylon.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).—The 1st Battalion landed at Durban on Nov. 20, and formed part of General Lyttelton's (4th) Brigade in the advance to the relief of Ladysmith. It fought at Colenso, crossed the Tugela, 4 ft. deep, on Jan. 6, by wading; fought at Vaal Krantz on Feb. 5-7, losing about eighty officers and men killed and wounded; in action on 14th-18th (Monte Cristo engagement), where its work was commended by General Buller in despatches; and on Feb. 22, 23, and 24, with about forty casualties. On Feb. 27 it attacked and carried by assault "Inniskilling Hill," an important position at Pieters Hill, losing over fifty killed and wounded.

The 2nd Battalion arrived in South Africa (from Malta) in September. It reached Ladysmith early in the morning of Oct. 30, and detrained to march straight out and share in the fight at Farquhar's Farm, five miles from Ladysmith, where they took Lombard's Kop; formed part of the Ladysmith garrison; shared in the fighting of Nov. 9. On the night of Dec. 10, under Colonel Metcalfe, it made the sortie to Surprise Hill, when Lieutenant Digby Jones, R.E., destroyed one of the most annoying Boer guns (4.7 howitzer). In the fight of next day the battalion lost one officer and fifteen men killed, three officers and thirty-six men wounded. It sustained about thirty-five casualties in repelling the Boer attack of Jan. 6. It formed the attacking party at Bergendal on Aug. 27, and carried a most difficult position, which was held with great determination. The losses were heavy: fourteen officers and

men killed and over seventy wounded, including Colonel Metcalfe (severely). Captain W. N. Congreve, who was awarded the Victoria Cross for his share in the endeavour to save the guns at Colenso, belongs to the Rifle Brigade.

The 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Rifle Brigade (the 14th Middlesex: Inns of Court) offered 275 men for active service or garrison duty. The 4th Volunteer Battalion (16th Middlesex: London Irish) offered 400 officers and men for active service; the 7th Volunteer Battalion (20th Middlesex: the Artists) offered over 100 officers and men; and the 8th Volunteer Battalion (24th Middlesex: G.P.O.) sent 480 men to South Africa.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

To describe the achievements of the Mounted Infantry, British, Regular, and Colonial, in brigades, regiments, and in small detachments would be to write practically the whole history of the war in minutest detail. Mounted Infantry formed by no means the least valuable part of the garrison which held Kimberley, and gave effect to Colonel Kekewich's policy of "keeping the enemy on the move." They fought at Zoutspan's Drift, Dec. 13; formed part of the force which relieved Kimberley, marching ninety miles and fighting two small engagements in four days. Fought at Jacobsdal on Feb. 16, the C.I.V. companies being conspicuous; did good work in the pursuit of Cronje's retreating force, and helped to head it off at Paardeberg. Under General French, occupied the hills commanding Bloemfontein on March 12; fought at Karee Siding on March 29; with General Settle on his flying march of nearly 400 miles (March 5 to 30) on Upington, where the Boer War Committee was captured; fought in the affair at Koon Spruit. Colonel Alderson's regiment took part in the expedition for the relief of Wepener, and rendered good service at Wakkerstroom and in the fighting in the Dewetsdorp district during the latter part of April. Fought at Kroonstad (Sand River) May 10; did good work at the crossing of the Vaal River May 25; and on May 28 (1st Yorkshire detachment conspicuous) captured Elandsfontein Station and rolling-stock under heavy fire. Fought at Doornkop May 29; in the Middelburg Road engagement June 11; routed General Botha's rearguard on June 15; repulsed the enemy's determined attacks on Rustenburg July 6 and 7; and fought General De Wet at Lindley July 21. Rendered valuable service at Amersfoort July 25; C.I.V.'s' companies in action at Stephanusdri July 29. At dawn on Aug. 4 Major Gough, with four companies, surprised Boer laager at a drift on the Klip River between Paardeberg and Vrede, scattering enemy and rescuing prisoners. The 1st Liverpool Mounted Infantry had sharp fighting at Van Wyk's Vlei Aug. 21. In action at Belfast Aug. 24, and at Badfontein (1st Leicestershire company) Sept. 1-2. Numberless skirmishes and minor engagements.

In Natal: Under Lord Dundonald, on Dec. 14, most gallantly captured Hlangwane Hill—an important position in the battle of Colenso; fought in subsequent actions. On Jan. 10 surprised the Boers bathing, and by a bold move which completely outmanoeuvred the enemy secured Mount Alice. Did useful work at Acton Homes on Jan. 17. Colonel Thorneycroft's (Colonial) detachment fought with conspicuous gallantry at Spion Kop, where it suffered heavy loss. Under Lord Dundonald, seized Hussar Hill Feb. 12. In the advance from Ladysmith northward, one of Bethune's (Colonial) companies was ambushed near Vryheid on May 20, when twenty-five men were killed, twenty-eight (including Earl De la Warr) wounded, and fifteen prisoners were taken.

On the southern frontier a detachment (including the 2nd Berks-shires' M.I.) fought at Colesberg on Dec. 4, were in the Stormberg disaster of Dec. 9, and rendered good service at Molteno when that station was attacked on Jan. 3. The Northumberland Fusilier companies were captured at Reddersburg, April 3.

THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The scope of engineer duties in war comprises all the engineering operations connected with an army in the field—building landing-stages, roads, and bridges; surveying; constructing, repairing, and working railways and rolling-stock, telegraph-lines, and balloons. On the Engineers devolves the duty of preparing camping-grounds, field-works, entrenchments, etc., and mines; in their hands lies the management of water-supply, canals, and electric lights.

The railways in South Africa have been in charge of Colonel



COL. R. G. BUCHANAN-RIDDELL



COL. E. G. GUNNING



COL. W. N. CONGREGRE



COL. R. G. BUCHANAN-RIDDELL



TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES DURING THE CROSSING OF THE SAND RIVER : GETTING CONVOY-WAGONS UP THE STEEP DRIFT.

From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.



E. P. C. Girouard, as Director, whose task was to arrange for the transport of an enormous number of troops, with horses, stores, ammunition, and *matériel* of every description from Cape Town and Port Elizabeth to the front. In ratio with our advance, so has the work and responsibility of the Director of Railways and his staff increased. The celerity and certainty with which the troops, horses, and stores have been carried to the front, while train-loads of sick, wounded, and prisoners have been brought down to the coast over single lines of rails, can only be appreciated by experts cognisant of the enormous difficulties involved.

Among the bridging achievements of the corps perhaps Major Irvine's feat of throwing a pontoon across the Tugela on March 14 is one of the most noteworthy. The bridge was begun before daylight, and was ready for use at 4.45 p.m.—breadth of stream 266 yards.

The work of the balloon sections was invaluable. At Magersfontein, Captain Jones and Lieutenant Grubb warned Lord Methuen of the approach of large reinforcements for the enemy; at Paardeberg the balloon officers directed the fire of the artillery; and during General Buller's operations on the Tugela the information furnished from balloon was often of the utmost importance. In Ladysmith the movements of the Boer artillery were made known to the besieged from the balloon.

The most notable performances "with the spade" were probably those on Spion Kop and at Paardeberg. In the latter action Colonel Kincaid, with thirty officers and men and a working party of Canadians, constructed trenches on the night of Feb. 26 under heavy fire only eighty yards from the Boer lines.

Major Hunter-Weston, commanding Royal Engineers with General French's cavalry, earned special mention in despatches by constructing a wire ammunition-lift to the top of Coleskop, 800 ft. high and almost perpendicular, to serve the artillery placed on the summit. He also maintained a perfect system of telegraph and telephone throughout the force at Coleskop on a front of thirty-eight miles close to positions occupied by the enemy. The capture of General Cronje and his force was largely due to the admirable manner in which the telegraph section of the corps performed its work. Had the Chief of the Staff at Klip Drift been unable to wire news of the Boer retreat to Kimberley, whereby General French's Cavalry were able to start at once in pursuit, it is more than probable that Cronje would not have been overtaken.

One of the most daring feats of the whole campaign was Major Hunter-Weston's enterprise on the night of March 12, when, with two guides and eight volunteers from the corps, he made his way through country swarming with the enemy, and cut the railway north of Bloemfontein by exploding a charge of gun-cotton in a culvert, whereby twenty-five locomotives and 108 trucks fell into our hands. He performed a similar feat at Kroonstad, under circumstances, if possible, more difficult and dangerous.

The electric search-lights, which have enabled communication to be maintained between besieged and relieving forces, were worked by the Royal Engineers.

The Cheshire Engineer Volunteers sent to South Africa a force of 480 men, who were invaluable on the railways; and Mr. Crompton, with sixty-four officers and men of the Electrical Engineer Volunteers, rendered most useful service with their search-lights.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Upon no department has more onerous work devolved than upon the Army Service Corps, and none has discharged its task with more ability and resource. Though a "combatant corps," its duties are not to fight, but to enable others to fight, for the chief work of the "A.S.C." is (1) finding, holding, and issuing food-rations of every kind for men and horses, and (2) providing transport for the food, baggage, etc., of the Army. It is difficult to convey any just idea of the work done by the corps: to say that it has fed over 220,000 men, distributed over a vast area of country, and that so punctually that men have rarely gone hungry for a day, is to say little, but it implies a degree of forethought, organisation, and management which few of us can appreciate.

The corps consists of forty-two companies, numbering in all about 3200 officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men; and of the whole strength of the corps only two companies are now stationed at home, forty having been despatched to the Cape. There are two branches: the dismounted or "Supply" branch, consisting of clerks, and butchers, bakers and other tradesmen who cater for the troops; and the mounted or "Transport" branch (more than two-thirds of the whole corps),

which is responsible for the vehicles and draught animals with which food and baggage are carried. The men of the mounted branch are trained as wheelwrights, harness-makers, farriers, and in a dozen other trades. The corps is virtually only the nucleus of the larger organisation which military operations on an extended scale require for the maintenance of troops in the field. Thus in South Africa the officers and men of the mounted branch applied themselves to the development of local resources: every warrant officer and "non-com." found himself the centre of authority over a group of Kaffir teamsters and native labourers. With bases at Cape Town and Durban, the corps, so to speak, radiated all over the scene of operations; at depots and on lines of communication A.S.C. men were stationed in twos and threes, links in the long chains which filled the mess-pannkins on the veldt from the stores at Woolwich.

Of necessity the Army Service Corps was first on the spot when troops were ordered to South Africa. Colonel Richardson, Chief Director of Transport and Supplies, arrived shortly before the war began, and immediately commenced work by buying up oxen and ox-wagons from contractors and all who had them to sell. In the earlier stages of the war his work in this direction seemed to be thrown away, the Generals commanding preferring to trust to the railways for transport of troops and stores. In Natal, after the battle of Colenso, General Buller renounced dependence on the railway, and, thanks to the preparations made in advance by the A.S.C., was able to continue his endeavours to relieve Ladysmith with some 400 wagons and about 5000 oxen and other beasts of burden.

Similarly, on the western frontier Lord Roberts would not depend on the railway to convey his force into the Free State, and the onus of transporting the food and impedimenta of 40,000 men over one hundred miles of open country to Bloemfontein was undertaken by the Army Service Corps. Colonel Richardson and Colonel Ward had made their arrangements; and in such time as they could be brought from distant depots, 700 wagons and nearly 9000 oxen and mules were assembled on the Modder River for the advance. Over 400 wagons and some 7000 beasts were brought by road and rail from Queenstown, about 350 miles distant. Cronje's sudden flight from the position he had been holding to bar the road to Kimberley, which compelled sudden and radical changes in Lord Roberts's plans, gave the corps opportunity of showing what it could do when required. All the arrangements made for feeding the army had to be changed, and the whole scheme reorganised in two or three hours; and it was done without a hitch. The Transport and Supply arrangements for the advance into the Free State were a triumph of organisation, and it is not too much to say that the success of the move was largely due to the work of the Army Service Corps. The capture of a large convoy on the Riet River was one of those mishaps which might have involved an army corps in a disaster of the first magnitude; but the possibility had been provided for, and a few days on "short rations" was the worst consequence to the troops.

Colonel Richardson was among those officers who foresaw that the war would demand a far larger number of troops than the original plan of the War Office contemplated, and no sooner had he landed in South Africa than he took measures to prepare for the work he knew lay before him. During October and November, on his own responsibility, he bought up every pound of supplies that would feed man or beast that came to Cape Town, Durban, or Port Elizabeth. Had he depended on the calculations made in Pall Mall, the advance must have been seriously delayed or undertaken under conditions which invited failure. His independent action was the means of enabling the army to take and keep the field until the great stream of supplies necessary began to arrive from home. The Army Service Corps is the one department which has pursued its labours throughout the war untouched by hostile criticism.

The best evidence of the efficiency with which the A.S.C. has conducted its vitally important work lies in the extent to which it has been ignored. Despatches and press telegrams would not have been silent had movements of troops been delayed or plans miscarried through breakdown of feeding or transport arrangements, and not one serious complaint has reached the public ear. There is nothing heroic about Transport and Supply, nothing to furnish texts for sensational articles; but they form the mainspring of the whole machinery of campaigning.

The later performances of the foregoing regiments will be found on page 77.



IRELAND

IN THE WAR

THE PERFORMANCES OF THE IRISH REGIMENTS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

THE INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.—When the Dublins and Connaughts were met by the withering rifle and artillery fire from the Boer side of the Tugela, the Inniskillings and the Border Regiment came to their support. Ten officers and 101 men fell in the gallant advance. The Colonel of the Inniskillings and some of his men were among the gallant few who swam the river in the teeth of the leaden hail. The Colonel was surrounded by the Boers on the far side, but escaped by a piece of marvellous bluff. The Inniskillings, like the other regiments of the Irish Brigade, were in all the actions round Venters Spruit and Spion Kop from Jan. 17 to Jan. 24. On four of these days they had losses in killed and wounded. In the last great advance upon Ladysmith, when all the

and the Boers, creeping round their flanks among the trees, poured into their crowded schanzes a deadly fire from a range of four hundred yards, rendering the position absolutely untenable. The Inniskillings had to retire without a covering artillery-fire to keep down the fusillade from the Boer trenches, and their losses on that account were extremely heavy. Their casualties were between three and four hundred, including sixty killed. The Inniskilling Fusiliers were especially mentioned by both Lord Roberts and Sir Redvers Buller for their splendid gallantry at the capture of Bergendal on July 27, in the advance eastward which finally drove the Boers into the Lydenburg Mountains.

THE DUBLIN FUSILIERS.—It is invidious to say that one



THE INNISKILLING FUSILIERS HOLDING THEIR GROUND AT RAILWAY HILL.

positions on the south side of the Tugela had been captured, it was determined to capture Railway Hill, the next mountain fortress of the Boers on the way to Ladysmith. The Inniskillings were selected for the main strength of the attack. "It was one of those clear rare evenings when there is a wonderful light along the lower skies. . . . Every tooth on the jagged trenches on Railway Hill showed black and hard and clearly cut against the sky. The Boers, safely hidden in their earthworks, riddled the Irish ranks creeping up the rocks far below. Twelve officers were killed or wounded; so that a Captain was now in command of the entire regiment. That the Boers had a second line of trenches whence to shoot them down after they had gained the first was not the only peril that threatened the Irish Brigade. On their left was a kopje covered with rifle-pits, and on their right a long ridge strongly entrenched by the Boers. They retired a little and bivouacked for the night, in the expectation of the reinforcements that had been promised them for the following morning. But no reinforcements came,

British regiment has done better than another in any given campaign. They all do their duty to the utmost; but one regiment may be luckier than another in getting chances for distinction. In this regard no regiment, unless it be the Gordons, has been luckier than the Dublin Fusiliers. They, with their comrades, the Irish Fusiliers, carried the ridge of Talana. In officers alone that day the two regiments had a dozen casualties. The Dublins were next engaged at the battle of Lombard's Kop, proceeding under Colonel Grimwood to attack the enemy's left, only to find that he had evacuated the position in front. Before Ladysmith was finally shut off, the Dublins were sent south to Colenso to keep open communications, but when Pieters was taken by the Boers they had to fall back south of the Tugela. They were engaged in all the reconnaissance work round Chieveley and Estcourt while Buller was gathering his army to relieve Ladysmith. And when the Boer 40-pounder gun threatened Estcourt after





the battle of Brynbellia Hill, the Dublins "sent a requisition to the General demanding that they should be allowed to go and capture it."

The next big engagement of the Dublin Fusiliers was on Dec. 15, at the battle of Colenso. Under Brigadier Hart, they attacked on the left, the Dublins being the leading regiment of the gallant Irish Brigade. They had scarcely taken open order when the enemy swept them with shrapnel. At 6.30 in the morning they advanced across open ground under a heavy rifle-fire, and as they pushed into the loop of land between the two curves of the river, they were riddled by an enfilading fire from the Boers safely enconced upon both flanks. Men fell at every step, and yet there was nothing to tell where the enemy lay concealed; not a head was visible. When our men finally reached the river, they found, instead of the shallow ford they had looked for, a depth of water of seven or eight feet. The Boers had dammed the Tugela! Even so, some of the Dublins crossed the river, others being drowned in the passage, dragged under by the weight of their ammunition. The loss of the regiment on that awful day was two hundred and sixteen men. Buller's force rested till Jan. 11, when Dundonald seized the pont at Potgieter's Drift. Actions were fought north of the Tugela on Jan. 17, 19, 20, and 21, in all of which the Dublins suffered heavily, losing thirty-six men. The 2nd Battalion was fighting again on Jan. 22 and 23, and suffered loss. They were engaged again on Jan. 24 and 25 round Spion Kop, but not heavily, having only four casualties. But it will be seen that the regiment had been fighting continuously every day for nine days in succession.

When Buller crossed the Tugela for the third time and took Vaal Krantz, the Dublins were stationed under Hart at Swartz Kop, on the right of the general position. Hence they did not suffer so heavily as the Durhams, who captured our objective. The Boers mounted guns on an impregnable position at Doornkloof, and thus commanded our line of advance. Vaal Krantz was abandoned, and the army withdrew once more, but only to make the final spring, which landed it in Ladysmith. After the capture of Monte Cristo by Hildyard's Brigade, it remained to cross the river and take Railway Hill before capturing Pieters, which, as it proved, was the last step on the way to Ladysmith. Four companies of the Dublins were associated with the Inniskillings in their desperate advance on Railway Hill. They were sent in support of Barton's Fusilier Brigade when it stormed Pieters Hill, and they and the Fusiliers drove the Boers headlong from the summit. In the two engagements the Dublins lost over 130 of their number. In honour of their great exertions and great sacrifices during the campaign, Sir Redvers Buller paid them one of the highest compliments ever bestowed upon a regiment. He took them out of their proper order in the Irish Brigade and placed them at the head of the British column when it marched into Ladysmith.

After the relief of Ladysmith, Hart's Brigade, with part of the Dublins, was brought round to take part in the operations necessary to clear the Boers out of the Southern Free State. In fact, like the Gordons, they were scattered so widely over the field of operations that we find them mentioned almost everywhere where fighting was going on. Thus we find that there were Dublins engaged in the attack upon Botha at Diamond Hill, in the neighbourhood of Pretoria. Other Dublins, again, were fighting at Heidelberg on June 23. The 1st Dublins were with Buller when he cleared the Boers out of the Drakensberg; at Almond's Nek they had sixteen casualties. They were fighting at Amersfoort on June 29. At Zuykersbosch the Dublins and Sappers drove off a thousand Boers, after being subjected to shell-fire for six and a half hours. They were also in the engagement at Rooikopjes on July 24.

THE IRISH FUSILIERS.—It was on Oct. 20, at Dundee, in the first great fight of the war, that the Royal Irish Fusiliers first showed the Boers what they could do. The Irish Fusiliers took part in General Buller's masterly withdrawal from Dundee to Ladysmith, marching almost continuously in the rain from Sunday night till late on Tuesday afternoon. Only five days later the Fusiliers were the victims of a disaster that was only redeemed by the gallant bravery displayed by them and the Gloucesters, their comrades. Sir George White fought the battle of Lombard's Kop to prevent the Boers closing in on Ladysmith before the naval guns which he had ordered from

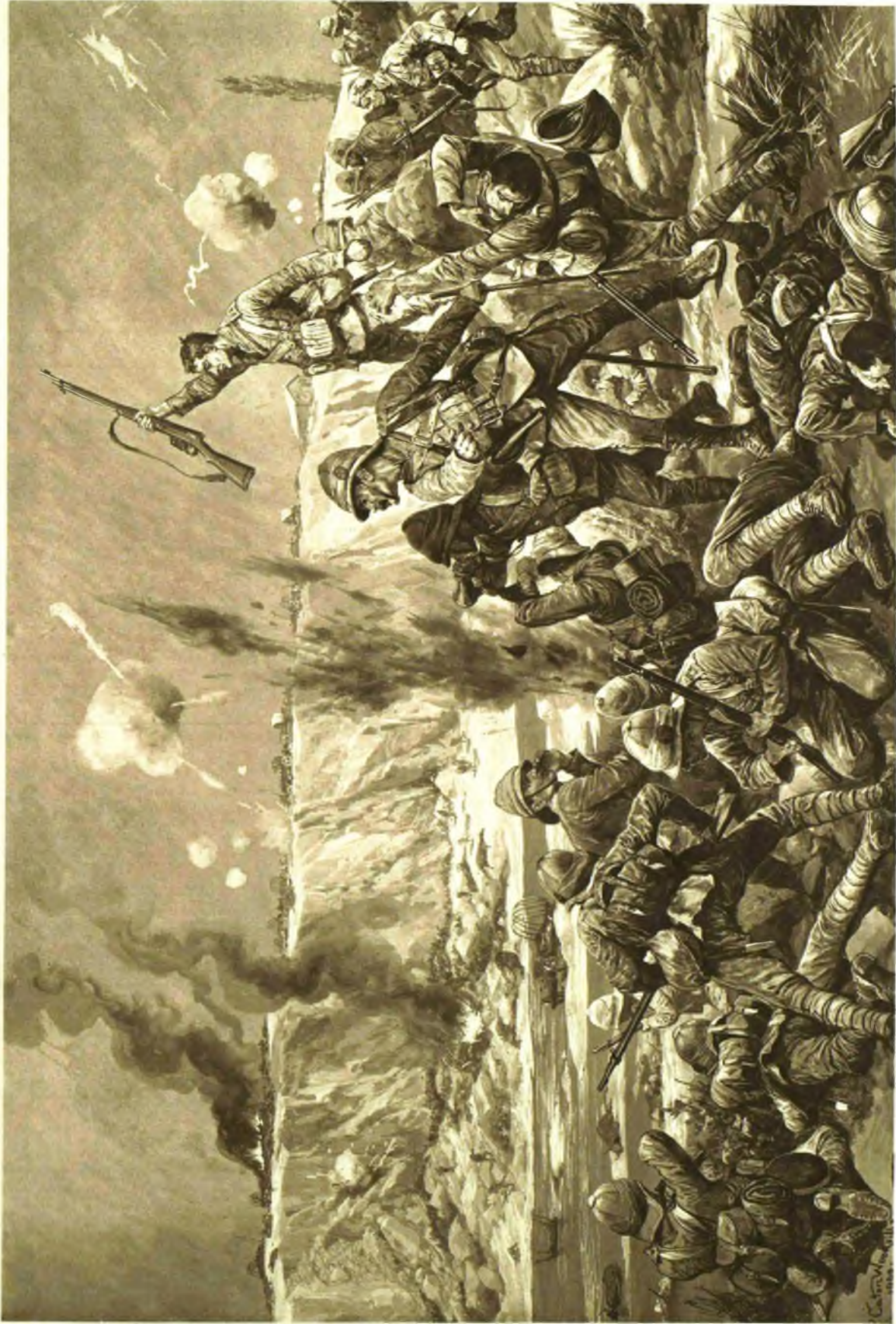
Durban should arrive. He sent Colonel Carleton with four and a half companies of the Gloucesters, six companies of the Royal Irish, and a Mountain Battery to seize Nicholson's Nek, and thus prevent the enemy striking into the west of Ladysmith. But the Boers got word of his intention, and evacuated Lombard's Kop to draw the main attack further on, and meanwhile devoted all their resources to crushing the small isolated body under Colonel Carleton. The mules of the Mountain Battery stampeded in the night-firing, and the Irishmen were left in the midst of thousands of Boers with nothing but their rifles. They fought till the last cartridge was gone ere they surrendered. Though the 1st were shut up in Ladysmith without opportunities to distinguish themselves except in the constant skirmishing that went on round the beleaguered town, their comrades of the 2nd Battalion were in all Buller's fights on the banks of the Tugela. They were engaged at the battle of Colenso on Dec. 15; their losses were comparatively small, Captain Brush and two privates being the only men of the battalion who were wounded. How severely both battalions had been tested by the first week in January, however, is proved by the fact that twenty-four officers and 532 men of the regiment were killed, wounded, and missing at that date. In the thirteen days' strenuous fighting prior to the relief of Ladysmith, from Feb. 14 to Feb. 27, the 2nd Battalion alone lost eighty-two officers and men. At Colenso they were with Lord Dundonald and the Mounted Infantry in the desperate attack on Hlungwane Hill.

After Colenso, they were engaged with Barton's Brigade in the various operations on the Tugela, now fighting, and now guarding the lines, till on Feb. 14 they shot from Chieveley with Dundonald, and captured Hussar Hill. This was the beginning of the "fighting march to Ladysmith." From Hussar Hill they went on to Monte Cristo, winning height after height in order to dominate from this side the Boer positions across the Tugela. On the next day they and their comrades, the Scots Fusiliers, carried Green Hill again, while the Queen's captured Monte Cristo. That meant that the Boers were cleared out to the other side of the Tugela. Railway Hill, over the river, was next taken. Then there remained only Pieters Hill between the relieving army and their starving comrades in Ladysmith. It was rushed by the Fusilier Brigade. In these actions the Royal Irish Fusiliers suffered a loss of eighty-two.

When the Boers were driven from Natal a part of Buller's force was brought quietly round to assist in the operations northward of Bloemfontein. Hart's Irish Brigade and Barton's Fusilier Brigade, to which the Royal Irish Fusiliers belonged, were among the troops sent round to assist Lord Roberts. Burton joined Hunter on the left, north of Kimberley—these were the operations antecedent to the relief of Mafeking—and fought an engagement at Rooidam of the severest character. The Royal Irish Fusiliers were again heavily engaged at Leeuwspuit on June 14, and at Reitvlei on July 16, losing on both occasions a considerable number of killed and wounded. Three of their officers were mentioned in despatches on this occasion.

MUNSTER FUSILIERS.—The Munsters have had somewhat hard luck in the present campaign. In August of '99 they were sent out on ordinary garrison duty to the Cape, their ranks being half filled with young recruits. The regiment was split up on lines of communication all over the country, and, being Irish, it is inclined to grumble somewhat that it did not get its fair share of the fighting. However, portions of the regiment fought gallantly at Belmont, Enslin, and the Modder River. The Munster Fusiliers enjoy the distinction of being the old regiment of Sir Abraham Roberts, the father of the great Field-Marshal; and shortly after Lord Roberts landed in South Africa, the Munsters were got together and given some of the chances at the front. Some of them co-operated in Colonel Pilcher's daring raid upon Sunnyside and Douglas in the early days of January, which was a good omen of the British successes through the year. They marched from Honeyest Kloof with some other details, co-operating northward of General Babinaton, and pushed on to within four miles of Jacobsdal, where they engaged the pickets of the enemy. In Colonel Pilcher's own force there were forty Mounted Infantry, under Lieutenant Ryan, of the Munster Fusiliers. The Munsters suffered some slight loss in these operations. On March 16 Methuen came up from Kimberley towards Mafeking and seized the ferry at Warranton. He fell back upon Boshof on April 20, and the Munsters had some fighting

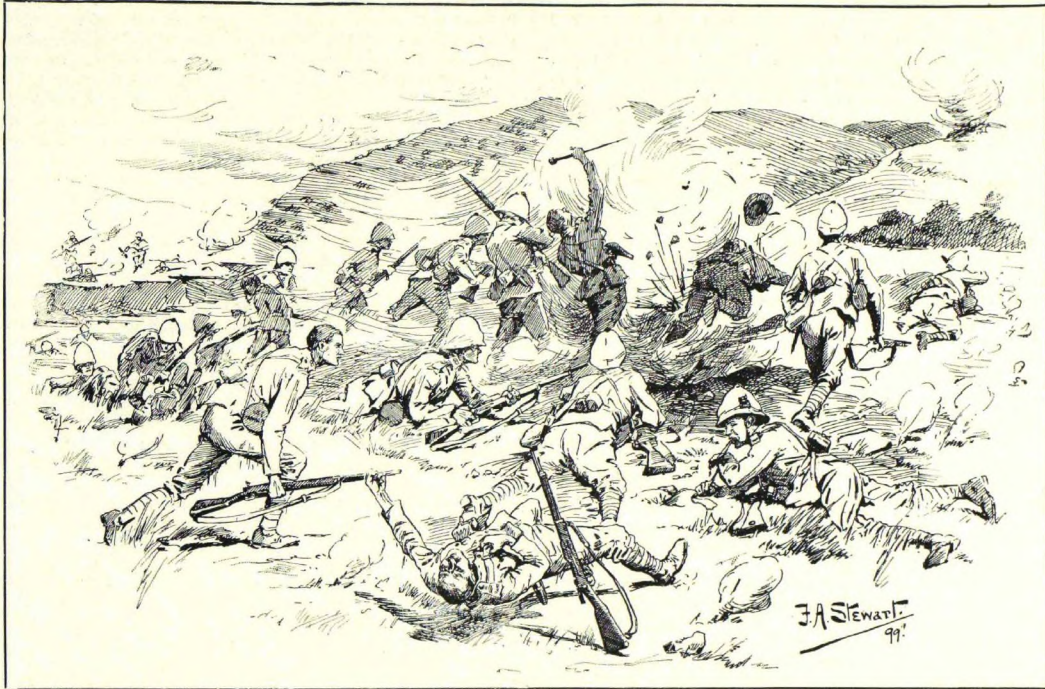




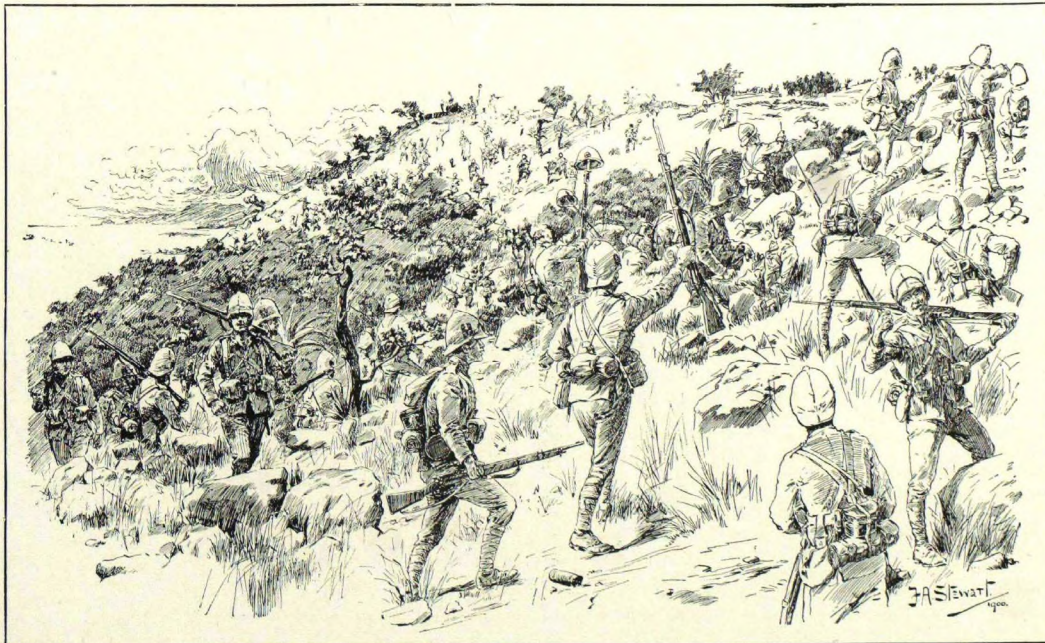
PAARDEBERG.

Division, 10th Army, Champagne, France, 1918.

The American 10th Division's first major offensive at Paardeberg, where the Dutch general had strongly entrenched his force, on February 17th, after a furious bombardment and the burning of the towers, he succeeded with 1000 men to hold the ridge.



THE DUBLIN FUSILIERS AND INNISKILLINGS CROSSING THE TUGELA ON DECEMBER 15.
Sketch (Facsimile) by our Special Artist, Mr. Frank Stewart.



MONTE CRISTO : THE IRISH FUSILIERS, SUPPORTED BY THE SCOTS FUSILIERS, CARRYING GREEN HILL ON FEBRUARY 18.
Sketch (Facsimile) by our Special Artist, Mr. Frank Stewart.



at Warrenton on April 22, and again shortly afterwards at Fourteen Streams.

On May 4 they crossed the Vaal once more under General Paget to join General Barton's force. "The honour of being first across the river," says Reuter, "belongs to the Munster Fusiliers. C Company, under Lieutenant Canny, came over in a boat from Warrenton during the night, and occupied an entrenched post known as Sniper's Hotel." In the fighting at Bloemfontein Waterworks on March 30, the Munster Mounted Infantry was again engaged. Near Lindley, on June 26 and 28, and on July 3, in the operations undertaken to clear the Boers from the east of Lord Roberts's lines of communication, the Munsters were again in action, losing men upon both occasions. When Paget went south to assist Sir Archibald Hunter in the operations which resulted in Prinsloo's capture, he took the Munster Fusiliers along with him, and in his report of the operations near Bethlehem he specially mentioned the gallant conduct of the regiment. When Paget returned to Pretoria in the beginning of August, after the great capture of Boers in the Brandwater Basin, the Munsters returned along with him. In one of his latest despatches to the War Office Lord Roberts reported that the Munster Fusiliers were especially mentioned by General Paget for their gallant behaviour.

CONNAUGHT RANGERS.—When Brigadier Hart advanced on the left at the Tugela, the Dublins, as we have seen, were the leading regiment of the Irish Brigade. The Dublins were temporarily unable to deploy, owing to the nature of the ground, and the Connaughts took the lead for a while. In that brief interval they suffered terribly. In a short time 151 of their officers and men were laid low. In Buller's second attack on the Boer lines on the Tugela the Connaughts were engaged continuously on the 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd, losing men on every occasion. They were again fighting at Swartz Kop on Feb. 5 and 7, and suffered more in that action than any other regiment of the Irish Brigade. Four companies of the regiment went forward to the first attack upon Railway Hill with the Inniskillings and Dublins. How severely they were engaged in this action, is shown by the fact that their casualties amounted to 150.

Meanwhile, Connaughts were also fighting on the other side of the Free State; we find their casualties mentioned among the losses at Paardeberg. They went with Hart and Buller to clear out the Boers who were infesting the Southern Free State prior to Lord Roberts's advance on the Vaal. They were engaged with loss at Thaba N'chu on April 27. Others of the Connaughts were left with Sir Redvers Buller, and assisted him to clear the Boers out of Northern Natal when he began his advance from Ladysmith to the Drakensberg. They marched to Glencoe and Newcastle; were present at the clearing of Ingogo and Almond's Nek, and were smartly engaged at Rooikopjes on July 24. They marched northward through Amersfoort, where there was a rearguard action with the Boers. When the main advance from Pretoria on Machadodorp and Middelburg began, Hart's Irish Brigade and Barton's Fusilier Brigade, which had suffered so terribly in the earlier period of the war, were sent, with half their numbers, to guard the lines of communication. Hence their names did not appear in the later casualty lists issued by the War Office. They were recruiting their energies after the terrible strain which they endured during months of fighting from Colenso to Ladysmith.

ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.—The Royal Irish Regiment had to wait some time before it secured a chance of distinction in the present campaign. But when the tide of war turned, and the great British advance had properly begun, it was found fighting in three different parts of the country at one and the same time. The Mounted Infantry went into Kimberley with French; at Paardeberg six of the men were wounded when advancing upon Cronje's trenches; and, about the same time, in the fighting at Reusburg on the southern frontier, details of the Royal Irish Regiment were engaged. When Ian Hamilton went into the south-east of the Free State he had the Royal Irish Regiment in action with him on April 30. In the advance upon Winburg on May 21, Lieutenant Welch and five others were wounded. They were fighting near Winburg on May 24, at Senekal on June 6, and at Virginia on June 14. They were fighting guerilla actions at Klipplaats Drift on June 28, and at Sand

River on the following day. In their three days' fighting round Bethlehem on July 6, 7, and 8 they performed one of the most brilliant individual actions of the campaign. A rocky position was held by a number of Boers, provided with artillery, who were preventing General Clements's advance upon the town. He sent the Royal Irish Regiment to take it. They drove the Boers from the hill at the point of the bayonet, capturing one of the guns of the 77th Battery that had been lost under Gatacre at Stormberg. Their casualties in the fighting around Bethlehem amounted to over fifty. At Stabbert's Nek, on July 23, they took a nek, helping Hunter to close in upon the Boers and make his great haul of over four thousand prisoners, and yet so ably were they handled that their casualties only amounted to eleven. They were fighting again at Slaapkrantz on July 28, the last action fought before Prinsloo's surrender.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.—The campaign in South Africa opened disastrously for the Royal Irish Rifles. On Dec. 9 they marched out at nine in the evening, along with the 2nd Northumberlands and two batteries, to assault the Boer position at Stormberg. The composite force only numbered 2500 men. As it afterwards proved, the enemy's forces numbered 6000, and they were posted in a practically impregnable position. The attack took place at four o'clock on the following morning. Owing to a mistake of the guide, the column had been led to the wrong part of the enemy's position. Suddenly a murderous fire was poured in upon the British, who were still marching in column of route. They pressed bravely forward in spite of the galling fusillade, and in his despatch General Gatacre said that "at the most critical moment the Royal Irish Rifles behaved as if on a field-day." Subsequently, as they had been under arms for sixteen hours before the fight, and were exhausted by a terrible march, they were forced to fall back, pursued by the enemy's artillery-fire from the neighbouring ridges. In wounded and prisoners their loss in this fight amounted to 312 men.

Another disaster, no less gallantly redeemed, befell the Irish Rifles on May 3. Three companies, and two companies of the Mounted Infantry, were despatched from the main body of General Gatacre's force at Springfontein, with the object of occupying Smithfield, Dewetsdorp, and Reddersburg. This was while Gatacre was pushing the Boers back from the south of the Free State, and joining hands with the army at Bloemfontein. The small force was successful, capturing the two first towns, and had marched to within four miles of Reddersburg, when it was attacked by 2000 of the enemy with three guns. The British force was without artillery, and had only a very small reserve of rifle ammunition. The engagement began early on Tuesday, and continued till the following Wednesday morning, when all the ammunition was exhausted. A force despatched in the direction of the firing failed to reach the field in time, and the Irish Rifles were forced to surrender. This was not the last disaster of the campaign to befall the gallant and unfortunate regiment. It was attached to Paget's force in the strenuous operations undertaken by Paget and Baden-Powell, north of the Vaal, to head off De Wet and drive him back to the Orange River Colony. In this, as we know, the two Generals were ultimately successful. But Lieutenant-Colonel Sitwell, while out reconnoitring near Ventersburg, was surprised by a body of the enemy and suffered severely. Two men of the Irish Rifles were wounded, and a small detachment, consisting of two officers and twenty-four men, were captured.

LEINSTER REGIMENT.—The Leinsters have not had the same chances of hard fighting as have fallen to the lot of other regiments. But they have done excellent work in the less noticeable, but not less serviceable duties of the campaign. They have guarded depôts, and helped to keep open the lines of communication. On the few occasions when they have been engaged they have acquitted themselves gallantly. They were fighting on March 5, and Lieutenant R. E. Bell was wounded. On July 28 they helped materially to take the nek which allowed Hunter finally to close in upon the Bethlehem Boers. They were engaged at Willow Grange and suffered loss, but inflicted a good deal more than they suffered. And they had a very hot engagement at Slaapkrantz on July 28, routing the Boers opposed to them, at a loss of five of their own men.

The later performances of the Irish regiments will be found on page 77.



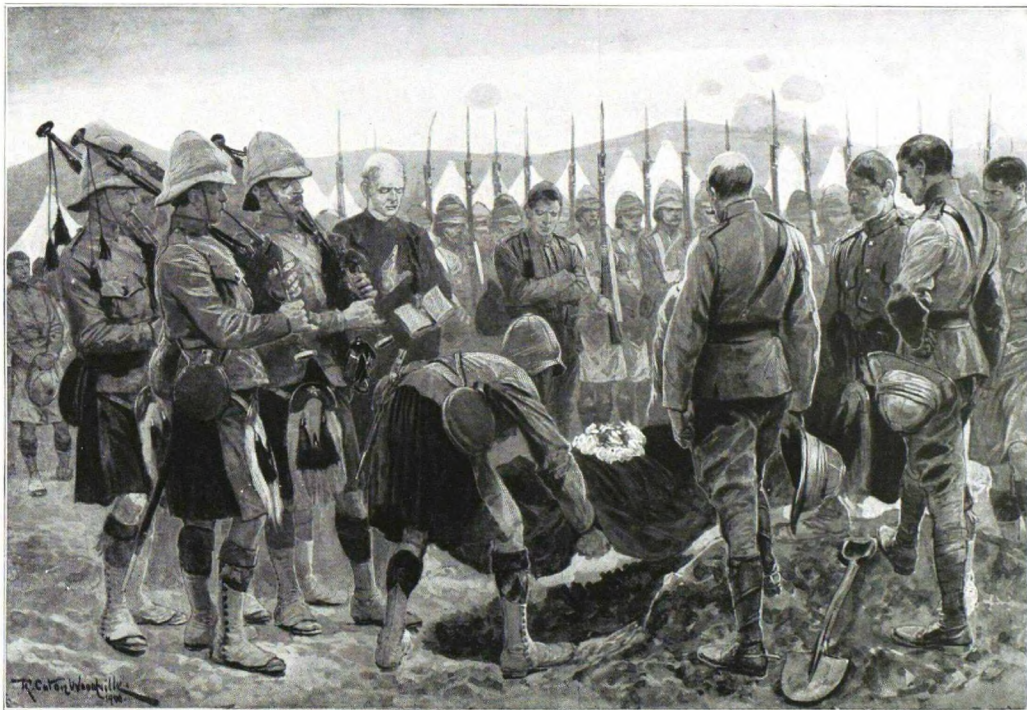


SCOTLAND IN THE WAR

THE PERFORMANCES OF THE SCOTTISH REGIMENTS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS).—The Black Watch, like the other regiments of the Highland Brigade, gave of its best in the blunder at Magerfontein. Their next operation was the expedition to Koodoosberg, during which they held the right bank of the river. MacDonald's losses amounted to fourteen in all. When MacDonald advanced on the Paardeberg trenches, he had the Black Watch in the centre of his line. Ninety-one men

the Highland Brigade would march straight to Kroonstad, but an order was received bidding them proceed to Heilbron. A half-company of the Black Watch on convoy duty was captured at Rooodeval by an overwhelming force of the enemy. The Black Watch were in action a second time at Heilbron on July 19. At Retief's Nek on July 23 the Black Watch, after fighting all day, captured a hill a mile to the left of Hunter's left front,



THE BURIAL OF GENERAL WAUCHOPE, OF THE BLACK WATCH, ON THE FIELD OF MAGERSFONTEIN.

was their loss in killed and wounded. The Black Watch was at Poplar Grove, at Driefontein, and at the entry into Bloemfontein. After the Sanna's Post disaster the Watch, with the rest of the Highland Brigade, was sent out to the Waterworks under General MacDonald, and was engaged with the enemy. On April 25 they were at Sanna's Post, in support of Ian Hamilton's eastern column. They were engaged in innumerable minor operations about Lindley and Heilbron. They were mentioned in despatches for their gallantry near Neal Welkot.

In the march from Ventersburg to Heilbron they were opposed in front and flank nearly all the way. It had been expected that

from which he was able to turn the enemy's position. They bore a noteworthy part in the operations at Naauwpoort, when MacDonald fought a rearguard action from dawn till dusk, and succeeded in shelling the Boers in the trap where Hunter captured them. After Prinsloo's surrender they were with the force that occupied Harrismith.

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.—On Tuesday, May 1, in the advance on Brandfort, the Camerons and other regiments of their brigade passed in rear of Maxwell's bivouac and got into touch with Ian Hamilton at Thaba N'chu. They did exceedingly good work on the 2nd, securing the right flank,





assisted by Broadwood's cavalry. Eight days later they were under fire in the operations connected with the passage of Sand River during the advance to Kroonstad. They were fighting with the Winburg column on May 24, and suffered some loss. At Rooiepoort the Camorons were entrusted with the defence of our right flank as we advanced. They sustained considerable loss, and Captain MacBwan, who was attached to the Intelligence Department, was taken prisoner.

No further casualties occurred to the Cameron Highlanders until July 21, when details were fighting in two different places—at Stitz Kop and near Kosk's River—sixteen men being wounded. They were engaged again at Stinkhoutboom on July 21. Captain Alderson being dangerously wounded. The Camerons were with General MacDonald when he succeeded in penning the Boers in Brandwater Valley by fighting a rearguard action with the enemy, from early morning till dark, nine miles outside Naauwpoort, in the Bethlehem Hills.

SCOTTISH RIFLES (CAMERONIANS).—The Scottish Rifles first came into action at the battle of Colenso. They were in the 4th Brigade, under Lyttelton, which was sent forward to cover the gradual withdrawal from the Tugela of Hart's Irish Brigade. When Buller made his second attempt to relieve Ladysmith, the Cameronians were brigaded with General Barton's force. They were engaged on Jan. 23, and suffered loss in killed and wounded. They distinguished themselves by their courage under heavy fire at Spion Kop, and lost eighty-five officers and men. They were with Lyttelton's Brigade when it crossed the river and took the kopje south of Vaal Krantz in Buller's third attempt to reach Ladysmith, losing twenty-nine men in the operation.

The casualty lists of Feb. 18 and 19 show that both the 1st and 2nd Battalions were in the fighting at Paardeberg prior to Cronje's capture, and that at the same time other members of the regiment were fighting with Sir Redvers Buller round Monte Cristo, on the other side of the field of campaign. Half a battalion of the Cameronians were engaged a few days later in the second attack upon Railway Hill, which proved completely successful. Altogether they lost twenty-six men in Buller's famous "fighting march" from Feb. 14 to Feb. 27.

In Buller's final advance across the Drakensberg, the Cameronians were heavily engaged on June 10, Captain O'Brien being mortally wounded. At Almond's Nek on June 11 their Mounted Infantry had some smart fighting. In the action at Lindley on June 26 the 4th Battalion of the Scottish Rifles was very skillfully led, and contributed materially to the enemy's defeat. The 4th Battalion was fighting again at Bethlehem on July 7, and had an officer severely wounded.

ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS.—The Royal Scots Fusiliers were with Dundonald in the attack on Illangwane Hill on Dec. 15. Six officers and seventy-two men of the Scots Fusiliers fell in the engagement. When Buller resumed his march across the Tugela, Barton's Fusilier Brigade was left at Chieveley as a containing force. But details of the Scots Fusiliers seem to have been in action round Spion Kop, for we hear of them being stayed in their advance from Potgieter's Drift because almost all the officers had been shot down, and there was no responsible authority left to give orders.

They were again engaged, though not heavily, in the operations from Feb. 5 to Feb. 7, when General Buller carried Vaal Krantz in his third attempt to reach Ladysmith. Barton's was one of the three brigades detailed for the attack

upon Monte Cristo and Green Hill, its outlying spur. When Railway Hill had been carried on the far side of the Tugela, the Fusiliers, under Barton, were told off to capture Pieters Hill, which was now the only real obstacle on the way to Ladysmith. The Fusilier Brigade assaulted and carried the top of Pieters Hill. In these engagements the Scots Fusiliers lost about a hundred officers and men. Barton's Brigade was brought round to Kimberley after Ladysmith had been relieved, to assist in the operations preparatory to the relief of Mafeking. On May 4 the Fusiliers were heavily engaged at Rooidam from nine in the morning till four in the afternoon. They also did good work when De Wet crossed the Vaal on Aug. 17, hotly pursued by Kitchener. Lord Methuen engaged him in a rearguard action, and reported that the Scots Fusiliers behaved splendidly.

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.—At Magerfontein the 2nd Battalion of the Seaforths lost 200 men. Twelve of their officers were killed, wounded, or taken. At Koodoosberg the Seaforths gained a position on a rocky summit, whence they kept up a sustained rifle-fire, in spite of the enemy's constant shelling. During the fighting

on Feb. 7, the Seaforths held positions on both sides of the river. They next marched with MacDonald to Paardeberg, where they lost 150 men in the attack upon Cronje's stronghold. They were in the fighting round Koom Spruit at the beginning of April. Later in the month they marched to Sanna's Post with MacDonald to support Ian Hamilton's movement on the right flank of the general advance. They fought at Neel Welkot, and were with the Highland Brigade when it occupied Winburg.

In Colville's advance from Ventersburg to Heilbron the Seaforths, according to the official report, were fighting nearly all the way. At Rooiepoort on May 28 Colonel Hallett, Lieutenant Doig, and eighteen men of the 2nd Seaforths were wounded. They were fighting at Heilbron on June 4, and at Vredepoort on June 7. The Seaforths fought at the capture of Bethlehem on July 8, and were engaged in all MacDonald's operations in the great Brandwater Basin. On July 24 they were put in the forefront at Retief's Nek. In one of the later casualty lists we read that the Seaforths were again heavily engaged at Magerfontein. They were ably supported by their Volunteer company, and altogether had nearly a score of casualties.

GORDON HIGHLANDERS.—At Elandslangte no less than fourteen officers of the Gordons fell, five of them mortally wounded. At the battle of Lombard's Kop the Gordons, under Ian Hamilton, attacked the enemy's right. Shortly afterwards the 1st Battalion of the Gordons covered themselves with glory under Lord Methuen at Magerfontein.

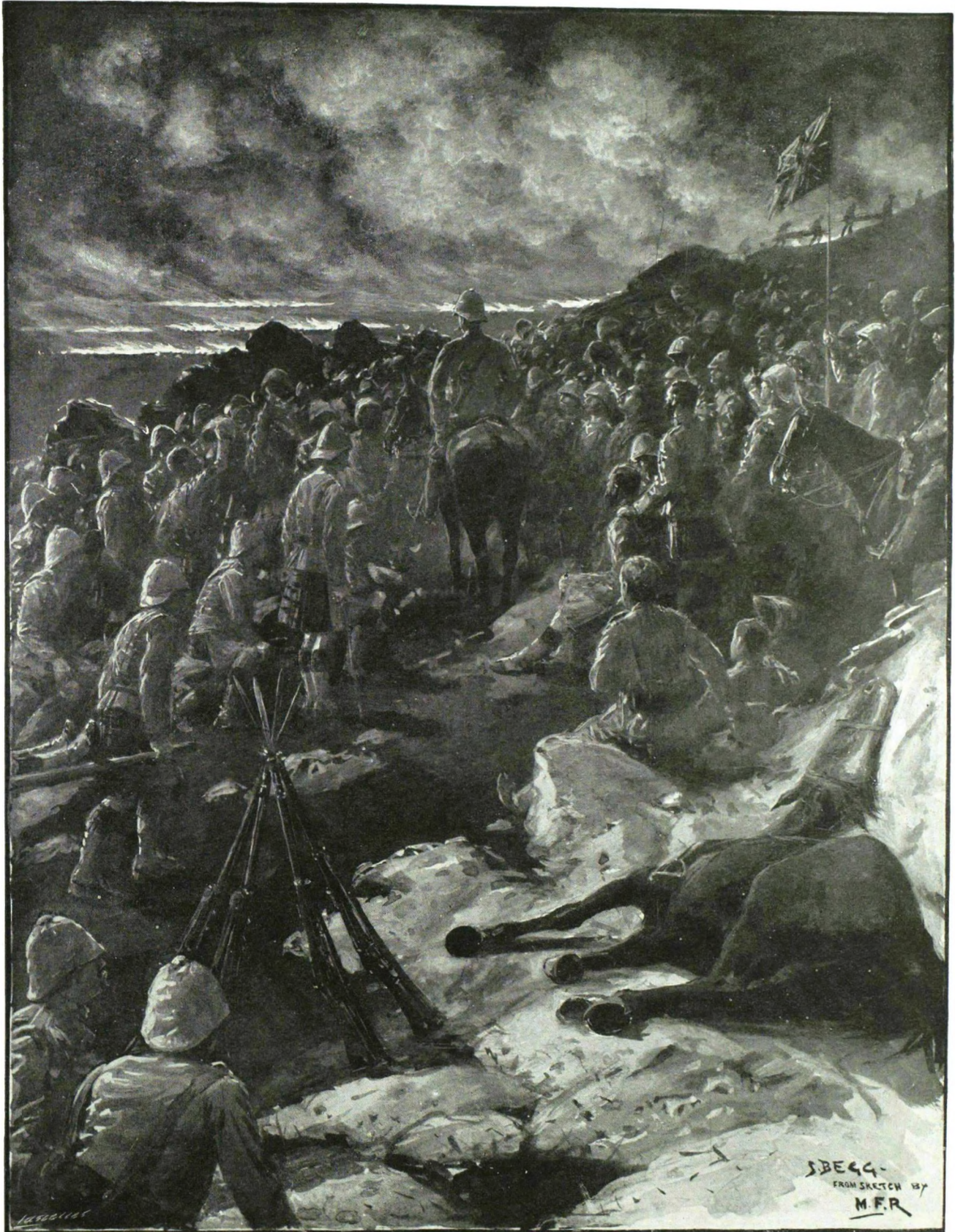
In the desperate Boer assault upon Ladysmith on Jan. 6 the Gordons again distinguished themselves. Their gallant leader, Colonel Dick-Cunyngham, who had already been wounded in the campaign, was killed, and they lost three other officers. Together with the Manchesters, they drove the Boers out of Caesar's Camp at the point of the bayonet. During the day they had seventeen killed and twenty-four wounded. During the pursuit of Cronje a single company of the Gordons (1st Battalion) was at Waterval Drift. The Gordons, under Smith-Dorrien, marched continuously for five days from the Modder to Paardeberg. On Feb. 17 they crossed Paardeberg Drift, and fought their way for nearly a mile up the north side among the bushes. The 1st Gordons marched with Lord Roberts from Paardeberg to



A GORDON HIGHLANDER.

Drawn by Allan Stewart.





GENERAL IAN HAMILTON CONGRATULATING THE GORDONS AFTER DOORNSKOP.



Bloemfontein, being engaged on the way at Poplar Grove and Driefontein, though, happily, without suffering casualties.

The next important service of the Gordons was at Thaba N'chu. On April 28, 29, and 30 they were fighting at Thaba N'chu and Jacobsdal. It was during these operations that twenty-five of the Gordons, under Captain Towse, were surprised at Houtnek by 200 Boers, who suddenly topped a ridge and called upon them to surrender. The answer was a rattle of fixing bayonets and a sudden rush that swept the enemy down the hill. Captain Towse was, unfortunately, blinded by a bullet-wound across both his eyes. He was granted the Victoria Cross, for which he had already been recommended, for carrying Colonel Downman from under heavy fire in Methuen's advance.

After Houtnek, Hamilton drove the Boers before him for two days, and captured Winburg. On May 18 he captured Lindley. The Gordons, in these operations, marched 400 miles in forty-five days, and were engaged in battle twenty-eight times. Details of the regiment were to be found wherever work was plentiful. When General Hutton advanced on the Sand River he had a brigade made up of Gordons and Lancers, which was smartly engaged. As the swoop on Johannesburg developed, the Gordons came over with Ian Hamilton to the right flank with the object of strengthening French's enveloping line. At Florida, Hamilton was opposed by 7000 Boers, supported by artillery. Being short of supplies, he attacked at once: the men had to fight in order to get food to eat. The honours of the day fell to the Gordons. At the close of the fight Ian Hamilton congratulated "the regiment my father commanded, and I was born in," and told them "all Scotland would ring with their deeds."

The 1st Battalion (Hamilton's Gordons) were engaged at Heidelberg. By July 11 the 1st Gordons were back in the Rustenburg district, towards the west of Pretoria, clearing out the Boer guerillas. They were heavily engaged at Krugersdorp, near Hekspruit. Corporal McKay won the Victoria Cross by rushing out to dress the wounds of the fallen.

Meanwhile, the 2nd Gordons fought with Buller from Glencoe, up through Newcastle, Ingogo, Laing's Nek, and Almond's Nek, till Natal was clear of the Boers. They were specially mentioned for their behaviour at Amersfoort on July 25. The Gordons were also fighting at Rooikopjes on the preceding day. They have been oftener engaged than any other regiment in the present campaign except the Dublin Fusiliers, with which they tie for the honours of the Second Boer War.

HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.—Eighty-seven men of the 1st Highland Light Infantry fell at Magersfontein; nine of their officers were killed or wounded. Fourteen of their officers and men are mentioned for especial gallantry in Lord Methuen's despatch. Their Brigadier, General Wauchope, having been slain at their head in front of Magersfontein, General Hector MacDonald was brought from India to command the Highland Brigade. The Highland Light Infantry were the first part of the Highland Brigade to come into action with the Boers during MacDonald's masterly reconnaissance to Koodoosberg Drift. In the fighting on Feb. 7, seven companies of the H.L.I. held the drift against the enemy. In the advance upon Paardeberg the Highland Light Infantry were left at Klip Drift to guard the lines of communication, and therefore had not the same chance of distinction in the actual fighting as their comrades. But the Highland Brigade, under MacDonald, was constantly engaged in a series of small actions round Heilbron, Winburg, Frankfort, and other places on Lord Roberts's right flank, and the Highland Light Infantry took part in all these engagements. They were fighting at Roodepoot on May 28, and Heilbron on June 4. They co-operated in the operations which led to the capture of Prinsloo and his four thousand. At Retief's Nek the Highland Light Infantry and the Sussex made a direct attack on the hills on either side of the nek, and drove the enemy out, inflicting considerable loss. In the action the Highland Light Infantry had five-and-twenty wounded. The H.L.I. were severely engaged at Wittepoort. Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Kellam distinguished himself by his bravery, and was seriously wounded. The casualties numbered thirty-seven.

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.—The Argylls were first engaged in the present campaign at the battle of the Modder River. They were brigaded with the Yorkshires and Lancashires. They lost more heavily than any other regiment in the field, suffering no fewer than 114 casualties. They were next in the awful holocaust of the Highland Brigade at Magersfontein, where of the Argylls alone twenty were killed and fifty-nine wounded. The whole force of the Argylls was with MacDonald at

Koodoosberg, and helped him to hold it for five days. The Argylls were no sooner returned from Koodoosberg than they set off with the other Highland regiments in pursuit of Cronje. After five days' marching they came down on the Boer position. In the operations leading to the capture the Argylls had a loss of fifteen killed and seventy-four wounded. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders next marched with Lord Roberts to Poplar Grove, but the Free Staters were so demoralised, according to the report, that "the operations appeared almost as bloodless as manoeuvres." At Driefontein they were in the central column, which was under the immediate command of Lord Roberts. They were fighting at Koorn Spruit and Bloemfontein Waterworks in the beginning of April. Besides the operations necessary for the relief of Wepener, Lord Roberts wished to have a line of posts flung out in the direction of Thaba N'chu; with this object, the Highland Brigade marched out on April 25 to support Ian Hamilton's column on the left. Lord Roberts was thus enabled to advance with a broad front.

The Argylls were with the force which drove the Boers from the ridges near Neal Welket, and thus opened the way to the capture of Winburg. They fought all the way to Heilbron, being constantly engaged with Boers both on the flanks and in front. They were engaged at Bloemberg on May 26. On May 28 they had twelve casualties at Roodepoot. A week later the whole Highland Brigade fought a smart action at Heilbron, the Argyll and Sutherlands suffering considerable loss. When MacDonald took his brigade southwards to the fighting round Bethlehem, he left the Argylls to do garrison duty at Heilbron, and thus they missed the clever engagement at Naauwpoort. In driving the enemy off the Magaliesberg, near Rustenburg, where Baden-Powell and Colonel Hore were invested, the Argylls were heavily engaged. The 1st Battalion was reported to have behaved very gallantly in the engagement at Elephant's Nek.

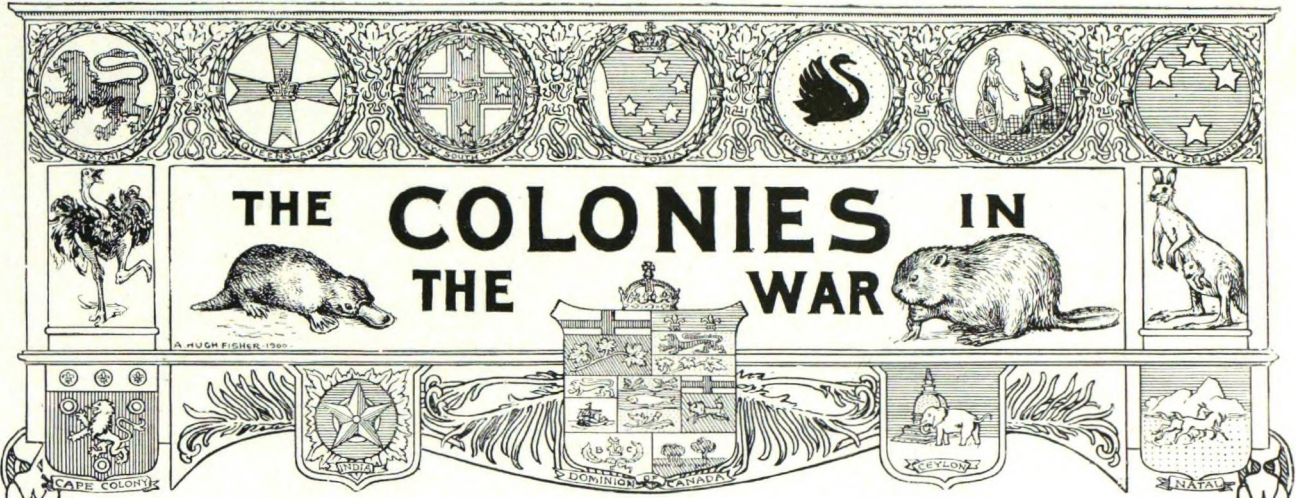
KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS.—The first casualty in the war suffered by the King's Own Scottish Borderers occurred at Spion Kop, where Lieutenant Pipe-Wolferstan, of the 2nd Battalion, was killed. But the main body of the regiment figured on the other side of the field of campaign, being attached to Chermiside's Brigade in the great advance that led to the relief of Kimberley, the battle of Paardeberg, and the capture of Bloemfontein. Their Mounted Infantry fought under French at Klip Kraal when proceeding to relieve Kimberley. The Borderers lost thirteen men in the operations around Paardeberg. When the advance from Bloemfontein began, the Borderers were among the first regiments to be engaged. In the operations round Karee Siding the regiment was so heavily engaged that it had no less than fifty-five casualties, though the Boers were only fighting and running away. The Borderers were also fighting at Koorn Spruit. Their next action of note was near Stephanusdri, on July 29, where Captain Edgar Robertson was killed and several Borderers fell.

ROYAL SCOTS (LOTHIAN REGIMENT).—The Royal Scots were with Gatacre in the operations in Northern Cape Colony before and after the repulse at Stormberg. They were doing camp duty when the Royal Irish Rifles were ambushed by the Boers, and so escaped disaster. On Jan. 3 they were hotly engaged in the neighbourhood of Bushman's Hoek, but again luckily escaped without casualty. The Lothians were in various operations without casualty till Feb. 8, when they helped to repel an attack on Gatacre's outposts at Penhoek, and suffered slightly. Later they formed part of the force under Brabant which successfully attacked Labuschagues Nek, on the southern frontier.

When Lord Roberts's great advance upon the Free State began, details of the Royal Scots seem to have been attached to his force, for we find them mentioned as having suffered losses at Paardeberg. They were again engaged in the fighting at Wepener before Dalgety was relieved by Brabant and Hart. Captain Seels and the Royal Scots Mounted Infantry are especially mentioned for the sturdy defence they made under the most unfavourable conditions. They were in action at Wakkerstroom, losing four men. Other details of the regiment advanced with Gatacre's force to Bethulie, Rouxville, and Fauresmith, when the Northern Cape Colony Division pushed across the Orange River to join Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein. At Bethulie they were engaged, and lost several prisoners. On July 19 their Mounted Infantry, which has done excellent skirmishing work throughout the campaign, was engaged at Palmietfontein, and inflicted considerable loss on the enemy.

The later performances of the Scottish regiments will be found on page 77.





THE South African War marks an Imperial epoch. If the great struggle which ended at Waterloo enabled us to build up the British Empire, the war just over gave it the impulse towards consolidation; that is to say, the unity for which statesmen had been labouring for generations was practically effected by the reckless defiance of an unlettered peasant in the person of President Kruger. As one man the peoples acknowledging the Queen's supremacy sprang to arms. The result was an Imperial Army arrayed on the battlefields of South Africa. Every self-governing colony was represented by contingents; but, from their geographical position, the brunt of the war fell on the Cape Colony and Natal. For months their territory was the great theatre of events; and it was, therefore, on their towns, farms, and property that the enemy played havoc. The number of men the colonies raised for the purposes of defence alone entitles them to admiration. In the old Colony, according to Sir Alfred Milner, it was 24,000, composed as follows—

NAME OF CORPS.	NUMBER.	NAME OF CORPS.	NUMBER.	
Cape Colony Volunteers	7,000	Cape Mounted Rifles	1,000	
Cape Town Highlanders		Cape Mounted Police	2,000	
Prince Alfred's Own Artillery		Protectorate Regiment	500	
Cape Garrison Artillery		Brabant's Horse	1,000	
Griqualand West Brigade		Rimington's Guides	150	
Diamond Fields Artillery		Nesbitt's Horse	300	
Kimberley Regiment		Bayley's Horse	500	
Transkei Mounted Rifles		South African Light Horse	850	
Komgha Mounted Rifles		Robert's Horse	850	
Duke of Edinburgh's Own		Kitchener's Horse	850	
Prince Alfred's Guards		Pioneer Railway Corps	1,200	
First Grahamstown Vols.		Diamond Fields Horse	800	
Queenstown Vol. Corps		Kimberley Light Horse	800	
Kaffrarian Rifles		Orpen's Horse	300	
Western Rifles		Mafeking Town Guard	500	
Kaysa Rangers		Montmorency's Scouts	150	
Uitenhage Rifles		Yeomanry	5,050	
Bechuanaland Rifles		Border Levies		
			Ambulance Bearers	17,000
GRAND TOTAL		24,000		



SIR G. WHITE CONGRATULATING NATAL VOLUNTEERS ON CAPTURING GUNS AT LOMBARD'S KOP. From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.

The Yeomanry were raised in the eastern districts, each one providing a hundred mounted men for local defence. The Border Levies were raised in Tembuland and Griqualand East. The real significance of Cape Colony's military contribution is, however, not apparent until one remembers that its whole population only numbers 376,987, of which nearly half are Dutch. True, with the influx of refugees from the Transvaal, the English element preponderated, but at least 15,000 men were raised among genuine settlers. Uitlanders formed the strength of the Pioneer Corps, the South African Light Horse, Roberts's Horse, and Kitchener's Horse. The first was organised at the suggestion of Colonel Girouard, Military Director of Railways in South Africa. It was composed of mine managers and skilled engineers from the Rand. These, under Major Capper, R.E., have done excellent service not only in repairing wrecked roads and bridges, but in

devising methods for facilitating transport, sometimes at their own expense and on their own initiative. But Cape Colony's services did not end with placing men in the fighting-line and raising corps for local defence. For months the railway lines were guarded day and night, a task whose importance can hardly be overestimated. When the time comes for rewards, too, it is to be hoped that the railway employes will not be forgotten. Fortunately for us, they are English, and under the traffic-manager, Mr. Price, worked at high pressure for months. Indeed, both in the old Colony and in Natal the transport arrangements for 200,000 men, depending on a single line of rails, would have landed in chaos only for the zeal and patriotism of the railway employes and staff.

Of the many burdens thrown on loyal South Africa by the war, not the least was the refugee population from the Transvaal. Even before the outbreak of hostilities, distress on the Rand was so acute that 3000 persons were in receipt of relief, representing an outlay of £20,000. With the expulsion of all British residents from the Republic, the various centres in the Cape Colony and Natal were invaded by a starving, outraged, and helpless army, 45,000 strong. Up to Christmas municipal authorities and the Women's Rand Relief Committee depended



SIR ALFRED MILNER, Bt.



on local resources for aid, since when they have drawn on the Empire's War Fund to the extent of £168,986. Some idea of the tax on South African charity from this cause alone may be gathered from the fact that, as early as December, in Cape Town between two and three thousand families were entirely maintained by the Committee, and over eight thousand in receipt of relief. In Durban hundreds of Uitlanders lived for months in tents on the shore—men and women who, in Johannesburg, lived in comfortable circumstances. From 17,000 in need of help in February, the number fell to 10,405 in July. But the sufferings of the Rand population in the meantime, and the magnificent charity and organising ability of the South African authorities, will never be adequately recognised. Unfortunately, too, other towns besides Johannesburg sent refugees to the Cape Colony. Vryburg's loyal population arrived in a destitute condition, and Barkly West sent 13,000. What this terrible influx of ruined settlers means in war-time one can only realise by actual experience. As the fund in aid of Republican widows and orphans reached a total of £40,000, it can readily be seen that the burden of relief fell on the English settlers.

In these circumstances, loyal South Africa has contributed little to the Mansion House Funds. Being the chief sufferer by the war, it was not to be expected. She paid for all the Permanent Forces and Volunteers in the field, and raised and equipped the Imperial Light Horse, the Diamond Fields Horse, and the Kimberley Light Horse. The South African Light Horse was almost entirely organised by Mr. Abe Bailey and Mr. George Farrer, the one selecting the horses, the other creating equipment out of nothing, and selecting the men. The ladies of Cape Town provided the cocks' plumes of the corps out of their own wardrobes, and other details were obtained in an equally original manner.

The patriotism of Natal, the smallest and youngest of England's Daughter-States, has won the admiration of the whole Empire. Her existence dates from 1843, though she entered on the self-governing stage only seven years ago. Her area is 29,434 square miles, about half the area of England, and her population numbers about 70,000, the population of an average English town. Unlike her less fortunate sister, the Cape Colony, she was not directed by a Bond Ministry, and so her Government worked loyally with the Home authorities from the start. Nevertheless, while admiring the pluck of this little colony, it is possible to recognise that the British colonists and loyal Dutch of the Cape Colony have, in the most depressing circumstances, played a truly Imperial part. They have put more men in the field in proportion to their numbers than any other part of the Empire, England not excepted, and made enormous sacrifices in every way demanded by war. Yet all the time they have been conscious that their efforts would never be fully appreciated; that the shame of their Government's "neutrality" would always be associated with them.

Natal's forces in the field were as follows—

NAME OF CORPS.	NUMBER.	NAME OF CORPS.	NUMBER.
Natal Volunteers		Mounted Police	649
Royal Rifles		Imperial Light Horse	1,000
Naval Volunteers		Imperial Light Infantry	1,200
Durban Light Inf.		Bethune's Mtd. Infantry	500
Carbineers		Thorneycroft's Mounted	
Border Mtd. Rifles	2,000	Infantry	500
Field Artillery		Murray's Horse	500
Mounted Rifles		Warren's Horse	500
Newcastle Rifles		Colonial Scouts	500
Univoti Rifles		Ambulance Bearers	1,600
	2,000		6,749
		GRAND TOTAL	8,749

During the early months of the campaign Natal had one in five of her able-bodied population in the field. As in the Cape Colony, the Uitlanders formed the strength of most of the irregular corps paid by the Home Government. The most famous was, of course, the Imperial Light Horse, which was organised by Major Wools Sampson, Major Karri Davis, and several other Reformers, on the outbreak of war. It was equipped with hand money, many of its troopers paying their own expenses. With this splendid corps the Carbineers were identified in nearly every engagement from Dundee to Helpmakaar; and the same is true of the Police, under General Dartnell. This, the only permanent force of the colony, has received tributes of admiration from nearly every English

General who has served on the Natal Frontier for the past twenty-five years. Its able chief directed the masterly retreat from Dundee, one of the finest incidents of the early stages of the war. To illustrate the military enthusiasm of Natal, it is only necessary to say that the order to mobilise was given to the Volunteers on Sept. 29, and, though many of them had great distances to ride, every man was in his place fully equipped on the following day, one of the corps proceeding to the front the same afternoon, and the others early next morning. How heavily patrol work fell on the Carbineers and Police may be judged from the fact that, before the battle of Talana Hill, they were three days and three nights in the saddle and twenty-four hours without food.

When it is remembered that the native population outnumbers the white population of the colonies twelve to one in Natal and four to one in the Cape Colony, its attitude towards the present war is a magnificent tribute to the justice of Colonial government. A native rising would have been a calamity whose consequences the most experienced can hardly conceive. This is too often forgotten in an English review of the war. Colonial services have been many and valuable during the past year, but it may be doubted if any service performed even by loyal South Africa equals in importance the restraining influence she exercised on the natives. In Basutoland the credit is due to Sir Godfrey Lagden. In the territories peace was due as much to the popularity of English rule as to the admirable measures taken for defence by Sir Henry Elliot and Mr. Stanford. They raised a force of about 5000 men, who were stiffened by colonist volunteers and officers of experience, a precaution which deterred the Boers from invading Tembuland and Griqualand East. The hatred of the Basutos more than once defeated the enemy's plan of campaign, because they dared not retreat into Basutoland before our men. This partly accounts for the success of Rundle and Brabant in the Free State.

Besides troops in the Cape Colony and Natal, South Africa provided a force of 1700 Irregulars for the defence of Rhodesia, under Colonel Plumer. Loch's Horse, 550 men, though raised in this country, consisted almost entirely of South African colonists; and the money necessary for its organisation was largely supplied by South Africans—notably, by Mr. Sydney Famer.

So far as military services go, the loyal population of South Africa can hold up its head with any in the Empire. In the battle of Elandslaagte, the Imperial Light Horse shared the glory with the Devonshires, Gordons, and Manchesterers. At Lombard's Kop, with the Carbineers, they silenced "Long Tom," which threatened the destruction of the town of Ladysmith. In the seventeen hours' fighting of Jan. 6 against the full strength of the Boers, a squadron of Imperial Light Horse lost eight of its ten officers. At Aeton Homes the detachment with Lord Dundonald distinguished itself acting in concert with the Carbineers; and at Colenso they were placed on the extreme right of General Buller's army, showing great courage and skill at the foot of Hlangwane Mountain. In the fighting on the Tugela, the South African Light Horse lost one-fourth of its numbers, like the Imperial Light Horse at Elandslaagte. No other regiment has suffered so heavily in the war, though the Marines at Graspan left a third of their number on the field. At Spion Kop Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry acted like heroes; and in all the engagements which led to the relief of Ladysmith the Natal and Uitlander corps played a conspicuous part, as they did in its defence. One of the colony's severest losses during the campaign was the death of her brilliant Commandant, Colonel Royston.

In the Cape Colony, the defence of Kimberley, and the defence and relief of Mafeking, were the great achievements of the war. The former was garrisoned by 4500 Volunteers and citizens and 500 Regulars, with a few 7-pounders, and it held out against Cronje and his Boers for four months. The honours are equally shared by Colonel Kekewich, Mr. Rhodes, and the garrison. One of the most striking events of the siege was the construction of a big gun by the De Beers engineer. The defence of Mafeking was even more remarkable than the defence of Kimberley. The position had no strategical importance, no artillery, and there were no Regulars in the garrison. Nevertheless, it held out for seven months, its last exploit being the capture of Lieutenant Eloff and over 100 burghers. It was relieved by the Imperial Light Horse, Diamond Fields Horse,





SONS OF THE BLOOD.

" This for the waxen Hvath, and that for the Wattle-bloom,
" This for the Maple-leaf, and that for the southern Broom.
" The Law that ye make shall be law and I do not press my will,
" Because ye are Sons of The Blood and call me Mother still."

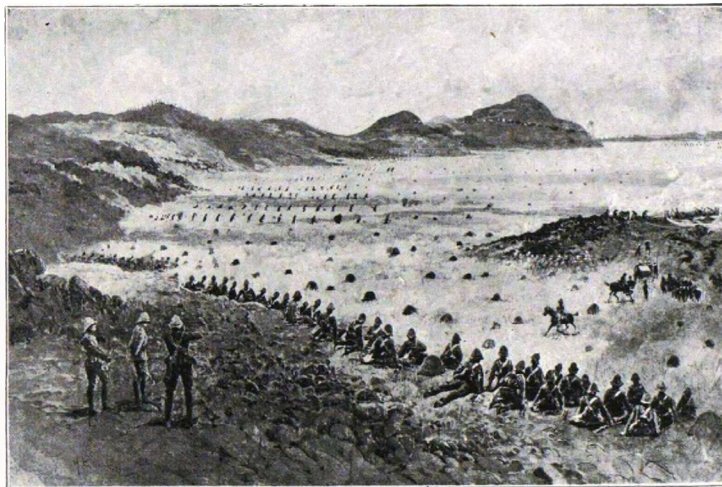
Figuring. "A Song of the English."



and Kimberley Horse, under Colonel Mahon. In the Cape Colony, General Brabant's Division did some excellent work. It cleared the Orange River region of invaders, and was engaged in clearing the eastern border of the Free State when the Boers swooped down on the territory east of Bloemfontein, carrying all before them. At Wepener, however, they were held by Colonel Dalgety with about 1750 men of the Colonial Division. Until he was relieved a fortnight later, he maintained his ground in most distressing circumstances and against an overwhelming force of the enemy. The defence of Wepener prevented the enemy from raiding the Cape Colony for the second time, when the whole business of conquest would have had to be performed over again. General Brabant was associated with General Rundle in the Free State in the difficult task of subduing De Wet and Olivier.

Of daring incidents the Cape Colony history of the war has no end. The capture of twelve burghers and a train, consisting of an engine and twenty-three trucks laden with provisions, guns, and ammunition, at Springfontein, is an instance. This was done by Captain Hennessey, of the Cape Police, and Captain Turner, of Mountmorency's Scouts, on their own initiative, trolleying up from Bethulie for the purpose.

Another gallant action was performed by men of the South African Light Horse on the Tugela, which they crossed under a heavy fire to secure the pontoons. The Ambulance Bearers, raised from among the Johannesburgers, did excellent service at the battle of Spion Kop, in which a hundred of them were employed. On their many journeys up and down the fatal hill they lost ten men. These, with a fine spirit of



THE COLONIALS' FIRST GREAT CHANCE: COLONEL PILCHER'S CANADIANS AND AUSTRALIANS ATTACKING SUNNYSIDE KOPJE.

From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Frederic Villiers.

honour, they left to the last, fearing that it should be thought that they favoured their own dead and wounded.

Natal, before the siege, fitted up a telephone exchange in Lady-smith, which was of the utmost service to Sir George White in communicating with the various posts and regiments in and around the town. In order to meet military exigencies, £70,000 was expended by the colony in relaying the line from Durban to Laing's Nek with a heavier type of permanent way. "Crisis items" ran into £140,000. A further sum of £37,000 was paid to the military authorities in July as rebate on stores imported for the use of the army. On these not one penny has been charged by Natal. Her expenditure in connection with the war is close on £500,000. In the Cape Colony, on account of her size, the outlay has been on a larger scale, but the attitude of the Government has not encouraged generosity.

South Africans have won many Victoria Crosses in previous wars. During the late campaign they have won three. The first was awarded to Trooper Farmer, of the Carbineers; the other two were awarded to Sergeant Martineau and Trooper Ramsden, of the Protectorate Regiment, for conspicuous gallantry in the sortie on Game Tree Hill.

The capture of Commandant Olivier was the achievement of South African Irregulars. Eight Queenstown Volunteers repeated the tactics which De Wet employed against us so successfully at

Sanna's Post, and improved on them. Concealing themselves behind a line of boulders, they seized the redoubtable Free State chief as he rode up to them, his three sons, and twenty-five of his followers. The remaining two hundred they dispersed by firing volleys to give the impression that they were a large British force.

It will thus be seen that the old Colony, Natal, and Rhodesia have played a magnificent part. They have put a larger army in the field than England sent to the Thirteen States during the War of Secession, and larger than that led by Washington. As for their losses and sacrifices, they have been on a scale unparalleled in a British colony up to last year.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia, unlike all the other colonies, has no military tradition. She is, happily, an island remote from neighbours, and the natives are too small in numbers to give serious trouble. Nevertheless, her spirit runs high, as the wild enthusiasm which was aroused in her people by the despatch of the Soudan contingent in 1885 amply demonstrated. With the war in South Africa, she seized the second opportunity which has presented itself in

her history of manifesting her loyalty to Queen and Empire. Moreover, for the first time in her history, she has taken Canada's place as the leader of the Colonies. On July 11 of last year, Queensland offered a contingent to the Home Government in case the crisis in South Africa should end in war. The first Colonial troops from over-sea to land in Cape Town was the detachment of New South Wales Lancers, which had been

in training at Aldershot. The following table gives a fair idea of the aid Australia has given the Empire since October 1899—

FIRST CONTINGENT.		SECOND CONTINGENT.	
COLONY.	NUMBER.		NUMBER.
New South Wales (Infantry)	429	Mtd. Inf., Medical, Artill.	984
Victoria	250	Mounted Infantry	250
Queensland	262	"	146
South Australia	127	"	117
Western Australia	129	"	103
Tasmania	125	"	50
	1,322		1,650
THIRD CONTINGENT.		FOURTH CONTINGENT.	
COLONY.	NUMBER.		NUMBER.
New South Wales (Bushmen)	527	Imperial Bushmen	722
Victoria	300	"	620
Queensland	300	"	360
South Australia	100	"	230
Western Australia	117	"	127
Tasmania	25	"	100
	1,369		2,159
GRAND TOTAL		6,500	

The estimated cost of the first three contingents is £1,000,000. The expenses of the third contingent in all the Colonies were paid by public subscription in Australia and in this country. The





sum raised in the Colonies for the purpose exceeded £150,000, besides presents of horses and details of equipment. As many of the men composing the corps belong to wealthy families, they provided their own outfit. The Patriotic Fund reached a total of £180,000; the Australian contribution to the Mansion House Funds stands at £23,000, and the *Argus* Absent-Minded Beggar Fund at £3740. In addition to the horses provided for the various contingents, Australia has given something like 1500 to the Home Government. New South Wales also sent a field hospital, the most perfectly equipped of any at the front, and 400 Army Service wagons; and Queensland 200 pack-horses and mules instead of wagons, and an ambulance section. The Imperial Bushmen were raised at the request of the Home Government, and were therefore paid by the Treasury.

As soldiers, the Australians have proved themselves second to none. Though they have not had the same chance of distinguishing themselves as the Canadians, they have done their share of

yards under a perfect hail of bullets. Trooper Kruger, of the West Australians, has also won the coveted distinction.

CANADA.

The oldest and greatest of the Englands over-sea, Canada has during the past year of stress worthily carried on her best traditions. Her offer of 1000 troops was accepted on Oct. 16, and on Oct. 29 the contingent sailed in the *Sardinian*. That is to say, in less than a fortnight Canada recruited a regiment from an area nearly as large as Europe, equipped it, and fitted out the transport to carry it to the front. To be in their place on the day of departure, some of the men had to travel over 3000 miles. The command was given to Colonel Otter, one of the Dominion's most distinguished officers. A second contingent was offered in the dark days of December, when the Empire was still smarting from disaster in South Africa, and declined. Fortunately the Home Government thought better of it, and, made wise by experience,



"D" BATTERY ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY PASSING UP METCALF STREET, OTTAWA, EN ROUTE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

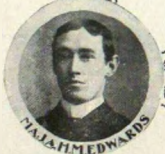
fighting in the campaign. As scouts they are nearly the equal of the Boers themselves, and superior as bushmen; as cattle-raiders they are in their element. The first Australian to win distinction in the war was Captain Sellheim, of the Queensland Permanent Force, who, with a dozen others at the Modder, crossed the river under a heavy fire. The Queenslanders were also associated with the Canadians at Sunnyside, and again at the relief of Mafeking. In Colonel Hutton's Brigade the Australians have done excellent service in the Free State and in the Transvaal. The crossing of the Vet River is a brilliant illustration. Another gallant incident was the holding of the Klipriviersberg Drift by Major Pilkington with thirty Australians, who held at bay a force of 1000 Boers for six hours, thereby saving a convoy of seventeen wagons. This was done on the Colonials' own initiative. Another exploit of the Australians was their gallant defence at Elands River.

Alone among the Colonies, Australia had never held a Victoria Cross. This reproach has been taken away by Trooper Morris, of the New South Wales Lancers, who rescued a wounded comrade at Arundel, and carried him four hundred

no longer asked for infantry. The third contingent Canada owes to the princely generosity of one of her grand old men, Lord Strathcona. It was recruited from the roughriders of the North-West and the Mounted Police. It was under the command of Colonel Steele, one of the finest scouts in the world. Here, then, is Canada's contribution to the Imperial Army in the field—

Infantry	1,000
Mounted Infantry	727
Field Artillery (C, D, and E Batts.)	537
Roughriders	520
TOTAL	2,784

Besides sending men to the fighting-line, Canada garrisoned Halifax. When the Leinster Regiment, once the Royal Canadians, was ordered to the front, she offered to provide a battalion of Volunteers in their place, an offer which was at once accepted. She has thus given about 3500 men to the cause of Empire in South Africa. These, including Strathcona's Horse, have cost her £700,000. As many of the troopers "chucked their job" to enlist, their wives and families were left in straitened circumstances, and in

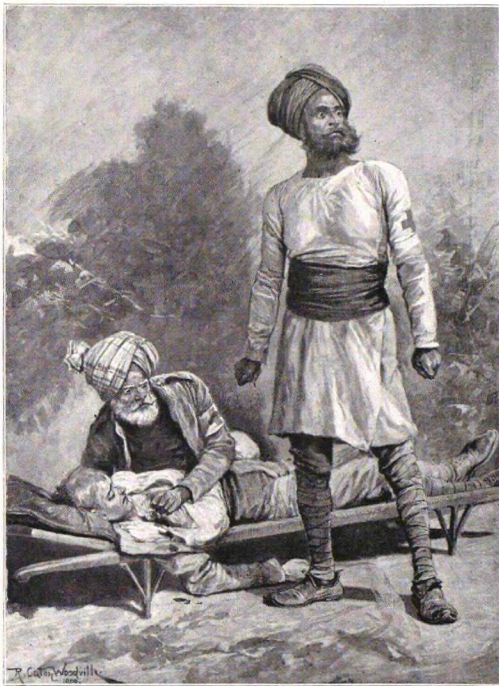




the event of their death would be left almost destitute. To meet this call on their patriotism, all the Colonies have followed the example of the Mother Country, and established a Patriotic Fund. In Canada it has already reached £50,000. Moreover, the lives

in two lines . . . thirty yards apart. In dead silence and darkness . . . they moved on over the ground, until they were within eight yards of the Boer trench, when the trampling of the scrub betrayed the movement. Instantly the enemy's outer line of defence burst into fire, which was kept up for fifteen minutes. Under this fire the courage and discipline of the Canadians proved themselves. Flung themselves on the ground, they kept up an incessant fire on the trenches, guided only by the flashes of the Boer rifles, and the Boers admit that they quickly reduced them to the necessity of lifting their rifles over their heads to the edge of the earthwork, and pulling their triggers at random." This gave the Engineers their opportunity, of which they availed themselves, to make a trench, into which the Canadians retired, their new position entering the protected angle of the Boer position, and commanding alike the rifle-pits of the banks and the trefoil-shaped embrasures of the north. By dawn Cronje saw that the game was up, and a horseman was sent into the British camp with a white flag and an offer of unconditional surrender, to take effect at sunrise. Another feather in the cap of the Canadians was their forced march from Mirandellas with a detachment of Queenlanders to Mafeking, where their artillery arrived just in time to be of the utmost service in the relief. Lord Roberts said they had travelled with "almost incredible rapidity."

Sergeant Richardson, of Lord Strathcona's Corps, is the only Canadian who has won a Victoria Cross in the War. When the order was given to retire at Wolve Spruit, where a party of thirty-eight had been hotly engaged with eighty of the enemy, he rode back under a heavy cross-fire, and picked up a wounded trooper, whose horse had been shot, and rode with him out of fire. At the



INDIAN AMBULANCE-BEARERS IN THE FIELD.

of the first contingent were insured for £200,000. In addition to this provision for their own troops, the Canadians sent generous supplies to the refugees at Cape Town, and to the Mansion House Funds they sent £8000.

The Dominion Branch of the British Red Cross Society has also done good service in South Africa. The public gave over £6000 in its aid, besides medical and surgical supplies to the value of £3000. Its Commissioner is Dr. Ryerson, who, acting with the Army Medical Staff and British Red Cross Commissioners, has made the most of Canadian money and material for the benefit of his sick and wounded countrymen at the front.

For many weeks after their arrival in South Africa the Canadians were occupied in railway and bridge building, and other military drudgery, which, though necessary, was anything but inspiring. The way it was performed, however, spoke volumes for their discipline, cheerfulness, and handiness. At Sunnyside, one of the few bright incidents of December, they had their first experience of being under fire. Under Colonel Pilcher, with a detachment of Queenlanders, they drove the Boers from their entrenchments and took a number of prisoners. This was satisfactory; but it was not until the retreating Cronje halted at Paardeberg that their opportunity came for distinction. On Feb. 18 they, with the Gordons and Cornwalls, were ordered to attack the enemy's position, the post of honour being given to them. So nobly did they justify Lord Roberts's confidence that he described their conduct as worthy of veterans. Their losses were eighty-five, or more than 10 per cent. of the whole force. On Feb. 20 they advanced for the second time against the Boer leader's position, their loss being forty-two; and on Feb. 27 they still further covered themselves with glory. Lord Roberts demurred to another attack because it seemed likely to cost too heavily; but the insistence of Canada broke down his reluctance, and the men of England's oldest colony were sent out in the small hours of the morning to redeem the blot on the name of the Mother Country (Majuba Hill). "From the existing trench . . . they were ordered to advance



COLONIAL TROOPS SURPRISING THE BOERS AT LUBBES HOOP FARM.

From a Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Frederic Villiers.

time when this gallant action was performed. Sergeant Richardson was within 300 yards of the enemy, and was himself riding a wounded horse.

NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand, the Britain of the Pacific, was the first colony to enter the Empire after the Queen's accession. It is twice the size of England, has a white population of about 750,000, and since





1850 has been self-governing. In proportion to the number of its inhabitants, it has made greater efforts in support of the South African War than any other colony, with the exception of the Cape Colony and Natal. It claims to have been the first to offer a contingent to the Home Government; but this is a mistake; that honour belongs to Queensland. It was, however, undoubtedly the first to dispatch a contingent to the front, and the first to land it at Cape Town. Moreover, New Zealand pays all its expenses, the expenditure in October last year having been estimated at £20,000. The third and fourth contingents were raised by public subscription. New Zealand's contribution to the Empire's fighting strength in South Africa was as follows—

First Contingent, Infantry	125
Second Contingent, Mounted Infantry	450
Third Contingent, Mounted Infantry	261
Fourth Contingent, Mounted Infantry	400
Fifth Contingent, Bushmen	580
TOTAL	1,816

The New Zealand Patriotic Fund amounted to over £100,000; to the Mansion House Fund it sent nearly £18,000; so that the colony's expenditure in connection with the war cannot be less than a quarter of a million. In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain, referring to the Imperial efforts of New Zealand, remarked that the Home Government were "under special obligations" to that colony. Curiously enough, on its soil the first Colonial Volunteers from overseas stood side by side with Regulars in defence of Colonial interests. They were a detachment of Tasmanians, which took part in the Maori War of 1863. The smallest of the Australian Colonies is, therefore, not behind the greatest in manifestations of the Imperial spirit.

The New Zealanders, like all the Colonials at the front, are distinguished for their power of taking the initiative, their eye for country, their handiness and endurance, and their boyish delight in "getting even" with the Boers. For gallantry and steady courage they are not beaten by any of the soldiers in the Queen's Army. In the Colesberg region they did some excellent service, and, since the occupation of Bloemfontein, in the Republics with General Hutton. Here is an instance of their quality. In the attack on a big kopje near Slingersfontein, the Yorks lost their officers and sergeant, and were about to waver, when Captain Maddocks, of the New Zealanders, shouted out, "Fix bayonets and charge!" At once the men rallied, and in gallant style drove the Boers from the hill, which in memory of this incident is now called New Zealanders' Kopje.

INDIA.

Never before has India played a significant part in a Colonial War. The German Legion, settled in South Africa and re-enrolled for service by Sir George Grey, arrived in Calcutta at a critical period of the Indian Mutiny, and the guns, horses, and material forwarded from the Cape Colony were of the utmost value; but Indian aid to the Empire has heretofore always been confined to Asia. That she has shared in the mighty outburst of loyalty which has enabled the British Empire to present a united front to its enemies for the first time, is a sign that Federation is something more than a dream; it is a practical reality. The arrival of the Indian contingent in Natal last October saved that colony from being overrun to Durban. Its assistance was asked on Sept. 8, and on Oct. 5 the first transport arrived in South Africa. When we remember that it was nearly three weeks after the order to mobilise that the first transport sailed from Southampton, some idea may be given of the difference between War Office methods and the methods of the Indian Military Department. The 16th Lancers were sent later on, as well as two batteries of artillery. Here is the composition of the Indian contingent in South Africa—

CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.	
5th Dragoon Guards.	1st Battalion Gloucesters.		
9th Lancers.	2nd Battalion Gordons.		
17th Hussars.	2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifles.		
16th Lancers.	1st Battalion Devonshires.		
Five Batteries of Artillery and a Field Hospital.			

In all, India sent about 10,000 Regulars. She also sent a Volunteer corps, raised by public subscription, of 250 men, under Colonel Lumsden, called Lumsden's Horse; 3000 natives to perform non-combatant services; hospitals for sick horses, the Home Government not making adequate provision for the purpose; 6700 horses, 1600 mules and ponies, 100,000 warm coats, 46,000 haversacks, 5000 spurs, 40,000 suits of khaki, 45,000 helmets, 70,000 pairs

of boots, 2650 sets of infantry saddlery, 460 muleteers, 2000 water-carriers, 2650 horses for the mounted infantry given by Native Cavalry and Imperial Service Regiments, and 1200 horses from Native Princes. In Natal, 1000 Indians, one quarter of the Indian population in the colony, offered their services as ambulance-bearers. In this capacity they were not surpassed even by the colonists of Natal. After the battle of the Tugela, they carried the wounded a distance of twenty-five miles; and in one week, burdened as they were, they walked one hundred and twenty-five miles. All the Indian refugees from the Transvaal were maintained by the Indian community in Durban. In Cape Town the Hindu and Moslem population were equally loyal. The Indian Patriotic Fund reached a total of £60,000, including the £20,000 raised to equip Lumsden's Horse. The Indian Government also gave free railway passes to men going to the front, and paid the passage home of wives and children of soldiers killed in South Africa. With Burma, India has subscribed to the Mansion House Funds £25,000.

CEYLON.

This little colony raised a contingent, 130 strong, from among tea-planters and other English residents. Its expenses were paid by public subscription. The island has also sent £3250 to the Mansion House Fund.

CROWN COLONIES.

Nearly all the Crown Colonies, from Jamaica to Hong-Kong and from Hong-Kong to Malta, offered to send Volunteer corps to South Africa. They were for obvious reasons declined; but in the Straits Settlements and other colonies, Volunteer forces took the place of Regulars ordered to the front—service not less valuable, though less exciting, than service in the field. Some of the Colonies, like Trinidad and Jamaica, offered contingents on two different occasions. The following is a table of the sums sent by the Crown Colonies, Territories, and Dependencies of the Empire to the Mansion House Funds—

Colony.	Scs.	Colony.	Scs.
Aden	£179 0	Jamaica	£2,469 0
Antigua	23 0	Labuan	5 0
Ascension	23 15	Lagos	500 0
Bahamas	1,429 10	Malta	288 0
Barbadoes	400 0	Mauritius	2,700 0
Bermuda	1,298 0	Newfoundland	3,100 0
British Central Africa	27 10	Nigeria	60 0
British Guiana	650 0	Straits Settlements and	21,664 0
British Honduras	361 0	Malaysia	450 0
Cape Coast	325 0	Rhodesia	350 0
Cyprus	261 0	St. Kitts	35 0
Dominica	100 0	Sarawak	125 0
Egypt	5,508 0	St. Helena	129 0
Falkland Islands	420 0	Seychelles	167 0
Fiji Islands	1,288 0	Sierra Leone	652 0
Gambia	500 0	Trinidad	127 0
Gold Coast	998 10	Turk's and Cocos	111 0
Hong-Kong and Wei-		Islands	21 0
Hai-Wei	990 0	Windward Islands	
	£14,922 5		£32,666 0
GRAND TOTAL		£17,588 5s.	

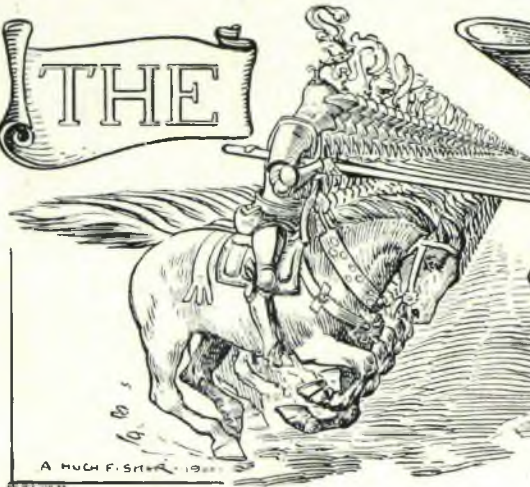
A great deal has been said in Parliament about the difference in the rate of pay between an English Regular and a Colonial soldier, and members of Parliament, with an air of owl-like wisdom, have asked if the latter is so superior to the former as to be worth six or seven shillings a day more. They forget that the Colonial Irregular has not cost the Empire a penny, whereas the English Regular is expensive. As the *Times* correspondent remarked in an article on the South African Light Horse, it took the Cape Colony less time to raise and equip a regiment of mounted infantry than it would have taken the War Office to land one in Cape Town. Nearly all the contingents sent to South Africa were raised in a little over a fortnight, and, in some cases, less.

What the Indian and Colonial Empire has done in the present war may be summed up as follows—

Colony.	Men.	Horses.	Cost.	Patriotic Funds, etc.
South Africa	34,449	30,000	£2,000,000 (est.)	
Canada	3,700	1,235	700,000	£267,000
Australia	6,400	4,000	1,150,000	206,740
New Zealand	1,816	1,719	200,000	120,000
Ceylon	130	130	20,000	5,250
India	10,250	12,150	Borneo by I. Gov.	85,000
Crown Colonies	—	—	—	47,588
TOTAL	56,745	49,234	£4,070,000	£731,578



THE CAVALRY IN THE WAR



THE PERFORMANCES OF THE CAVALRY IN THE CAMPAIGN.

THE COMPOSITE REGIMENT OF HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY was made up from the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards, 170 officers and men from each, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Neeld, 2nd Life Guards.

The regiment landed at Cape Town on Dec. 24, and joined General French north of Colesberg, arriving early in January. The regiment fought at Slingersfontein Jan. 11; at Koodoosberg Feb. 7 (seven casualties); shared General French's expedition for the relief of Kimberley, marching ninety miles and fighting two small engagements in four days, Feb. 12 to 15; entered Bloemfontein with Lord Roberts March 19, and went with General Broadwood to

Elandsplaagte on Oct. 21, when it charged, in the dark, three times through the enemy, doing considerable execution. The regiment, under Colonel St. J. C. Gore, formed part of Colonel Hamilton's Brigade in Farquhar's Farm engagement of Oct. 30; with the 18th and 19th Hussars, fought in the Maritzburg Road action of Nov. 3, when the Boers, having killed many of our men, lured by the white flag, were almost annihilated by the cavalry. It was in Ladysmith during the siege, and took part in the sortie of Dec. 8 without casualty. In action at Volksrust, Aug. 2. On Aug. 14 Captain Reynolds and twenty-two men of this regiment surprised eighty Boers and inflicted heavy loss near Doornkop. Second



FORWARD TO PRETORIA: WITH FRENCH'S DIVISION.

garrison Thaba N'chu; was in the Koon Spruit affair, where it lost several prisoners; fought April 30 and May 1 at Houtbeck. On May 4, in action near the Vet River it charged with the 12th Lancers and Kitchener's (Colonial) Horse, and inflicted heavy loss; on May 10, as part of General Broadwood's Brigade, captured wagons and prisoners at Potgieter's Leger; on May 17 occupied Lindley with slight opposition; fought at Diamond Hill near Pretoria on June 12; in action at Witkopjes Aug. 7.

THE 5TH (PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.—The regiment was stationed in India when the war broke out. A squadron of the 5th was among the earliest cavalry reinforcements to arrive at Durban, and this squadron fought at

Lieutenant John Norwood was awarded the V.C. for gallantry on Oct. 30. General R. S. S. Baden-Powell belonged to the 5th Dragoon Guards.

THE 6TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—The regiment, under Colonel A. Sprot, arrived at Cape Town in two portions on Nov. 28, and Dec. 1. It accompanied the relief expedition to Kimberley, Feb. 12-15; entered Bloemfontein with Lord Roberts March 19; fought at Karee Siding March 29; with the Inniskillings at Sand River May 10, did valuable service turning the Boer flank; took part in operations for relief of Wepener.

THE 7TH (PRINCESS ROYAL'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.—The regiment, under Colonel W. H. M. Lowe, as part of General





Dickson's Cavalry Brigade, took part in the operations in the Free State for the relief of Wepener; fought at Sand River May 9, when it charged the enemy; in action at Klipriviersberg May 27-29; sustained fierce attack at Derdepoort, north of Pretoria, July 11, when the casualties were heavy, owing to one squadron having mistaken the Boers for our own men. Captain J. S. Cayzer, of this regiment (on staff as Director of Signalling), rendered valuable services under very arduous conditions in Natal. Stationed for seven weeks on the summit of Mount Umkumbula, 5000 ft. high, eight miles from water and continually open to attack, he conducted the signalling between Ladysmith and Frere Camp.

THE 1ST (ROYAL) DRAGOONS.—The regiment, under Colonel J. F. Burn-Murdoch, landed at Durban on Nov. 25. It fought at Colenso under Lord Dundonald; was at the crossing of the Tugela at Trichard's Drift; furnished a detachment to reinforce Lord Dundonald at Acton Homes; was in action at Springfield Camp Feb. 12-17. After the relief of Ladysmith it was employed watching the Boer movements in the Biggarsberg Range. Shared in the fighting near Newcastle Aug. 20-22. Captain Prince Francis of Teck belongs to the 1st Royals.

THE ROYAL SCOTS GREYS (2ND DRAGOONS).—The regiment, about 950 strong, under Colonel the Hon. W. P. Alexander, reached Cape Town on Dec. 5 and 9, and on Jan. 9 joined General Methuen's force. It took part in the Kimberley relief march; was in action at Koodoosberg Drift Feb. 17; at Driefontein March 10; at Karee Siding March 29; at Sand River May 10, and Kroonstad May 11; at Klipriviersberg May 27-29. One squadron, which formed part of the Uitrals Nek garrison, was taken by the Boers July 11, all horses having been shot: in action at Tweefontein Aug. 2, and in the operations near Belfast Aug. 24-26.

THE 5TH (ROYAL IRISH) LANCERS.—The regiment, under Colonel J. F. M. Fawcett, was stationed in Natal when the war broke out. It fought at Elandslaagte on Oct. 21, charging three times through the enemy in the dark, and doing considerable execution; fought at Rietfontein, where it did splendid work; fought in the Farquhar's Farm engagement Oct. 30; was in Ladysmith during the siege. On Nov. 2 it drove the Boers from their laager at Tatham's Farm; in sortie of Dec. 8 (three casualties); fought on Dec. 22 (six officers wounded); and on

Jan. 6, when the Boers attacked in force. In skirmish at Coleworth June 5; fought at Amersfoort June 29. In action at Van Wyk's Vlei on Aug. 21. When stationed at Besters it sent a squadron with General MacDonald to the relief of Harriemith; at Bergendal Aug. 27; near Badfontein Sept. 1-2; and in the advance on Lydenburg Sept. 6-8. Lieutenant R. G. Hooper left Estcourt Nov. 5, and succeeded in passing through the Boer lines of investment, with a native guide, to rejoin his regiment.

THE 6TH (INNSKILLING) DRAGOONS.—The regiment reached Cape Town about the middle of November. It fought at Naauwpoort Dec. 13, at Arundel Dec. 19-22, at Rensburg and Colesberg Jan. 1-4, took part in the Kimberley relief expedition, fought at Driefontein March 10, at Karee Siding March 29, Sand River May 10, Klipriviersberg May 27-29, at Geluk Farm Aug. 2-4, and at Wonderfontein Aug. 11.

THE 8TH (KING'S ROYAL IRISH) HUSSARS.—The regiment, under Colonel P. L. Clowes, landed at Cape Town on March 9. It shared the expedition for relief of Wepener; fought at Roodkop April 24, taking prominent part in the engagement; earned high praise from General Ian Hamilton for its work in the fight at Houtnek on April 30 and May 1; rendered good service at Vet River, where it killed seventy of a large commando; charged with effect at Sand River May 9. Sustained over twenty casualties in action on Aug. 21 at Hamans Kraal.

THE 9TH (QUEEN'S ROYAL) LANCERS.—The regiment was stationed at Muttra when it was ordered to South Africa, and went thither under Colonel B. Gough. Two squadrons fought in the engagement east of

Belmont on Nov. 10. The regiment was present at Belmont Nov. 23, and did good work pursuing the flying enemy; fought at Graspan Nov. 25 (nine casualties), but, horses being exhausted, the regiment could not continue pursuit; at Modder River Nov. 28, and at Magersfontein (ten casualties). On Feb. 3 it was with the Highland Brigade and artillery on reconnaissance to Fraser's Drift; on Feb. 5, with Highland Light Infantry, went out to meet a large Boer force, which fled; on Feb. 7 fought at Koodoosberg Drift reconnaissance (six casualties); shared the relief expedition to Kimberley under General French, sustaining twenty casualties in actions of Feb. 14 and Feb. 16. It entered Bloemfontein March 19 with Lord Roberts; formed part of expedition for relief



A CAVALRY V.C.: LIEUTENANT NORWOOD, OF THE 5TH DRAGOON GUARDS, RESCUING A WOUNDED TROOPER UNDER FIRE AT LADYSMITH.

Sketch (Facsimile) by Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.





of Wepener in the latter part of April; fought at Sand River May 9.

THE 10TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN ROYAL) HUSSARS.—The regiment, under Colonel R. B. W. Fisher, embarked for South Africa in the *Ismore* and *Colombian*. Both transports were detained by bad weather, and the *Ismore* was wrecked on Dec. 3. The *Colombian* reached Cape Town on Dec. 2. The 10th fought at Colesberg on Dec. 30; on Jan. 3, with Royal Horse Artillery, repulsed the Boer attack, in which Major Harvey was killed, fairly hunting the enemy down, and driving them from one position on foot; accompanied the Kimberley relief expedition; entered Bloemfontein with Lord Roberts March 19; formed part of garrison at Thaba N'chu; and lost about twenty prisoners at Koorn Spruit. It fought at Houtnek April 30 and May 1; on May 10 at Potgieter's Leger took Boer convoy and prisoners; occupied Lindley May 17 with slight opposition; fought at Heilbron May 20; at Diamond Hill June 11; and at Palmietfontein July 19. Captain Sir John Milbanck was awarded the V.C. for having, when on reconnaissance Jan. 5, ridden back, himself severely wounded, to take up a dismounted trooper under a most galling fire.

THE 12TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL) LANCERS. The regiment, under Colonel the Earl of Airlie, arrived at the Cape about the middle of November, and reached Lord Methuen's camp on the Modder River Dec. 4; was at Enslin Dec. 8, when the lines of communication were attacked. It fought at Magerfontein Dec. 11, losing about twenty killed and wounded; accompanied the relief expedition to Kimberley; fought at the Vet River engagement of May 4, charging with the Household Cavalry and Kitchener's (Colonial) Horse; was in the action at Potgieter's Leger, where convoy and prisoners were taken on May 10; at the occupation of Lindley; fought at Diamond Hill on June 11, when the Earl of Airlie was killed leading the charge which inflicted great loss on the Boers.

THE 13TH HUSSARS.—The regiment, under Colonel H. J. Blagrove, reached Cape Town on Dec. 2, and was sent to Natal. It was in reserve at the battle of Colenso, under Lord Dundonald; fought at Vaal Krantz Feb. 5 and 6; was employed watching movements of the Boers in the Biggarsberg Range after the relief of Ladysmith. It appears to have been thereafter stationed at Ladysmith, whence, on Aug. 4, a squadron was sent to join General Macdonald in the relief of Harrismith. Fought near Newcastle on Aug. 20-22, sustaining a few casualties.

THE 14TH (KING'S) HUSSARS.—The regiment, under Colonel G. H. C. Hamilton, landed at Durban on Jan. 7, having left a detachment at Cape Town. The former portion fought at Vaal Krantz Feb. 5 and 6. The detachment landed at Cape Town took part in the Kimberley Relief Expedition; entered Bloemfontein with Lord Roberts March 19, and shared in the expedition for the relief of Wepener in the latter part of April.

THE 16TH (QUEEN'S) LANCERS.—The regiment was at Umballa when ordered to South Africa. It landed at the Cape on Jan. 26; formed part of the force under General French for the relief of Kimberley, and sustained twenty-one casualties in the fighting the operations involved; entered Bloemfontein with Lord Roberts March 19; with the expedition for relief of Wepener in April; fought in the Sand River action May 10.

THE 17TH (DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN) LANCERS.—Under Colonel J. R. P. Gordon, the regiment landed at the Cape early in April, and took part in the operations in the south-east of the Free State for the relief of Wepener during the latter part of the month. It fought at Diamond Hill on June 11; and came to the rescue of the force at Honing Spruit when attacked by the Boers on June 23.

THE 18TH HUSSARS.—The regiment, under Colonel B. D. Moller, was stationed in Natal when the war broke out. It fought at Glencoe on Oct. 20, when it sustained eleven casualties, including three officers wounded; fought at Taluna Hill, when Colonel Moller, three other officers, and a whole squadron were taken prisoners. The remainder of the regiment was in Ladysmith during the siege, and took part in the Maritzburg Road engagement of Nov. 3; in the sortie of Dec. 8 (twenty casualties), and in the fighting of Jan. 6. Made up to strength by a draft of 100 men from Canterbury, the regiment, under Major E. C. Knox, performed good work after the relief of Ladysmith. It seized Van Wyk Hill in the operations of June 6-8; fought at Botha's Pass on the following day, and rendered valuable service at Alleman's Nek on June 11. Sustained twenty-six casualties in the action at Van Wyk's Vlei Aug. 21.

THE 19TH (PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN) HUSSARS.—The regiment, under Colonel C. B. H. Wolseley-Jenkins, left Secunderabad for Natal when war appeared probable. It rendered good service in the engagement at Rietfontein on Oct. 24, sustaining only four casualties; fought in the Famuhar's Farm action (seven casualties), and in the Maritzburg Road affair on Nov. 3. It was in Ladysmith during the siege; shared the fighting of Jan. 6. It fought at Botha's Pass June 9, was in action at Amersfoort June 29, and at Bergendal Aug. 27 (five casualties).



THE PRINCE OF WALES INSPECTING THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY FOR SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA AT ALBANY STREET BARRACKS.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY. This force was raised under regulations issued on Dec. 19, 1899. It was recruited from the existing Yeomanry Cavalry Regiments, but Volunteers and civilians who were good riders and marksmen were eligible. Under these conditions seventy-nine companies, each consisting of 121 of all ranks, were raised in Great Britain and Ireland, and were formed into twenty battalions, each having its own commandant and officers.

The first detachment of the corps sailed on Feb. 10. Eight companies, under Lord Chesham, concentrated at Kimberley in the latter half of March, and we first find the Yeomanry in action at Boshof on April 5, when the Nottinghamshire Companies surrounded a commando and took sixty-eight prisoners. Colonel Villebois-Mareuil, the Boers' French ally, was killed in this action; as also was Sergeant Patrick Campbell. The Yorkshire Hussars (9th Company), with Kimberley Mounted Corps, held in check the Boer commando which attacked Lord Methuen's force on April 20, when marching from Zwartkopsfontein to Boshof, and sustained several casualties. The Yeomanry force which accompanied General Rundle on his expedition to relieve Wepener rendered good service on April 20 at Wakkerstroom, seizing and, with the Mounted Infantry, holding an important position under heavy artillery-fire, so enabling the enemy to be beaten off. Fought at Dewetsdorp April 21; shared in the relief of Mafeking.

General Hunter spoke very highly of the gallantry of the companies who fought under him at Rooidam on May 5 (three



casualties). The Bedfordshire company, with other forces, rendered good service at the crossing of the Vaal River on May 24. The Duke of Lancaster's (23rd Company), the Westmoreland and Cumberland (24th), and Manchester 2nd (77th) fought at Douglas in the action of May 30, losing eleven killed and sixteen wounded. At Lindley Colonel B. E. Spragge's Brigade, comprising the Dublin (45th), Belfast (46th), Lord Donoughmore's (47th), and Belfast 2nd (54th) companies were surrounded on a kopje by a greatly superior force and starved into surrender on May 31 after five days' hard fighting. In the action at Winburg the Middlesex 1st (34th) and Hampshire 1st (41st) rendered good service and sustained a few casualties.

The Warwickshire (5th) and Lancashire Hussars (32nd), with General Settle, sustained loss in the action at Kheis on May 28. On June 4 the West Somerset (25th), Dorset (26th), Bedfordshire (28th), and Sussex (69th) companies did good work in dislodging the Boers from their position at Six Mile Spruit, near Pretoria, and pursuing them. On June 7 the Hampshire 1st (41st), Herts (42nd), and Suffolk 2nd (44th) companies were in action at Vrededorp, and had several men taken prisoners. A detachment of Yeomanry came to the rescue at Hening Spruit, June 23. At Senekal June 26 to June 28, the Staffordshire (6th) and Middlesex 2nd (35th) companies did good service, sustaining several casualties. The Wiltshire 3rd (63rd) fought at Sand River on June 29. The Berkshire 2nd (58th) saw much hard work at Bethlehem on July 7, and were in action on July 10 and 21.

It is not always possible to apportion credit for services, as on some occasions men from several companies were engaged; thus, in the fighting near Bethlehem July 6-7 seventeen casualties were recorded among men of eleven different companies. The Suffolk and Bucks companies (37th and 38th) did excellent work on July 31 near Fredericksstad. The Yorkshire Hussars (9th) were with Baden-Powell at Rustenburg. The Notts (Sherwood Rangers, 10th) company, Shropshire (13th) company, and Worcestershire (16th) company did excellent work in the action near Venterskroon on Aug. 7. Under Lord Kitchener a detachment of Imperial Yeomanry relieved the Elands River garrison Aug. 16. The Warwickshire (5th) and Montgomeryshire 2nd (49th) companies, under General Paget, fought, Aug. 17, near Waterval and in the Pietersburg railway affair between Hammas Kraal and Piennars River station, Aug. 20. About Aug. 23, Colonel Ridley, with 250 men, held a farm-



DRAGOONS AND HORSE ARTILLERY REINFORCEMENTS PRESSING ON TO ELANDSVAAGTE.

Sketch (Facsimile) by our Special Artist, Mr. Frank Stewart.

house near Winburg against 1000 Boers with two guns until relieved, sustaining thirty casualties. The Pembrokeshire and Northumberland 3rd companies were in action at Ventersburg Aug. 25. The Wiltshire companies fought at Brandwater Basin Aug. 26, capturing prisoners and cattle. General Carrington had a contingent of Imperial Yeomanry with his column. The services of these corps have been continuous and valuable since their arrival in South Africa.

The later performance of the Cavalry will be found on page 74.



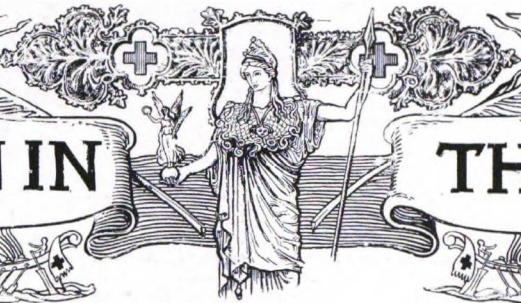
REBEL COLONISTS ATTACKED BY OUR CAVALRY.



ELANDSLAAGTE.

THE CHARGE OF THE 5th LANCERS, OCTOBER 21st, 1899.

WOMEN IN THE WAR



ALL through the long campaign in South Africa, the whole sympathy of the English-speaking race was with the wounded and sick, and the one fact that stood out predominantly was the splendid work done by our countrywomen, both near the scene of operations itself and at home, on behalf of the hale, the wounded, and the convalescent soldier.

It is gratifying to know that, however little the country as a whole may have been ready to embark on such a great undertaking as this war has turned out to be, the feminine half of the community were more than prepared; for it is now acknowledged that had not the womanhood of England thrown itself into the breach, the arrangements as regards the nursing—both of the wounded and of the enteric cases—would have been terribly inadequate. And this has not been all. Every soldier who has gone through the campaign owes, it may almost be said, all his comforts, in the shape of warm clothing, tobacco, and in many cases even an adequate supply of food, to the efforts made by those of his countrywomen who, headed by the Queen and the Princesses, have rarely had our Army out of their thoughts.

Although each of the Princesses has done her part in initiating war funds, in distributing relief, and in actually contributing time and money to the innumerable associations which have had for object the benefit of both Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Atkins, the personalities of the Princess of Wales and of Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein stand out pre-eminently among those who have become closely associated with the humane side of warfare—that is, with the care of the sick and of the wounded.

At the time of the Egyptian Campaign of 1885, a considerable sum of money was collected by the Princess of Wales's branch of the British Red Cross Committee; and after all the expenses connected with the excellent work done then by the British Red Cross Committee were paid, there remained a balance in hand which was left at her Royal Highness's disposal, and which, of course, has rolled up at compound interest ever since. It was this balance which formed the nucleus of the considerably larger sum spent by her Royal Highness on the acquirement and the fitting up of the floating palace known as the hospital-ship *Princess of Wales*. In addition to providing the interior fittings, the Princess spent a thousand pounds in luxuries and comforts for the invalided soldiers; and both while the vessel was being prepared and after she had started for South Africa, her Royal Highness and her daughters took an active and practical interest in all the arrangements, being assisted in their work by a small committee, which included Lady Lansdowne, Lady Wolesey, Lady Wantage, and Sir John Furley.

Accounts of the patients received, of the nature of their wounds, and of the progress made by them during the voyage home were regularly forwarded to her Royal Highness. But the Princess by no means restricted her benevolence and interest to the wounded of her own hospital-ship; together with the Prince, she paid several long visits to Netley Hospital, and quite recently—indeed, in the height of the London season—the Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria fitted up one of the most charming houses on the Sandringham estate for the reception of a certain number of those Colonial officers who, invalided from the front, have no relatives in England ready to take them in and tend them as their condition requires. The Princess closely supervised all the arrangements connected with her convalescent home, and she even chose the wall-papers and carpets which now adorn this most delightful of sanatoriums.

As most people are aware, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein has always taken a very deep interest in nursing. Her imagination seems to have been stirred, as were those of so many young British girls in every rank of life, during the dark days of the Crimean War; and it is said that at one time the Sovereign's third daughter was really anxious to go through a course of training at one of the great London hospitals. Although for obvious reasons this wish was never gratified, her Royal Highness has retained her interest both in nursing and in nurses, and it was greatly due to her efforts that a Royal Nurses' Charter was granted in 1893.

When the Central Committee of the British Red Cross Society determined to send out a hospital-train to South Africa under the direction of Sir John

Furley—who is, perhaps, the greatest living authority on ambulance work—it was decided that the train should be named "Princess Christian," in grateful acknowledgment of the business-like ability which her Royal Highness showed both as a member of the R.C.C. and in the creation of an Army Nursing Reserve. How real was the concern felt by the Princess in her namesake was shown by the fact that late in December her Royal Highness found time to journey down to Birmingham in order to see the train, and this although news had but recently arrived of a great battle, in which her son's regiment had taken part; so that while she was carefully inspecting every detail of the hospital-train, she must have been suffering agonies of suspense, as no list of casualties had then been received from the front.

It is an open secret that her Royal Highness would like to see more women employed in the actual nursing of the wounded, and as it is the country owes her a deep debt of gratitude for having



THE QUEEN "REVIEWING" THE FAMILIES OF RESERVISTS AT WINDSOR.



LADY LANSDOWNE



LADY FURLEY



initiated the Army Nursing Reserve. Through the efforts of the Princess nearly two hundred nurses were early enrolled, and since the outbreak of the war scarce a day has passed without several being added to the Reserve. The Princess, who is very particular as to the character and qualifications of the applicants, has during the past year scarcely missed a committee meeting—indeed, she is said to know the name of every nurse on the Reserve, and in many cases she herself decided which were to go out to the front.

Appropos of Princess Christian and her work on behalf of the sick and wounded, it may be recalled that the German army was equally indebted to two of her sisters, the Crown Princess of Prussia (Empress Frederick) and the late Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse, who during the Franco-German War organised the whole nursing arrangements on the German side, being helped therein by many active members of the British Red Cross Society.

Together with the innumerable schemes for the alleviation of suffering recently proposed and successfully carried through, a certain number deserve special attention. This is true of the excellently named *Maine* hospital-ship, which, as most people are aware, owed its being to the noble-hearted generosity and painstaking efforts of a group of American ladies, who spontaneously elected as their president Lady Randolph Churchill. Not content with doing all in her power, first, to raise the necessary funds, and secondly, to supervise the actual arrangements made for the comfort of the patients on board the vessel (generously given by Mr. Bernard Baker, Chairman of the Transatlantic Company), Lady Randolph determined to accompany the *Maine* to South Africa herself. The splendid send-off the American hospital-ship received will be remembered. The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by his sister, Princess Louise, travelled down to Southampton, and presented to the *Maine* the flag given by the Queen.

Even now, when the Boer War is virtually at an end, the *Maine* has not finished her work of mercy, for but recently the American hospital-ship started for China, where a vessel of the kind was urgently needed. There, it is interesting to learn, the hospitable wards of the *Maine* will be open to receive the wounded of all those nations who will, it is hoped, by the time the vessel reaches Chinese waters, have restored order in that disturbed region.

Foremost among the group of public-spirited English ladies who, on the outbreak of the Transvaal War, early made up their minds to follow in the footsteps of Florence Nightingale, were Lady Henry Bentinck and Mrs. Joscelyn Bagot. In each case

they were closely associated in the good work with their husbands; and the Portland Hospital, which owed its initiative to Lord and Lady Henry Bentinck and to Captain and Mrs. Bagot, seems to have been one of the few perfectly managed military hospitals.

Lady Henry Bentinck was before her marriage the only daughter and heiress of the late Lord Boetive, and her marriage to the Duke of Portland's half-brother took place eight years ago.

And though since her husband entered Parliament (as member for South Notts) Lady Henry has taken a considerable interest in political affairs, she was—till her sojourn in South Africa revealed her exceptional administrative qualities and untiring kindness of heart—chiefly known in Society as being a keen sportswoman, and sharing Lord Henry's love of, and proficiency in, outdoor amusements. The Portland Hospital was equipped by Lord and Lady Henry Bentinck and Captain and Mrs. Bagot, aided by the Duke of Portland, who contributed half the expense.

Owing to the very strict rules which were laid down at the beginning of the war, the Portland Hospital had to be sent out under the

auspices of the British Central Red Cross Committee, and in charge of the Army Medical authorities. Two civilian doctors were, however, allowed to accompany the ambulance, which consisted of a train specially fitted for the transport of the wounded and of a number of admirably arranged hospital-tents. The fact that Lord Henry had two brothers at the front—Lord Charles, who distinguished himself in a sortie from Mafeking, and Lord William, who is in the 10th Hussars—naturally brought home to him and to his wife the peculiar horrors of war.

Mrs. Joscelyn Bagot, whose efforts, it would appear, won the special commendation of Lord Roberts, is an Irishwoman. She is the third daughter of the late Sir John Leslie, of Glasglough House, Monaghan, and of Lady Constance Leslie. She is one of

four beautiful sisters, all well known in Society, there being in addition to Mrs. Bagot—whose marriage to the owner of the famous old place, Levens Hall, Westmoreland, occurred fifteen years ago—Mrs. Robert Crawshaw, Mrs. Edward Hope, and Mrs. Murray Guthrie. The

last-named also early volunteered to act as supplementary Army nurse, and only returned quite recently from South Africa.

Lady Henry Bentinck and Mrs. Bagot both knew something of the practical side of nursing, and on arriving at Cape Town they were able to choose a peculiarly good site for their station hospital; and there, in a picturesque spot called Rondebosch, lying at the foot of Table Mountain, they received and nursed back into



THE HOSPITAL-SHIP "MAINE": THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT HOISTING THE UNION JACK PRESENTED BY THE QUEEN.



THE HOSPITAL-SHIP "PRINCESS OF WALES."





comparative health a very large number of both officers and men. The fact that this portion of the Portland Hospital was comparatively near Cape Town naturally greatly added to its value as a sanatorium.

Lady Furlley, who, like her distinguished husband, has long taken a thoroughly practical interest in ambulance work, accompanied him to the Cape, going on to the settlement, situated about thirty miles from Cape Town, which was lent by Sir James and Lady Sivewright as a convalescent home.

When the history of the South African Campaign comes to be written, there is one Englishwoman whose wonderful pluck and valour in the face of terrible and depressing difficulties will need no fine language to enhance the glory of the simple record of fact. That Englishwoman is, we need hardly say, Lady Sarah Wilson, "the heroine of heroic Mafeking." That a direct descendant of the great Duke of Marlborough should play a prominent part in the most notable siege of modern times is in itself a sufficiently picturesque fact to have made even a commonplace personality interesting, but when it is added that Lady Sarah is not only the youngest of a notable group of sisters—the daughters of a former Viceroy of Ireland and of a Duchess whose gifts made her the leader of the most brilliant and exclusive mid-Victorian Society—and that she was before her perilous adventures distinguished as having more than her share of the Churchill wit and acumen, it may be understood how justified was the grip acquired by her on the popular imagination.

Probably the fact that Lady Sarah had consented to act as correspondent for one of the great London dailies was one reason which led her and Captain Wilson to make their way early to the outlying town of Mafeking. How useful the intrepid feminine correspondent of the *Daily Mail* made herself was understood when Lady Sarah, being taken prisoner while out riding on the veldt, was exchanged by Colonel Baden-Powell for a prisoner of war, "in recognition of the services which she had rendered as an intermediary in carrying despatches between Mafeking and the south." During the whole course of the memorable siege, Lady Sarah often managed to get messages through when it was out of the power of other correspondents to do so, and her descriptions of life in a besieged town were full of brightness and point, although she was scrupulously careful never to allude to any of those thrilling incidents which might have given Baden-Powell's assailants fresh heart. How trying those incidents were only the brave men and brave women shut up in Mafeking can tell. On one occasion a bomb came right between Lady Sarah, Captain Wilson, and a friend who happened to be with them in their sitting-room. So sudden was the shock, that it was impossible for some moments to ascertain the amount of damage done. Fortunately, no one was hurt, although Captain Wilson, who was hurled into a corner of the room, found his mouth filled so full of dirt and dust that for several moments he was quite unable to speak.

Lady Sarah Wilson's life has been, with the one exception of her sojourn in Mafeking, singularly uneventful. The youngest of a large family—she was born twenty years after her favourite brother, Lord Randolph Churchill—she looks scarcely older than her nephew, the present Duke of Marlborough; and her marriage with Captain Wilson took place nine years ago. When the war broke out she was travelling with her husband in South Africa, and having been always much interested in nursing, she determined to see something of the practical side of war; and before proceeding to Mafeking she assisted to organise the local Hospital First-Aid Ambulances. It is said that since her return to England, and, indeed, before she sailed from Cape Town, Lady Sarah was overwhelmed with demands for a book; and, certainly, next to an account written by the gallant Baden-Powell himself, any narrative contributed by her should prove of the utmost value and interest.

Mrs. Rochfort Maguire and Mrs. Sydney Goldmann both turned their accidental presence in South Africa to the very best account. The two daughters of the ex-Speaker of the House of Commons have both inherited those qualities of good sense and judgment for which their father is distinguished, and they both—the one in besieged Kimberley, and the other at the front (part of the time in Bloemfontein)—were unwearied in their care of, and interest in, the wounded. Mrs. Goldmann was one of the first to volunteer as a nurse, and her offer was thankfully accepted. As for Mrs. Rochfort Maguire, her practical sympathy went out to all her fellow-women in besieged Kimberley, and to none more sincerely than to the Roman Catholic sisters in charge of the hospital, many of whom in private letters home pay her a touching tribute of gratitude.

Lady Roberts has long had an intimate connection with nursing, both military and civil, and to her efforts was due the establishment of the first nurses' sanatorium in India. Although her name has not appeared in any official paper, it is well known that since her arrival in South Africa she has been untiring in her efforts to alleviate the suffering of both the wounded and the sick, while long before there was any question of Lord Roberts's going to the front, the fact that her only surviving son had been among the first officers to sail for the Cape naturally caused Lady Roberts to take a very keen interest in the ambulance arrangements of the present war. While still in Dublin, before starting for South Africa, Lady Roberts and her daughters were in active charge of the Irish branch of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, and many of Lady Roberts's admirable suggestions were carried out.

Lady Edward Cecil, who was before her marriage well known in political and literary society as Miss Violet Maxse, was one of the first officers' wives to proceed to the Cape in order to be, if possible, within reach of their husbands should the latter be wounded or fall ill. The unexpected always happens, and the soldier son of the Prime Minister, instead of sharing at the front the perils and glories of many of his brother officers, found



H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.





himself shut up in Mafeking, where he became Colonel Baden-Powell's most enthusiastic and capable lieutenant. During the long weary months which followed the investment of the little town, Lady Edward Cecil joined the native band of noble-hearted women to whom the sick and wounded drafted to Cape Town owed so much. With the assistance of her sister-in-law, Lady Gwendolen Cecil, she made several appeals to the British public, not only for many warm garments, but for the innumerable little comforts—soap, combs, hair-brushes, handkerchiefs, and so on—of which the wounded and the sick were in such terrible need. In her work of distribution she was helped by her sister-in-law, the wife of Major Maxse, the eldest daughter of Lord Leconfield, who had accompanied her husband to the Cape almost immediately after her marriage.

Lady Flora Poore, one of the two sisters of the Duke of Hamilton, and the wife of the Major Poore to whom was confided the task of purchasing and of conveying an immense number of mules, acquired for transport purposes, from America to South Africa, was one of the first amateur nurses to offer her services to the wounded. She was able to perform much excellent work, owing to the fact that she was one of the very few Englishwomen so situated who already knew the country well in peace-time, for one of her sisters is married to a South African clergyman, and long before the outbreak of the war Lady Flora had frequently sojourned at the Cape, in the Transvaal, and in Natal.

A glance at Miss Edith Rhodes shows how close must be the affinity between herself and her famous brother. In addition to a strong family resemblance, there is in both their faces the same look of power and good-tempered determination, and it is easy to see that whatever she does will be well done. Miss Rhodes did not share Mr. Cecil Rhodes's exciting adventures in Kimberley, for at that time she was in England. On returning to South Africa she determined to take with her a great quantity of practical comforts both for the troops and for the wounded. With characteristic energy she directed that parcels of such things should be sent to her private address, she herself undertaking to have them conveyed free of cost to their destination. Once in Cape Town, she paid daily visits to all the military hospitals, herself distributing with cheery words of kindly advice and sympathy the comforts and little luxuries which she had been able to bring from "home."

Lady Lansdowne and Lady Wolseley—the one as wife of the Secretary of State for War, and the other as wife of the Commander-in-Chief—issued at the beginning of the war an earnest appeal in connection with the Officers' Branch of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, and throughout the winter and spring these two ladies, aided by a small and carefully selected Committee, were able to confer innumerable benefits on a class of persons who, for obvious reasons, are not able to make any appeal for public help or charity. In many instances officers called upon to go to the front at only a few days' notice found it hard to make adequate provision for their families, and again and again it happened that their wives had to leave their quarters in barracks and move with their children to lodgings, where with quiet patience they endured the burden of strained circumstances, and sometimes actual poverty, imposed on them because the husband and father was serving his Queen and country. Those who have had practical

experience of the fund can tell with what delicacy and kindness Lady Lansdowne and her helpers carried out their difficult task; and the fact that the two sons of the Secretary of State for War were both at the front, and that at times Lady Lansdowne must have been overwhelmed with private anxiety and fear, was never allowed to interfere with those of her labours connected with what is known as "Lady Lansdowne's Fund."

Lady Audrey Buller and her daughters were foremost among the group of noble-hearted women who, putting aside their own anxiety and grief, devoted themselves to alleviating the lot of our absent soldiers' wives and families. It will be remembered that General Sir Redvers Buller had just succeeded the Duke of Connaught at Aldershot when came his call to arms; accordingly, it was there, in that most important of military centres, that Lady Audrey set herself to work after his departure. As President of the Aldershot branch of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association she was able at once to assist, with practically no expenditure of red-tape and no tiresome formalities, those unfortunate women who occupied the anomalous position of being the wives of soldiers, but who were not "on the strength" of their husbands' regiments.

To Lady Chesham and to Lady Georgiana Curzon belong the credit of having raised and organised the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital Fund. Lady Chesham, who is one of the three elder daughters of the late Duke of Westminster, went out to South Africa early this spring, and while there had the inexpressible grief of losing her son, the Hon. Charles Cavendish, one of the most gallant and most promising of the elder sons who in this sad war have laid down their lives for their country. The Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, though primarily for the use of sick and wounded Yeomen, has opened wide its charitable doors to all the Services, and soldiers, sailors, and Colonial troops were admitted whenever there was available space.

Soon after Sir George White was shut up in Ladysmith, Lady White set about raising a fund to provide Christmas gifts for his gallant garrison. The fact that the General had ten thousand men under his command did not deter his wife and her friends, and although Christmas Day was long over when the men received their substantial and much-needed presents—which consisted of all sorts of articles of warm clothing, as well as of tobacco, pipes, and cigars, we may be sure that no penny of the fund but added to the quota of some brave soldier's comfort and pleasure; for, as was strikingly shown in the case of the Queen's chocolate-boxes, the troops were almost pathetically anxious to assure themselves that they were indeed remembered by those at home.

Sir George and Lady White celebrated their golden wedding last year; their marriage took place at a very critical time in Sir George's career, and probably few wives of British officers have gone through such anxious moments as has Lady White. It was after their marriage that he accompanied Lord (then Sir Frederick) Roberts during the latter's famous march to Kandahar, and it was on this occasion that he won his Victoria Cross. Since then Sir George White has been concerned in many memorable expeditions, but Lady White can seldom have gone through a greater strain than during the long weary weeks when the eyes of the whole Empire were fixed on Ladysmith and its resourceful defender.



H.R.H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.



THE NAVY IN THE WAR

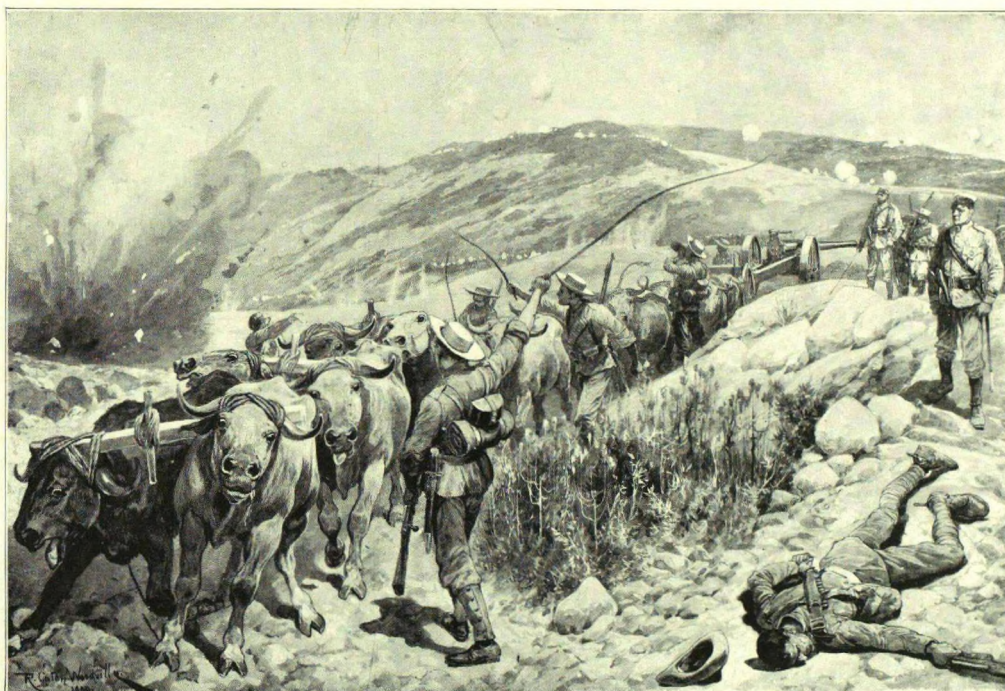
A HUGH FISHER 1900.

THE NAVY is notoriously amphibious. The bluejacket has his own battles by sea; but he joins the redjacket at need to do double duty upon land. Over and over again in our history of conquest have detachments of Marines gone ashore to attack a coast town, or to co-operate with land forces in the assault on some naval base, or to penetrate far inland, where it was necessary to supplement the troops and strengthen some impromptu force. But never so conspicuously as in the Boer War, which is an inland war, have sailors played a prominent part in a field which held all the flower of the British Army.

With all its old valour and devotion, the British Army has, nevertheless, suffered something from the modern conditions of recruiting. The London policeman is mostly country-bred; but the Army is born, more than ever, in the towns. That exodus of the peasant from his native heath in the Highlands, from his native bog in Ireland, has been called by a great General "our

those who have fought and freely bled in South Africa are scarcely to be found outside the Anglo-Saxon race. Good men there are in other navies, but they lack something which makes the English tar native to the waves as a bird to the air. Of the sailors of no nation can it be said, as it has been of ours: "They are the sea incarnate, great-girthed, and bearded like the sea; like the sea nimble, despite their bigness and power; with a large and healthful cheer, an infection of bracing ozone about them, and a genial brine, one might think, which drips invisibly, Neptune-like, from their beards." They came upon dejected Ladysmith like a sea-breeze straying among worn-out dwellers inland. Pride in the Navy is an English tradition, but these naval heroes from South Africa have shown us that the tradition is still gathering as it goes.

Many feats of valour in the Boer War may be too soon lost sight of or forgotten; but not the deeds of our Navy. Everybody



BLUEJACKETS SAVING A NAVAL GUN IN NATAL.

retreating Army." The *personnel* of the Navy seems to have suffered no such change. The bluejacket is as stalwart as when he served the guns under St. Vincent, or boarded the French fighting-ships under Nelson. If he does not bring to his ship a physique superior to that of the barracks, then he soon acquires it. He breathes constantly the exhilarating brine. The result is easily foreseen. The late Mr. George Stevens practically expressed it when he contrasted the boyish, undeveloped forms and faces of the soldiery with the broad-shouldered, bearded figures of the Naval Brigade, their companions—nay, their deliverers—at Ladysmith. The mere sight of them was, we are told, an encouragement to the jaded garrison. It was more—an encouragement for those who dream hugely about the future of the Navy. The cheers of the London multitude were given to the men of the *Powerful*, not merely for what they had done, but also for what they are. They and their fellows form everywhere the island's pride, the visible and vital bulwarks behind which is secured the peaceful labour of England's men, the peaceful love of England's women. Such seamen as

knew and everybody remembers that the *Powerful* and *Pelorus*, by their position upon the South African Station, had the special chance of distinguishing themselves, and that they instantly closed with it. Famous in all future history will their South African record be. It was Captain Percy Scott, of the *Powerful*, then stationed at Simon's Town, who had the foresight to conceive that the Boers might bring heavy artillery against Ladysmith, and who—handyman that he was—contrived impromptu carriages for four naval 12-pounders. Then about Oct. 23, 1899, came a telegram from Sir George White to Admiral Harris, asking for larger ordnance than his own 15-pounder field-guns. The experts thought it impossible to mount the great 45-pounders in time for the morrow's start to Durban. But Captain Percy Scott again undertook to invent carriages for two of these monsters within twelve hours; and, as a matter of fact, they, with the four 12-pounders which he had already prepared, were ready and on board the *Powerful* in eleven hours. Their dramatic arrival with the Naval Brigade at Ladysmith is still fresh in men's memories. White had struck his blow at the Boers who were closing on the



town. In the centre of a hostile semicircle girdling the northern aspect of the place from east to west, he actually attempted with his small force to envelop the superior army of the Boers. He struck from Lombard's Kop at their left, and lay in readiness to follow up the blow, if successful, by an attack on the centre; while a small force was pushed out to threaten their right at Nicholson's Nek. We know how he failed, as he was bound to fail, against a greater force with far greater mobility.

During the siege which followed, Captain Lambton's men were indispensable, and their great guns, beyond question, saved the town. On one of them alone fell the task of holding in check the Boer siege-guns, and it was brilliantly done. Of those who never returned from the long struggle, the most conspicuous was the brave Commander Egerton, both of whose legs were shattered by a shell while he was directing the guns.

Meanwhile, the Navy was winning glory on the other border of the Transvaal, where a detachment accompanied Lord Methuen's march on Kimberley. At Belmont, at Graspan, and in the terrible carnage of Magersfontein, the naval guns and their owners were conspicuous for fine service. But Graspan was emphatically *their* battle. It is specially notable because the main renown fell to a body which has little chances of figuring in reports, and is seldom thought of by the public. Graspan was the day of the Marines—"soldier and sailor too." Two hundred Marines and forty blue-jackets formed the force which made the final attack on the Boer left—after doing splendid service in the previous portion of the battle. When they lay down, firing, after their first advance, the line was almost hidden by the sand flung up from the Boer bullets. "Men of the Naval Brigade," cried Captain Prothero, "advance at the double; take that kopje, and

be hanged to it!" Within two hundred yards of the position Captain Prothero himself went down wounded, Commander Ethelston fell shot through the heart, and scarce an officer was left. Major Plumbé sprang to the front, and he too fell. Lieutenant Saunders, of the *Powerful*, took his place, and after a brief rest among the boulders at the base, the Marines rushed the hill with the bayonet. The Boers retired to a second crest, and it needed a second charge before the foe finally fled, pursued by the

fire of the exhausted remnant of the victors.

At Colenso, Buller's naval guns did excellent work, and greatly aided to cover the retreat of the infantry after Long's disaster. Throughout Buller's operations, indeed, the naval guns were a mainstay. To follow all the occasions on which the sailors distinguished themselves would be to follow the war. Public opinion has recognised their versatility even more than their courage; it has baptised Jack "the Handy-Man." And throughout all hardships, all dangers, the sailor retained the joyous simplicity and *bonhomie* which makes him the



BLUEJACKETS' GUN DETACHMENT FROM LADYSMITH PASSING THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT THE HORSE GUARDS.

darling of the people. He inscribed on his 45-pounder, amid the anxiety and horrors of Ladysmith, "Who sup with me require a devil of a long spoon." The war has shown him to us once more as a loyal comrade, a born fighter, infinitely ready and resourceful, and inextinguishably cheery. If we have learned no naval lessons from a land war, we have received the invaluable assurance that our Navy is officered by men of knowledge and quick resource. And let us hope that the fame and applause so justly showered on these naval warriors may send a stream of recruits to the Navy as well as to the Army. For it is a fact that these splendid fellows are all too few. Nor is it in a day that you can make and take into battle the finished heroes of Ladysmith and Graspan.



ARTILLERY

IN THE WAR

THE exact value of artillery in South Africa was an eminently debatable quantity at the beginning of the Boer War. Military experts differed; and War Office authorities were at war with each other. Our guns were our strength, said one. But they could not be brought quickly enough into action against a mobile enemy, said a second; and if they could, added a third, they were waste force against a line of widely scattered items. By now, no doubt, all the prophets and critics have congratulated themselves on their foresight. Our batteries did their work,

to sixty-one pieces. True, among Boers, no less than among Britons, were the merits of artillery for the purposes of their own particular methods of warfare under animated discussion. The Government of Pretoria had made the purchases, and were arranging for new consignments; but the burghers themselves were reported to bear no love to this new arm of the service, and the Pretoria commando murmured against its fate when it was told off to escort it into action. Meanwhile, in Natal arose murmuring, but all on the other side. The three



Corporal Nurse.

Lieutenant Roberts.

THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT ROBERTS, V.C., WHILE ATTEMPTING TO SAVE THE GUNS AT COLENSO.

Sketch (Facsimile) by our Special Artist, Mr. Frank Stewart.

failed us, or were futile, our guns conquered or were taken captive, according to the conditions under which they were employed. The fiddle was there; and each man could choose his own tune.

But the first testimony to the profound utility of artillery in the campaign was promptly furnished us from the enemy's camp. The Boers themselves were ready to bring powerful guns into the field. In June of 1899, as we now know, the Transvaal Government had provided itself with sixteen 15-centimetre Creusot guns—6-inch Long Toms—twenty-one 37-millimetre automatic guns, with others, all which, by September, amounted

field batteries and one mountain battery that were there when the Bloemfontein Conference came to its abortive end did not seem to the inhabitants a sufficiently formidable equipment; and Sir Alfred Milner's assurance that Natal should be defended at need by the whole strength of the Empire was requisite to allay pressing apprehensions. The words sounded large at the moment, and nobody dreamed then how literally they were to be fulfilled.

When, on Oct. 12, 1899, the Boers marched into Natal, and General Sir W. Penn Symons decided to hold Glencoe and Dundee



The three field batteries that had the pioneer work of the war were the 13th, the 67th, and the 69th. Forty-four miles away Sir George White was massing his forces at Ladysmith, where, worse luck! the stores already were—forces that were to include, when on full strength, a mountain battery and three more field batteries—the 21st, the 42nd, and the 53rd. These were still the days when the Boers were held by our officers to be "raiders," nothing more, and when it was thought that against such foes Laing's Nek could be held by two batteries. Artillery set the ball rolling. On the morning of Oct. 19 the Boers fired their first shell at a range of 5000 yards; the signal to our own guns was given; and the bloody game, that was to yield so many surprises, was desperately begun. The 13th and the 69th Batteries made the maiden advance that was to cover the men sent out to attack the enemy's main position. Finding the range too long for shrapnel, our gunners, under Major Dawkins and Major Wing, pressed forward and covered the crest of the Talana Hill with the smoke and debris of bursting shells. The gallant Symons had been mortally wounded, and many a good man besides had fallen, when the last Maxim of the enemy was silenced by the effective fire of our guns, superior to the enemy's in number. One mishap there was, bringing its lesson, when several men in the Rifles, who had pushed ahead, got within range of one of our own shells. But the day was won; and in the apportionment of its honours no small share was allotted to the "nerve-shaking artillery fire"—so called by one of the ablest of the many historians of the war.

When the decision was made that the Dundee camp was not strategically strong enough to be held, it was not abandoned until the field batteries had made a reconnaissance and endeavoured to get into action against the enemy, but in vain. Again, during the retiring march, when the sound of distant guns was heard, General Yule took two batteries to assist, as he thought, Sir George White; but after six miles of country had been traversed, the noise ceased, and the expedition returned to the bivouac. Then followed the battle of Elandsplaagte, with its record of artillery service definite and decisive enough. The Natal Field Battery was the first to be ordered to that memorable fight; and the contest was actually started by their guns, which, unperceived, approached within 2000 yards of the enemy, and now threw a couple of shells into their midst. When the reply came it was disconcertingly evident that our Natal muzzle-loading seven-pounders were no match for the Boer artillery either as to range or rapidity of fire. However, we had the railway and the telephone, and the arrival of the 21st and 42nd Field Batteries, with the other reinforcements, decided the fortune of the day, and gave to our arms their first—and for many a day their most decisive—victory. Shells fell round the 42nd Battery as it got into position, several of our horses and men and a wagon being put out of combat; but within six minutes the mouths of the Boer guns had been silenced. The 21st Battery did its part, their shells pursuing a retreating party of Boers till they disappeared behind a shoulder of the hill.

Thus far the merits and the demerits of our artillery had been abundantly illustrated. The cry that went forth for more guns left no doubt as to the commanding, the decisive, part they were to play on South African soil. Despite the uneven ground and the boulders and rocks that foiled the shrapnel, and despite the extent of country over which the enemy's sharpshooters had been scattered, the terrible execution done by the guns against the braves of Koch and Viljoen determined the issue of the fight. The fight at Rietfontein "did the same tale repeat." It was a

gunners' battle. Sir George White, in a strong position, resolved to confine his efforts almost entirely to artillery fire against De Wet. The 53rd and 42nd Field Batteries and the Mountain Battery were with French near to Modder Spruit when the 42nd Battery fell to, and silenced the enemy's guns on the Nek—their position being disclosed by the black powder one of them was using. To some extent the rocks sheltered the Boer riflemen, who were within 1500 yards—a deadly range for shrapnel. But the fire was effective enough to prevent an open assault on White's position, much as the Boers wished to cut him off from Ladysmith, which he was now to reach, and at which, once there, he was to stay. His dilemma was an artillery dilemma. He had no heavy ordnance; and a bombardment from an enemy with superior guns was not comfortable to contemplate. The Natal Field Force, which in those early days was popularly held to be all but invincible against the Boers, had with it one mountain and six field batteries. Rather than be prisoned in Ladysmith, White decided to attack. The record of the Battle of Lombard's Kop is within memory; but here let it be specially recalled that at the critical moment of the contest—how critical one does not care to think—Major Abdy brought up the 53rd Battery, which dashed to a point at which the Boers were driving a wedge into our forces, thrust them back, and gave our infantry time to take up new positions. Then Pickford's three batteries, the 13th, the 67th,

and the 69th, came up, and an artillery duel began, our batteries numbering six in all. Our guns were outranged by the enemy's; but the patience, coolness, and courage of our gunners were not exceeded by theirs; and to gunners yet again must be assigned the glory of averting a great disaster to the British troops, whose plan of attack had failed, and who were now in the act of retiring. By a surprise some of our men were taken aback, and the Boers, swift to avail themselves of the advantage, pressed forward. "Like lightning," we are told, "the 13th, 42nd, and 53rd limbered up, and galloping through the intervals of the



"Q" BATTERY ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY AT KOORN SPRUIT.
Sketch (Facsimile) by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.

struggling infantry, covered the retreat." All the batteries were exposed, Abdy's more than the others. An automatic quick-firer opened upon the flank. "Absolutely exposed," says the *Times* correspondent, "the men stood pluckily to their guns. A section was swung round to meet the cross-fire, while the remaining pieces continued to cover the withdrawal of the infantry. Men and horses fell fast, shell after shell burst between the guns, and the little percussion missiles raised a dust about the battery which well-nigh hid the guns from view. But their fire never slackened, and after as severe a half-hour as guns have ever had, the infantry were safe and covered by the newly arrived regiments." Then happened one of those episodes of which the war was to furnish a hundred. If ninety-nine are to be taken for granted, this representative one, by right of priority, shall have its record. A gun was left behind, five of its horses were killed, its limber was broken, when Lieutenant Thwaites lashed forward a fresh team and saved it. Similarly, Lieutenant Higgins rescued another gun that was overturned in a donga, within 500 yards of the enemy. "Never," we are told, "did men fight more coolly than the gunners of the 13th and 53rd. As the line retired they fell back alternately, sometimes trotting, sometimes walking, each covering the other's movement, and dominating the foe by their close and accurate fire. It was the action of the artillery alone that saved their comrades from a harassing pursuit." To fall back on Ladysmith and there await events was the only policy now open to Sir George White, foiled in his front attack.





But again arose the question of the guns. Whether Sir George White could hold Ladysmith depended on one contingency—the power of the naval guns he had requisitioned to reach the camp before all communication was cut off by the Boers, quickly closing in. As everybody knows, the Naval Brigade did not fail. The story of Captain Lambton's swift arrival in the nick of time, and of Captain Percy Scott's ingenious invention of a wooden carriage for the guns, belongs to another chapter. Whether sailor or soldier saved Ladysmith, its imprisoned army and its accumulated stores, does not matter, said Captain Lambton, when he was feted in London long afterwards. All that matters is that saved it was. But whether sailor or soldier has the glory, no one can dispute that White's army never could have been saved at all except for the *Powerful's* guns.

When next we hear of the artillery it is in connection with that very novel experience at Nicholson's Nek. Colonel Carleton, sent by Sir George White to occupy either it or some place in its vicinity, drew along his guns and ammunition by mules under

a country practically long at peace is bound to need. In general, the disposition of the horse artillery was with the cavalry commander, while such field batteries as were not attached to the infantry were supplemented by naval guns of large calibre. In Sir Redvers Buller's force a machine-gun accompanied each of the three regiments forming the two brigades of a cavalry division; while each brigade was accompanied by four companies of mounted infantry, and each company by a machine-gun. Twelve horsed guns and fourteen machine-guns are no light cavalcade to move against a mobile foe, often over desperate ground. The infantry divisions had each eighteen field-guns and eight machine-guns. With the corps troops went the corps artillery, two horsed, three field, and three howitzer batteries. Think of the unwieldiness of these equipments—as for instance, in Lord Methuen's initial army of 7000 infantry, which, with its guns and wagons, made a procession seven miles long! The question of the lightening of gun-carriages is one which will, doubtless, receive full consideration in time to come. The difficulty of



FIELD ARTILLERY FORDING A SOUTH AFRICAN RIVER IN FLOOD.

charge of Cape Boys. At a point of the march a few Boer horsemen startled us in a defile; the mules took flight and dashed off, panic-stricken, goaded the more by the boxes that fell from them in their flight with crash after crash upon the rocky bed of the gorge. Only two gun-trails remained to Colonel Carleton for the morrow's fight, which thus became the morrow's surrender. Of the successful use made of guns for the purposes of sorties by Brocklehurst and others during the long siege of Ladysmith, no detailed record need be made; nor can space be spared for anything more than a mention of the important part played by the gunners when Ladysmith had to be defended from the daring assault made upon its weak points by a large and persistent band of Boers.

By this time the situation in South Africa had begun to be understood in Fleet Street and in Pall Mall. The operations in Cape Colony became of paramount importance; and everybody was aware that Sir Redvers Buller could hope for success only if supported by an enormous army. Henceforth the artillery was to work on a scale too large to be followed in detail. Episodes only can be selected to represent its influence on the fortunes of the war, or its experiences, so far as they gave it that self-knowledge which

reconciling wieldy mounting with a power of resistance of rebound, and of cohesion under shock, is apparent; but the ready service done by the Colt gun-carriages and others of lighter than the regulation build, will not easily be overlooked when the lessons of the war come to be taken to the official heart. Already searchings of conscience of one sort and another have been made. The system under which the bulk of our field artillery has been practically horse artillery, unfitted to move fast, is set down for reconsideration. It is argued, on the other hand, that the great ranges at which action becomes decisive, and the great powers possessed by the modern rifle to check pursuit (a point that bristles with controversies) diminish the old risk of bringing heavy guns into action, and that a much wider separation may therefore be safely made between the calibres and mobilities of our light and heavy field artillery—meaning by light artillery our horse artillery. Lord Lansdowne's announcement that a number of heavy guns will henceforth form a part of the British equipment has been heard with satisfaction, particularly where it is regarded as a prelude to orders for a great development in the department of guns light and mobile as they can be made. The enthralling letter in which Mr. Winston Churchill described the





LORD ROBERTS



MAJOR F. CURTIS

gun of the armoured train captured by the Boers at Chieveley was disagreeable reading to Englishmen. Not to be wholly forgotten, however, is the axiom that half a loaf is better than no bread, in the case also of guns. An ineffective weapon may be much better than none; and we know what good use Mafeking made of ordnance that had frankly been set aside as obsolete. Arguing fallaciously from isolated instances, where our worst was brought into comparison with the enemy's best, it was easy to make a panic cry about the inferiority of English guns. The fights on the banks of the Modder brought disappointments which vented themselves in accusations against this arm of our service as being two years short of down to date. As the war advanced to its end, charges such as these became less audible, and passed on their way to silence.

With the mention of Lord Methuen's name, some new aspects of the artillery's position in the war demand a word. At Graspan—which was a land fight fought mostly by sea-guns—the duel between the gunners was kept up at long distance. The invisibility of the foe was found to be a most embarrassing condition of successful practice; but when he appeared our fire found him. When that fight was won, and the cavalry was too weak and too exhausted to follow up the advantage, it was the artillery again that was the pursuer with shells that dogged the enemy in his flight. At Graspan, our right battery fired 500 rounds of shrapnel, our left 120; but that great expenditure did not buy the victory. The Boer, in shelter, did not heed the shells that tore to pieces the exposed positions about him. At Modder River "the unflagging fire of our artillery was our salvation." That is the witness of one accurate writer. The story of that day is the story of many other days. The guns, choosing a close range, held their ground with difficulty. At one point in the engagement the 75th had to fall back to retreat. Twenty-five horses were killed in getting the guns off, and the officers' chargers had to be pressed into the service. The 75th alone fired over 1100 shells that day. The 18th kept the 75th company; and the 62nd Field Battery, after a forced march under fearfully difficult conditions, arrived in time to support the 9th Brigade. When, after a twelve days' rest by the Modder, Methuen resolved to push on to Kimberley, he had been reinforced by a howitzer battery (65th), a naval 4.7-inch gun, and the G Battery of the Horse Artillery. He was master of thirty-one guns in all; and on Dec. 9, 1899, the naval gun fired sixteen experimental rounds—ten with lyddite, then used for the first time in the campaign. The stifling clouds of green vapour and brown dust which arose as each shell exploded put the General into spirits, and a bombardment with every available gun was ordered to begin at half-past four on a quiet Sunday afternoon, and to last till dark. At a range of from 6000 to 8000 yards the great naval gun fired; the howitzers at 4000, the lesser guns at 2800. Again the Boer's power of concealment stood him in good stead; he did not even expose himself so far as to reply to the fire which blasted the ridge of iron-ore. After the night-march that cost the Highland Brigade so dear was made, and when Briton and Boer still faced each other, alike refusing defeat, the guns closed in to a nearer range; and to the horse battery, which took up a daring position and fired at a vital point 200 rounds from each gun, belongs the main glory of having kept back the enemy throughout a dire day, and of covering the retreat of the brigade when night fell.

With the waste of Magersfontein, another chapter in the modern history of artillery ends. But two footnotes of more than local application may be added. First, as to the horses. The losses of artillery horses to the enemy's lead was large; but it is the record of an expert opinion on the spot that for every one horse of ours that was shot, three horses of ours died of starvation—his precise words are that they were "systematically starved"—or became victims to their being weighted, while in their weak condition, with "impossible burdens." Both Sir Walter Gilbey and Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, owners of renowned studs with very different ideals, agree in declaring that the old glories of cavalry horses sixteen hands high are as gone as those of crusading knights in armour. The smaller animal has the smaller needs for food and drink; he can live where his great brother must die. What is held of cavalry horses is held also of artillery horses, with a difference. For heavy guns, heavy horses; but where guns are light, horses may be light too; and many a desperate fight will find them

all the better prepared for it by their reduced weight and the proportionately small calls they make upon supplies. The second point is trifling; but it has its interest for those who observe the habits of men's minds, especially as they are affected by the laws of reaction. Incongruity may vie with brevity for recognition as the soul of wit; and incongruity finds its vent in the bestowal of names and nicknames. The Admiral on his flag-ship is a Being apart; but the marines, when they laugh alone, take it out by calling him by his Christian name. Has not the nation itself set the precedent by its treatment of royalty? We venture on Christian names, on Victoria itself, as we dare not in the case of the common lady of our acquaintance. The same salt of wit was the private's when he first and affectionately spoke of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts by the name of "Bobs." Often have the sponsors of guns gone on similar inspirations. They have chosen names as familiar as "Long Tom" itself for their own awe-inspiring machines, and have not lost their awe. The "Joe Chamberlain" was cheered into action by the Modder; and the gentle offices of Lady Randolph Churchill on the *Maine* suggested to a group of gunners the flattering paradox of giving to one of their dealers of death and destruction the gracious name she herself has since ceased to bear. It was natural enough that the name of Cecil Rhodes should be given at Kimberley to one among the guns of his own generous supplying; but when shells were inscribed "With Cecil Rhodes's Compliments," the professional shook his head at the civilian's overstepping of a finely marked boundary—a boundary which the instinctive genius of Mr. Rudyard Kipling was not able to observe when he wrote "The Light that Failed." Those who deal death are those to whom it may be dealt. Thus far are they brothers. They know too much to be cheaply effusive. With them may dwell the familiarity with death that is born of intimacy; but vainglory about that intimacy, never; nor ever levity.

Amongst the praises of Wellington is numbered the line of Tennyson's that tells us he "never lost an English gun." The close student of military history recognises in that statement the license of the poet. Still, though you lose a gun the loss may be only temporary; and that thought has been England's all through this South African Campaign, especially ever since the morning that brought General Buller's despatch announcing that Colonel Long had been precipitate to get into action by the Tugela; that he had been obliged to abandon his guns to the Boers. The controversy is not yet closed. That somebody blundered is the only certain thing about that episode which cost England the lives of many of her brave sons—Lord Roberts the life of his only son. Colonel Long's version of the Commander's order—if Colonel Long is rightly represented—does not quite tally with that of the Commander himself, and the severe wounds he himself received prevented an immediate inquiry. The guns which General Gatacre left behind him, the guns which walked into the web of the enemy near Sanna's Post, were also lost under circumstances which still require explanation.

That the guns should not be lost at all was the gunners' real ambition, however; and in that ambition many met a hero's death. It is a theme on which one closes most gladly, and most naturally, a short survey of the place taken by the artillery throughout the campaign. Even so, one can but select, arbitrarily, yet not invidiously; for, in this matter of bravery, from one you may judge of all; and every gunner has his share in the general treasury of gallantry. Let, at least, a few names stand—those of Captain Schofield and Corporal Nurse, now V.C., who rode with Lieutenant Roberts to rescue the guns at Colenso; that of Major Phipps-Hornby, who, at Koon Spruit, on the last day in March, turned about and retired under a heavy fire, rather than hand his gun over to the ambushed enemy; those of Sergeant Parker, Gunner Lodge, and Driver Glasscock, also of the Q Battery Royal Horse Artillery, and all for that same day's work, decorated with a Victoria Cross; heroes caught red-handed in the act of heroism, but not braver than their brothers, by whose votes they were made the representative receivers of Crosses for the battery; those of Major Lindsay and Captain Farrell, though we cannot name the gunner who, shot through the lungs, insisted on saving his gun, with them at Modder; and shall we not add the name of Lieutenant Dean, who, if he did not save a gun, used his own judgment—after the order to retire had been given—to go on fighting his gun to avoid the destruction of his men in retreat?



MAJOR INGLEFIELD



MAJOR NICOLLS



MAJOR SKIRROW



MAJOR HALLEN

MEDICAL STAFF IN THE WAR

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

IN ARDUIS FIDELIS

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

THE outbreak of war did not find the Royal Army Medical Corps unprepared; and until cases of enteric and kindred fevers began to inundate the hospitals, they were equal to the demands upon them. It was, however, not long before it was found necessary to invoke civilian medical assistance; not because the Army Surgeon was lacking in skill, but because the R.A.M. Corps was numerically weak. Out of about 900 medical officers in the corps, 418 were on service in South Africa. Of the Army Nursing Service, eighty-two in all, fifty-one were there; and of the Militia Medical Staff Corps, fourteen in all, eight were at the front.

The labours of the Medical Corps, apart from preparations, begin on the field of battle itself. When men are wounded in action, the regimental stretcher-bearers render first aid, ticket them with a number and a rough diagnosis of the nature of the injury, and leave them to be picked up and carried to the collecting-stations, which are placed out of rifle-fire, but not beyond the range of artillery. The work of the Indian native bearers in carrying wounded out of the "fire zone" has been invaluable. At the collecting-stations the wounds are examined by a medical officer, and those requiring further attention are taken to the dressing-stations, which are established out of the range of big



THE ARMY SURGEON AT WORK.

The work they have been called upon to do has been enormous, as the following figures indicate—

TOTAL CASUALTIES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR TO SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND MEN.	
Killed	3,025
Died of wounds	899
" " disease	5,802
Accidental deaths	111
Sent home as invalids	31,236
TOTAL	41,073

Deducting those killed in action, about 38,048 "cases" passed through the hands of the medical staff, exclusive of sick and wounded men still in British hospitals in South Africa, and omitting the missing and the prisoners.

guns. Thence the wounded are removed to the field hospitals of 100 to 150 beds, where operations are performed. After remaining in them for a day or so, the patients are transferred to the stationary hospitals, placed about thirty miles apart, whence they are gradually drafted in a continuous stream to base hospitals of 500 beds each, and finally to the general hospitals.

This is the principle on which the Medical Corps works; but it is by no means inelastic. For example, at Bloemfontein, which is representative of all, three large military general hospitals, of 550 beds each, have been established, besides three civil organisations and a stationary hospital, providing in all upwards of 2000 beds for serious cases, and accommodation for 2000 more mild and convalescent cases in bell-tent annexes. The staff of a large marquee hospital numbers 150, besides nurses. Excellent and full of zeal as the nurses have proved themselves, those



most competent to judge consider their services more valuable in the general hospitals than nearer the front. Bloemfontein stands on a tableland 4500 ft. above sea-level. The climate is splendid. From whatever point the hospital-camp is viewed, the tents are in perfect alignment, with broad avenues between them. The camp is kept scrupulously clean; not even a scrap of waste-paper is to be seen. All refuse is burnt, and disinfectants are freely used.

Nevertheless a vast floating population of some 50,000 troops, a large proportion of whom were mounted, scanty water-supply, and consequent pollution of the soil and surroundings, account for the prevalence of enteric fever and dysentery. We need not attribute these diseases to the foul waters that flowed from Cronje's last laager.

Such diseases have ever been the scourge of armies. In the Russo-Turkish War both armies suffered from "camp-fever," as it is sometimes called. It broke out at Key West Camp during the Spanish-American War, even before the troops had embarked and become stricken by malaria and debilitated by the hardships of campaigning. Whether the disease be enteric fever or typhus fever; whether, again, it is contagious, as seems probable, or is only contracted through the medium of food and water previously contaminated by flies or other insects, or whether it is conveyed in the dust, are points not yet fully determined. Food and water are certainly among the sources of infection.

The two outstanding facts in this connection are (1) that the disease has been of a grave type, and yet (2) that the mortality has been only 12.3 per cent.—a percentage unprecedented in the field, and often exceeded in epidemics in civil life at home. To this happy result treatment under canvas has contributed, and inoculation as a preventive, although somewhat disappointing, must not be considered useless—a view which is taken by the Government, seeing that troops sent to China were given the option of being inoculated. Yet

when all is said, the endurance and skill of the R.A.M.C. officers, and of the Militia, Volunteer, and civil surgeons acting with them, deserve the credit for the highly satisfactory results.

In spite of the sudden fall in the temperature at night, rheumatic and chest complaints were so remarkably rare as to lead to a reconsideration of the commonly held causes of these diseases.

When the lessons of this war come to be harvested, it must be realised that the Army Medical officer is a physician as well as a surgeon, that the bulk of his work consists of medical cases, and that he ought to be relieved from the duty of compiling numberless returns, which could be well undertaken by a clerk. It is also abundantly clear that the R.A.M.C. must have its own transport. All medical requirements were provided by Government without stint, and private generosity with lavish hand added to the store, but it is open to question whether reasonable transport facilities were granted, when consignments were condemned to wait while the transport was monopolised for purely military requirements. No doubt it was difficult to convey over a single-line narrow-gauge railway, and with limited rolling stock, with occasional steep gradients and deficient locomotive power, the supplies for the largest army we have ever sent into the field, a thousand miles from the base. Perhaps this explanation must be accepted.

The equipment of the hospitals was most complete and even luxurious, some tents being provided with mosquito-nets and furnished with electric light. Fruit and other delicacies were also supplied freely. The sick and wounded were conveyed in wagons, hospital-trains, and hospital-ships. The first hospital-ship was used in 1884. It was, therefore, no novelty in this war, but the *Maine* far surpassed all previous efforts in comfort of arrangement and luxury of appliance for the sick. In like manner the carefully designed hospital-train would have surprised the first inventor of such, Baron Mundy, the Austrian surgeon, in its completeness of detail and workmanship.

On visiting a hospital there is no greater contrast than that between the emaciated, depressed, leaden-eyed fever-patient and the cheery, buoyant wounded man. Now the wounds are inflicted by Mauser rifle-bullets and by shell-splinters. Let it be said at once that there is no evidence of the use of poisoned or of "explosive" bullets. Soft-nosed expanding bullets have been used by the Boers; these flatten out or "mushroom," and sometimes fly to pieces on impact with bone or any hard substance, causing a large lacerated wound. The small-bore rifle-bullet, which travels at high velocity, causes a penetrating wound like a puncture, and even drills a hole through bone itself. It has been suggested that the bullet travels through the air at such a high speed that the friction renders it free from putrefactive germs; but probably the chief cause of the rapid healing of Mauser bullet-wounds is the small opening made, and the absence of any shred of clothing or foreign material which, if carried in, fould a wound. Such wounds, dressed antiseptically in the clear dry atmosphere of the veldt, heal readily. The X-rays have been of great assistance in locating bullets and shell-fragments. A curious instance of the value of these rays in another direction was recently reported. An officer was sent down to the hospital at Deelfontein with a bullet-wound in the

leg. As there was only one wound, it was inferred that the bullet had lodged. The X-rays, however, showed there was no bullet there. Evidently a spent bullet had hit the skin just hard enough to penetrate, but not to bury itself. The officer returned to the front next day.

The name of Surgeon-General Wilson must have its mention; and the roll-call of civilian doctors who went to the war included names that rank the highest in the profession. Sir William MacCormac, Bart., Sir William Stokes (who died on the field of duty), Mr. Treves, Mr. Fripp, and Mr. Watson Cheyne—all these and many more left large practices and posts of honour to do hospital-work under circumstances of great discouragement, but with results that reveal the auxiliary forces of devotion and of skill ready to be placed, on emergency, at the service of the Army.

Whatever reputations have suffered during the war, the triumph of modern surgery at the hands of the Army surgeons has been established. The most coveted honour, the V.C., was won by Surgeon-Major William Babbie for the calm bravery he displayed in rendering assistance to wounded men at Colenso. It remains to increase the numerical efficiency of the R.A.M.C. by linking with it the medical services of the auxiliary forces on the lines laid down by Surgeon-Captain James Cantlie at the last annual meeting of the British Medical Association, so as to form the first line of medical reserve for the Regular Army.



THE MEDICAL STAFF TENDING THE WOUNDED AFTER ELANDS LAAGTE.

Sketch (Facsimile) by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.





THE LATER PERFORMANCES OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AFTER the first fortnight of August, few actions on a large scale were fought, the principal work that devolved on our troops being the pursuit of comparatively small bodies of the enemy, who declined to give battle if they could escape. The performances of the several regiments since the middle of August are therefore recorded, as far as may be, in chronological order.

On Aug. 16 and 17 the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders fought at Riefontein, suffering thirteen casualties. On Aug. 21, while in pursuit of Botha, the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, with the 18th Hussars, were in action, and suffered a few casualties. It was on the night of the same day that General Baden-Powell's advance guard galloped into Commandant Grobler's advance guard near Pienaars River Station, and the Rhodesian Regiment sustained heavy losses, including Colonel Spreckley, who was killed. The 2nd Gordon Highlanders shared in the fight at Geluk, but escaped with few casualties. The Queensland Mounted Infantry were surrounded in a farmhouse near Winburg, and sustained a terrific bombardment for forty-eight hours, by which 35 per cent. of the men were killed or wounded, and 180 out of 200 horses were killed. They were relieved by a column consisting of 200 men of the 1st Sussex Regiment, thirty Mounted Infantry of the Cameron Highlanders, and a battery of Royal Horse Artillery. It was on the day following that eight South African (Queenstown) Volunteers cleverly captured Olivier, his three sons, and twenty-four other prisoners.

On Sept. 1 and 3 the Imperial Yeomanry were in action at Warmbaths. During the first ten days of September General Buller was fighting his way to Lydenburg. On the 1st was fought the action at Spitzkop, when a strong Boer position on a precipitous ridge 15,000 ft. high was taken by assault by the Devonshire Regiment, which was on the right, the Royal Irish in the centre, and the Royal Scots on the left; the difficulty of the attack was enhanced by the deep ravines which cleave the hill, but the prevalence of a thick mist prevented slaughter which must otherwise have been heavy on both sides. The Volunteer company of the Gordon Highlanders won great praise for their part in this action. On Sept. 7 Lord Dundonald's Mounted Infantry, the 5th Lancers, 18th Hussars, and 19th Hussars occupied Lydenburg with few casualties; a squadron of the 19th pushed on in advance, and brought out the keys of the town in token of its surrender. Between Sept. 4 and 10 the Royal Irish, 1st Gordon Highlanders, the Royal Scots, and the Mounted Infantry of the City Imperial Volunteers took part in various fights; the Royal Scots suffered most, returning a casualty roll of twenty. On Sept. 9 the 1st King's Royal Rifles dislodged the Boers from their position on the Mauchberg. On the same day a detachment of Imperial Yeomanry, under Lord Chesham, near Molopo Oog, attacked a commando under Commandant Vermaak (or Vermasis) and pursued the enemy, taking thirty prisoners, twenty-two wagons, some horses, and 40,000 rounds of ammunition. On Sept. 13 the Cavalry Division, under General French, occupied Barberton, capturing some prisoners of importance and large supplies. On the same day the Highland Brigade, under General MacDonald, engaged the enemy about eight miles west of Tafel Kop, and drove them north in great confusion, taking large quantities of supplies, thirty-one wagons, and 270 oxen. Lovat's Scouts did excellent work in this action; their performance was described by the General as "beyond praise." On Sept. 19, after fighting day and night in most difficult country, the Boers contesting possession of every kopje and ravine, the Mounted Infantry turned the enemy, under C. Botha, out of their strong position at Vryheid, and held it till General Hildyard's force came up and occupied the place. On Sept. 22 Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry surprised Theron's Scouts near Vaal Station, and killed Theron among others. On the night of Sept. 23, when Erasmus had proceeded to attack Elands River Station, the 1st West Riding Regiment, two companies 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, two companies Munster Fusiliers, and the artillery of the C.I.V. made a forced march of twenty-six miles and seized the camp the Boer general had left undefended. On Sept. 24 the Guards Brigade occupied Komati Poort, encountering little resistance; and on the same day a special force of Mounted Infantry and Artillery, under Colonel De Lisle, was despatched from Pretoria in

pursuit of De Wet. This column, with the Colonial Division, found, on Oct. 5, in the mountains near Vrededorp, a commando of about 1000 men. Three days' fighting ensued, and the enemy was dislodged from his position and dispersed, with little loss on our side. Another encounter occurred a few days later near Reitzburg, when the Mounted Infantry drove the Boers north of the Vaal near Venterskroon. On Sept. 26 the Royal Canadian Volunteers, numbering seventeen officers and 319 men, left Pretoria en route for home. Lord Roberts, in his farewell address, made special reference to the regiment's services at Paardeberg. On Sept. 26 half a battalion of the Devonshire Regiment, under Captain Jackson, made a splendid advance over the hills, and, after C Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, under Major Paget, had silenced the Boer guns, turned the enemy's flank in Burghers Pass, thus enabling General Buller to occupy a position on the Macmac River. The General congratulated the Devons on this performance. On Sept. 27 the Munster Fusiliers and Australian Bushmen, under Colonel Chapman, beat off a Boer attack, made under cover of thick bush, after three hours' fighting. On the same day a patrol of Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry was attacked near Heidelberg, and sustained some casualties. On Sept. 28 the South African Light Horse made a night march and seized the crest of Pilgrim's Hill, taking a number of oxen and 4000 sheep, which were left by the retreating Boers. On Sept. 30 occurred the unfortunate mishap at Komati Poort, when eighteen men of the 1st Gordons were killed or injured by an explosion while destroying Boer ammunition.

On Oct. 1 the Natal Volunteers were sent home. Lovat's Scouts on this day had a brush with the enemy at Jackaal, eighteen miles south-west of Lindley. It was bloodless, so far as our men were concerned. The 5th Lancers, 18th Hussars, and 19th Hussars performed brilliant work on Oct. 1, taking the hills outside Pilgrim's Rest. The South African Light Horse also were prominent in this operation, driving the Boers off two ridges and taking over 100 prisoners. This performance of the cavalry opened the main road for transport. On Oct. 2 the City Imperial Volunteers left Pretoria en route for home. The Dublin Fusiliers on this day rushed with the bayonet a small Boer laager between Pretoria and Johannesburg and captured some prisoners of importance. Mounted Infantry detachments were occupied during the early days of October clearing the country about Rustenburg. A mishap befell a party of the 2nd Middlesex Regiment who, with a detachment of Volunteers, were escorting a convoy. They were surrounded at a drift of the Blood River and captured, owing largely to the men's inability to work the Hotchkiss gun which had been made over to them on the previous day. On Oct. 4 the Mounted Infantry of the Lincolnshire Regiment had a skirmish eighteen miles south-east of Lindley; and on the 6th a Mounted Infantry patrol near Frankfort surprised a party of Boers and took twelve prisoners. On the 9th the 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, led by Lieut.-Colonel Sir R. Colleton, engaged a commando, and had a sharp fight, fourteen officers and men being killed or wounded including one officer killed. On the same day occurred the unfortunate mishap at Kaapmuiden, when a train was derailed and nineteen officers and men of the Royal Artillery were killed and forty injured. Captain A. D. Stewart, of the 1st Rifle Brigade, with a detachment of his battalion and a party of Royal Engineers, went to ascertain the extent of the damage done, and were taken in ambush. Captain Stewart and two men were killed, seven were wounded, and eleven were taken prisoners. On Oct. 11, near Frankfort, the 2nd West Kent Regiment, under Colonel Grove, surprised a Boer laager at dawn, inflicting considerable loss on the enemy. On Oct. 12 a patrol of the Australian Bushmen encountered seventy Boers near Ottoshoop; the Bushmen sustained three casualties, inflicting nine. The Boers next day retired from their position. On the 13th the Mounted Infantry under Colonel Mahon engaged the enemy between Machadodorp and Heidelberg. The action was successful, but our losses numbered forty officers and men. Captain H. W. Taylor, of the R.I.A., and Lieutenant F. Wylam, and Lieutenant P. Jones, of the 8th Hussars, being among the killed. The 6th Dragoon Guards while on the march to Carolina, which was occupied on Oct. 14, captured a Boer convoy.



On the previous day, at Dalmanutha, a picket of the 14th Hussars, part of Colonel (local Brigadier-General) Mahon's force, sustained a fierce attack, resulting in nineteen casualties. M Battery R.H.A. came to their support. The 7th Dragoon Guards, with General French's main body—6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), 6th Dragoons (Inniskillings), T Battery R.H.A. under General Gordon, 7th Dragoon Guards, Lumsden's Horse, and O Battery R.H.A. under General Dickson—kept up a running fight with the enemy from near Machadodorp to Carolina. The column fought every day on the march from Carolina to Bethel, which was reached on Oct. 20, the Scots Greys and Inniskillings doing most of the work. The Carabiniers captured a Boer convoy near Carolina. Casualties on this march: one officer and six men killed, three officers and twenty-four men wounded, five men missing. On Oct. 16, Jagerfontein, garrisoned by some of the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders and 3rd (Militia) Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, was betrayed by townspeople, who admitted the Boers during the night. The enemy released the prisoners in the gaol, but were beaten off in the fight which ensued at dawn. The British losses were Lieutenant Hanbury of the South Lancashires and one man killed; ten men wounded. On this date General Lord Erroll, with the Mafeking forces, occupied Leeuw's Farm after a sharp fight. On October 17 General Barton had a running fight near Frederickstad. The troops principally engaged on this date appear to have been the Welsh Fusiliers, the 19th (Lothians and Berwickshire) company Imperial Yeomanry, and Marshall's Horse. The 3rd and 5th Battalions Imperial Yeomanry, New South Wales Bushmen, 4th Battery R.F.A., and 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment fought at Nootgedacht, each corps reporting casualties. On Oct. 19 Lord Erroll occupied Buffelshoek without casualties. This success was due largely to the admirable work of the New Zealand Rough Riders under Captain Polson. A determined attack on Fauresmith was repulsed by a party of the 2nd Seaforth Highlanders and the 30th (Pembroke) company of Imperial Yeomanry. On this date Mr. Kruger embarked for Europe on the *Gelderland* at five in the morning. On Oct. 20 the Boers attacked a foraging party of Marshall's Horse five miles from Frederickstad, and in the skirmish that ensued two men were killed, two were wounded, while two officers and two men were taken prisoners. The Boers attacked a convoy of Lord Methuen's force near Zeerust, killing one man and wounding an officer and eight men. On this day also Lord Methuen attacked a strong force posted north of Zeerust and dislodged them; the Shropshire company of Yeomanry was engaged, among other corps. On Oct. 20 General Buller left Durban for Cape Town in the *Hawarden Castle*. On Oct. 21 General Buller left Vrede via Heitz and Bethlehem for Harrismith, and drove the Boers from two strong positions. The 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, and the 7th (Leicestershire) and 8th (Derbyshire) companies of Imperial Yeomanry were engaged. This day a very daring attack was made on General Barton's camp at Frederickstad. On Oct. 22 the Bethel garrison, consisting of men of 18th Hussars and Carabiniers, which had been left by General French, beat off a resolute attack without loss to themselves. On Oct. 23 the Duke of Lancaster's Own, 74th (Dublin) company Imperial Yeomanry, the Cape Mounted Rifles, and Cape Police bore part in the fighting, and reported casualties. On Oct. 24 Lord Methuen, Lord Erroll, and General Douglas attacked a Boer position at Kaffers Kraal, near Zeerust, taking thirty-nine prisoners and 120 wagons, following up the enemy next day and dispersing the commandoes. Paget's Imperial Yeomanry companies 1, 2, and 4, the New South Wales Bushmen, New Zealand Rough Riders, and South Australian Bushmen were engaged. On Oct. 25 the daily fighting round General Barton's camp at Frederickstad, in which Marshall's Horse, the Imperial Light Horse, and the 78th Battery R.F.A. had been chiefly engaged, culminated when De Wet was encountered. The 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers lost Captain Baillie, Lieutenant Finch, and eight men killed, Second-Lieutenant Bruce and thirty-four men wounded; the 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers lost thirteen men killed, Captain Deane Radcliffe, Lieutenants Best and Nangle, and forty-three men wounded. The two regiments of Fusiliers got to close quarters with the bayonet and scattered the enemy with heavy loss. It was during this action that three Boers were seen to hold up their hands in token of surrender and then deliberately fire on our men at short range. They were captured and shot after court-martial. On the night of this day the townspeople of Jacobsdal admitted the enemy. The detachments of the Cape Town Highlanders and the Cape Artillery, which formed the garrison, were cut to pieces, losing thirteen killed and thirteen wounded out of a total of fifty-two. Soft-nosed bullets were used by the Boers, who were beaten off after severe fighting. On Oct. 26 General Buller's column had some sharp fighting three miles from Bethlehem. The 2nd Scots Guards, two companies 2nd Grenadier Guards, one of the Hampshire companies and the 3rd (Gloucestershire) company Imperial Yeomanry did good work, driving the enemy from a strong position. Total casualties: three killed and seventeen wounded, the latter including Lieutenant Lord Grosvenor, shot while leading his men. On Oct. 27 General Charles Knox, pursuing De Wet after his

defeat by General Barton on the 25th, caught him up at Rensburg Drift. Colonels Le Gallais and De Lisle, with the 6th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry, Kitchener's Horse, and the mounted infantry of the East Kent, Suffolks, East Yorkshires, South Wales Borderers, Gloucestershires, Worcestershires, Royal Irish, Yorkshire West Riding, Hampshires, Durham Light Infantry, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 2nd Essex, Middlesex, and Gordons, with U Battery R.H.A., turned the enemy. Two guns, one of them a gun taken from U Battery at Sanna's Post, and three wagons were taken. Prince Christian Victor died at Pretoria on this day. On Oct. 30 Generals Hunter and Bruce Hamilton drove the enemy out of Ventersburg, taking three guns and sixty prisoners. The troops engaged were the Cameron Highlanders, Sussex Regiment, 3rd (Militia) Battalion East Kent (who behaved with conspicuous steadiness), 4th (Militia) Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Berks company Imperial Yeomanry, and 39th Battery R.F.A. The casualties numbered twelve, including Major J. Hanwell, who was mortally wounded. At Palmietfontein the Cape Mounted Police had a two hours' engagement with a commando, and afterwards maintained a running fight for some hours.

On Nov. 1 General Smith-Dorrien, with the 5th Lancers, Shropshire Light Infantry, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, 1st and 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, and 84th Battery R.F.A., made a night march from Belfast and surprised a laager at Welkop, twelve miles to the south. A severe storm prevented the attack being pressed home, and the retiring troops were very boldly assailed; casualties: one officer and one man killed, two officers and twelve men wounded, and one man missing. On Nov. 2 Koffyfontein, twenty-five miles south-east of Jacobsdal, was relieved, having been held by Captain Robertson, of the Kimberley Light Horse, with fifty miners (civilians), since Oct. 2 against two strong Boer commandoes. A fierce onslaught by the enemy on Oct. 23 was repulsed. On Nov. 3 the 29th (Denbighshire), 45th (Dublin), and 54th (Belfast) companies of Imperial Yeomanry were in action at Reddersburg and reported casualties. On Nov. 5 the mounted troops (see Oct. 27 for details) under Colonel Le Gallais and De Lisle surprised De Wet three miles south of Bothaville, and after five hours' fighting completely defeated him, taking eight guns (one of them a gun taken from Q Battery R.H.A.) with all their ammunition, and 100 prisoners; twenty-five dead and thirty wounded were left by the retreating Boers. Our casualties were Colonel Le Gallais, Captain Engelbach, Lieutenant Williams, and eight men killed; seven officers and twenty-six men wounded. On Nov. 6 and 7 General Smith-Dorrien's force saw hard fighting near Leeuwfontein, on the Komati River. The 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry, Suffolk Regiment, and Royal Irish, the Canadian Mounted Rifles, Canadian Dragoons and Artillery, and two guns of 84th Battery R.F.A. were engaged. The Shropshires sustained most of the casualties, the total of which was eight killed and thirty-two wounded. The Canadian troops did excellent work. General F. Kitchener made a night march from Lydenburg and surprised a laager. A squadron of 19th Hussars charged home and inflicted heavy loss; they were well supported by the Manchester's mounted infantry. On Nov. 8 Philippolis was recaptured from the Boers by the Seaforth Highlanders after four hours' fighting. Steinkacker's Horse, a new corps raised for service in Basutoland, captured sixteen Boers endeavouring to cross into Portuguese territory. On Nov. 9 a detachment of the 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifles repulsed an attack upon Nigel. Lord Methuen surprised Commandants Snyman and Vermaas between Ottoshoop and Lichtenburg, took thirty prisoners and several wagons. On Nov. 11 a patrol of Queensland Bushmen, General Paget's force, captured six Boers near Pienars River. Colonel Douglas seized Ventersdorp, taking twenty-one prisoners, large supplies, and great numbers of cattle and sheep. On Nov. 13, the 29th (Denbighshire) and 31st (Montgomeryshire 1st) companies of Imperial Yeomanry had a skirmish at Abraham's Kraal. On Nov. 14 the 12th Lancers and 20th Hussars had a skirmish with, and dispersed, the enemy at Kroon River, eighteen miles west of Bloemfontein. A party of the 2nd Coldstream Guards was in action near Potchefstroom. On Nov. 15 the Volunteer companies of the East Yorkshire, South Staffordshire, and East Kent Regiments left the seat of war on demobilisation. On Nov. 16, the 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment was in action at Thaba N'chu; Second-Lieutenant Paxton and three men killed, one man wounded. Generals Barton and Douglas occupied Klerksdorp without opposition, after desultory fighting on preceding days. On the 19th an outpost of the 2nd East Kent Regiment (Buffs), near Balmoral, was taken by surprise; casualties: six killed, five wounded, and one officer and thirty men made prisoners. On Nov. 21 the 21st (Cheshire 1st) company Imperial Yeomanry was in action near Georgina. On Nov. 22, the 22nd (Cheshire 2nd), 34th and 35th (Middlesex) companies Imperial Yeomanry were in action near Harrismith. Captain Lord Denman wounded. On Nov. 23 Dewetsdorp, which was held by about 400 of the Gloucestershire Regiment, Highland Light Infantry, Royal Irish Rifles, and Orange River Colony Police, with two guns of the 68th Battery R.F.A., surrendered to 2,500 men under De Wet. British casualties: fifteen killed and forty-two wounded. The 2nd Battalion Scots Guards in action at Tjerskloof; Lieutenant Southey and one man killed, Major Hanbury and two men wounded. On

Nov. 24 the Northumberland, 13th (Shropshire) and 16th (Worcestershire) companies of Imperial Yeomanry, with two guns, were in action near Lichtenburg, to which place they were proceeding as garrison; though under heavy and continuous fire, only one man was wounded. On this day Lumsden's Horse left Pretoria to return to India; of 268 men, twenty received commissions in the Army, one entered the Navy, and three the South African Police. On Nov. 25 the New South Wales Mounted Rifles were in action near Dainsfontein. Captain Watson was specially mentioned for gallantry, having returned to pick up and bring away safely on his own horse a wounded private, under heavy fire. On Nov. 27 the Mounted Infantry of the Norfolk, King's Own Scottish Borderers, and Derbyshire Regiment, 35th company (Middlesex 2nd) Imperial Yeomanry, and U Battery R.H.A. were in action at Vaalbank; eight casualties reported, including Major Taylor, R.H.A., wounded. The 29th (Denbighshire) company Imperial Yeomanry and Vickers-Maxim Battery of the R.H.A. were in action at Quaggalaagte; 2nd Scaforth's, Lord Lovat's Scouts, and 5th Battery R.F.A. at Ofontein. General Settle engaged the enemy at Luchhof, between the Orange River and Fauresmith; the Lancashire Fusiliers, Imperial Yeomanry, and Diamond Fields Horse drove the Boers from strong positions after a stubborn fight. On Nov. 28 a patrol—fourteen men of the S.A. Constabulary—were engaged by a commando (500 strong) thirty miles south-west of Bloemfontein, and escaped after inflicting heavy loss. Rimington's Scouts and Driscoll's Scouts did some good work near Wolvehoek Station, Eastern Transvaal. On Nov. 29 near Bronkhorst Spruit, Rietfontein, Generals Paget and Lyttelton defeated Viljoen and Erasmus with heavy loss. The 1st Battalion West Yorkshire (West Riding Regiment) bore the brunt of the fight: Colonel Lloyd and five men were killed; Captain Acworth, Lieutenants Townsend and Oakes, and fifty men were wounded. The 1st Munster Fusiliers reported eleven men wounded. The New Zealand Mounted Infantry displayed conspicuous gallantry, losing five officers out of six wounded, and four men killed and sixteen wounded. The Queensland and Victoria Bushmen also reported casualties. U Battery R.H.A. and 7th Battery R.F.A. were engaged. Schweizer Beneke, near Vryburg, was relieved after a siege of six days. The relieving column, consisting of Demmison's Scouts, New South Wales Bushmen, 2nd Somerset Light Infantry, 3rd (Militia) Battalion Welsh Regiment, and 23rd Company R.G.A. reported some casualties. On Nov. 29 Lord Roberts left Johannesburg.

On Dec. 1 the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry was in action at Gottenburg; casualties: one man killed, four wounded, and seven missing. On Dec. 2, at Goddekoop and Willoughby, General C. Knox's mounted troops, 9th Lancers, 5th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry, Kitchener's Horse, Strathcona's Horse, and 1st Brigade Mounted Infantry (East Kent, Suffolks, East Yorkshires, South Wales Borderers, Gloucestershires, Worcestershires, Yorks West Riding, Hampshires, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Essex, Derbyshires, Middlesex, Durham Light Infantry, and Gordons) were engaged all day. Headed off from Odendaal Drift, which was held by 1st Coldstream Guards, the Boers retreated north-east. The 9th and 17th Lancers were in action at Slickspruit, near Bethulie. The 1st York and Lancaster Regiment, Royal Lancaster Regiment, and Royal Fusiliers were in action near Utrecht. On Dec. 3, 250 men Victorian Mounted Rifles, two companies 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment, and King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, with two guns 75th Battery R.F.A., escorting convoy from Pretoria to Rustenburg, were attacked by 500 of Delarey's men at Buffelsport. The escort took up position on kopjes and fought for a day and a night with great gallantry, till relieved by General Broadwood; casualties: fifteen men killed, one officer and twenty-two men wounded. The second portion of the convoy, escorted by a detachment of Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, escaped. Colonel Barker and Colonel Williams engaged De Wet at Sterkspruit, killing five and wounding fifteen of his men. On Dec. 6 the Mounted Infantry company of the Bedfordshire Regiment engaged the enemy near Thaba N'chu, taking seven prisoners and ten horses. On Dec. 7 a patrol of 13th Hussars from Waterval Bridge drove off the party of Boers who had "held up" near Vlaklaagte three trains from Stauderton; the enemy retired with 129 horses taken from the trains. General Settle's column, Lancashire Fusiliers, 23rd (Duke of Lancasters) and 74th (Dublin) companies Imperial Yeomanry, Diamond Fields Horse, Cape Mounted Police, and Cape Mounted Rifles, returned to Edenburg from Luchhof, having done exceedingly good work in denuding the country of supplies and live stock; they took 800 horses, 700 oxen, and 20,000 sheep. On Dec. 8 a mounted infantry post near Barberton was attacked under cover of dense mist, which enabled the Boers to come to close range; casualties: three killed and five wounded. The 10th (Sherwood Rangers) company Imperial Yeomanry and 5th Fusiliers were in action at Wonderfontein. On Dec. 10 the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment fought all day, repelling an attack upon Vryheid; casualties: seven killed, nineteen wounded, and thirty missing. Colonel J. M. Gawne was among the killed. On Dec. 11 Lord Roberts sailed from Cape Town. On Dec. 12 General C. Knox reported from Helvetia, north of Smithfield, that his troops (see Dec. 2 for details) had been engaged in a

running fight with De Wet towards Reddersburg. On Dec. 13 four companies 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, some men of the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, and other corps, eighteen officers and 555 men in all, were surrounded on lofty hill near Nooitgedacht, Magaliesberg Range, and surrendered when their ammunition was exhausted; casualties: nineteen killed and sixty-two wounded. The retreat of the remainder of General Clements's force, 600 men, consisting of Kitchener's Horse, Ceylon Mounted Infantry, 20th (Fife), 22nd (Cheshire 2nd), 26th (Dorset), and 27th (Devon) companies Imperial Yeomanry, Dublin Fusiliers, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 4th Durham, Royal Scots, Leicestershires, Welsh Fusiliers, South Wales Borderers, Scottish Rifles, Worcestershires, Dorsetshires, Rifle Brigade, Camerons, Wiltshires (mounted infantry), and P Battery R.H.A., in face of 3000 Boers or more, was well executed; casualties: forty killed, ninety-five wounded, and seven missing. The Army Service Corps company in charge of transport did excellent work defending wagons, etc. Colonel Legge, 20th Hussars, commanding mounted troops, was killed after shooting five of the enemy with his revolver. Captain McBean, Dublin Fusiliers, Captain Murdoch, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and Captain Atkins, Wiltshire Regiment, were among the killed. On this day also 120 of Brabant's Horse were caught in Knecht Kloof, near Rouxville, Zaastron District; casualties: four killed, fifteen wounded, and 106 prisoners. On Dec. 13 or 14 the South African Light Horse and Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry engaged De Wet near Thaba N'chu, taking guns and ammunition, prisoners, horses, and mules. On Dec. 14 Lord Methuen attacked a Boer position and captured laager, with ammunition, cattle, and 2000 sheep; one man of Imperial Yeomanry wounded the only casualty. On Dec. 16 De Wet appeared near Thaba N'chu with 2000 or 3000 men, and delivered three assaults, leading third attack in person. On the same date a Boer commando, estimated at from 500 to 800 men, crossed the Orange River into Cape Colony at Rhenoster Hoek. On Dec. 17 another 2000 strong, was reported at Sand Drift, near Colesberg. Troops were despatched in pursuit by Lord Kitchener, and from Cape Town. From Dec. 19 to 22 fighting on the Magaliesberg Range was continuous, General French and General Clements engaging Delarey and Beyers. Kitchener's Horse, 2nd Battalion Mounted Infantry, Inniskilling Dragoons, the Border Regiment, General Alderson's Mounted Infantry, J Battery R.H.A., and 8th Battery R.F.A. took prominent part; casualties: two killed, fourteen wounded.

ERRATA.

Through the kindness of several correspondents we are enabled to make the following corrections.

5TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—A squadron of this regiment, with a squadron of the 5th Lancers, made the famous charge at the battle of Elandslaagte, Colonel St. John Gore, of the 5th D. G., being in command. General French mentioned Colonel Gore in despatches. Omission of reference to the Dragoons was due to the fact that they were armed with the lance and were mistaken for Lancers.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.—The first detachment sailed for South Africa on Jan. 29 from Liverpool, not on Feb. 10 as stated.

5TH NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.—Each of the three Volunteer battalions furnished a full company for active service; the three were divided into two service companies, one being attached to each line battalion. The county of Northumberland also supplied the Elswick Battery of Artillery, which has done so much good work.

THE BORDER REGIMENT is a Cumberland, not a Northumberland corps.

1ST BATTALION LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.—This battalion was never on guard over prisoners at Simons Town. After escorting Cronje and his men to Cape Town, the battalion rejoined General Methuen at Kimberley, and went with him to Boshof; fought at Swartz Kopje. Major Fraser of this battalion captured Alexandersfontein, thus clearing the way for General French to enter Kimberley.

1ST ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.—The splendid work done by them at Talana Hill was, in error, ascribed on page 5 to the Royal Irish Rifles.

1ST INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.—By a regrettable oversight no mention was made of the gallant actions of the late Colonel T. M. G. Thackeray. At Colenso Colonel Thackeray, who commanded the battalion, swam the river with some of his men, and when surrounded, saved the party from capture by his daring boldness. Having led his men through the five days of severe fighting which culminated in the battle of Pieters Hill on Feb. 23, he was killed leading the desperate assault on Railway Hill.

A correspondent thinks that their full meed of credit has not been awarded the Rhodesian contingent. Men of the Rhodesian regiments did splendid work in the defence of Mafeking, and have done and are doing gallant service under Colonel Plummer. The Imperial Light Horse and other colonial corps were largely recruited in Rhodesia.

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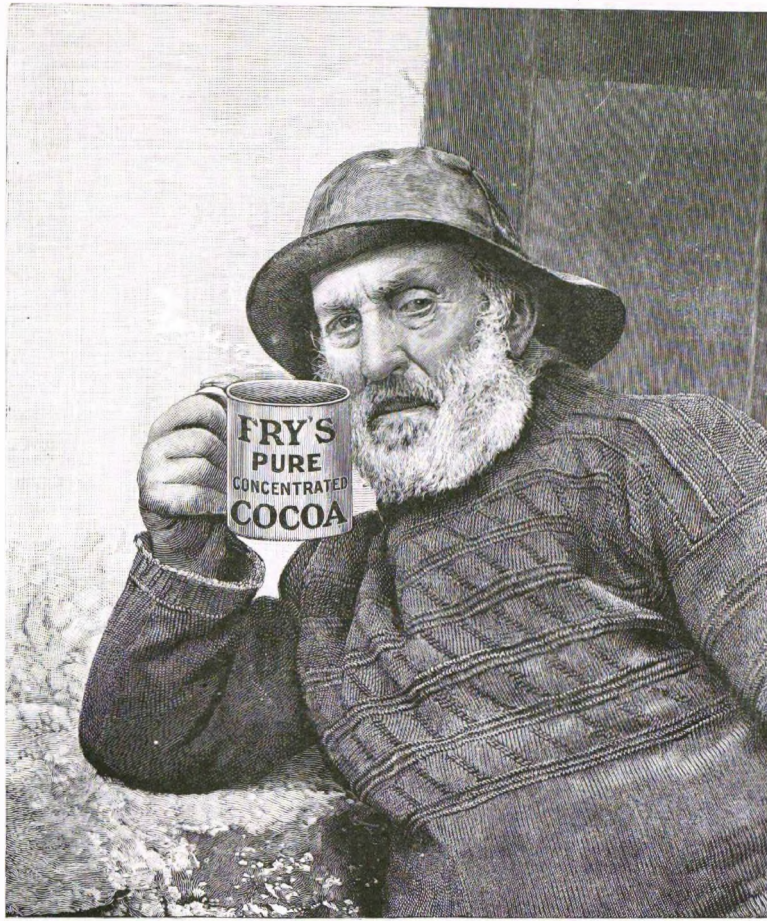
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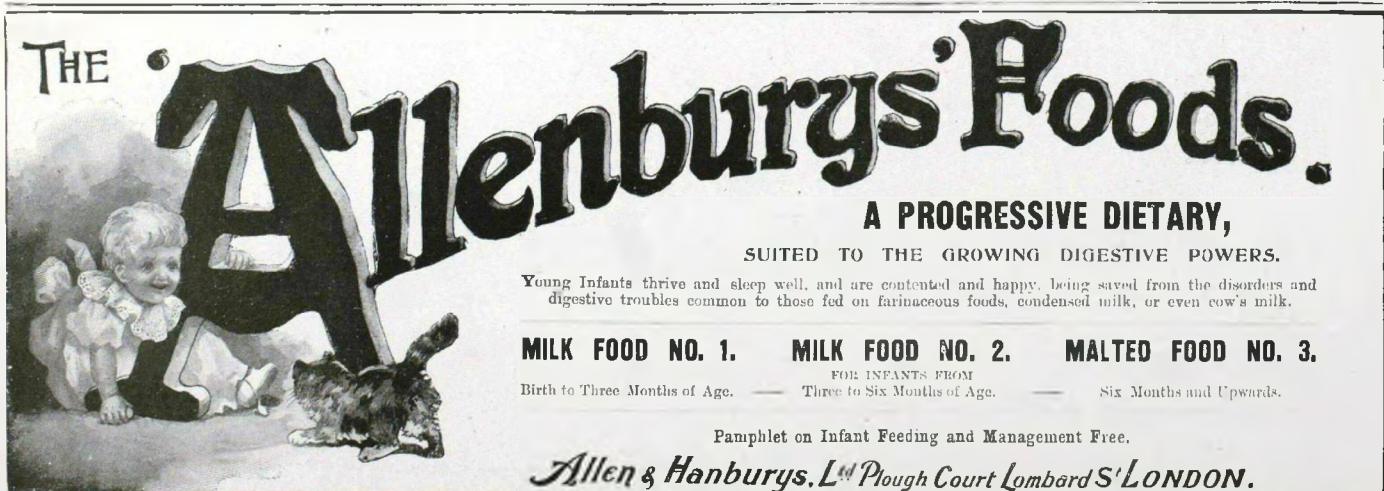
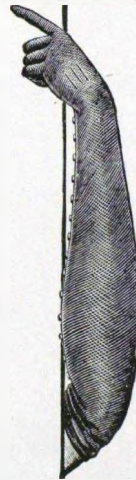
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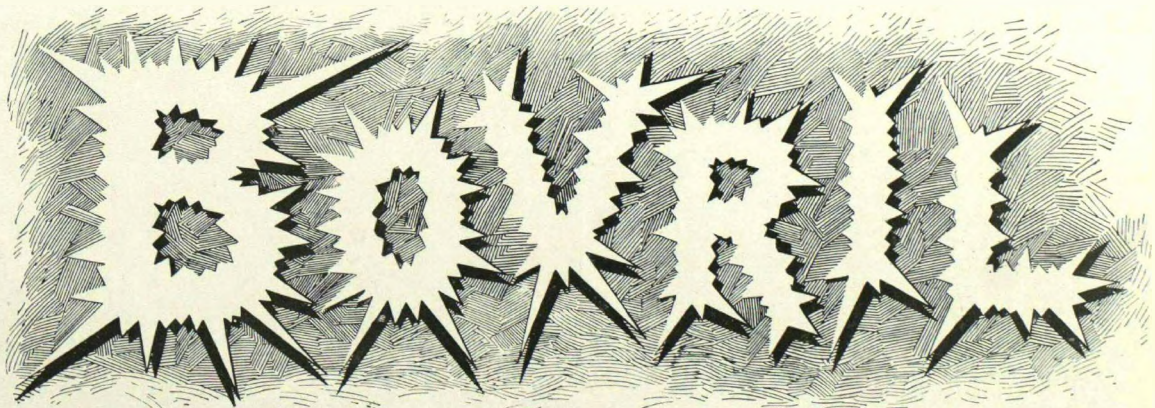
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TWO FRIENDS IN WAR.

There are two friends, the products of our latter-day civilisation, which have become so dear to us that it is only on looking back over the last few months we realise to how great an extent they have become a part and parcel of our daily life. One of them has enabled those Tommy left behind—the wives and children, to say nothing of his numerous friends—to realise, by means of the thousands of snap-shots which have been published by the Press throughout the Empire, how stern and bitter has been the strife in which Tommy has been engaged. The applications of photography to the needs of practical life have made every well educated man and woman more or less interested in photography, and have on all sides created a desire to "know how it is done." The question is often put to us: "Which camera, out of the thousands now on the market, is most likely to suit me? Which is the most convenient—the smallest in size, the lightest in weight, and the best for general use, a camera which will not only take the slowly moving car in the street, but will be suitable for every subject?" To this one reply only can be given: do not take a cheap camera, for it will prove the most expensive.

Says our inquirer once more: "Which do you think, then, I ought to take?" Most decisively we tell him to take the best camera he can get, and in our opinion he cannot do better than have the Goerz-Anschutz Folding Camera, fitted with one of the famous Goerz Double Anastigmats. One of the great advantages of this camera is that plates, cut films, or roll films for daylight loading can be used with the same instrument. No troublesome adapters are necessary to convert the plate-camera to a film-camera, or vice versa. The change is effected as easily as placing a slide in the apparatus. The camera, although wonderfully efficient, is very light in weight, and extremely small and compact. Indeed, some of the sizes may be, with dark slides, carried in the coat-pocket. There is little need for the light to be brilliant when using this camera, as the extreme rapidity of the Goerz Double Anastigmat gives perfect results even in a dull light. We remember having seen recently a picture taken by one of these lenses on a rainy day, the busy street filled with people, with their umbrellas up. The lens, however, notwithstanding its excellence, would not be able to give such beautiful results were it not assisted by the ingeniously constructed shutter, which does not work, as is the case with the majority of shutters, in close proximity to the objective, but immediately in front of the plate, thus ensuring every fraction of light which has entered the lens reaching the plate. This shutter consists of a curtain, in which is an adjustable slit. An enormous range of speed can be obtained by altering the width of this slit—the operation of a moment—and by regulating the tension of the spring providing the motive-power. This shutter will give exposures up to one-thousandth of a second, and such short exposures are absolutely necessary if one wishes to take pictures of objects in rapid movement—running or jumping men or horses,

cyclists, etc. The picture accompanying this shows an Italian officer whose horse, when descending a dangerous declivity, has leapt into the depths, and it could only have been taken by a shutter of the above construction. Every other would have failed to render this subject satisfactorily. It is, however, not alone for instantaneous work of this description that the Goerz-Anschutz Camera is suitable; it is an excellent camera for groups, landscapes, interiors, and general work, and we have seen charming pictures, full of life and true to nature, which have been



taken with it. We would, therefore, counsel the reader to obtain further information concerning this apparatus by applying to the manufacturer, 4 and 5, Holborn Circus, London, E.C., for a splendidly illustrated pamphlet, which will be forwarded free of charge to any applicant if this War Number is mentioned.

Our second friend—the field-glass—has possibly been even more appreciated by our fellows at the front than by ourselves when engaged in the more peaceful occupation of holiday-making. One can scarcely imagine how far more enjoyable our holidays can be made when, by the aid of a field-glass, we can examine in detail those objects which are at too great a distance to be observed by

the unaided eye. But the defects in the ordinary type of field-glass have prevented many from availing themselves of its assistance. For a glass to be powerful it has hitherto had to be bulky—so cumbersome, indeed, that one has hesitated, if not declined altogether, to include it in that ever-increasing pile of baggage which accompanies us to the railway-station. The definition, too, of the old style of field-glass has left much to be desired. Who has not noticed the good definition in the centre of the image and how rapidly it falls away towards the margins? Its field of view, also, is so small that keeping the glass on the desired object is always a matter of difficulty, and has prevented the glass being used for natural history purposes where a large field of view is essential. Comparatively few persons realise how often there exists a difference in the power of the two eyes, and this must be allowed for in any field-glass if it is to be used with satisfaction. Moreover, a field-glass should also permit of the inter-ocular distance being varied, as unless the separation of the two tubes is accurately adjusted to suit the user it is impossible to get the images to coincide.

"Well," we hear the reader say, "how can these defects be removed?" To this every optician will give the same answer: "With the old construction of field-glass they cannot be avoided, but in the glasses of the prismatic type they are absent." In the prismatic glass, which is rapidly supplanting glasses of the old form, will be found a combination of those advantages which go to form a perfect field-glass—high power, fine definition, large field, portability, and lightness. Of this type of glass the most perfect model is the Goerz Trieder Binocular—the highest standard of modern optical perfection. The ray of light, on entering the object-glass, is bent and reflected by a series of prisms into the ocular. This bending of the ray reduces the size of the glass so much that a Trieder Binocular is but a third of the size of an old-pattern glass of equal power. The definition of the image of the Trieder Binocular is as perfect at the margins as at the centre, and the field of view is so large that the observation of an object is an easy matter even in the higher powers, and is considerably greater than that of any other prismatic glass. One great disadvantage of the majority of prismatic glasses is their clumsy method of focussing, which involves the use of both hands. Inconvenient as this is to the ordinary tourist, it renders the use of such a glass almost an impossibility for the mounted man. The focussing-adjustment of the Goerz glass is, however, quite simple, and one hand is sufficient for its manipulation: it is, therefore, an ideal glass for the hunter and the mounted officer, as well as for the sportsman and tourist. It may be mentioned that large numbers of these glasses have rendered excellent service in the operations in South Africa, and form an important part of the equipment of the Allied forces in China.

The reader is invited to apply to the manufacturer, 4 and 5, Holborn Circus, London, E.C., for a pamphlet, giving information as to the construction of the different forms of field-glasses, and also particulars of the Goerz Trieder Binoculars.

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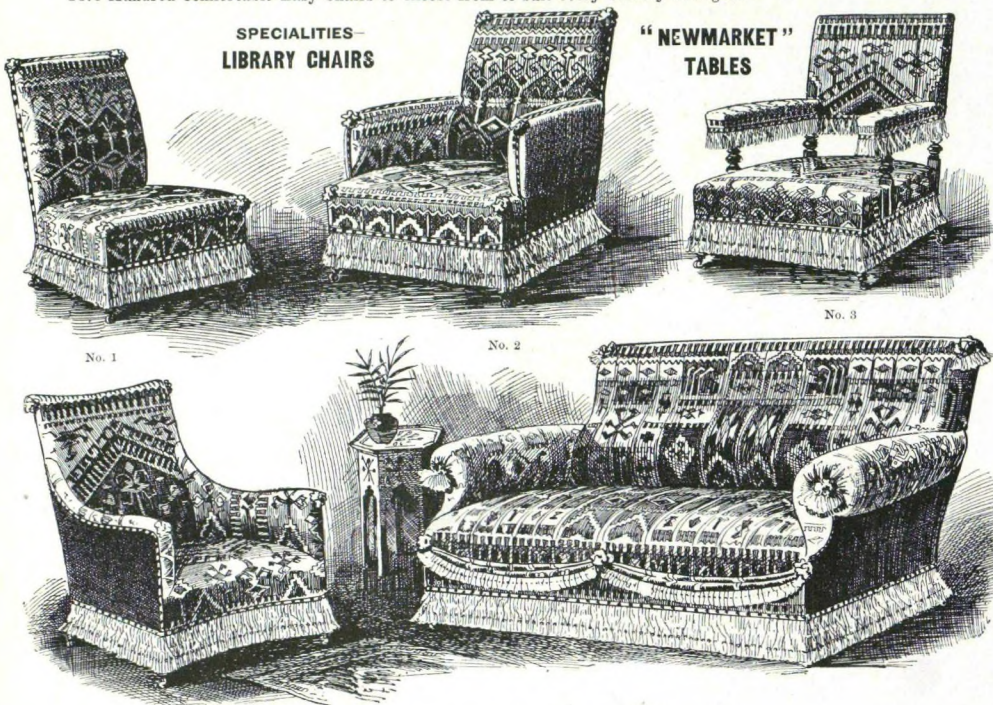
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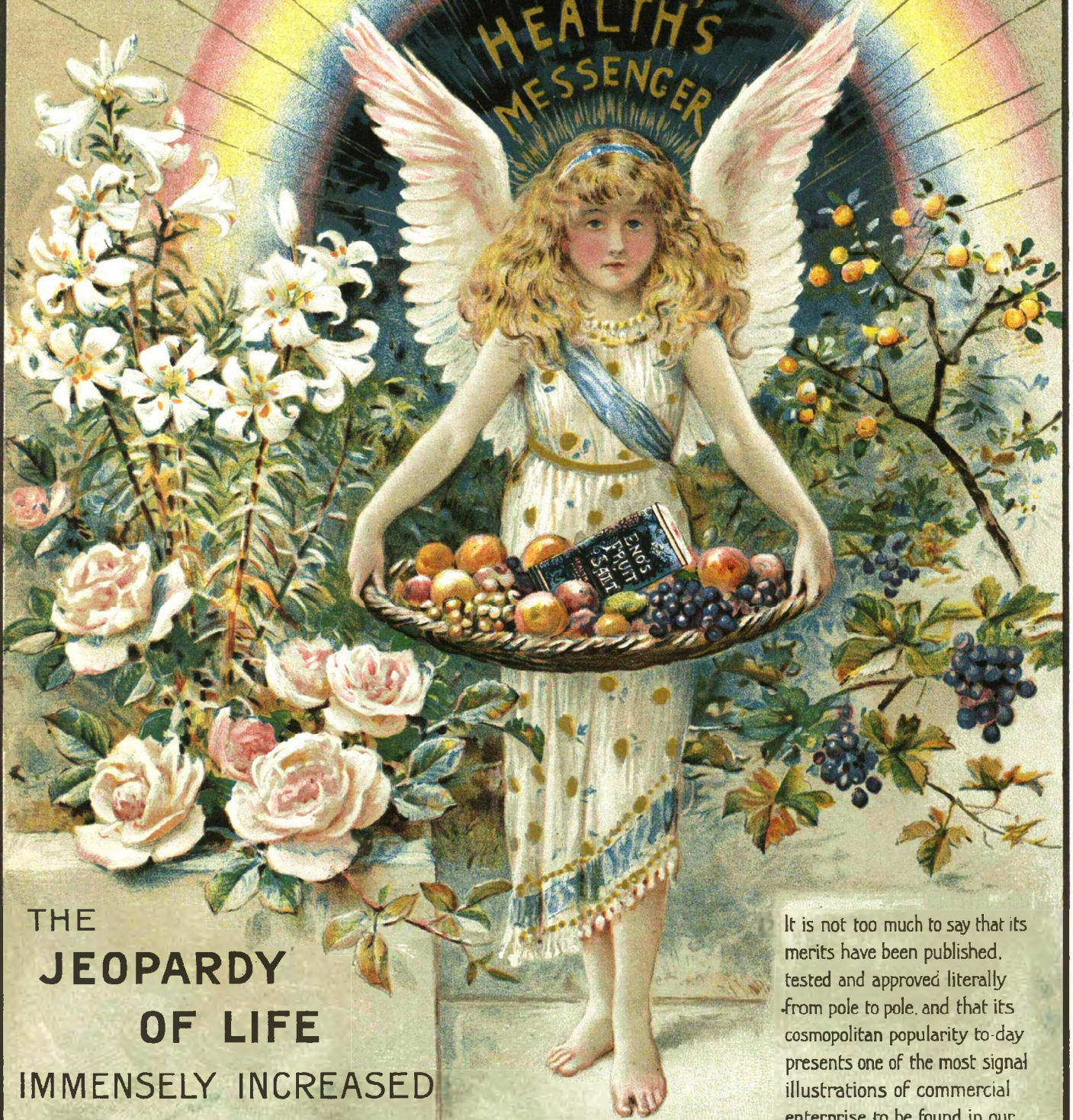
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