

MAJOR-GENERAL J. TALBOT COKE.

THERE is no better Regiment in Her Majesty's Service than the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Wherever it goes it is welcomed for its high character; whatever it is called upon to do it does well. The Regiment has produced in its time many distinguished officers, but of those who have worn its uniform of recent years few have been given the opportunity of winning glory in the field. The reason will be obvious to all who are acquainted with British military history, fate having decreed that the old 25th should invariably have been out of the way when there has been fighting to be done. As the honours borne on its colours show, it served at Minden, Egmont-op-Zee, in Egypt, and at the recapture of the Island of Martinique. But between 1815 and 1878 it was always on the point of seeing service, yet never did. The first senior officer to break the record has been Major-General Talbot Coke. In these circumstances it will be readily understood that his career is watched with interest by the Regiment and its friends.

John Talbot Coke was born August 9th, 1841, and obtained his Commission as Ensign in the 21st North British Fusiliers June 24th, 1859. On March 16th, 1860, he exchanged to the 25th King's Own Borderers, as it was then designated, and on August 23rd, 1861, was promoted to his Lieutenancy. On receiving his step he was at once appointed Adjutant, which position he filled with great advantage to all ranks of his Battalion until April 16th, 1865. On August 21st, 1866, he was advanced to the rank of Captain. In that year he served in the Fenian Raid in Canada, for which he, last year, received the War Medal lately issued to all survivors by the Government of Canada. On August 10th, 1875, he was gazetted to the 2nd West York Light Infantry Militia, at York, as Adjutant. There he remained until January 25th, 1881, when he reverted to duty with his own particular unit in view of his pending promotion to a Majority. His step came on June 8th following. On June 21st, 1885, he was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant-Colonel, and on July 1st, 1887, succeeded that popular old Borderer Colonel Charles Errol Hope, in command of the 2nd Battalion then occupying quarters at Aldershot. The following year took the Battalion to Egypt, and, shortly after its arrival, the activity of the Dervishes in the neighbourhood of Suakin led to the operations under Sir Francis Grenfell, in which the Borderers took part. At the action of Gamarzah the Regiment greatly distinguished itself, Lieutenant-Colonel Coke being mentioned in despatches, and receiving, besides the medal with clasp, the 3rd Class of the Order of the Medjidie, and the Khedive's bronze star. The following year the Battalion was again in the field, this time on the Nile, but the operations were unimportant.

On September 10th, 1890, Colonel Coke's connection with the Borderers ceased. He had to vacate his command under the conditions of the Royal Warrant. He left the Battalion in India, and, coming to England, settled down for a time at his beautiful seat, Debdale Hall, Mansfield. But his character stood too high for him to be left long out of employment. On April 8th, 1891, he was posted to Head Quarters in Ireland as Assistant Adjutant General. He was transferred in a similar capacity to the Curragh Camp on October 12th, 1894, and on March 13th, 1896, went to Aldershot as Deputy Adjutant General to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Here he added greatly to his reputation, so much so, that when his case came before the Promotion Board it was decided that it would be to the interest of the public service not to retire him for age disqualification, and he was consequently given the command of the troops at Mauritius with the rank of Major-General on May 28th, 1898. When in November last the 5th Division was formed for Service in South Africa Major-General Coke was offered command of the 10th Brigade, which he readily accepted. Since then he has taken his full share in the difficult operations of the Natal Field Force under Sir Redvers Buller. General Coke is a member of one of the oldest Derbyshire families; he is Lord of the Manor of Trusley in that county, and a J.P.



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MAJOR-GENERAL J. TALBOT COKE.

COMMANDING TENTH BRIGADE, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.



From a Photograph by

Elliott & Fry.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. C. McNEILL, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

EQUERRY TO H.M. THE QUEEN.

SIR JOHN McNEILL.

AT most State functions at which Her Majesty is present, a very familiar figure is that of Sir John McNeill, one of the Queen's Equerries, whom she is known to hold in high esteem, and whose name is familiar throughout the Service as that of a very gallant soldier and high-minded gentleman. As wearer of Her Majesty's own Cross "For Valour," with, moreover, forty years of active military service and six campaigns to his credit, it is singularly fitting that this fine old warrior should now constantly be found at the side of his Sovereign, her faithful attendant at ceremonial functions as he was ever her faithful servant in camp and quarters. Times have changed a good deal in regard to military matters since Sir John McNeill first drew his sword, and his experience may be said to cover a particularly comprehensive field, in which astonishing progress in a dozen different directions is indicated. But the qualities for which his career has been distinguished remain no less valuable as positive military virtues than they were when he entered the Army close upon half-a-century ago. Great general he is not, nor very distinguished leader; but he belongs to a very fine type of British soldier, and among the best and most illustrious names in our military pantheon there are few more truly honourable than that of John Carstairs McNeill.

Born in March, 1831, Sir John's first commission bears date December, 1850. His first war service was in the Mutiny campaign of 1857-8, in the course of which he was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and in the operations of the Azinghur Field Force. He was rewarded for his brave behaviour with two mentions in Despatches and a brevet majority, no mean distinction for a youngster of little more than seven years' service. As a major in the old 107th Foot, now the 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, McNeill went through the New Zealand War of 1861-5, in which he won his Victoria Cross and a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy. Five distinct mentions in Despatches attest his sustained gallantry in half-a-dozen actions of this arduous campaign. In 1870 Colonel McNeill was attached to the Staff of Wolseley's Red River Expedition, and was subsequently decorated with the C.M.G. In 1873-4 he took part in the first Ashanti War, and was very severely wounded at the Defence of Essaman. Three more mentions in Despatches followed, and the C.B. After promotion to K.C.B. for services in the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, McNeill was sent to Suakin in 1885 and commanded the force in the action at Tofrek. The Arab attack on his force, while halted, was in the nature of a surprise, and might have had serious results had not the troops, especially the Loodhiana Sikhs, who were included in the force, behaved with great steadiness. General McNeill retired from the Army in 1890. He has been an Equerry to the Queen since 1874.

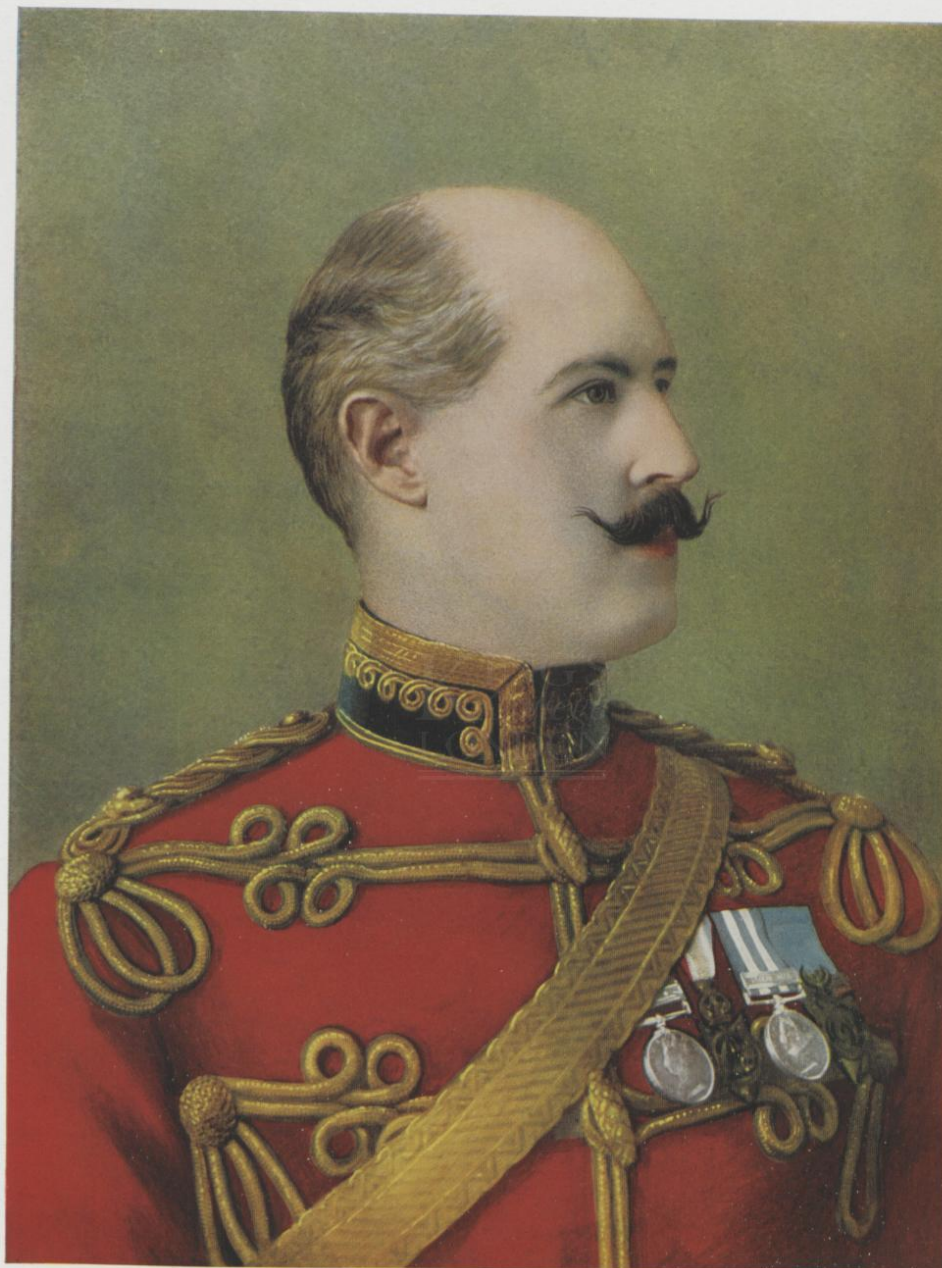
MAJOR-GENERAL C. W. H. DOUGLAS, A.D.C.

OF the many "Gay Gordons" who now hold high rank in the Army few are better known and more respected than Major-General Charles Whittington Horsley Douglas, for it is recognized that whatever distinction he has earned has been due to merit only. Born in July, 1850, he was gazetted to a commission in the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, by purchase December 16th, 1869. The regiment was stationed at that time in India, whither young Douglas proceeded, and where in due course he reported himself to the then Commanding Officer, none other than Lieut.-Colonel Forbes Macbean, father of the gallant officer who now rides at the head of the 1st Battalion in South Africa. On October 27th, 1871, Ensign Douglas obtained his Lieutenancy, he having been the last officer of the regiment to secure his step under purchase conditions, as the system was abolished by Royal Warrant within three days. Being not only very smart but equally popular with all ranks, Lieutenant Douglas, when the Adjutancy became vacant in December, 1876, was recommended for the post, and his appointment having been approved by the Commander-in-Chief at home, he had the satisfaction of doing duty in this important capacity throughout the operations of the Afghan War, including the engagement at Charasiah on December 6th, 1879, the subsequent pursuit of the enemy, the operations round Kabul in December, 1879, the investment of Sherpur, and the engagement at Charasiah on April 25th, 1880. For these services he received his first mention in despatches, and a war medal with clasps.

Then came the march from Kabul to Kandahar, in which the 92nd Highlanders played such a conspicuous part. Captain Douglas—he had been promoted to his company July 29th, 1880—accompanied the regiment and was with it in the reconnaissance of August 31st, and the battle of the following day in front of Kandahar, when his horse was shot under him. He was once more mentioned in despatches, and in recognition of his "great zeal and ability" was promoted to a Brevet-Majority, besides receiving the bronze decoration issued to all who took part in the march.

The following year took the "Gay Gordons" to South Africa for the Boer War, in which Major Douglas took part. For this, however, there was no reward. The regiment returned to England and did garrison duty at Edinburgh and elsewhere. Major Douglas discharged the duties of Adjutant for the second time from February 25th, 1882, to December 31st, 1884. The campaign in Egypt in 1885, however, gave him another chance of earning distinction, as he was selected to go out on Special Service. He left England in February, and after spending some time at Suakin was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General in Egypt. At the close of the campaign he reverted to his regiment in which he had obtained promotion to a substantive Majority.

On March 6th, 1886, he was appointed Adjutant of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers and so acted for four years. After a further short spell of regimental work he was chosen to be a Brigade Major at Aldershot in May, 1893, and discharged Staff duties until May 28th, 1895, which he vacated, on promotion to a half-pay Lieut.-Colonelcy. He returned to Aldershot on October 1st, 1895, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Division, also taking charge of the instruction of officers. On May 11th, 1898, he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen with the rank of Colonel in the Army. Before the end of the month, his higher rank having qualified him, he became Assistant Adjutant-General at Aldershot, and continued to act in that responsible capacity until October last when he took his departure for South Africa as Assistant Adjutant-General on the Head Quarters Staff of General Sir Redvers Buller, who is known to entertain the highest possible opinion of him. When the reorganisation of commands was carried out in February last, Colonel Douglas was chosen for the command of a Brigade, of which he is still in charge. As an old brother officer says: "A better soldier than Douglas never drew claymore. There is no detail of his profession which he has not mastered thoroughly. His whole heart is for his work, whatever that work may be. He is quick in his decisions, a splendid drill, and a master of tactics. His qualities as an administrator have been proved too often to need to be mentioned. I have met many good Adjutants, but without exaggeration I say that he was the best I ever came across. And to all his other good points may be added the fact that his heart is as 'true as steel.'"



From a Photograph by

Ball, Regent Street, W.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. W. H. DOUGLAS, A.D.C.

COMMANDING NINTH BRIGADE, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.



From a Photograph by

Ellis, Malta.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. HOWARD, C.B., A.D.C.

COMMANDING EIGHTH BRIGADE, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. HOWARD, C.B., A.D.C.

THERE is no name which stands higher among the rising generation of "Green Jackets" than that of Major-General Francis Howard. General Howard is a typical rifleman of the best school, devoted to his profession and always anxious to uphold the character of the distinguished regiment in which his training was received. Born March 26th, 1848, he received his ensigncy in the Rifle Brigade by purchase, April 3rd, 1866, becoming Lieutenant May 28th, 1870. He took his certificate at the Hythe School of Musketry early in his career, doing so well that in November, 1870, he was appointed Instructor of Musketry to his battalion, which position he held until he obtained his Company on April 30th, 1878.

Promotion came to him just as he was returning from the Jowaki Expedition, 1877-78, in which he had earned his first war medal. He had not long to wait before he found himself in the field again, for at the end of 1878 he was ordered on active service with the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade for the Afghan War. He served with the Peshawur Valley Field Force, being present at the capture of Ali Musjid, and expeditions to Bazar Valley and Lughman Valley. Being then a Captain only, he had no opportunity of distinguishing himself, so he had to be satisfied with the medal and clasp. His Majority came to him on April 13th, 1882. For six years afterwards he did regimental duty, and it was as a Field Officer of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade that he served in the difficult operations in Burma in 1888-89, when he was mentioned in despatches and received a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy on August 23rd, 1889.

In due course he came to England, and on December 5th, 1894, found himself promoted to the command of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. His reputation was such that it was thought desirable to push him on, so on January 30th, 1895, he was appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen with the rank of Colonel in the army. His battalion was at Malta in 1898 when it was decided to make a supreme effort to crush Mahdism by an advance on Khartoum, and it received orders to join Sir Herbert Kitchener's force. How well it did its duty at the battle of Khartoum is well known. Colonel Howard was mentioned in Sir Herbert Kitchener's despatches in most complimentary terms, and in acknowledgment of his splendid services was granted a Distinguished Service Reward of £100 a year in addition to receiving the British and Egyptian War Medals.

The Rifles were moved to Crete from Egypt. Here again Colonel Howard greatly distinguished himself by his conduct during the disturbance, so much so that the Foreign Office recommended him for a C.M.G., which he received June 3rd, 1899. On December 5th, 1898, his term of regimental command expired and he was placed on half pay, but on October 7th, 1899, he was officially gazetted to the command of a Brigade of the South African Field Force with the rank of Major-General, and did duty in that capacity throughout the Siege of Ladysmith. Of him, an officer who went through the siege wrote recently:—"We have been lucky enough to be in General Howard's Brigade. I have met many good soldiers in my time, but I must give credit to our gallant chief, for a better officer to serve under could not be found. General Howard is one of the strictest of disciplinarians, but he knows exactly where to draw the line. He is a splendid soldier, and no wonder the Rifle Brigade people are proud of him, for he is a credit to their cloth if ever man was. Everybody recognises the sterling good that is in him, and to serve with him is a satisfaction, so thoroughly is he master of his profession."

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. C. BETHUNE.

LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD CECIL BETHUNE is a soldier who has played many parts, and played them all well. Born June 23rd, 1855, the son of Admiral Bethune of Balfour, Fifeshire, he determined very early in life that no other calling would suit him but that of Mars, so he was trained accordingly and went to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He received his commission as Sub-Lieutenant in the 92nd Gordon Highlanders on September 10th, 1875, and, joining the regiment in India, served with it in the earlier phases of the Afghan War, 1879-80, including the operations around Kabul in December, 1879, for which he received the medal with clasp. In 1881 he went with the Gordon Highlanders to South Africa for the Boer War of that year, and was present in most of the operations in which the 92nd took part.

Returning to England he devoted himself assiduously to the study of the higher branches of his profession, and ultimately passed in the Autumn of 1884 the examination for entrance to the Staff College. He had become a Captain in the Gordon Highlanders on February 1st, 1884, and after passing from the College in December, 1896, he decided to effect an exchange to the Cavalry. He was gazetted on April 13th, 1887, to a troop in the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), which regiment he joined in India. But his claims for Staff employment were very soon recognised, and on October 20th, 1887, he was appointed a Garrison Instructor on the Madras establishment, which position he held, with much advantage to the Army, until October 19th, 1894. So high did his character stand, that on September 4th, 1895, he was specially selected for promotion to a Majority in the 16th Lancers. It was during his period of employment in Madras that he had the misfortune to lose his right hand by an accident. Such a thing would have incapacitated most men from continuing active service with the cavalry, but Major Bethune was not to be deterred from following his profession, and so from 1895 to January, 1898, he did duty as a squadron leader. He was then selected for further Staff employment in India, having been appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, being transferred shortly afterwards to Bombay as an officiating Assistant Adjutant General. He was so employed when the trouble arose in South Africa.

On the Indian contingent being ordered to Natal, Major Bethune was chosen to accompany the cavalry as Brigade Major, but on arrival found himself posted to Durban as Commandant. It was whilst filling this responsible post that he was requested to raise Bethune's Mounted Infantry—with what success history will relate. For some time this intrepid leader acted as a Brigadier under the orders of General Sir Redvers Buller, having with him, besides his own well-trained troopers, the Imperial Light Infantry, two Naval 12-pounders, two Hotchkiss guns, two Field Artillery guns, and the Umvoti Mounted Rifles. In recognition of his brilliant services, he was lately appointed second in command of the 16th Lancers, but Sir Redvers Buller pointed out how desirable it was that he should not be interfered with, so for the present he remains at the head of the Corps which owes its existence to his energy. Colonel Bethune is in every respect a wonderful man, for notwithstanding the difficulties under which he labours—he having only one hand—there are few sports in which he does not excel. As for his qualities as a leader, they have been placed beyond doubt during the last nine months, when the work done by Bethune's Mounted Infantry has been the admiration of all classes in South Africa.



From a photograph by

Earl de la Warr.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. C. BETHUNE.

COMMANDING BETHUNE'S MOUNTED INFANTRY.



From a Photograph by

W. Gregory & Co.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL R. POLE-CAREW, C.B.

COMMANDING ELEVENTH DIVISION, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

LIEUT.-GENERAL R. POLE-CAREW, C.B.

LIEUT.-GENERAL REGINALD POLE-CAREW is a typical Guardsman of the new school, is a man who has lived with his valise packed ready to go anywhere, and do the proverbial anything. Born in May, 1849, he joined the Army as Ensign and Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards May 17th, 1869, became Lieutenant and Captain August 14th, 1872, and was Instructor of Musketry to his battalion 1876-77. In November, 1879, he joined the Staff of Sir Frederick (now Lord) Roberts as Aide-de-Camp, and served throughout the Afghan Campaign of that and the following year, including the advance on Kabul, the engagement at Charasiah on October 6th, 1879, and in the operations around Kabul in December, 1879, including the investment of Sherpore. When General Roberts determined to make the march from Kabul to Kandahar which established his reputation, Captain Pole-Carew accompanied him. He was present at the Battle of Kandahar, and there greatly distinguished himself. Indeed, throughout the operations of the campaign Captain Pole-Carew was conspicuous by his "zeal, gallantry, and ability," as General Roberts put it in one of the many Despatches in which he brought the claims of the young Staff Officer to the notice of those in authority. Unfortunately, it was not found possible to recognise his merits. At the same time, it was made known to him that he would be rewarded later. All he got, therefore, for the year's hard campaigning was the War Medal with three clasps, and the Bronze Decoration, issued to all ranks who took part in the Kabul-Kandahar march.

Returning to England on the cessation of hostilities, Captain Pole-Carew went back to regimental duty with the Coldstream Guards. The Egyptian War of 1882 again brought him active employment, as he was chosen to be Orderly Officer to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, commanding the Guards Brigade, and was present as such at the engagement of Tel-el-Mahuta and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. For his services in Egypt he received the War Medal with clasp and Khedive's Star, whilst the Duke of Connaught personally acknowledged in handsome terms his sense of the assistance he had afforded him.

On July 1st, 1883, he was gazetted a Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, and in October, 1884, rejoined the Staff of Sir Frederick Roberts as Military Secretary at Madras, where Sir Frederick was then local Commander-in-Chief. In November, 1885, General Roberts, as he still was, was nominated to succeed General Sir Donald Stewart as Commander-in-Chief in India, and Lieut.-Colonel Pole-Carew accompanied him to Calcutta as Military Secretary. In 1886-87 he went with him to Burma, and for his services was mentioned in Despatches, and received a Companionship of the Bath, and the War Medal with clasp. On June 30th, 1890, he vacated his appointment with Lord Roberts, and reverted to his Regiment, having on October 25th, 1888, been gazetted a Brevet-Colonel. On February 5th, 1895, he succeeded to the command of a battalion of the Coldstream Guards, which he held until February 5th, 1899, when he was placed on half-pay.

His term of idleness was, however, to be of short duration, for directly it became known that there was a prospect of a war with the Boers, he was offered and accepted the appointment of Commandant at Headquarters, in which capacity he left England with Sir Redvers Buller's Staff in October last. Arriving at Cape Town he was sent, after a few weeks, to the front with Lord Methuen, and so was able to be present at the principal actions on the Modder River. When Sir Henry Colville succeeded to the command of a division, Colonel Pole-Carew was selected to succeed him as Major-General in command of the Guards Brigade, and on April 16th last he was advanced, in recognition of his eminent services, to the command of a division with the rank of Lieut.-General. Since that time he has been foremost whenever there has been hard work to be done. Lord Roberts places the utmost reliance in him, and so the name of Pole-Carew has been mentioned frequently in the Despatches of the Commander-in-Chief, who has referred more than once to the excellence of his leadership. A better soldier than "Polly Carew," as he is familiarly called by his friends, never wore the Guards' bearskin, which is saying a good deal, having regard to the long roll of distinguished men who have in past times graduated in Her Majesty's Foot Guards.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. B. B. DICKSON, C.B.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BAILLIE BALLANTYNE DICKSON, C.B., may fairly be pronounced one of the most popular General Officers on the list of the British Cavalry. Born October 24th, 1842, he was originally in the Indian Service. He received his Commission as Cornet in the Bengal Cavalry shortly before the final disappearance of "John Company," on January 20th, 1860, becoming Lieutenant January 1st, 1862, Brevet-Captain January 20th, 1872, and Captain December 31st, 1872, when he was transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, with which he remained until October 23rd, 1875. He then joined the 1st (Royal) Dragoons. He had been unlucky enough not to gain any war experience in India, and he was only too ready therefore, in the Summer of 1879, to proceed to South Africa on Special Service in connection with the Zulu War. Arriving at the Front he did duty with the Native Carrier Corps, and so gained the Medal with Clasp. On return to England he resumed duty with his regiment, in which he became Major on October 1st, 1881.

When in 1884 it was decided to make up a Camel Corps for service in the Nile Campaign, Major Dickson volunteered to go out in command of the detachment furnished by the Royal Dragoons. This he was allowed to do, and he served with great credit throughout the Campaign—from September, 1884, to March, 1885, as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General—being present at the battle of Abu Klea, when Major-General Sir Herbert Stewart received his death wound. He himself was severely wounded. For his services he received the War Medal with Two Clasps, and the Khedive's Star, and on April 28th, 1885, was specially promoted to the Second Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 5th Dragoon Guards, which regiment he commanded from April 25th, 1887, to April 25th, 1893, and brought to an admirable degree of efficiency. For two years he was unemployed, but on March 10th, 1893, he was induced to accept command of the 49th Regimental District at Reading. This position he exchanged on May 1st, 1897, for the more congenial one of Colonel on the Staff commanding the Cavalry Brigade at Colchester.

On April 12th, 1899, he was appointed to the command of the troops in the Straits Settlements with the temporary rank of Major-General, and at the beginning of the year was selected to proceed to the Cape to take over command of a reinforcing Brigade of Cavalry, which was sent out from England. General Dickson is highly thought of at head-quarters. This is proved by the fact that his appointment to the command at Singapore was due largely to a desire that so able a cavalry officer should not be removed from the Active List under the operations of the age rule, as he would have been in October of last year had he not been promoted to Major-General's rank. He has devoted much thought to the subject of Cavalry tactics, and, as the late Lieut.-General Keith Fraser—for many years Inspector-General of Cavalry—used to say of him, "he could be trusted anywhere with a cavalry force, for it would not be his fault if those under him did not ride to glory." And General Fraser had many opportunities of forming an unbiassed opinion. It was during the celebrated Berkshire Cavalry Manœuvres that the qualities of leadership of General Dickson were first put to a practical test, and the name that he earned for himself then he has more than upheld since.



From a Photograph by

Barrow.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. B. B. DICKSON, C.B.

COMMANDING FOURTH CAVALRY BRIGADE, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.



From a Photograph by

A. Bassano.

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

COMMANDING THE TENTH DIVISION, SOUTH AFRICA.

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

OF the many distinguished officers who graduated under Lord Kitchener in Egypt Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Hunter is perhaps the best known, as he was essentially Lord Kitchener's fighting General. In the operations for the suppression of Mahdism General Hunter was entrusted with the duty of actually controlling in all actions the compact and highly disciplined forces which had been brought into such fine condition under Lord Kitchener's hand. It may be an exaggeration to say that the Army which defeated the Khalifa's brave followers at Atbara and before Khartoum was the most perfect fighting machine ever placed in battle array; but this, at any rate, can be said with perfect truth, that, led by Lord Kitchener and Sir Archibald Hunter, it was for the purposes for which it had been brought together a marvel of completeness. Lord Kitchener's was the brain that had originated the plan of campaign. In the execution of it in detail his popular Second in Command was given proper latitude. Hence all went well, friction being rendered impossible.

Sir Archibald Hunter has the distinction of having attained the rank of Major-General on the Establishment at a period of life when most soldiers consider themselves fortunate if they are in command of their regiments. He was born September 6th, 1856, and obtained his first commission as Sub-Lieutenant June 13th, 1874. Joining the 4th King's Own Regiment he in due course went to Hythe, took a First Class Certificate with credit, and became Musketry Instructor to his battalion on January 25th, 1879, exchanging these duties for those of Adjutant April 20th, 1880. Having got his company, August 30th, 1882, he determined to throw in his lot with the Egyptian Army, which he was appointed to on February 28th, 1884, and remained with until he went to India in March, 1899, as Major-General, to take over the command of a first-class district.

His record of war service and reward may be summarised as follows: Soudan Expedition, 1884-85—mentioned in Despatches, medal with clasp, bronze star, Brevet of Major, and 4th Class of the Osmanieh; Soudan, 1885-6-9, action at Giniss—severely wounded, mentioned in Despatches, D.S.O., 3rd Class of the Medjidieh; Action of Arguin, action of Toski—wounded, in command of a Brigade, mentioned in Despatches, clasp and Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel; Expedition to Dongola, 1896, in command of Egyptian Division—mentioned in Despatches, promoted Major-General for distinguished service in the field, British medal, Egyptian medal with two clasps; Nile Expedition, 1897, in command of Column—Action at Abu Hamed and occupation of Berber—mentioned in Despatches, 2nd Class of the Osmanieh, and two clasps to Egyptian medal; Nile Expedition, 1898, in command of Egyptian Infantry Division—Battles of Atbara and Khartoum—mentioned in Despatches, K.C.B., thanked by both Houses of Parliament, and two clasps to Egyptian medal.

When it was decided to send the Indian Expedition to Natal in the summer of 1899 Sir Archibald Hunter was chosen to accompany it with the view of his taking up the duties of Chief of the Staff to General Sir Redvers Buller. This, however, he was prevented from doing, as he went on to Ladysmith, and so was locked up there during the siege. But his services were invaluable to Sir George White, who has reported in high terms of admiration of this born leader. As soon as the relief of Ladysmith came General Hunter was ordered to proceed to the Cape, and since the beginning of March last he has been continually before the public as Lieut.-General Commanding the hard-fighting 10th Division, which has conducted itself so admirably on all occasions.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LORD CHESHAM.

WHEN Lord Roberts decided, before proceeding to South Africa, that it would be necessary largely to augment our force of Cavalry in the field, our military authorities were placed in a position of extreme difficulty. The ranks of Cavalry regiments on home service had been so depleted to make up those then at the front to war strength, that there remained but three corps which were fit to go on service. Lord Roberts wanted at least 10,000 mounted men from home alone. How were they to be raised? There was much consultation on the subject. It is due in a large measure to the influence and wonderful organizing capacity of Lord Chesham that Lord Roberts' demands were met, for he grasped the situation and resolved to make an appeal to the patriotism of his fellow-countrymen. Thus it was that the splendid fighting force—the Imperial Yeomanry—sprang into existence at the beginning of the year 1900. It had been the custom for some time past for ignorant critics to pronounce the Yeomanry an aristocratic sham. Lord Chesham always resented that view; and that he was right, and the critics wrong, the result of his appeal to his own regiment showed conclusively.

Charles William Compton Cavendish, Baron Chesham, of Chesham, in the County of Buckinghamshire, was born December 13th, 1850. He received his first commission in the Coldstream Guards on March 30th, 1870, but was transferred immediately afterwards to the 10th Hussars, of which regiment he became Adjutant May 17th, 1876. Obtaining his troop October 13th, 1877, he exchanged to the 16th Lancers, and shortly afterwards retired from the Regular Army, and was appointed July 2nd, 1897, to a troop in the Bucks Yeomanry. He was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the regiment on April 24th, 1889. He has raised the corps to such a high standard of efficiency, that it is, perhaps, unequalled in the whole Yeomanry Service. It was only, therefore, in the nature of things that he should have been offered the command of the 10th Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry when it came into existence in January last. His command consists of two Companies drawn from his own County and one each from Berkshire and Oxfordshire. This battalion was one of the first to land in South Africa, and was at once pushed on to the front. Thus it came about that the 10th Battalion was the first Yeomanry unit to receive its baptism of fire, its behaviour in Lord Methuen's action at Boshof having been highly commended by that distinguished commander, who pronounced the gallantry of the yeoman troopers as worthy the best traditions of the British Cavalry.

That Lord Chesham has the full confidence of those serving under him is proved by the following extract from the letter of one who wears the uniform of the 10th Battalion:—"We have had our first fighting experience at Boshof and have come through the ordeal splendidly. Lord Methuen—one of the best of soldiers and kindest of men—has been very complimentary, as he told us he never wished to lead better troops in action. We are all very glad of course, more particularly as any credit we earn for ourselves is even greater credit for Lord Chesham, our commanding officer, who is not only respected by his officers but loved by the non-commissioned officers and men. His Lordship seems to possess every quality that a good soldier should, and it is a real pleasure to all ranks to carry out his orders, because it is felt that he knows exactly how to handle men and get the best out of them without that bustling which is so irritating. We all recognise that we could not serve under a better chief." In recognition of Lord Chesham's success as a leader in the field he was offered the command of a brigade of the Imperial Yeomanry, and he took up his duties with the rank of Brigadier-General, under Major-General Brabazon, on March 4th, 1900. Since that time he has been indefatigable. He is the only Yeomanry officer who has been selected for so important a position, but everyone who knows him recognises the honour for which he has been chosen is one that he richly deserves.



From a Photograph by

Elliott & Fry.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LORD CHESHAM.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY, SOUTH AFRICA.



From a Photograph by

Lafayette, Dublin.

MAJOR M. F. RIMINGTON.

COMMANDANT RIMINGTON'S GUIDES.

MAJOR M. F. RIMINGTON.

THE name of Rimington of "Rimington's Guides" stands out prominently in the records of recent South African campaigning, for the good work done by the corps, which owes its existence to the gallant Inniskilling, has been the theme of many a pen at the front. What makes the success of "Rimington's Guides" the more remarkable is that the corps is composed of men who were none of them soldiers by training when they were enrolled.

Recruited in Natal, they seemed to spring into existence as a disciplined body in response to a bugle call, and, having once gathered together in military formation, they decided among themselves that they had come to stop. At all events, they have followed their intrepid leader with loyalty and devotion, and whenever there has been hard fighting to be done, they have been in it, if possible. Yet it was scarcely as an actual fighting body that they were raised. It was the idea of their able commander that they, being men who knew the country, should act as a sort of Intelligence Corps—play the part, in fact, that the German Uhlans did in the War of 1870-71. These duties, however, came so easy to them that experience soon showed they could be the "Eyes and Ears of the Army" and something more besides. So it has come about that "Rimington's Guides" have earned a world-wide reputation.

Of their founder and commander, Major Michael Frederic Rimington, it may be said that a finer cavalry soldier never drew sabre. Born May 23rd, 1858, he entered the Service rather late in life, for he was well on the way to his twenty-fourth year when he was gazetted to the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons on October 22nd, 1881. The regiment was then in Natal, and there Lieutenant Rimington joined it. What was thought of him by his regimental superiors is best shown by the fact that when the Adjutancy of the Inniskillings fell vacant in August, 1886, he, still a Lieutenant, was selected to fill the appointment, which he held until October, 1888. In that year he was employed during the troubles in Zululand, and added considerably to his reputation by the way in which he discharged his duties in circumstances of extreme difficulty. He became Captain October 26th, 1887. The Inniskillings remained in South Africa until the end of 1890, and Captain Rimington was with them during the whole of their tour. This gave him, of course, a considerable insight into local methods, and to this early training his success recently has been doubtless largely due.

On April 3rd, 1897, he got his majority in his regiment. His character was such that he was immediately chosen to join the Staff of the Remount Department, and on September 1st, 1897, took up the duties of Staff-Captain in Ireland, which he held until he left for South Africa, on special service, in July, 1899. He had not landed long before it became evident that war was certain. Major Rimington, with his wide experience, was used as general-utility-man. Whatever he was called upon to do he did well. In all the circumstances it is scarcely to be wondered at that he should have brought the corps, at the head of which he has ridden for upwards of a year, to such an admirable state of perfection.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, G.C.B.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ROBERT CUNLIFFE LOW, now commanding Her Majesty's Forces in the Bombay Presidency, is an Indian Officer of the highest and best type. The late General Sir William Lockhart said truly of him, during his last visit to England, and on the eve of his departure to take up the chief command at Simla, that there was no position of responsibility which Sir Robert Low was not fitted to fill; and General Lockhart had enjoyed exceptional opportunities of forming an accurate estimate, for he and General Low had been associated for years, and had risen in the Service as friends and comrades in arms.

Born on January 28th, 1838, Sir Robert Low found himself gazetted to a cornetcy in the 9th Bengal Cavalry on August 26th, 1854; so that before he had attained his seventeenth year he was enrolled among that gallant band of heroes who, under the banner of "John Company," saved India at the time of the Mutiny. His promotion was rapid at first, for by September 29th, 1855, he had obtained his lieutenancy, and it was in that rank that he did duty during the Campaign of 1857-59, in which he played a conspicuous part at the siege and capture of Delhi, siege and capture of Lucknow, and operations in Central India. So conspicuous was he by his bravery that he was mentioned in Despatches, and received the thanks of the Government of India in addition to the war medal with clasp. On January 1st, 1862, he obtained his troop, and next year earned his second war medal in the Eusofzai Expedition. A brevet majority came to him on February 5th, 1872, and the substantive rank on July 16th, 1875. Promoted Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel February 8th, 1878, he served as such in the Afghan War, 1878-80. He first did duty with the Expedition to the Bazar Valley, but when Sir Frederick Roberts was forming his Staff for his famous march from Kabul to Kandahar Lieut.-Colonel Low was chosen for the responsible position of Director of Transport. How well he discharged his duties the Despatches show. His reward was a Companionship of the Bath, the medal with clasp, and the bronze decoration.

For the next five years Colonel Low devoted all his energies to perfecting the transport system, of which he was head. When it was decided to take measures to establish proper government in Burma, and depose the despot King Thebaw, General Roberts determined to take his old friend out of his office and give him a command in the field. On May 29th, 1886, he was gazetted a Brigadier-General, and he remained actively employed for two years, being frequently mentioned in Despatches and receiving a handsome acknowledgment from the Government of India. For his services in Burma he was created a K.C.B. On March 28th, 1892, he was appointed to the command of a first-class district in India, and it was whilst so employed that he was selected to conduct the difficult operations in Chitral in 1895. For that brilliant achievement, which reflected such great credit on British arms, he was thanked by the Government of India and raised to the dignity of Grand Cross of the Bath. On November 9th, 1896, he became a Lieut.-General, and, being then eligible for an Army Corps command, he took over his present duties in Bombay on October 28th, 1898, with the full confidence of all who knew him.



From a Photograph by

Elliott & Fry.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR R. C. LOW, G.C.B.

COMMANDING BOMBAY ARMY.



From a Photograph by

Bassano.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ALFRED GASELEE, K.C.B.

COMMANDING THE BRITISH FORCES IN CHINA.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ALFRED GASELEE, K.C.B.

LIKE so many of our best-known officers, the distinguished soldier who is now in command of the British Expedition to China is the son of a country rector, he having been born at Little Yeldham, Essex, on June 3rd, 1844. From his earliest years he was determined to follow the colours, and in due course was gazetted to an Ensigncy in the 93rd Highlanders. This was on January 9th, 1863. The regiment was then in India, and thence the young subaltern proceeded. He had not long to wait before crossing swords with an enemy, as immediately on reporting himself he learnt that the 93rd were warned for service on the North-West Frontier, and there he did duty throughout the Second Eusofzai Expedition, including the forcing of the Umbeyla Pass. In 1865 he determined to try his luck in the Indian Staff Corps, and, having qualified in the usual way, was gazetted to his Lieutenancy on October 11th, 1866.

In the capacity of a subaltern he went through the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867-68, being twice mentioned in despatches, and receiving his second medal. The following year found him actively engaged again, this time against the Bezotis, when he was again brought to notice in despatches and thanked by the Government of India. Obtaining his company January 9th, 1875, he did duty with his regiment in the Jowaki Expedition, 1877-78, was again mentioned in despatches, and granted a clasp to his Frontier medal. He was still but a Captain when he went through the Afghan War of 1879-80. Here having come under the notice of Sir Frederick Roberts in the march from Kabul to Kandahar he was twice mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with two clasps, the bronze decoration, and the brevet of Major. His substantive Majority followed on January 9th, 1883. In 1884 he served in the Zhob Valley Expedition, when he was again mentioned for zeal and ability. On January 9th, 1889, he was promoted Lieut.-Colonel, and in 1891 added further to his reputation by serving in the Hazara Expedition, being mentioned in despatches and made a C.B. In 1892 he was actively employed in the Isazai Expedition.

He had then established for himself such a high character that the question arose as to how he was to be recognised. It was determined to recommend him for an Aide-de-Campship to the Queen, and this honour was conferred upon him on February 1st, 1893. It carried with it the rank of Colonel in the Army. In 1894-95 he added to his brilliant record by serving in the Waziristan Expedition. He was for the eighth time mentioned in despatches and was given another clasp. On December 12th, 1896, he was selected to take command of a station in India as Colonel on the Staff, and it was whilst so employed that his first real chance came in the Frontier troubles of 1897, when he was appointed to the command of the 2nd Brigade, Tirah Field Force. He soon showed the qualities that were in him, and the reputation he earned for himself was such that the late Sir William Lockhart spoke of him more than once as "the hero of the war." He was highly commended in despatches for his splendid services, was made a K.C.B., and given the medal with two clasps. On his return to India he was appointed to the command of a Second Class District on July 25th, 1898, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and immediately afterwards was called to headquarters at Simla to officiate as Quarter-Master-General, which high office he was filling when his old friend General Sir Power Palmer selected him to proceed to China in chief command of the British Forces. There is, perhaps, no more popular officer in India than Sir Alfred Gaselee, and, as the details of his service show, there can be few with a wider experience of the difficulties and hardships of war. When it became known that he was to lead the British relieving force to Peking many were the applications for employment, for every officer knew that with Alfred Gaselee at its head the column, as it was, would be led straight to victory.

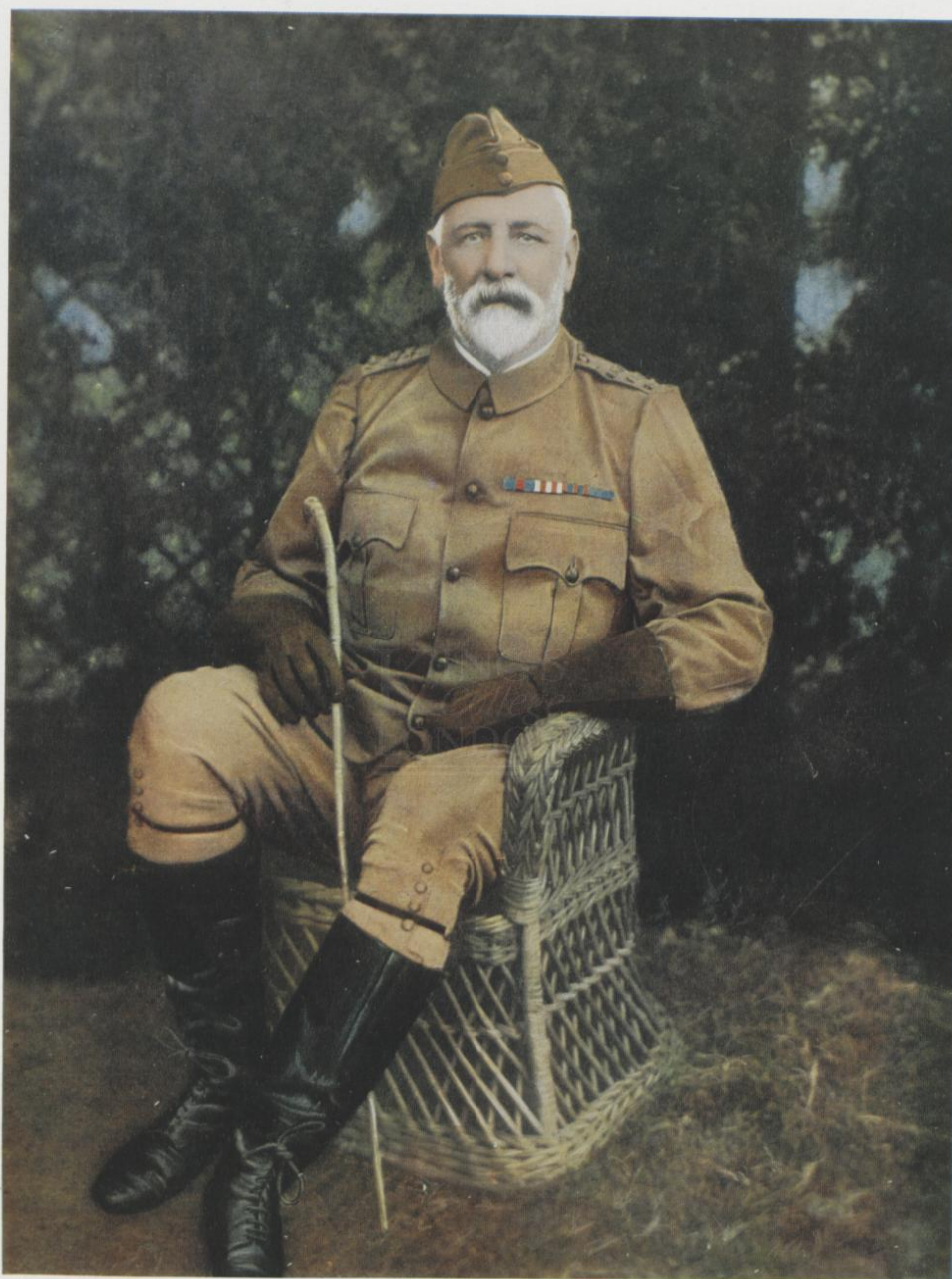
BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. G. DARTNELL, C.M.G.

THERE is, perhaps, no man better known in the Colony of Natal than Brigadier-General John George Dartnell, who for twenty-six years has been Commandant of the local Mounted Police, which he has raised to a high state of efficiency. Born at London, Ontario, in 1838, he received his first Commission as Ensign in the 86th Royal County Down Regiment on July 22nd, 1855, and at once joined headquarters in India. His name was down for purchase, and when a Lieutenancy became vacant in November, 1856, he was gazetted to the higher rank. The Mutiny broke out in the following year, and young Dartnell took the field with the gallant "County Downs."

The regiment was quartered in the Bombay Presidency, and thus found itself told off for duty with the Central India Field Force, under General Sir Hugh Rose, afterwards Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn. Lieutenant Dartnell was present at the storm and capture of Chundaree, and led the only successful escalade attack on the fortress of Jhansi. He was severely wounded in the assault, but his heroic conduct was brought to notice in Despatches. It was hoped that he would be awarded the Victoria Cross, which he fairly earned; but some difficulties arose to prevent his being so decorated, and he had to rest satisfied with the Medal and Clasp, and an official intimation that in recognition of his brilliant achievement, his name had been noted for special promotion. This soon came, for on May 13th, 1859, he was appointed to a Company in the 2nd Battalion 16th Regiment, and joined in England. Service at home was not, however, to his liking, so he effected an exchange to the 27th Inniskilling Regiment in 1861, and returned to India, where in January, 1864, he received the gratifying news that Her Majesty, in consideration of his distinguished gallantry during the Mutiny, had promoted him to a Brevet-Majority. In the following year he came again under fire as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Tombs, V.C., in the Bhootan Expedition, including the re-capture of Dewangiri. For this service he was highly commended and received the Frontier Medal with Clasp.

His progress in the Service seemed then to be assured, but he hankered after a wider field of enterprise than the Army at that time presented, and shortly afterwards sold out and went to Natal, to take up the position of Chief of the Mounted Police Force, which he was called upon to organize. As Colonel Commandant of the Natal Volunteers and Mounted Police he was continually employed during the South African troubles of 1877-78-79, for which he wears the War Medal. An officer who was closely associated with him at that period has written to a friend—"of all the capable, self-reliant, brave, and clear-headed soldiers I ever met, I consider Dartnell out and away the best. His retirement was an irreparable loss to the Army, for having been trained in an Indian school only, he has none of the littlenesses of the home-made article." It has been placed on record many times what Lord Chelmsford thinks of him, for did he not lead the left flanking force of his lordship's column from Isandhlwana.

In the present campaign Brigadier-General Dartnell has been indefatigable. It was to his wonderful grasp of the situation that Major-General Yule was able to carry through so successfully the withdrawals from Dundee after Sir Penn Symons had been laid low. In that difficult operation General Yule relied implicitly on Colonel Dartnell's judgment. On reaching Ladysmith Dartnell was raised to the rank of Brigadier-General, and placed in command of the Natal Volunteers. Of him a Staff Officer wrote during the siege:—"Dartnell, who covered himself with credit again during the march from Dundee, is here the life and soul of the camp. It is scarcely to be wondered at that he is so popular, for, as a leader of men, I doubt whether he has an equal anywhere. This is saying a great deal, but it is not saying too much, as anyone who knows him will admit."



From a Photograph by

W. Lewis Caney.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. G. DARTNELL, C.M.G.

COMMANDING VOLUNTEER BRIGADE, NATAL FIELD FORCE.



From a Photograph by

Elliott & Fry.

COLONEL W. H. MACKINNON.

COMMANDING THE CITY IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS.

COLONEL W. H. MACKINNON.

"IF that young officer ever gets his chance he will be certain to take full advantage of it, for there is not a better soldier in the Brigade of Guards." So said a distinguished General, once a Guardsman, and now alas! no more, on the occasion of an official inspection of one of the battalions of the brigade, of which he was an eye-witness in the summer of 1880. The young officer referred to was Captain and Adjutant William Henry Mackinnon, now Colonel Mackinnon, commanding the City of London Imperial Volunteers in South Africa. And the distinguished veteran has been proved to be right, as the constant mention of the "C.I.V.'s" in Lord Roberts' despatches shows conclusively.

Colonel Mackinnon, though one of the senior officers of his rank in the service, is not yet fifty years of age. Born December 15th, 1852, the son of an old and much respected ex-Guardsman, he was gazetted to the Grenadier Guards as Ensign and Lieutenant June 22nd, 1870, and became Lieutenant and Captain August 3rd, 1872. Being an enthusiastic soldier, he made up his mind to go in for an Adjutancy, and having obtained his desire in July, 1876, did Adjutant's duty from that date until January, 1881, when his advancement to the rank of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel compelled him to vacate. He was not, however, satisfied with the dull routine of garrison life in London and at Windsor, so in June, 1884, he went to Malta to act as Military Secretary to the Governor, exchanging those duties in July, 1885, for the position of Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras. Having become a regimental Major, second in command of a battalion, he was recalled to England at the end of 1886. On February 10th, 1889, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, and on July 26th, 1893, was chosen to take up the responsible duties of Assistant Adjutant-General of the Home District. How well he acquitted himself all are aware who had dealings with the Home District Authorities during the next five years. There was nothing that Colonel Mackinnon did not know. Always courteous and obliging, always smart and up to date, it was a happy period for everybody concerned, for as one qualified to express an opinion has placed on record—"A better A.A.-G. never donned a staff cap."

From July 25th, 1898, to October 28th, 1899, Colonel Mackinnon, to his great regret, was relegated to the freedom of the Half Pay List, but the despatch of the South African Field Force rendered vacant once more the office of Assistant Adjutant-General, Home District, and Lord Wolseley, looking about for someone to fill the opening, determined to re-appoint Colonel Mackinnon, who was so employed when at the beginning of the year the Lord Mayor raised the corps of volunteers who have so gallantly upheld the credit of their service in every action in which they have taken part—some thirty in all—in South Africa. It would indeed have been difficult to have found an officer better fitted than Colonel Mackinnon to command a volunteer battalion in any circumstances. For this particular charge he was pre-eminently qualified, for besides being an enthusiastic believer in the military spirit of the Citizen Army, he took pains, when on the Home District Staff, to study and understand its organisation. It is no exaggeration to say of him that he was a soldier made for the place. No wonder when led by such a man the "C.I.V.'s" have covered themselves with credit.

SIR BAKER RUSSELL.

A VERY "fine figure of a man" is Lieutenant-General Sir Baker Creed Russell, commanding the Southern District, headquarters Portsmouth, and very conspicuous at Southampton Docks was that fine figure on scores of important occasions on which troops were being shipped for South Africa in the earlier stages of the War. One can understand that Sir Baker Russell, like the "hot soldier" he is, and always has been, would have greatly preferred accompanying the troops to "seeing them off." But he has had his fair share of hard fighting, and in his own special line—that of cavalry leading—may well be content to let younger men have a chance of winning the distinction which he himself won well-nigh two decades back.

Sir Baker Creed Russell is the son of the late Capt. the Hon. W. Russell, of Ravensworth, Australia, and was born in 1837. He entered the Army in 1855 as a Cornet of the Carabiniers, and was present at Meerut on that eventful Sunday when the Mutiny first burst into flame. He served right through the Mutiny with great distinction, taking part in numerous actions, and in the pursuit of the redoubtable Tantia Topee, and emerging in 1858 with such an excellent record, that on the earliest opportunity he was given a brevet majority. In 1862 he was transferred to the 13th Hussars, which he subsequently commanded, and which, under his *régime*, became one of the smartest and best light cavalry regiments in the world. In 1873 Major Russell, as he was then, accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast in connection with the first Ashanti Expedition, and won fresh distinction in command of a native corps which he raised, organized, and led through all the principal actions. In 1879 he again served under Wolseley, this time in the Zulu campaign, in the course of which he had charge of the operations against Sekukuni. For these services he was made a K.C.M.G. and A.D.C. to the Queen.

In 1882 Sir Baker Russell accompanied the Expedition to Egypt in command of the 1st Cavalry Brigade. He led the midnight charge at Kassassin, was present at Tel-el-Kebir, and took part in the march to and occupation of Cairo, which was carried out by the Cavalry Division under Drury-Lowe.

In 1886 Sir Baker was for a short time Inspecting Officer of Auxiliary Cavalry, and from 1890 to 1894 was thoroughly in his element as General Officer Commanding the Aldershot Cavalry Brigade. From 1895 he was in charge of the North Western District, headquarters Chester; from 1896 to 1898 he held the important command of the troops in Bengal, and, returning to England in 1898, was posted to Portsmouth, where he is as popular as he is respected and admired—which is saying a great deal.



From a Photograph by

Mauill & Fox.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR BAKER CREED RUSSELL, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.

COMMANDING SOUTHERN DISTRICT.



From a Photograph by

Navy & Army Illustrated.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL IAN HAMILTON, C.B., D.S.O.,
COMMANDING MOUNTED INFANTRY DIVISION, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.

LIEUT.-GENERAL IAN HAMILTON, C.B., D.S.O.

ON January 16th, 1853, was born to Major Hamilton, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, then stationed at Corfu, a son and heir, who was named Ian Standish Monteith. In due course Major Hamilton succeeded to the command of the 92nd Highlanders. That was in 1865. For five years he rode at the head of his regiment, which he took to India early in 1868. Returning to England, or rather Scotland, on retirement in 1869, his son Ian, he found, had resolved to follow in his footsteps, and so it was decided that he should join the Gordons, which he did on September 24th, 1872, as a Sub-Lieutenant, having spent the six preceding months on the establishment of the 12th Foot. It was not long before promotion reached him, as he became Lieutenant, April 24th, 1873. His first regimental experience was in India, and it was there he was serving when the Afghan War broke out in 1878, and called him into the field, his earliest experience of the din of war being in the action of Charasiah, on October 6th, 1879, when he so distinguished himself as to earn a mention in Despatches. In December following, the troubles occurred in the neighbourhood of Kabul. In these Lieutenant Hamilton bore his part so well that he was again mentioned and was subsequently decorated with the Afghan Medal and clasp. He unfortunately missed the Kabul-Kandahar march, in which the 92nd Highlanders won such renown, but he accompanied the regiment from India to South Africa for the Boer War of 1881, and was severely wounded, and for the third time mentioned.

Becoming Captain February 25th, 1882, he joined the Staff of Sir Frederick Roberts, then Commander-in-Chief of Madras, as Aide-de-Camp, performing the duties of this appointment until 1885, when he went to the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, in the Soudan, in order that he might see service in the Nile Expedition. He was employed as Captain of the Guard to the late Major-General Earle, commanding the River Column, and was present at the action of Kirbakan, in which that popular General fell mortally wounded. In recognition of his services he was mentioned in Despatches, promoted to a Brevet-Majority, and received the Medal with two clasps, and Khedive's Star. Going back to India he was re-posted to Sir Frederick Roberts' Staff as Aide-de-Camp. On March 9th, 1886, Sir Frederick having now become Commander-in-Chief at Simla, the Burmese Expedition took him during the following cold season to that province. Major Hamilton accompanied his chief and rendered such valuable assistance that he was mentioned in Despatches, promoted Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel, and decorated with the War Medal and clasp.

On July 1st, 1890 an important appointment became vacant on the Simla Staff—that of Chief Musketry Officer—Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton was at hand; he was a musketry enthusiast; it was offered to him and at once accepted, with, as all know now, the best possible results, so far as the musketry efficiency of the Army in India is concerned.

He obtained the rank of Colonel, November 25th, 1891, and on April 8th, 1893, became Military Secretary to General Sir George White, who had succeeded Lord Roberts in the Indian command. This did not prevent his seeing active service with the Chitral Expedition under Sir Robert Low, in 1895, when he acted as Assistant Adjutant Quartermaster-General on the lines of communication. He was mentioned in Despatches and received a C.B. and the Medal with clasp. On the termination of hostilities he was given the appointment of Deputy Adjutant-General in India. In the operations on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897-98, he was once more to the fore doing duty with the Tirah Field Force—for some time in command of a Brigade.

Early in 1898 he was offered the post of Commandant of the School of Musketry, Hythe, the duties of which he assumed on May 11th. He held the post until he embarked for Natal with his old chief, Sir George White, in September, 1899, in time to take part in the siege of Ladysmith. The reputation he made for himself in the fighting at Elands Laagte was such that Lord Roberts lost no time in providing for him directly he was available, as Lieut.-General in command of a Division of Mounted Infantry.

Since then scarcely a Despatch has appeared without some reference to Ian Hamilton and his work. He and his troops have been ubiquitous, and it may safely be predicted that when the honours for the war are distributed this dashing commander will be rewarded as he deserves to be, for he certainly may be considered one of the most prominent heroes of the war.

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. L. LESSARD.

THE Canadian troops of all arms have rendered valuable service in South Africa since the beginning of the year. Among the officers whose names have been foremost in connection with the contingent despatched by the Dominion to take part in the war, that of Lieut.-Colonel François Louis Lessard stand prominently forward. He was born in Quebec on December 9th, 1850, and joined the Canadian Militia as 2nd Lieutenant of Garrison Artillery in 1880. Four years later he applied for and obtained transfer to the Cavalry as Lieutenant, and was posted to the Royal Canadian Dragoons, one of the smartest and best of local regiments. In the Riel Rebellion of 1885 he greatly distinguished himself, Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Middleton having brought his name to notice in Despatches in a way which at once established his reputation. He received the Medal with clasp inscribed "Saskatchewan" granted for the war, and was noted for special service.

Colonel Lessard was selected to visit England during the Jubilee celebrations of 1897, when he was decorated with the Queen's Medal. When it was decided to raise a contingent of Canadians for active service against the Boers, he was one of the first to volunteer, and was chosen to proceed to the Cape as Commandant of the 1st Mounted Rifles, a corps formed almost exclusively from among the members of the Royal Canadian Dragoons. This battalion has done admirable work, and has more than once been commended by Lord Roberts.

Of Colonel Lessard a Staff Officer wrote lately from the Cape. "Lessard has his regiment in excellent working order. It is a pleasure to be associated with him and with them. They strike one as being everything that one would desire Colonial Cavalry to be—good riders, first rate shots, horse-masters, and well disciplined lot of sterling good fellows. An order issued to them is an order which everyone knows will be obeyed cheerfully and to the letter. Always ready for work, and equally ready for play, nothing seems to upset them. What they do feel the loss of is tobacco; given that in plentiful supply, and all the other privations of campaigning are as nothing to them. But it has to be remembered that they are on the field here under the leadership of a soldier born. I never remember to have come across a better commanding officer than Colonel Lessard. Blessed with a quick eye and complete knowledge of all details of Cavalry drill, and administration, he has his regiment in the palm of his hand. Hence his men always turn up smiling, and horses fit for any rough work. It would be well for us if we had in our Cavalry of the Line many officers of the stamp of this gallant Canadian Dragoon." The officer who wrote thus was one of our best known Cavalry leaders, a man whose opinion is worth recording.



From a Photograph by

Gray.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. L. LESSARD,

CANADIAN MOUNTED INFANTRY, SOUTH AFRICA.



From a Photograph by

Elliott & Fry.

GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, V.C., G.C.B.

KEEPER OF THE JEWELS, TOWER OF LONDON.

GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, V.C., G.C.B.

THE name of Gough is associated with the best traditions of Indian Campaigning. It was on November 14th, 1833, that the subject of our sketch first saw the light. Being destined for an Indian career, he graduated at Addiscombe, and on September 4th, 1853, was gazetted to a Cornetcy, being posted to the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, which he joined early in 1854. He first saw active service in the Indian Mutiny, when he was present at the siege, storming, and capture of Delhi. There he greatly distinguished himself as Adjutant of "Hudson's Horse." With a wing of that regiment he afterwards did duty in the actions of Bolundshur, Allyghur, and Agra, relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, battle of Cawnpore, affairs at Seraighat and Khodagunge, and siege and capture of Lucknow—severely wounded, and two horses shot under him—and action of Ranode. He was still but a subaltern when the war ended; he had, however, the satisfaction of reading his name in many Despatches, was thanked by the Governor-General of India in Council, noted for promotion to a Brevet-Majority, and received the Victoria Cross and the War Medal with three clasps.

The Victoria Cross was awarded for the following act of distinguished gallantry as recorded in the *London Gazette*:—"Lieutenant Gough, when in command of a party of 'Hudson's Horse' near Alumbagh, on November 12th, 1857, particularly distinguished himself by his forward bearing in charging across a swamp, and capturing two guns, although defended by a vastly superior body of the enemy. On this occasion he had his horse wounded in two places and his turban cut through by sword cuts whilst engaged in combat with three Sepoys. Lieutenant Gough also came prominently under notice near Jellalabad, Lucknow, on February 25th, 1858, by showing a brilliant example to his regiment when ordered to charge the enemy's guns. On this occasion he engaged himself in a series of single combats, until at length he was disabled by a musket ball through the leg whilst charging two Sepoys with bayonets."

Obtaining his Captaincy January 4th, 1861, he was at once promoted to his Brevet-Majority, and on May 16th, 1865, was appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps. He commanded the 12th Bengal Cavalry in the Abyssinian Expedition under Lieut.-General Sir Robert Napier in 1868, being present at the capture of Magdala. For this service he was mentioned in Despatches, and received a C.B. and the War Medal. On March 30th, 1869, he was promoted to the Brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and on October 1st, 1877, became a Brevet-Colonel. In the latter rank he took the field in 1878 for the Afghan Campaign. His first command was that of the Cavalry of the Kurum Force, in which capacity he was present at Sir Frederick Roberts' brilliant action at Peiwar Kotal, in the pursuit of the Afghans over the Shutargardan, in the affair in the Mangior Pass, and during the operations in Khost. Raised to the rank of Brigadier-General of Communications he took part in the difficult operations around Kabul in the winter 1879-80, and in the following year accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in his historic march from Kabul to Kandahar, when he commanded the Cavalry Brigade. He was present at the reconnaissance of August 31st, in command of the troops engaged, and in the pursuit of the following day. General Roberts mentioned his name over and over again in Despatches, and as the reward of his services he received the K.C.B., the War Medal with four clasps and the Bronze Decoration. He was appointed to the command of a Second Class District in India, with the rank of Brigadier-General on March 27th, 1884, and on promotion as Major-General February 6th, 1887, was advanced to a First Class District. He became a Lieut.-General June 13th, 1891, and a General May 16th, 1894. He vacated his Indian command March 31st, 1892, since which time he has held no military employment, but on the death, two years ago, of Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Middleton, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty selected him for the position of Keeper of the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London.

GENERAL E. F. CHAPMAN, C.B.

THE Indian Artillery of "John Company's" days produced some distinguished soldiers. Amongst them was General Edward Francis Chapman. Born November 14th, 1840, this gallant Officer joined the Bengal Artillery as a 2nd Lieutenant, June 12th, 1858. Unfortunately, he landed in India too late to participate in the glories of the Mutiny Campaign. This was a great disappointment to him, the more so as ill luck followed for ten years. Early in his career, however, his abilities were recognised, for no less an authority than Lord Roberts, predicted that Chapman would "make his mark." It was principally due, no doubt, to Lord Roberts' influence that the youthful Gunner was selected in 1868 to take out to Abyssinia B Battery Mounted Ordnance from England, to join the Expedition under Sir Robert Napier, then being organised in Bombay. So conspicuous was Lieutenant Chapman on landing, that Brigadier-General Petrie, Commanding the Artillery, appointed him to his Staff as Aide-de-Camp, and it was in that capacity he was present at the Action of Arogee and Fall of Magdala. For his services he was mentioned in Despatches, and received the War Medal.

It was not until January 21st, 1872, that he obtained the rank of Captain in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, but he had previously passed through the Staff College, and thus it came about that he was on March 10th, 1871, gazetted to the Staff in India as a Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General. The duties of that office he filled with marked ability until December 30th, 1876, when he was raised to the dignity of an Assistant Quarter-Master-General. The break out of the Afghan War found him so employed. He was at once selected for service, and took the field as Deputy-Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General of the Ghuznee and Northern Afghanistan Field Forces, and was present in the important engagement of Ahmed Kheyl, for which he received a most flattering mention in Despatches. Later on he accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march from Kabul to Kandahar, being present at the battle of September 1st, 1880. He was again honourably mentioned in Despatches, was promoted to a Brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy, and received a C.B., the War Medal with two clasps, and the Bronze Decoration.

On returning to India, he became First Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at Headquarters, exchanging those duties January 21st, 1881, for the responsible position of Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Donald Stewart. It was represented by the latter revered officer that Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman deserved some special recognition, so on December 31st, 1881, he had the gratification of finding himself gazetted an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Colonel in the Army. On November 24th, 1885, he was appointed Quarter-Master-General in India, and in the following winter proceeded to Burma in connection with the Campaign in that quarter. For his services he was afterwards decorated with the Medal and clasp. Coming to England, on vacating the Quarter-Master-Generalship, February 22nd, 1889, he became a Major-General September 20th, 1889, and on April 1st, 1891, took up duty at the War Office as Director of Military Intelligence, which office he held for the full period of five years. He was promoted Lieutenant-General, December 13th, 1892, and General, March 15th, 1896, and since May 6th, 1896, has been in Command of the Troops in Scotland, where he is recognised as an able administrator and an officer of judgment and independence of character.

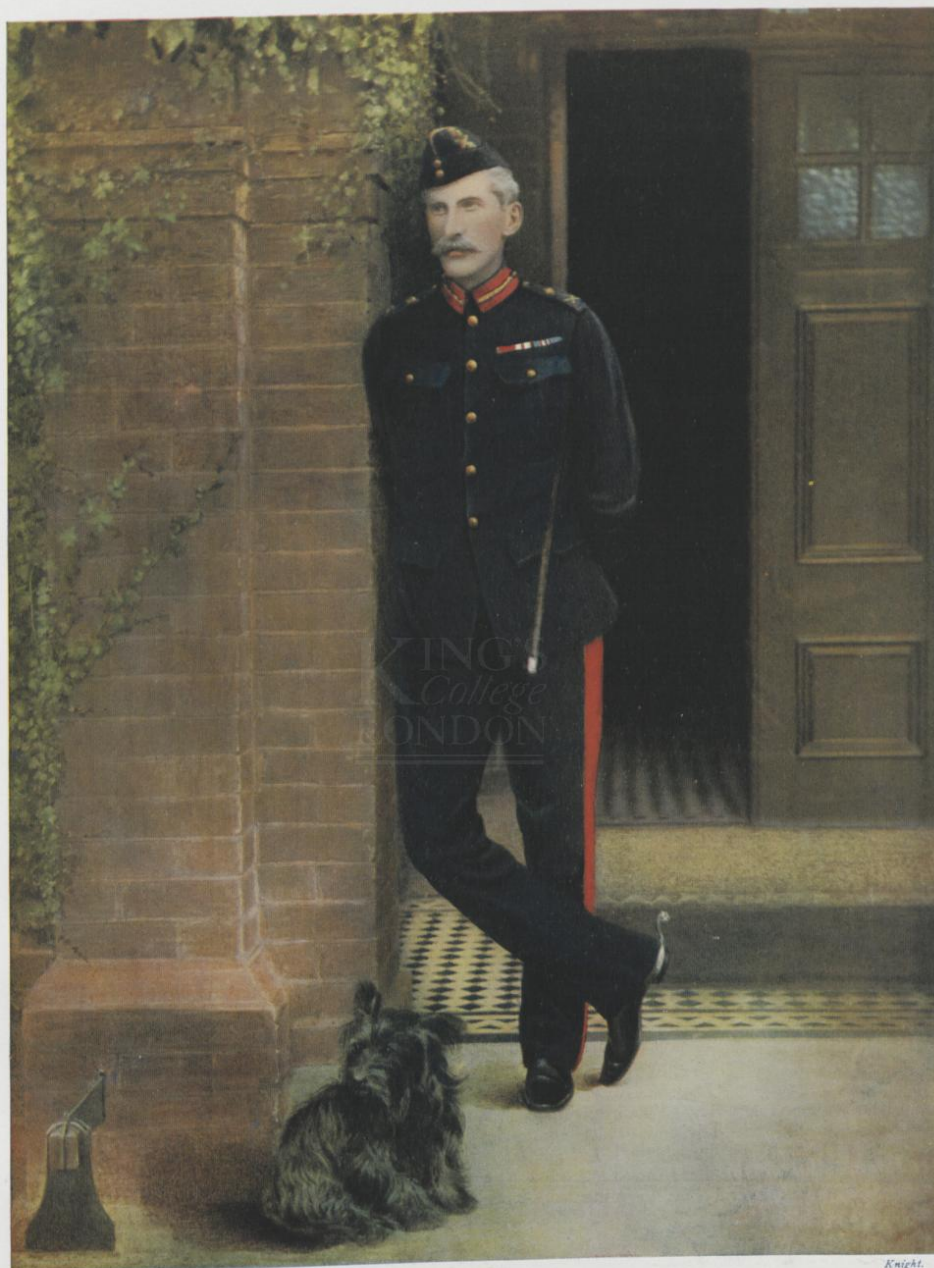


From a Photograph by

Elliott & Fry.

GENERAL E. F. CHAPMAN, C.B.,

COMMANDING THE TROOPS IN SCOTLAND.



From a Photograph by

Knight.

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

COMMANDING FIFTH DIVISION, SOUTH AFRICA.

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

LIEUT.-GENERAL HILDYARD is well known as a former Commandant at the Staff College, Camberley, an institution which he did much to reform and improve. He has ever devoted his best energies to his profession, and is one of those progressive soldiers who keep a close eye on all that goes on in Continental armies, holding strong views on the subject of insularism, and the dangers which may accrue therefrom.

General Hildyard was born July 5th, 1846, and was originally destined for the Royal Navy, with which he served from September 13th, 1859, to November 28th, 1864, when he was gazetted to an Ensigncy in the 12th Regiment. Transferred on May 1st, 1867, to the 71st Highland Light Infantry, his Lieutenancy came to him on September 16th, 1868. He at once took up the duties of Adjutant, which he discharged until September 30th, 1875. He resigned this appointment in order to join the Staff College, which he entered in February, 1876, and passed from at the end of 1877. On October 28th, 1878, he was promoted to his Company in the Highland Light Infantry, and on August 6th, 1878, received his first staff appointment as Brigade Major at Cyprus, exchanging that position November 27th, 1878, for a similar one at Gibraltar, where he was stationed when the difficulty arose in Egypt in the summer of 1882, and necessitated the despatch of the Expedition under General Sir Garnet Wolseley. Captain Hildyard had obtained his Majority on May 6th, 1882, and it was in that rank he took the field as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, 1st Division. He was present in the engagements at El-Magfar and Tel-el-Mahuta, at the action at Kassassin on September 9th, and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir; was mentioned in Despatches in the highest terms for zeal and ability, and, besides the medal with clasp, and bronze star, was promoted to a Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, and decorated with the 4th Class of the Osmanieh.

The war over, Lieut.-Colonel Hildyard returned to his staff appointment at Gibraltar, which he retained until August, 1883. His reputation, however, now stood so high that it was decided to bring him on to the Headquarters Staff of the Army as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. He was gazetted from December 9th, 1883, and remained at the Horse Guards until March 31st, 1889, doing much valuable work. He had obtained the Brevet rank of Colonel on November 18th, 1886, but, being still a Major regimentally when his connection with the Horse Guards ceased, he was promoted a substantive Lieut.-Colonel on half-pay on May 6th, 1889, and on October 7th following went to Aldershot as Assistant Adjutant-General with the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. A vacancy having occurred for an Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters, Colonel Hildyard returned there on April 1st, 1891. On August 12th, 1893, he was selected for the appointment of Commandant of the Staff College, and on February 25th, 1898, was transferred to Aldershot, with the rank of Major-General, to command an Infantry Brigade. When it was resolved to send the Army Corps to South Africa last year, under General Sir Redvers Buller, Major-General Hildyard was one of the first officers to whom the intimation was made that he had been chosen for the command of a Brigade. He left England on October 9th and landed at Cape Town at the head of the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, under Lord Methuen. Sir Redvers Buller having determined to proceed to Natal, General Hildyard was selected to embark with the Division under command of Lieut.-General Sir Francis Clery. On April 26th, 1900, he succeeded Lieut.-General Sir Charles Warren in command of the 5th Division. He has played a leading part in all the principal operations on the Natal side, and has several times been mentioned for good work done.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. P. AIREY, D.S.O.

LIEUT.-COLONEL AIREY, D.S.O., has done as much as any living man in the Australian Colonies to advance the interests of Imperial Federation, which movement has made such great headway during the last twenty years. Colonel Airey thoroughly recognised the advantages which the Colonies gain by their connection with the Mother Country. In no respect is it more important, of course, than that a proper understanding should exist as to the relative responsibilities of all parties under the head of defence. It is due to officers of the stamp of Colonel Airey that the lines have been laid down of a system which promises to produce the best effects, so far as both home and colonial interests are concerned—a system the fundamental principles of which are mutual help, mutual sympathy and mutual confidence.

Born in Yorkshire on August 3rd, 1844, the son of Captain Henry C. Airey, of the 29th Regiment, Henry Park Airey was gazetted to an Ensigncy in the 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, now the 1st Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, before he had reached his seventeenth year. He at once proceeded to India, and there saw the new unit added to the Establishment of Her Majesty's Infantry of the Line, on the amalgamation of the Queen's and "John Company's" armies in 1861-62. He served for five years in India, and, having determined to retire and settle in Australia as a sugar planter, was induced in 1877 to accept a commission as Lieutenant in the New South Wales Artillery. In 1885, when the Colony resolved to send a contingent of her troops on active service to the Soudan, Captain Airey accompanied it. He served in the advance on Tamai, where he came under notice for his excellent qualities as a leader. For this campaign he wears the war medal and clasp and Khedive's star. In 1886 he proceeded to Burma as a Special Service Officer, and did duty in the field throughout the cold season, being severely wounded in action. He was honourably mentioned in Despatches by the Government of India, and also in official Despatches published in the *London Gazette*, September 2nd, 1887; received the medal with clasp, the Distinguished Service Order, and was promoted to a Brevet-Majority for distinguished conduct in face of the enemy. In 1893-94 Major Airey showed his interest in his military duties by attending the Artillery and Cavalry Camps in Northern India.

When the Australian Colonies resolved to send a force into the field in South Africa, Lieut.-Colonel Airey, who was promoted to the command of a Brigade Division of the Permanent Artillery in New South Wales on September 14th, 1895, was at once chosen to take command of a battalion of 500 men—half of the total force which the combined Australian Colonies have supplied in the shape of a Bushmen's Corps. The work the corps under his command has accomplished has been in the highest degree creditable, alike to the commandant and those executing his orders; and when the war comes finally to an end and the question of rewards has to be considered it may reasonably be predicted that some handsome acknowledgment will be reserved for this intrepid and popular leader.



From a Photograph by

Kerry & Co.

COLONEL H. P. AIREY, D.S.O.,

COMMANDING FIRST BUSHMEN'S CONTINGENT, SOUTH AFRICAN FIELD FORCE.



From a Photograph by

Cumming

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

COMMANDING SECOND DIVISION, SOUTH AFRICA.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS CLERY, K.C.B.

THE name of Lieut.-General Sir Cornelius Francis Clery is best known as the author of a standard work on Tactics, a work which has long been accepted as a text-book by our own military authorities, and is so well thought of that it has been translated into at least four foreign languages. Like so many of our other more prominent sons of Mars, Sir Francis Clery is an Irishman, his family having for generations been settled in the picturesque county of Cork. It was there that the subject of our sketch was born on February 13th, 1838. Early in life he developed strong military instincts, and so it was resolved that he should become a soldier. Thus, on March 5th, 1858, he was gazetted to an Ensigncy in a regiment whose distinguished services during the Indian Mutiny had earned for it a world-wide reputation—the 32nd Light Infantry—obtaining his Lieutenancy June 5th, 1859. Young Clery was Adjutant of his regiment from November 5th, 1861, to January 15th, 1866, when promotion to a Company disqualified him for retaining a position which he had held with the utmost credit. Good soldier though he had shown himself to be, he seemed almost to despair of getting a look in on service; but he went to the Staff College in 1869, and passing out at the end of 1870 made such a record that he was at once appointed an Instructor of Tactics at the Royal Military College, taking up his duties on January 27th, 1871, and exchanging them on September 4th, 1872, for those of Professor, which important chair he filled until May 23rd, 1875. He then proceeded to Ireland as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General on the Headquarters Staff at Dublin, and on April 5th, 1877, was transferred to Aldershot in the same capacity. On May 31st, 1878, he proceeded on Special Service to South Africa, and in the following year, with twenty-one years' service, received his baptism of fire in the Zulu War. He was present at the engagement at Isandhlwana and battle of Ulundi, his reward being a splendid mention in Despatches, the Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel and the medal with clasp.

On the organizing of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in 1882 Lieut.-Colonel Clery was provided for as Brigade Major at Alexandria, and on the close of operations was raised to the status of Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Army of Occupation. But his position during the war against Arabi gave him few opportunities. Hence the medal and Khedive's star constituted his only recognition.

When the late Sir Gerald Graham set out for the Soudan Expedition of 1884 Colonel Clery accompanied him as Assistant Adjutant-General, and was present in the hardly-contested engagements of El-Teb and Tamai. At the close he found himself honourably mentioned, promoted to the Brevet rank of Colonel and created a C.B., besides getting two clasps to his war medal. In the following year he served with the Nile Expedition, and on March 4th, 1886, was created Chief of the Staff of the Army of Occupation with the rank of Brigadier-General. He finally left Cairo at the end of 1887, and on August 15th, 1888, was gazetted Commandant of the Staff College, retaining that post for five years. December 20th, 1894, saw him promoted a Major-General; on January 25th, 1895, he joined at Aldershot as Major-General commanding an Infantry Brigade; on March 13th he was transferred to the Headquarters Staff of the Army as Deputy Adjutant-General of the Forces; and on October 9th, 1899, he sailed for South Africa as Lieut.-General Commanding the 2nd Division of the Field Force, with the rank of Lieut.-General, which command he has held ever since. It is no secret that Sir Redvers Buller entertains the highest opinion of Sir Francis Clery's fighting qualities; and it is in a large measure due to his good advice that the field force in Natal has been able quietly but surely to force the Boers back from positions which at one moment it seemed almost hopeless for us ever to think of occupying, so unsurmountable did the geographical difficulties appear.

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

OF the many distinguished soldiers who have been trained in the King's Royal Rifles "Curly Hutton" is by no means the least known. He is essentially a man of action. With a wonderful capacity for organization, great energy, an agreeable presence and charming manners, it is not to be wondered at that he succeeds in most things he takes in hand.

Major-General Edward Thomas Henry Hutton was born December 6th, 1848, and joined the 60th King's Royal Rifles as Ensign August 9th, 1867, becoming Lieutenant August 9th, 1871, Instructor of Musketry February 1st, 1873, and Adjutant June 10th, 1874. The latter appointment he held until May 28th, 1877. His first war experience was gained with the 3rd Battalion of his regiment in Zululand in 1879, when he was present at the action of Gingindlovu and relief of Ekowe. He afterwards served as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General North Crealock, C.B., until the end of the war, and was decorated with the medal with clasp. Having obtained his Company on July 14th, 1879, he entered for the Staff College, passed the necessary examination in September, 1879, and studied at Camberley during 1880-81, leaving, however, in time to do duty with Barrow's Mounted Infantry in the first Boer War. In the Egyptian Campaign, 1882, he acted at first as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir Archibald Alison at Alexandria. He was afterwards told off to raise a Mounted Infantry Corps, which he did with wonderful smartness. He was at the reconnaissance in force from Alexandria on August 5th, and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and was mentioned in Despatches in very flattering terms; was promoted to a Brevet majority, received the medal with clasp, the 4th Class of the Medjidie and Khedive's star. On August 19th, 1883, he went to Aldershot as a Brigade Major, and was so employed until June 12th, 1884, when the Nile Expedition took him back to Egypt as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General. He raised the 1st and 2nd Battalions Mounted Infantry and was for some time commandant of the corps. So highly were his services thought of that he was appointed to Aldershot as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on October 1st, 1887, with the view of introducing a proper system of training for Mounted Infantry, and he remained at the head of the school which he established until August 31st, 1892. He had been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel May 29th, 1889, and in recognition of his valuable services he was on December 21st, 1892, appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

Early in 1893 the Government of New South Wales applied to the home authorities to provide them with a commandant for their local forces of recognised organizing capacity. The appointment was offered to and accepted by Colonel Hutton, who went out in April with the rank of Major-General. He held the post for three years, and during that period laid the foundation of a system which promises to last for all time as the basis of local land defence. Leaving the colony with the respect of all classes, he was not long on his return to England in finding fresh employment, for on November 26th, 1896, he was posted to the Dublin District as Assistant Adjutant-General, and on May 1st, 1897, was transferred to the Curragh Camp. In the spring of 1898 the appointment of General Officer Commanding the Canadian Dominion Militia became vacant, and Colonel Hutton was again singled out for special duty. He arrived at Ottawa in August, 1898, and remained until March of this year (1900), when he proceeded to South Africa, and on landing at Cape Town was at once put in Orders by Lord Roberts to take command of the 1st Brigade of Mounted Infantry, with the rank of Major-General. Since then the work he has done has been invaluable; for scarcely any important movement has taken place in the Orange State and Transvaal without Hutton's Mounted Infantry being well to the fore.



From a Photograph by

Baziano.

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

COMMANDING FIRST MOUNTED INFANTRY BRIGADE, SOUTH AFRICA.



From a Photograph by

Lajoyette.

BREVET-MAJOR LORD E. H. CECIL.

CHIEF STAFF OFFICER AT MAFEKING DURING THE SIEGE.

MAJOR LORD EDWARD CECIL, D.S.O.

LORD SALISBURY may well be proud of his soldier son, for there are few officers of the Brigade of Guards of his age and service who have had a wider experience, and none who are more universally popular. Lord Edward Herbert Cecil was born on July 12th, 1867, and obtained his Second Lieutenancy in the Grenadier Guards on April 30th, 1887. After doing regimental duty for four years, during which time there was no young officer more painstaking than himself, Lord Edward joined the Staff of Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Commanding the Forces in Ireland, as Aide-de-Camp, on April 30th, 1891. On March 16th, 1892, he obtained his Lieutenancy, and on November 16th following left his lordship's staff. Shortly afterwards he was selected to accompany a diplomatic mission to Abyssinia, when he was decorated by King Menelik with the Third Class of the Star of Ethiopia.

The Expedition to Dongola, in 1896, gave the young Guardsman his first chance of seeing active service, for Major-General Sir Herbert Kitchener, who was selected to conduct the difficult enterprise, hearing that Lord Edward Cecil was desirous of wetting his spear, offered him the position of Aide-de-Camp on his Staff, which he readily accepted. Thus he served under most favourable auspices, took part in all the dangers and privations of what seemed at first a perilous enterprise, and came out of it unscathed, though he was on two occasions—on June 7th and September 19th—in the thick of the fighting, and bore himself so well that his distinguished chief took occasion, when forwarding his Despatches, to call attention to the marked ability he had displayed. His reward was a Brevet-Majority, the medal with two clasps, and the fourth class of the Medjidie.

Returning to England, he rejoined his battalion, with which he did duty during a great part of the following year. But the war fever had now attacked him, and when it was made known that an advance was to be made on Khartoum, he decided to obtain employment in Egypt so that he might not lose his chance of getting once more to the front. As a first step, he obtained employment with the Egyptian army in January, 1898, and as soon as the Staff of the Nile Expedition was formed, he rejoined Sir Herbert Kitchener's Head-Quarters as Aide-de-Camp. In this capacity he was present at the battles of Atbara and Khartoum, being afterwards mentioned in Despatches and decorated with the Distinguished Service Order.

He was in London when Colonel Baden-Powell was selected, in the summer of 1899, to proceed on special service to South Africa. This chance was too good to be lost, so Lord Edward offered himself for service and was accepted. He left England in July, remained with Colonel Baden-Powell all through the anxious period of the negotiations, eventually reached Mafeking and in due course found himself shut up there as Chief Staff Officer during the siege. What General Baden-Powell thinks of Lord Edward is well known, for he has already acknowledged how great were the services he rendered. The siege of Mafeking promises to be historic, and it is quite in the fitness of things that one of the principal actors in that brilliant achievement of arms should have been a son of the able Statesman to whose vigorous policy it is due that the Union Jack now flies as a symbol of Imperialism over the Capitals of the late Orange Free State and Transvaal Republic.

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

It was generally thought, when Major-General Clements left for South Africa, that, if he was spared, he would return to England as one of the most prominent actors in the drama of war; and the high opinion formed of this clear-headed leader among those who have followed his career has been more than justified by events, for he has admirably upheld the credit of the distinguished regiment in which he received his training. In every duty entrusted to him he has done well; indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that the very mention of Clements in one of Lord Roberts' telegrams has been regarded as a guarantee of success in whatever enterprise he has been engaged, not a single failure of any kind having had to be noted against him. Thus, of our young generals, he may be put down as one of the most promising.

Major-General Ralph Arthur Penrhyn Clements was born on February 6th, 1855, and joined the 24th Regiment, on transfer from the Militia, on December 2nd, 1874. His first war experience was gained in 1877-78, when he saw service against the Kaffirs, being present at the action of Neumarka. Having become Adjutant of his Battalion July 27th, 1879, he acted in that capacity during the Zulu War, when he was present at the battle of Ulundi, being mentioned in Despatches, and receiving his first war medal with clasp. According to the rule then existing, he had to vacate the duties of Adjutant on promotion to his Company on December 4th, 1880; but, no sooner was it ruled that a Captain was eligible, than he once more put on the spurs, on October 26th, 1882, and retained the position of Adjutant until promoted Major on February 24th, 1886. His Battalion was then on active service in Burma, where he did duty for a time as a Brigade Major, and afterwards as Assistant Provost Marshal. He rejoined his Battalion in the spring of 1886, and served with it almost continuously in face of the enemy until 1889. He was brought to notice in Despatches in most complimentary terms, and had the further gratification of finding himself named in a Government of India's General Order as an officer deserving of the highest credit. His services were acknowledged by his promotion to a Brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy, and he also received the war medal with two clasps.

On December 2nd, 1896, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Clements received the gratifying intelligence that, to mark her appreciation of his ability as a soldier, Her Majesty had selected him to fill a vacancy on the list of her Aides-de-Camp, and on April 8th, 1897, the gallant young soldier—we may say young, because he was only forty-two years of age—was promoted to the command of the 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, with which he had been so honourably connected for twenty-two years. But his regimental career was soon to end, for, on November 20th, 1899, he was selected to take over command of an Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, with the temporary rank of Major-General, and on December 4th, 1899, he left for the Cape as Major-General, commanding the 12th Brigade forming part of the 6th Division under Lieut.-General Kelly-Kenny, C.B.

What is thought of General Clements by those under his command will best be shown by an extract from the private letter of an officer of one of the Battalions of his Brigade, who wrote just before he left England:—"We are, indeed, lucky to have been chosen to proceed on service, and still more so to be posted to General Clements' Brigade. This young General has the character of being one of the best drills and best administrators in the Army. It seems only the other day that I knew him as a Major of the South Wales Borderers. His promotion has been very rapid, but if ever a soldier deserved good fortune he does, for when duty has to be done he plays the game thoroughly."



From a Photograph by

Elliott & Fry.

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

COMMANDING TWELFTH BRIGADE, SOUTH AFRICA.



From a Photograph by

A. A. Gray.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. D. OTTER.

COMMANDING ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, SOUTH AFRICA.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. D. OTTER, A.D.C.

THE Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry or Special Service Battalion has done admirably in South Africa. The regiment is made up of "elegant extracts" from all the best known militia units of the Dominion, its officers having been selected from a large body of candidates who offered themselves for service. The regiment took the field with an establishment of eight companies and a machine-gun section, all thoroughly equipped. On arriving at Cape Town the battalion was found in such good order that it was decided to hurry it to the front. Thus it had the advantage of participating in the principal actions of the Cape Campaign under Lord Roberts. Its crowning glory, however, may be said to have been at Paardeburg, where it had not a little to do in bringing about the surrender of General Cronjé and the forces under his command. On that occasion it stood shoulder to shoulder with the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders. To these two corps was entrusted the duty of holding the enemy's position under a deadly fire. The behaviour of both was brilliant in the extreme. They suffered heavily in killed and wounded, but they never wavered for a moment, and to their distinguished gallantry was largely due the first great victory of the war.

The officer who raised and commanded the Royal Canadian Regiment, and to whom, therefore, so much of the credit is due for its soldierlike performances, was none other than Lieut.-Colonel William Dillon Otter. Colonel Otter is a Canadian by birth. Early in life he associated himself with the militia movement, and so distinguished himself by his zeal and aptitude that in due course he was taken on to the list of the General Staff. Here his qualities soon marked him out as one to be trusted, so that in the operations for the suppression of the Rhiel rebellion he accompanied Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Middleton into the field, and acquitted himself with so much credit that he was noted afterwards for the command of a District. For this he had not long to wait, as a vacancy having occurred in No. 2 Military District on April 1st, 1886, he was offered and accepted it. His command embraced the Province of Toronto, where he has remained ever since, having the status of a Colonel on the Staff. His services have been further recognised by his appointment as Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General.

That the deeds of Colonel Otter and his brave Canadians should have rung throughout the Empire is scarcely to be wondered at. Those who have followed the records of the Boer campaign with any attention will not require to be reminded of the very eulogistic terms in which Colonel Otter has been referred to on more than one occasion. As a correspondent of a leading London paper put it, when writing of the defeat of General Cronjé: "The Royal Canadians, under their intrepid leader, showed the highest qualities in circumstances of the greatest difficulty, and won the admiration of all ranks of the Regular Army." This correspondent went on to say: "The whole force is delighted that Colonel Otter and his battalion have earned such a measure of credit, for it would be impossible to find a battalion anywhere in better fighting condition. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men seemed to vie with one another in upholding the good name of the Dominion which they have undertaken of their own free will to represent in the first big war in which the Colonial soldiery have stood side by side with Imperial troops. The Canadian Regiment of Infantry is as proud of Colonel Otter as Colonel Otter has reason to be of them." When in due course the question of rewards comes to be considered, it may reasonably be expected that the name of William Dillon Otter will be found to occupy a high place in the list of honours. It certainly deserves to do so, for Colonel Otter's record has been a most honourable one, and the deeds of the battalion he has led so well against the enemies of his Sovereign will be handed down to future generations of loyal Canadians with pride and satisfaction.

THE LATE LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR PENN SYMONS, K.C.B.

WHO COMMANDED AT THE BATTLE OF GLENCOE.

OF those who have fallen in the Boer War the death of the gallant Penn Symons was, perhaps, the most tragic. Upon him devolved the duty of making the first stand against the enemy at Glencoe, or Talana Hill, as it is sometimes called. It was a brilliant action, his dispositions being admirable, and the gallantry of the troops engaged—the 1st Batt. King's Royal Rifles, 1st Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers and 2nd Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers—beyond praise. But Penn Symons, unfortunately, fell seriously wounded whilst directing the attack. He was carried into Dundee, which had been his head-quarters for some days before, and it was whilst he was lying there between life and death that the place was afterwards occupied. His wound proved fatal, and it was left to the enemy to pay the last respects to a brave soldier, which, to their credit be it said, they did in the handsomest possible manner.

Lieut.-General Sir William Penn Symons was born July 17th, 1843, and joined the 24th Regiment as Ensign March 6th, 1863, becoming Lieutenant October 30th, 1866, and Captain, February, 1878. The first fourteen years of his service were so uneventful that the operations against the Galekas in 1877, in South Africa, found him undecorated. He went through the operations of that year as a senior Subaltern, and the Zulu War of 1879 as a Captain, but beyond receiving a war medal no recognition fell to his lot. Under the Army Reorganisation Scheme of July, 1881, he became a Substantive Major. It was in that rank that he took the field in Burma in 1885 as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, he having for sometime previously acted as Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry on the Head-Quarters Staff in Madras. It was his duty in Burma to organise and command a corps of Mounted Infantry. The result was such that he received the most flattering mention in Despatches, and was rewarded by being promoted to a Brevet Lieut.-Colonelcy in addition to receiving the war medal with clasp. Returning to India he resumed for a time the charge of the Musketry arrangements in Madras. On April 1st, 1887, he was promoted to a Brevet-Colonelcy, and in 1889 received the thanks of the Government of India and a C.B. for his splendid services in command of the Chin-Lushai Expedition. On January 31st, 1892, he, to his great satisfaction, was gazetted to the command of his old regiment, the 2nd Batt. South Wales Borderers. He retained that position until April 8th, 1893, when he was induced to hand over his command in favour of the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry for all India, which he held until promoted on March 25th, 1895, to the rank of Brigadier-General to command a Second Class District in the Punjab. He had just previously earned the thanks of the Government of India for his services in command of a brigade of the Wazeristan Expedition, 1894-95. His progress now was assured, so that it astonished no one to find how high his name stood at the close of the North-West Frontier Campaign of 1897-98, in which he covered himself with credit, and was brought to notice in the strongest possible terms, receiving a K.C.B. and the war medal.

When Major-General George Cox, early in 1899, found it necessary, owing to ill health, to tender his resignation of the Natal command, the home authorities decided that the moment had arrived for appointing the strongest and ablest man possible to succeed him. The choice rested upon Penn Symons, who was called from India to take up the duties, with the rank of Major-General. The result is only too well known. General Symons' character has been summed up by an old friend and comrade in these few words: "He was brave as a lion, truer than the steel of which his sword was made; a man who had but two ideas, one duty, and the other that of doing his duty in all circumstances in the spirit of a high-minded, chivalrous gentleman."



From a Photograph by

R. Stanley.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR W. PENN SYMONS, K.C.B.

MORTALLY WOUNDED AT TALANA HILL, SOUTH AFRICA.