

by *clapping of hands* and calls for the actors and actresses. If the play does not please, it is **hissed**.

If the audience is very much delighted with a particular part of the play, cries of "**Encore! Encore!**" are heard.

In every theatre a **prompter** is engaged, whose duty it is to follow the play in a book as it is being **acted**; so that if any actor should chance to forget his **part**, he may immediately give the right word, and then no hitch occurs in the **performance**.

In every play there is one or more **leading parts**.

Seats. — Tickets.

The seats in the English theatres are :

1. The **stalls** (orchestra stalls).
2. The **pit** (behind the stalls).
3. The **stage-boxes**.
4. The **dress-circle** (the first circle).
5. The **second circle** and **third circle**.
6. The **balcony**.
7. The **gallery** or amphitheatre.

At the top, are "the gods"; it corresponds to the French *Poulailler* or *Paradis*.

The **tickets** can be bought at the **ticket-office** (box-office) or they may be got at a **ticket agent's**, where they cost a little more.

The **managers** of the theatres always advertise the play to be produced in the leading newspapers, as well as by large **play-bills** stuck up in conspicuous places.

On entering the theatre, you give your ticket to the **box-keeper**, who sends a waiter to show you to your seat.

Programmes and **libretti** can be bought, which give

the **dramatis personæ** and the different scenes. **Opera-glasses** are usually to be had for the evening, on payment of a small sum, but most people prefer to carry their own with them.

CHAPTER XVIII

PHOTOGRAPHY

A. — Upon the ways and means of taking photographs.

Among my young readers, there are, I am sure, some who spend most of their leisure time in the fascinating pursuit of **photography**. They will be interested to learn the English terms used in this art.

In order to take **photographs** we must first have a **camera**, either a **kodak** (for the hand) or a standing apparatus. One can use **plates** or **films** — films are more convenient, because they can be put in during broad daylight. If you want to photograph an object, you stand directly opposite to it, set the camera in position, and then take a photograph, which is immediately carried into the **dark-room**, to be **developed** and **fixed**.

In order to produce the photograph, it should be laid right side upwards in the **developing-tray** (or **dish**). In a short time it becomes apparent, but as an inverse copy of the object — all the high **lights** appear dark, and all the **shadows** light.

When it is sufficiently developed, the plate must be **washed** in the **fixing-tray**, where it must be kept until the **bromsilver** has all been extracted. Then the plate must be very carefully washed and set to dry.

The photograph, which, as we have already said, appears inverted, is called the **Negative**.

When the Negative is thoroughly dry, the print or **Positive**, is taken from it — this exactly represents the object photographed. In order to take a print, a sheet of printing-paper is laid on the **sensitive** side of the plate, the paper is covered with a glass, the whole is put into the **printing-frame**, and exposed to the **day-light**, but not to the sunshine.

From time to time one opens the frame, without moving the paper, in order to see what tone the picture has taken. When it has become dark enough, it is taken out of the frame, and put into toning and fixing **baths**; but both processes are much simplified by the use of a **combined bath**.

As soon as it is of the required shade, it is washed carefully in clean water, in order to remove the **sulphite**.

After the washing, the **copy** is allowed to dry. Then it is *mounted* — that is, fixed on a piece of **cardboard**, with **paste**, **mucilage**, **gum**, or some such substance.

Finally the photograph is **burnished**, or polished, with a **lubricator**, to give it a glossy surface. It is then finished.

B. — At the Photographer's.

Conversation between Messrs A, B, and the
photographer C.

I

A. — Mr C., my friend and I should like to have our photographs taken; but the weather is not very favourable, is it?

- C. — That does not matter at all, gentlemen, I take photographs in all weathers. Do you wish to be taken together?
- B. — No, separately.
- C. — Certainly; what sort of photograph would you like?
- A. — I should like a portrait of the head and shoulders, the **bust**.
- B. — And I the same, and a **full-length** portrait as well.
- C. — Have you decided what **size** and **shape**?
- A. — A **cabinet-portrait** for me.
- B. — Make mine a **Paris panel**, please.
- C. — Shall I take you in **front** (*full face*) or in **profile**, Sir?
- A. — One from the front and one from the side, please.
- B. — The same for me.
- C. — For you, Sir, I think it would be better to have a **three-quarter face**.
- B. — Very well, you know best, of course.
- C. — Sit down, please. Look this way; just raise your head a little. That's right; but don't look so serious; smile a little. Now sit perfectly still for one moment. — Thank you.
- C. — Now, you wish for a full length portrait, do you not?
- B. — Yes; if I stand like this, is the position good?
- C. — Yes, quite, but put the left foot a little further forward. — Thank you.
- C. — Now it is your turn, Mr A. Please, sit down. How would you like to be taken with a book in your hand, looking down as if you were reading?
- A. — I think I should rather be looking straight forward, as if I were thinking about something.
- C. — Just as you choose (or like).

- C. — When would you like to have the photographs, gentlemen?
- A. — Send us some **proofs** as soon as possible, please, and then we will let you know which we like best, and how many we will take.
- C. — Certainly, Sir.
- B. — What do these sizes cost a **dozen**, a *half-dozen* (or How much are these a dozen?)
- C. — Let me give you my **price-list**. There you will find all particulars.
- A. — Do you take **groups** also?
- C. — Oh, yes; here you see some photographs of groups.
- B. — Very well; then we will come next week with several friends.
- C. — Thank you, gentlemen.

II

- A. — Mr C., the proofs you have sent me are not very satisfactory. This one seems to me rather **smudgy**; it is certainly not clear (or clearly taken).
- C. — Perhaps you moved a little, Sir.
- A. — Then the position seems rather **strained**; and it is not a *good likeness* — by no means a *speaking likeness*.
- C. — I thought it was very good.
- A. — Now, in this portrait, I am absurdly **flattered**. You must have **touched** it up.
- C. — I only took out the **wrinkles**.
- A. — Can you give me another **sitting**?
- C. — Certainly. I don't like any **customer** to leave my **studio** dissatisfied. — And you, Mr B., have you anything to find fault with in your photos?

- B. — No; nothing whatever. They are a great success, so much so that I wish you to make me an **enlargement** of both. You make enlargements, I suppose?
- C. — Of course.
- B. — Have you **frames** too? Could you have the enlargements framed for me at the same time?
- C. — Certainly; I have a large assortment of frames, you have only to make your selection (your choice).
- A. — I suppose you keep the negatives?
- C. — Oh, yes; just let me know at any time, and I will print as many photographs as you wish.
- A. — One more question. Do you also print photographs on post-cards?
- C. — Yes, or you can have them on note-paper if you wish.
- B. — Do you **colour** them too?
- C. — Yes, if you like, I can colour the enlargements for you.
- B. — I'll think the matter over, and let you know.

CHAPTER XIX

THE ENGLISH ARMY

In England there is no **conscription**, as there is in France and Germany. The **army** is raised by voluntary **enlistment**. By virtue of the Army Act, Parliament votes a certain sum of money every year (per annum) for the maintenance of the army at its proper strength.

The forces at the disposal of the English Government for military purposes are made up of :

1. The **Standing army** ;
2. The **army reserve**, which consists of men who have already served, but who, at the expiration of their term of service, will voluntarily re-enter the army. The army reserve is only called together when danger threatens, in order to increase the strength of the standing army ;

3. The **auxiliary forces** ; to these belong :

- a) The **Militia** with the Militia reserve. The Militia may only be called out for the defence of England. The Militia reserve, on the contrary, may be employed in the Colonies.

- b) The **Volunteers** and the **Yeomanry**. The *Volunteer troop* consists of light infantry, cavalry and artillery. They only exist in England and Scotland. They have their own uniform, but the Government supplies them with arms.

The *Yeomanry* — a mounted troop with horses of their own — may serve out of England in time of war. The Yeomanry mostly consists of small estate-holders or farmers.

During peace, there is no classification of the army into larger departments, such as a **Brigade division** ; but six **Army Corps** are formed during war, viz :

Three Army corps for the defence of England (called the **Home defence**).

Two Army corps for carrying on war in other lands (**Service abroad**).

One Army corps to fight in the Colonies (**Field force**).

Like other countries, England has three different branches of the service, namely : **Infantry**, **Cavalry** and **Artillery**.

Infantry.

The *Infantry* consists of :

3 Regiments of **Foot-Guards**,
109 Regiments of the **Line**,
The **Rifle Brigade**.

England has also a battalion of **mounted Infantry**.



The Royal Welsh fusiliers.
23rd foot.

Northumberland
fusiliers.
A Sapper.

Grenadier
Guards.

Let us also mention the **Yeomen of the Guard**, popularly called **beef-eaters**, a veteran company of picked soldiers employed in conjunction with the men-at-arms, on grand occasions, as the sovereign's **body-guard**.

Cavalry.

The *Cavalry* is composed of :

2 regiments of **Life-Guards**,
1 regiment of **Royal Horse-Guards**.

These form together the "Household Brigade," the

1st Dragoons.3rd Hussars.5th Lancers.

Warwickshire (Yeomanry Cavalry).

body-guard of the sovereign, and the only cuirassed regiments.

There are still :

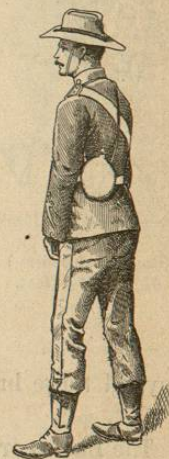
- 7 regiments of **Dragoon-Guards**,
- 3 regiments of **Lancers**,
- 13 regiments of **Hussars**.

The *Household-Brigade* forms the *heavy cavalry*. The *dragoons* are in part heavy, in part *light cavalry*. The *Lancers* and the *Hussars* are classed as *light cavalry*.

Besides these, there is also a kind of reserve force called **Yeomanry**, raised and drilled locally, the men providing their own horses and uniform.



The Buffs.

Royal Artillery.
(An Officer.)

Royal field Artillery.

Artillery.

The Artillery is divided into **Horse Artillery**, **Field**, **Mountain** and **Garrison Artillery**.

Among these different regiments of the British **Standing-Army**, the Scotch soldiers are considered as the

best and bravest. The two most famous are the **Black-Watch** and the **Gordon Highlanders**.



An officer of the Black
Watch.
(Royal Highlanders.)
42nd and 73rd foot.



The Gordon Highlanders.
(75th and 92nd foot).



Royal Scots.
(Lothian Regiment.)

Other Branches.

Beyond these branches of the service, we must mention :

1. The **Engineers**. There are three *Engineer troops* :
The **field equipment troop**,
The **telegraph troop**,
The **pontoon troop**.

The *Engineers* are employed for the construction and repair, etc., of **fortifications**, for work during **sieges**, digging **trenches**, etc., for the construction of **telegraph lines** in an enemy's country, and to make **bridges**.

2. The **Balloon Division**. Its duty is to observe the

enemy's troops, their strength, formation, movements, marches, etc.

3. The **Army service Corps** during war takes charge of the **waggons** containing the supplies of **amunition** (**powder, shot, bullets, cartridges, shells, bombs**), and **amunition** for heavy arms as well as for light arms.



Royal engineers.



The Army
Service Corps.



Ordnance Store.



A bagpiper in a Highland
Regiment.

This corps also takes charge of the **provisions** (the food).

The Volunteer Corps.

Besides these different corps of the standing army, there is also a numerous reserve force called the **Volunteers**, a kind of national **free-militia**, raised for the purpose of defending the country in case of an invasion. They are drilled every week on a certain day, and have yearly **manceuvres** like the standing army.

The regimental or military Band.

Every regiment has its band of musicians, who are under the leadership of the band-master.

In Scotland, the regiments march to the sound of the bag-pipes, the only instruments composing their bands. Their musicians are called bagpipers.

The military Hierarchy.

The King is the head of the English Army. The entire administration of the standing army is under the control of the Secretary of State for War.

The army is commanded by the Commander-in-Chief, who is appointed by the king.

There is no large general staff as in France. The English general staff consists of the existing staff of command, which is supported by officers who are educated for this purpose at the Military Staff College of "Sandhurst."

There are 10 ranks of officers :

A. — *General officers :*

1. The **Field-marshal**, the commander-in-chief, exercises the general command of the troops.
2. The **General**, commanding an army corps.
3. The **Lieutenant-General**.
4. The **Major-General**.



A Field-Marshal.

B. — *Field Officers :*

5. The **Colonel**, commanding a regiment.
6. The **Lieutenant-Colonel**.
7. The **Major**.

C. — *Company Officers or Regimental Officers :*

8. The **Captain**.
9. The **Lieutenant**.
10. The **Sub-Lieutenant**.

The staff of officers is recruited from the **Military Schools** (e. g. the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich, etc.), the appointed Universities (as Oxford, Cambridge, London, etc.) or from officers transferred from the Militia and the colonial troops.

Warrant officers.

The **Warrant Officers** form the rank between the **Officers** and the **non-commissioned Officers**. They are appointed officers by warrant, while the other officers are appointed by royal commission. The most important warrant officer is the **Sergeant-Major**. He stands at the head of the **subalterns** of his corps.

The non-commissioned Officers (subalterns).

1. The **staff-sergeant**.
2. The **sergeant-major**.
3. The **colour-sergeant**.
4. The **sergeant**.
5. The **lance-sergeant**.
6. The **corporal**.
7. The **lance-corporal**.

The *staff-sergeant* or *adjutant* is the first administrative subaltern. He is the **quarter-master**, secretary, etc., of the regiment.

The *lance-corporal* is the assistant of the corporal in indoor service and in the surveillance of the men. He does not **mount guard** at all and does no rough work.

The Medical Department.

It comprises :

The **Surgeon-General**, the **Deputy-Surgeon-General**, the **Surgeon-Major**, the **Surgeon** and the officers and



A military doctor.



A military veterinary surgeon
on horseback.



A military Nurse
(Sister.)

men of the Army **Hospital Corps**, the whole being under a **Director-General** at the War-Office. All are supplemented by a zealous and able staff of trained **nurses** who are great favourites among the soldiers.

The **Veterinary Surgeons** are charged with the supervision of the sanitary condition of the horses and their treatment when ill.

The Military Service.

We have already said that the military forces are raised by voluntary enlistment. The **term of service** is **twelve years** in England. This period may be served in different ways :

1) The **soldier** serves twelve years one after another in the *standing army*. This service is called the "**long service**";

or : 2) He serves six years in the army, and six years in the *army reserve*;

or : 3) Eight years in the standing army, and four in the army reserve.

This is called the **short service**.

Drill.

1. *The infantry*. **Infantry recruits** first receive two and a half to three months individual instruction in **drill** and **gymnastics** as also **oral instruction** in their duties.

They are then allotted to their respective corps, and their further education is proceeded with.

2. *The cavalry* are first given seventy lessons in the **use of the sabre and lance**, and are instructed in drill.

They next receive instruction in **riding** (about 100 lessons).

Finally come **shooting-practice** and **field-service**.

3. The course of instruction for the *field-artillery* lasts 130 days — that of the *garrison artillery* lasts fifty-six days.

The manœuvres.

Every year, in the months of August and September, the manœuvres take place — that is, large bodies of troops practise military tactics, in order that the officers may become familiar with the practical knowledge necessary for the command of large bodies of men.



Commandant of the Imperial
service troops of India.
The Patiala lancers.



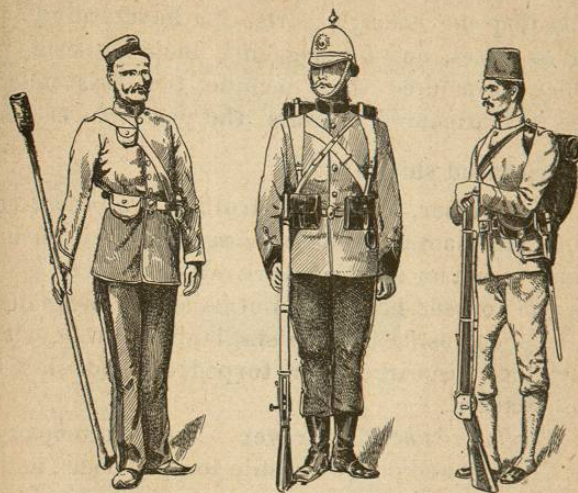
The Indian Army.
A Sepoy Officer.

These manœuvres, however, are not to be compared with those of the Continental armies, the chief reasons for this being :

- 1) The English army is numerically very much smaller than the immense armies of some other European countries.
- 2) The nature of the country is not favourable to the manœuvring of armies on a large scale.

Colonial army.

In the numerous English colonies there are large colo-



The Indian Army.
— Artillery. — A Gunner.

Royal Canadian Regiment.
A private.

Egyptian Army.
The Egyptian Infantry
(Summer Kit.)

nial forces, in India, Australia, New-Zealand, Canada, etc.

CHAPTER XX

THE BRITISH NAVY

England's greatest strength lies in her naval power. Upon her navy depends the safety and the welfare of the nation.

I. — Different classes of Ships.

There are **armoured** and **unarmoured** ships. *Ironclads* or armoured ships are those fitted with

vertical armour-plates and protecting guns. Unarmoured ships are those without vertical armour.

The ironclads are called **battle-ships**. They are for **blockading** the enemy's ports, for **bombarding** their fortified places, and for engaging their battleships in conflict. Armoured ships include the **coast-defense ships**, the armoured **cruisers**, the protected cruisers.

Unarmoured ships are :

1. *The cruiser*, used for patrolling the ocean, convoying merchantmen, for preying upon the enemy's commerce and for scouting work with the fleet.

2. *The torpedo-boat*. Its duties are to make night-attacks upon hostile fleets or single ships ; when within range, they discharge their **torpedoes**, and sink the ships attacked.

3. *The torpedo-boat destroyer* — will accompany a fleet, drive off and destroy hostile torpedo-boats, and, if reorganised, can be utilised as a torpedo-boat to attack the enemy's fleet.

Ensigns.

The infantry has its **colours**, the cavalry its **standard**, the fleet has its **flag**.

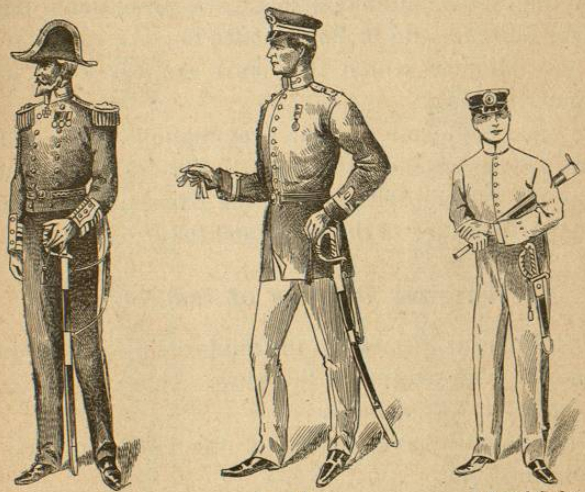
II. — Personnel of the Royal Navy.

The ranks of the officers are :

1. The **admiral**, who commands the fleet.
2. The **vice-admiral**.
3. The **rear-admiral**.
4. The **commodore**.
5. The **captain**.
6. The **commander**.

7. The **lieutenant**.
8. The **navigating-lieutenant**.
9. The **sub-lieutenant**.
10. The **midshipman**.

The supply of officers for the navy is derived from the pupils of the **Naval Schools**.



Royal Navy.
— The admiral.

Royal Navy.
— A Lieutenant.

A Naval Cadet.

Under the new scheme of Naval Training, which has just been put into force, boys enter His Majesty's service between the ages of 12 and 13, being trained at the **Osborne Naval College** for the first two years. At the end of this period, if they are successful in their examination, they are transferred to the **Royal Naval College**, Dartmouth, for a further two years' advanced training, and afterwards proceed to sea for three years, as **Midshipmen**. There, they are placed in charge of a boat,

thereby learning self-reliance, hardiness, coolness of head and resource, and are instructed in Seamanship, Navigation, Pilotage, Gunnery, Mechanics and Engineering by the specialised officers of the ship.

At the end of three years, the midshipman (*middy*), having satisfactorily passed all the qualifying examinations, becomes an **Acting Sub-Lieutenant**.

Acting Sub-Lieutenants then go to **Greenwich Royal Naval College**, and to **Portsmouth** for final instructions in the subjects which they have studied while midshipmen at sea.

At the conclusion of their examinations in these subjects, having reached the ages of 19 to 20, Sub-Lieutenants are distributed between the **Executive** and **Engineering Branches** of the navy, and the Royal Marines.

Warrant Officers of the Navy.

The **Warrant officers** of the military line are the **gunners** and **boatswains** of the navy. Those of the civil branch are the *carpenters*.

The *gunners* have charge of the guns, torpedoes, small arms, etc.

The *boatswains* of the sails, ropes, rigging, masts, etc.

The *carpenters* have charge of all the wood-work, pumps, paint, carpenter's stores, etc.

Men (seamen), sailors.

Boys are entered between the ages of fifteen and sixteen-and-a-half. They are taught in the **training ships**.

After two years in the stationary training-ship, the boy is sent to a sea-going ship, remaining there until he is eighteen. He is then rated an **ordinary seaman** (O. S.).

He can by-and-by become a **trained man** (T. M.), an

able-bodied seaman (A. B.), then a **leading seaman**.

After this he can rise to be **Second-class Petty Officer**, **First-class Petty Officer** and **Chief Petty Officer**.

These rank with corporal, sergeant and sergeant-major in the army.

After twelve years in the service, counting from the time he is eighteen, a seaman is allowed to leave; but he can also stay for another term of ten years.



Royal Navy. — Seaman.



Royal Marine Artillery.

After this second service he is entitled to a **pension**.

The **crew** is the name given to all those retained on board for the purpose of performing some appointed duty.

The British Flag.

The national flag or *standard* of the British Isles is the **Union Jack**. It is composed of a broad cross of red in the centre, the **cross of St. George**, the patron saint

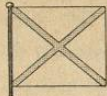
of England. The legend says that St. George fought and killed a fiery dragon, which devastated the countryside, and thus delivered the inhabitants from a constant terror. This feat is commemorated on the reverse side



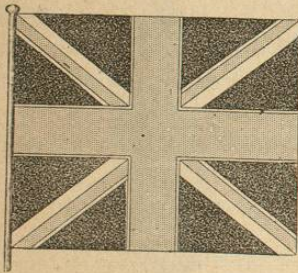
The Cross of St. George.



The Cross of St. Andrew.



The Cross of St. Patrick.



THE UNION JACK.

Red



Blue



White



of the English crown piece and sovereign. St. George was a great warrior, and when the English engaged a battle, in the olden time, their shout was: "St. George and merrie England!"

On the Union Jack are two other crosses. One is a white diagonal cross on a blue ground. It is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scot-

land. It was added to the Union Jack in 1707, when England and Scotland (Great Britain) were united under one government.

The third part of the flag is another diagonal red cross on a white ground: the cross of St. Patrick. St. Patrick, a native of Scotland, civilised and converted the Irish to Christianity, and was the first Bishop of Armagh, and the patron saint of Ireland. His flag was incorporated into the Union Jack in 1801, when Ireland was united to Great Britain.

Thus was formed "the red, white and blue", for which thousands have unhesitatingly laid down their lives, and which no true Briton can see without a thrill.

CHAPTER XXI

PEACE AND WAR

Everyone knows that, in all quarters, efforts are made to preserve peace. In France, England and Germany there are even leagues, called **Peace-Leagues**, which have been formed for this purpose. At Hague there is an **International Court of Arbitration**, which undertakes to settle disputes between nations. Yet it is very improbable that war will ever wholly cease.

If the most vital interests of a nation are threatened, or have been injured, it **declares war** with the offending power. Each of the nations concerned **takes up arms**, and makes ready to take the **field** as quickly as possible, in order to invade the enemy's country, and there settle the dispute. Sooner or later a **battle** is fought. The cannons are mounted, the troops are arrayed for battle. The *commander-in-chief* takes his stand upon an elevated point, in order to direct the **action**.

The thunder of the cannon indicates the commencement of the **fight**. The soldiers advance upon the enemy slowly, at quick march or at double march. Adjutants dash along, here and there, carrying the orders of the commander-in-chief to the commanders of the different corps. On both sides the greatest courage and ability are shown. For a long time the battle wages, as it seems, with no advantage to either side. The soldiers *fight hand to hand*, no **quarter** is given. There is no more shooting now — the stab of a **bayonet**, or a stroke with the butt-end of a **musket** lays the adversary low. The officers use their **swords**.