

and resource displayed by one and all under, at times, exceptionally difficult circumstances.

The detachments attached to the Maxim Battery took part in all operations against the enemy during the campaign, and were always well to the front; their commanding officer, Captain Lawrie, R.A., speaks in the highest terms of their good service and excellent conduct on all occasions, and I have great pleasure in endorsing his opinion of their efficiency and great utility throughout the operations.

During the outbreak of cholera, and in the subsequent advance on Dongola, Surgeon Major Sloggett, assisted by the other medical officers attached to the British troops, worked with great zeal and energy in the performance of their duties, which were exceptionally onerous throughout the campaign.

The supply department was ably represented by Captain Morgan, Army Service Corps.

The Rev. J. Brindle, senior chaplain, was, as usual, conspicuous, in his unflinching kindness and devotion to his duties.

I also beg to bring to your notice the excellent conduct of the Indian Contingent at Suakin under the command of Brigadier-General Egerton, C.B., D.S.O. These troops garrisoned Suakin through an exceptionally trying summer, during which they thoroughly prepared themselves for taking the field; circumstances unfortunately prevented them from participating in active operations, but they rendered us valuable assistance by the moral effect of their presence, and had an opportunity occurred they would, I feel sure, have greatly distinguished themselves.

I beg also to recommend for favourable consideration the names of the following officers:—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Currie, commanding 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment.

Major Mortimer, North Staffordshire Regiment.

Captain Marwood (Adjutant), North Staffordshire Regiment.

Lieutenant Elkington, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant Goldfinch, North Staffordshire Regiment, attached to Maxim Battery.

Lieutenant Blunt, Connaught Rangers, attached to Maxim Battery.

It is now my pleasant duty to record the services of those officers attached to the Egyptian Army who have specially distinguished themselves.

Colonel A. Hunter, D.S.O. (Royal Lancaster Regiment), second in command Egyptian Army, ably commanded the Infantry Division. I have already referred to his services in connection with the successful passage of the steamers over the cataracts, and I have to record my very high appreciation of his military capacity and to gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance he has given me on every occasion throughout the campaign.

In Colonel Rundle, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Royal Artillery), I had a thoroughly efficient Chief of the Staff; his previous experience as Adjutant-General of the Egyptian Army rendered him specially fitted for the post, the duties of which he has performed with great ability. The peculiar nature of the campaign rendered his task an arduous one, and the numerous difficulties as they occurred were met by him with that same care and forethought which characterised his work throughout the campaign. He was ably assisted in Quartermaster-General's duties by Lieutenant Gorrings (Royal Engineers), whose resource and energy have been conspicuous throughout.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cochrane (half-pay) was employed on the lines of communication and

worked with energy in pushing forward the supplies.

I have already referred to the part taken by (temporary) Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, D.S.O., in the operations near Suakin where he ably commanded. In spite of ill-health this officer remained at his post at Suakin during the summer and gave me great assistance as governor of that district.

The Intelligence Department was ably administered by Major F. R. Wingate, C.B., D.S.O., who gave me all the information necessary for the conduct of the campaign, the successful result of which was greatly furthered by the thorough knowledge acquired by the department of every detail of the enemy's plans and positions. Colonel Slatin Pasha, C.B. (Assistant Director of Military Intelligence), by his great and unique experience of the Sudan and his intimate knowledge of the character and intentions of the people, was able to render invaluable assistance throughout the campaign.

The extreme responsibility of keeping up the supplies of the force on so extended a line of communications and the manner in which this onerous duty was performed, fully justified my previous high opinion of the ability of Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers (Director of Supplies) who was ably seconded by Quartermaster (Hon. Capt.) W. H. Drage.

The transport was very capably administered by Major F. W. Kitchener, Director of Transport (West Yorkshire Regiment), and the loss in camels has been exceptionally small considering the hard work, severe heat, and difficult nature of the country through which the operations were conducted; this was largely due to the camel saddle invented by Veterinary Captain Griffith and constructed by Captain Gordon, Royal Engineers.

Captain Gordon, Director of Stores (Royal Engineers), gave me the greatest assistance in keeping the material of the army in an efficient state during this extended campaign in which wear and tear were unusually severe. The supplies of railway and gunboat material were forwarded to the front under his direction with the utmost despatch and care.

The resources of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Gallwey (Principal Medical Officer), and the six British medical officers of the Egyptian Army, were strained to the utmost in coping with the sudden and unexpected outbreak of cholera amongst the troops. Owing to the prevalence of the epidemic in Egypt, all hope of assistance from there was cut off, and it was only by their untiring energy and incessant devotion to duty that the disease was successfully stamped out and many valuable lives saved, though I regret to record the loss by cholera of one of their number, Surgeon-Captain Trask.

All officers of the Medical Staff worked indefatigably throughout the various other phases of the campaign.

The railway and telegraph services were very efficiently performed under the respective direction of Lieutenant Girouard, Director of Railways (Royal Engineers), and Lieutenant Manifold, Staff Officer of Telegraphs (Royal Engineers). The construction of 110 miles of railway, and 250 miles of telegraph during the very trying summer, and in difficult country, involved much labour and constant supervision on the part of these officers and their assistants.

The labours of the Veterinary Department were also exceptionally heavy, and were efficiently carried out under the able direction of