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Gazette



A Quarterly Chronicle
OF
Soldiering and Sport, &c.,
IN THE
10th Royal Hussars.



Col. C. T. McM. KAVANAGH, M.V.O., D.S.O.

THE 10TH ROYAL HUSSARS GAZETTE.

A Quarterly Regimental Magazine.

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COLONEL C. T. McM. KAVANAGH, M.V.O., D.S.O.

COLONEL KAVANAGH was first commissioned as Lieutenant in the 3rd Dragoon Guards on the 6th February 1884 and transferred to the Tenth on the 20th of the same month. He obtained his Troop on the 1st February 1890.

From the 1st March 1889 to the 21st April 1891 he served on the Staff of the Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the West Indies, and from the 1st July 1895 to the 1st February 1900 as Adjutant of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry.

He was promoted Major on the 6th January 1900, Brevet Lt.-Colonel 29th Nov. of the same year, substantive Lt.-Colonel and to the command of the Regiment 7th May 1904, Brevet Colonel 10th August 1905.

He served in the South African War from February 1900 to the end of the Campaign, and was present at the operations in the Orange Free State from February to May 1900, including the actions at Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Hoet Nek (Thoba Mountains), Vet River, and Zand River; operations in the Transvaal in May and June 1900, including the actions near Johannes-

burg, Pretoria and Diamond Hill; operations in the Transvaal, west of Pretoria, July to November 1900, including the action at Eland's River; operations in the Orange River Colony including the action at Wittenbergen.

Mentioned twice in despatches (*London Gazette*, 20th Sept. 1901 and 12th July 1902); Brevet of Lt.-Colonel; Queen's medal with five clasps; King's medal with two clasps; D.S.O.

Commanded a column of two Squadrons, 5th Lancers, and a Regiment of Colonial Cavalry, in Cape Colony, from July to Oct. 1901, and from the latter date until the cessation of hostilities a column composed of two Squadrons of the Tenth and a Battery of Field Artillery.

Retired on half pay, on completion of his period of command on the 7th May 1908, with a total service of 24 years 92 days.

Such is, briefly, the history of Colonel Kavanagh as a Tenth Hussar, but how much more could be said by those who have had the good fortune to serve with and under him. Although we have the greatest pleasure in writing on the subject, the warmth of our

feelings, the sincerity of our admiration for him, renders it a task fraught with unusual restraint. A panegyric would have been so easy, so true, and so well-merited. In spite of the knowledge that the time was rapidly approaching that would sever his connection with us, now that it has come, and that severance has been effected, the void created is none the less felt, his presence none the less missed. From the time when he joined the Regiment to the day of his departure he won and retained the admiration, respect and affection of all ranks. It is worthy of remark that his service with the Regiment covered a period of exactly 24 years, he having joined on the 21st April 1884, when the Service Troops arrived at Shorncliffe, on return from service in the Eastern Soudan, following the last tour of Indian service, and on the same date of this year he bade adieu to us to return home on the expiration of his command.

As a young Officer, he at once became conspicuous for his soldierly qualities, and his prominence in all forms of sport, and worthily upheld the reputation of his old "School on the Hill." A finished and intrepid horseman, he soon scored triumphs in the hunting field, and between the flags, and helped to gain victories for the Regiment in many a hard-fought game.

When out with the hounds at York, when the Regiment was stationed there, he took a bad toss, sustaining such injuries that a change of climate was imperative, and he took up duties as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor at Jamaica. Staff duties did not appeal strongly to him, and he rejoined as soon as his recovery permitted him to return to the United Kingdom, and did duty with us until 1895. Then, influenced by engagement in the field of Cupid, he again left to take up the appointment of Adjutant of Yeomanry, occasionally putting an appearance to win Point-to-Point Races, or take part in games of Polo; he was still with the Yeomanry when the Regiment left England to take part in the South African War, and, needless to say, he lost no time in obtaining authority to follow it. Two months after our arrival in the country, Major Kavanagh overtook us, at Koodoe's Drift, near the scene of Cronje's desperate last effort, a few days prior to the surrender of his force.

Major Kavanagh soon proved his worth in the field, and his old Squadron ("C") still recount many a tale of stirring events and of honors gained by them under his leading. Having taken part with conspicuous success in the actions and operations officially published, and of many others equally arduous of which mention was not made (although probably demanding more specially the individual qualities of leaders), he

was selected by Lord Kitchener to command a column in the Cape Colony; he left the Regiment to do so, at Middleburg, Transvaal, on the 16th July 1901.

We followed to the Colony a few days later, and, under Col. Alexander, also became a self-contained column, trekking about daily in a vagabond manner, now after this commando, and again after that. A most exciting chase in which both columns were engaged, from different starting points, was that of Scheepers, and from time to time we heard tales of the dash and gallantry of "Kav's" column, of which the Regiment was very vain. On one occasion, the two columns passed each other, in the Langsberg District, and this occasion Colonel Kavanagh will assuredly never forget, by reason of the spontaneous outburst of cheers with which he was greeted by his old Squadron and the remainder of our column. Later, it was decreed that he should return to us and command the column which was made up of "A" and "C" Squadrons, some guns, and the usual constituents of the small columns which characterised the closing features of the war. He took over the column at Fraserburg Road on the 16th October 1901, and from that time until the 30th June 1902, despite the harassing work which it was called upon to do, no happier column existed in the country, and when the end of the war came, no column was less pleased, because the associations and *camaraderie* of that column were to be in consequence brought to a termination also. All had learnt the merits of each other, and acquired that perfect cohesion which only comes from unquestioning reliance on our comrades.

It would take up too much space to recount all the trekkings, the marches, and the counter-marches of the column from this time, and it will suffice to recall the busy times on which we at once fell, moving off towards Prince Albert to head off a commando under Pypers, consisting of the residue of Scheeper's commando after the capture of their Commandant by Shearman, and Bouwer's commando. This force was accompanied by Smuts, who attempted unsuccessfully to preserve an *incognito*.

On arrival at Blaauw Krants, friend Pypers having crossed by a bridle path into the Oudtshoorn District, the column was ordered to march with all possible speed to Ladysmith to concentrate there. The route taken was by Florris Kraal and Bezemfontein; on arrival at Ladysmith we were ordered to proceed to Laingsberg to refit, and that place was reached *via* Buffels Vlei and Rooi Kloof on the 26th October. Here 220 men and 270 horses, including 200 remounts, were picked up, and after a stay of one day only we

marched out on the evening of the 27th, halted at Rooi Kloof, and continued the march, next day, to Buffels Vlei: there, in consequence of information that Pypers was marching towards Ockert's Kraal, a very early move was made at daybreak on the 29th in the same direction. Crabbe's column was also chasing Pypers. On arrival at Baviaan's Kloof, it was ascertained that the enemy had bivouacked at Ockert's Kraal the previous night, and had been driven from there by Crabbe's advanced guard towards *Plaat Huis*: accordingly we marched on to that place—on approaching it one of Crabbe's scouts came in and reported that the Boers had just crossed the road and Touws River, going south-west. It was subsequently learnt that their advanced guard had reached *Pack Huis* at the same time as "A" Squadron, which had been sent on in front, and a short, sharp engagement ensued, in which Lieut. Koetze, of the enemy, was killed by Sergt. Davies, the latter being slightly wounded. "A" remained there in anticipation of the enemy being driven back by "C" Squadron, who were marching along the Brak River, hoping to head them off, but no more was seen of them. Early next morning we heard that the Burghers had crossed the river, and sped across the veldt towards *Vischgat*: the column followed at a very fast pace, and arrived at *Sevenfontein* only to discover that they had left only ten minutes before: off again we at once went, continuing the pursuit along an execrable rocky track to *Allemorgenfontein*, where the Boers had taken up a very strong position, impossible to rush on account of a deep donga in front of it. They opened a very heavy fire, and the unlimited ammunition suggested that they were Smut's men. "C" Squadron under Cave was sent round their flank,—they retired, and the Squadron pursued until dark up to near *Letta's Kraal*. We had only one casualty; the enemy's were unknown: a number of them had to break and hide in consequence of their horses becoming exhausted, and many abandoned horses fell into our hands. We bivouacked at *Allemorgenfontein*, and started off again at 3-30 next morning to *Letta's Kraal*, where a few Boers had passed the night,—continuing the pursuit to *Coega* where were about 70 of them:—the appearance of our scouts completely surprised them, and they hurriedly saddled up and flew, leaving behind them several sheep which they had cooked. They galloped up a Kloof, leading into *Tyger Kloof*: "A" Squadron was sent round through the latter to try to cut them off, and "C" crossed the mountains dismounted: they had passed into the Kloof before "A" got up, and the column followed, their rear guard impeding as much as possible our advance, which was along a very narrow and difficult pass. Colonel Kavanagh had sent a

despatch from *Letta's Kraal* to *Touws River*, asking that a party might be sent to hold the only outlet to the Kloof at *Tyger Hoek*. When we made that place it was only to ascertain that the enemy had met no opposition, and had crossed the railway six miles from *Constable Station*. Further pursuit was futile, and the column bivouacked at *Marais Farm*, where grazing for the horses and sheep for the men were obtained. Both were much needed to allay the hunger caused by the inability of the Cape carts with supplies to keep up with us. On the following day, the 1st November, the column marched to *Constable Station*, where the supply wagons rejoined.

This may be taken as a fair sample of the arduous work on which the column was employed without intermission during the next six months. It was moved by rail to *Mooresburg*, and sent from there in pursuit of *Theron* and *Maritz*, went to the relief of *Piquetberg*, marching thence to *Zand Drift*, *Hopefield*, *Kersefontein*, and back to *Mooresburg*. At this town, during a brief occupation by the enemy (seven men, of whom four were Tenth Hussars, including two invalids) shut themselves up in a block-house and held out for several hours, inflicting considerable damage upon the enemy, but their ammunition becoming exhausted they surrendered. No harm was done to the town, the inhabitants having received the Boers with open arms, and trailed a Union Jack tied to a horse's tail through the streets. The column was sent there, arriving the day after their departure. The chase of commandoes was continued in the Western Provinces, and many a little fight put up, with results invariably satisfactory to us, principally at *Riebeeck's Kasteel*, and in the vicinities of *Clanwilliam*, *Lambert's Bay*, *Calvinia*, and *Van Rhyne's Dorp*. On the 29th April, the column was reinforced by the 16th Lancers at *Clanwilliam*, where it equipped and filled up with supplies, also drew ammunition, clothing and supplies for a force under Colonel White which was shut up in *Garies*. He was prevented from leaving by the investment of *Okiep* by *Smuts*, *Maritz*, and *Van de Venter's* commandoes. The route was through a bad country, in which the scarcity and brackishness of the water was a pronounced and disagreeable feature.

Forced marches were made and the relief of *Garies* effected on the 29th. Contrary to anticipations no opposition was encountered, but parties of Boers were from time to time seen by our scouts hovering in the neighbourhood of our route.*

* After the declaration of peace, General Smuts, the Commander-in-Chief of the Boer Forces, informed Colonel Kavanagh that he thought it impossible for a force of any strength to advance from the south on account of the want of water.

The ammunition, etc., having been handed to White, the wagons numbering over a hundred were filled with Kaffir refugees, and the column returned arriving at Aliesfontein on the 5th May— here the 16th Lancers rejoined Wyndham's column, and General French congratulated Kavanagh's force on the successful march, and the relief of Garies.

From now the operations of the column were confined to the Lambert's Bay Road, and north of Clanwilliam, to Oorlog's Kloof.

On the first June it had marched in most distressing weather—tempestuous gales, heavy rains, with at intervals driving curtains of cold mist—to Pak Huis, where we bivouacked and received a message that "Peace was declared last night."

Still the column trekked north, and was at Doorn Bosch on the 7th June, when 660 surrendered Furgers, escorted by "A" Squadron and part of "C," were brought in from Oorlog's Kloof.

They brought with them 947 horses, 328 mules, 43 cape carts, and 3 wagons. They were conducted by the column to Porterville Road, arriving on the 24th June, and there handed over to the military authorities. The previous evening, at Twenty-four Rivers, the Regiment and the Burghers, under Commandant Boshoff—a very good fellow—formed up near the Officers' Mess, cheers were given by each for the others, and "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem lustily sung by all. So ended happily the work of Kavanagh's column.

The Colonel left South Africa for a well-earned rest on the 2nd July, and rejoined the Regiment at Mhow in January 1903. He succeeded to the command on Colonel Byng's appointment as Commandant of the Cavalry School on the 7th May 1904. His command has been marked by the most pleasing regimental conditions; every effort, whether professional, in the field of sport, or social, has met with success, and the relations between all ranks have been exceptionally good. Much could be related of the doings of the Regiment under Colonel Kavanagh, but it is sufficient to say that the very best traditions of the Tenth Hussars have been fostered, maintained and strengthened during the time he has ruled over us, and that the strongest wish of all ranks is, that should it be our good fortune to take the field again, we may have the luck to be part of a force which the Colonel commands.

That our hopes in this respect may be realised, and that we may again soon be under his command, is the message of adieu to him of the

TENTH.

Editor's Notes.

WE may be said to have settled down in our hot-weather stride. The mercury in the thermometer, in the shade of our verandahs, daily informs that, what a former Farrier-Major invariably styled the "*temperage*" is from 110 to 115 degrees. Our Aryan brother, uncleanly but picturesque withal, has descended upon us in hordes, and is engaged in the gentle art of punkah pulling. The annual exodus of the hill parties has taken place, some 40 men with 16 horses having proceeded on the 30th April to Lower Topa, beloved of few in spite of the eloquent advertisement accorded to it in our No. 1.

Some of these 40 have already decided that their health no longer demanded that they should remain there, and have returned to the Regiment. Weekly *dâks* have been established regimentally, and reliefs effected as occasion requires. The married families left, as the impulse seized them, at intervals in May and June for Willow Bank, Cliffden and Lower Topa, and the *patcherie* presents that melancholy appearance inseparable from unoccupied buildings.

THE talent left on the plains under the leadership of Sergt. Curtis, and the management of Mr. Chaplin have played up well, and added largely to the amusement and enjoyment of the Regiment. Considering that we are temporarily deprived of the services of the Band, and that such pillars of musical strength as Sergt.-Major Black, and Bandsman Durkin are not available, we have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the excellent and versatile programmes produced by Sergt. Curtis, and more reason to thank the performers for coming forward so readily to help while away the "long, long Indian day." Right well have they succeeded: the Band (mark II) strengthened by volunteers from the duty-men, the Saddler's shop, the Riding School, the Pay Office, and the forge, under the baton of Sergt. Smith, has performed wonders. Mrs. Beverton has charmed all by her rendering of such songs as "Skylark," "Marguerite" etc., her perfectly modulated voice and enunciation came as a surprise, and provoked the general query, "Why hasn't she sung at the 'Regimental Concerts' before?"

Sergt. Curtis has, of course, been a conspicuous number on each programme, and never failed to elicit very warm applause. The same may be said of Sergt.

Frisby, while a full meed is due to Corporal O'Connell and Pte. Allcorn for their vocal contribution, and to the banjo quartette Sergts. Henderson and Ward and Corporals Gibbs and Francis for their much appreciated performances. A new *star* appeared in the person of Pte. Wilkinson whose happy rendering of humorous songs placed him immediately in the Regimental constellation.

SIR JOHN MILBANKE, V.C., left us on the 1st April, to proceed home on leave, and was followed on the 7th by Mr. Palmer; on the 21st Capt. Annesley and Mr. Neilson departed, the former, we regret to say, on sick leave, necessitated by the injuries sustained at Ambala as described in our last issue.

CAPT. ROSE was compelled to take privilege leave of 60 days in consequence of his brother's regrettable death, and accompanied Mr. Palmer. He returned on the 8th June.

CAPT. CADOGAN set out with the party on the 21st, but on arrival at Bombay the probabilities of the Regiment taking part in the Mohmand Expedition appeared so great, that he gave up his passage and returned to Rawal Pindi. Besides these probabilities, he had secured an appointment as a correspondent at the Front, but to his great disappointment was not allowed to take it up. The Regiment's services were not needed, and he again left us for home on the 13th May.

THE most moving occurrence since our last issue, was undoubtedly the departure of Colonel Kavanagh. Accompanied by Mrs. Kavanagh, he bade adieu to the Tenth, in which he had served so long, and loved so well. It may be said that this subject occupies too much of our paper this quarter, but it is hoped that all will agree that too much cannot be said of one who has commanded us with the success that has marked the last four years of the Regiment's history. Change is inevitable in all healthy and living organisations, and by a change of Commanding Officers in any Regiment, the period of change upon which it enters must be fraught with great importance, but when the outgoing Commanding Officer has been, as Colonel Kavanagh was, not only the official figure-head, but a real and actual leader, whether in the field, in times of peace, in every form of sport; whose thought has ever been of the welfare and comfort of all under him:

to whom all could, with confidence, go for advice; the loss almost appears irreparable. Happily with us, there can be no question of the inequality of the supply to the demand, and we exclaim "*Le Roi est mort, Vive le Roi*" in congratulating Col. John Vaughan and ourselves on his succession to the command. His soldierly qualities were known to us before his transfer from that fine Hussar Regiment—The Seventh—and since his coming to us four years ago, his every act has been convincing that in all the phases of regimental life, we may be assured that, like his predecessor, his first thought will always be "The Regiment," and how to promote the well-being of every member of it.

THE first quasi-official sign of the imminent approach of the day when we should have to say goodbye to Colonel and Mrs. Kavanagh, took place on the 16th April, when they were "At home" to the Married Families in the grounds of their residence, Park Lodge, Topi Park. No better place can be imagined than this, for a gathering such as assembled on this occasion, and had it not been for the unfortunate inability of the hostess to meet her guests, and the fact that the motive of the assembly was to exchange farewells, no more successful meeting could be conceived.

There were present the whole of the Married Establishment in Pindi, with the exception of a few debarred from attending through sickness; the husbands and children made up a very strong party. The Band of the Regiment under Mr. Wade played a programme which was much appreciated.

All the Officers with the Regiment were present, and joined the games freely indulged in, in the many tennis courts.

Colonel Vaughan was very busy, not only in these games, but also in bringing up parties of women and children in the regimental break, from the barracks.

Croquet was a popular game with the ladies.

A choice tea was laid out in three spacious marquees, near the tennis courts; needless to say ample justice was done to this, and the volunteer waiters, assisted by Mrs. Sarel, Mrs. Pillinger, and Mrs. Littlewood kept fairly busy for a time.

When dusk came on, and the guests were leaving, all were eloquent in expressions of their appreciation of yet another proof of the Colonel's unremitting kindness and thought for the women and children of the Regi-

ment, also of their great regret that only a few days would intervene before the final adieux must be spoken.

Of Mrs. Kavanagh the generally expressed opinion is, that never did a lady attain greater popularity than she has in so short a time.

All deplore that her stay with us has been so brief, and that it has been associated with much bad luck for her.

On the 21st April, the actual day of departure, the scene at the railway station was one which assuredly is rarely witnessed in India. Long before the time of the arrival of the train, not only Non-Commissioned Officers and men but also women and children of the Regiment could be seen wending their way over the two miles from the Lines to the station, and soon the platform was thronged by them.

The band was leaving by the same train to fulfil their summer engagements at Simla, but the portion left with us for duty was present under Band-Sergt. Smith.

By arrangements made by the obliging Station Master, Mr. Anderson, the Colonel's party had entrained at the siding near his house, and on the carriages occupied by it coming on to the main line, the band played the dismounted Regimental march,—“The young May moon.”

The Colonel came on the platform to say his last “good-byes” and exchange his last hand-shakes with those present, and when the train steamed out the band played “Auld lang syne.”

CHRIST CHURCH was the scene of another Regimental wedding on the 2nd April, when the daughter of Staff-Sergt. Farrier and Mrs. Worby, was married to Staff-Sergt. Hemsell, Supply and Transport Corps.

The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of friends of the contracting parties, Military and Civil, and there would have been many more of the former, but for the fact that the Regiment, with the other units of the Garrison, was engaged on minor manoeuvres. Additional interest is attached to this marriage, as Mrs. Hemsell was born in the Regiment, and, with the exception of the period her father was serving in South Africa,—the whole of her life has been lived with it.

We have seen her grow up amongst us, from infancy to early womanhood; we have watched her from

the first time she attended the Regimental Schools, passing from that for Infants to the one for Adults, making such progress that finally she attained the position of Assistant Mistress of the former.

Always studious, she did not however neglect the pursuit of out-door exercise. At Mhow, on the occasion of the opening of the British Soldiers' Club, “Louie” won the first prize in the Ladies' Bicycle Race, her mother taking the second.

The incidence of the marriage, as far as the knowledge of the oldest Tenth Hussar teaches, is unique, and in congratulating this “daughter of the Regiment,”—we give her our best wishes for her future happiness.

COLONEL VAUGHAN rejoined from leave on the 10th April, looking very fit, and was welcomed by all.

A MIDNIGHT meet of Mr. Chaplin's hounds on the 16th April attracted a large field, and furnished excellent sport.

On the morning of the 27th April, we were grieved to learn that General Stratford Collins had died at 5 a.m. from an attack of cholera. He went out on a fishing trip in the neighbourhood of Hassan Abdal on the previous Friday, and on his return appeared to be in his normal good state of health. On Saturday he performed his usual duties, but on Sunday was taken ill and despite all the medical attention possible, died, as stated, on the following day. He was buried in the Rawal Pindi cemetery on the same evening, the funeral being most impressive: after a salute of eleven guns, followed by the sounding of the “Last Post,” hymn 499 was sung. The coffin was followed by quite two hundred Departmental Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, the escort being formed of three Squadrons of the Tenth, the 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, and No. 3 Battery, R. G. A., which fired the salute. The 11th Bengal Cavalry and the Native Infantry of the Garrison lined the roads all along the route of the funeral.

WE were glad to again greet Mr. Fraser, who rejoined on the 6th May, sanguinely hoping to accompany the Regiment on service, but like others has now only the solace of *Jacob Faithful*, “better luck next time.” He left us again to resume his staff duties on the 27th June.

IN addition to the regrettable death, by drowning, of Private J. Glazier, of "C" Squadron, three other cases have occurred in the same spot this summer. In each case gallant attempts to rescue their comrades were made by soldiers, but in each case in vain. The prolonged search for the bodies of each was also fruitless, recovery being effected when washed out to a shallow by the current always being in the Sohan River.

One of the other unfortunate men belonged to the Royal Irish Regiment, and the remaining two to the R.G.A., all of whom were bathing in the river.

THE sympathy of the Regiment is extended to Mr. Bouch on the great loss he has sustained by the death of his father.

By a War Office order, recently published, a very drastic change in the clothing regulations will take effect at home from the 1st April 1909. Instead of the periodical renewals of garments which have lasted the period prescribed for their wear, every soldier will receive a quarterly allowance of fifteen shillings, from which he will be required to maintain a complete and serviceable kit.

Details regarding the application of this order to this country are now being worked out, and we await particulars of the decision of the Government of India.

Without doubt the effect of the new regulation will be to promote thrift, and greater care of men's kits than is now given to them, but it is not clear why a uniform rate of allowance should be made. It is obvious that the cost of maintenance of the kit of the mounted branches must largely exceed that of the dismounted units. Probably this had escaped notice when the order was framed, and will be modified before it has effect.

Of course the soldier, on enlistment, will be equipped and clothed free as heretofore.

ANOTHER question which is receiving consideration is that of the inclusion of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men serving in India in the rules enabling them to take furlough home. The idea is by no means a new one, but now that it has been the subject of a notice by Sir Berkeley Sheffield in the House of Commons, it takes more tangible shape than it has hitherto done. There are many strong points in its favour, and only one against it, that of expense. Soldiering in India, *per*

se, is far from unpopular, but so far as the rank and file are concerned, it means a long exile from home, friends and old associations, and this fact unquestionably exercises some influence on recruiting, also a much stronger deterrent to extensions of service and re-engagements.

Were it possible to divide the period of service abroad by an interval of leave of a few months at home, the only real objection of the British soldier to service in this country would be removed. Nor can there be any question of the benefits—so fully acknowledged in the higher ranks—that a change to Europe gives. If the concession were granted, there would assuredly be a marked improvement in the bodily and mental vigor of the men.

We take it that the military authorities would readily consent to the furlough, and that the soldiers would willingly take advantage of it if it were not for the cost of the voyage home. This is now prohibitive, and it rests with the Home and Indian Governments to see if there is not some way out of the difficulty.

The expense involved in providing passage home and back for men would certainly be very large, but a considerable sum would be saved, as many who, under present conditions, leave their Regiments as soon as their engagements expire, would, without the shadow of doubt, be glad to rejoin after a furlough at home, and others, whose health break down under a prolonged stay in India, would escape that collapse, and the cost of their passages, not to mention their maintenance in hospitals, would be saved to the State.

THE Members of the Sergeants' Mess, under the direction of Acting R. S. M. Fownes, have afforded much hospitality and entertainment to their friends by weekly *al fresco* concerts and dances in their tennis-courts. The attendance has been invariably large and appreciative of the efforts of Sergt. Fewster, who presides over the Recreation Club.

THE attention of our readers is invited to the particulars which are given in this number of Problem No. 1 submitted for solution by all ranks of the Regiment, the successful N.-C.O. or Man will receive a "Tenth Hussar Watch."

Doubtless, the competition will attract many, and that the Adjudicator little realises the enormity of the undertaking upon which he has so lightly entered.

PATHETIC interest attaches to the publication of the results of the problem competition in the current number of *The Cavalry Journal*.

It is announced that the increase in the number of competitors was most satisfactory, and that many of the solutions submitted were very good.

From this it may be concluded that the merits of the winning paper must have been of a very high order. This proves to be that of the late Capt. Davies-Cooke, who, so unfortunately, did not live to become acquainted with the success of his effort.

A solution, sent in by Capt. Kearsey, is placed seventh on the list, and classified as "good."

COL. VAUGHAN'S contribution in the same journal on "Night Operations" is good reading and most interesting. It is convincingly written, and displays the familiarity, bred from experience, of the writer with his subject.

WE congratulate R. Q. M. S. Hopkins, S. Q. M. S. Gouldstone, and S. S. Farrie Worby on the presentation to them of the medal which is so long in the earning and is the outward and visible sign of the 18 years' service at least which must be given before being qualified for this honorable distinction. The possession is of incalculable value as a recommendation and testimony of character when seeking for civil employment, and deservedly so when it is considered that its attainment is hedged in by so many limits and conditions.

We trust they may live long to wear their honorable badges, reminders that peace like war has its trophies.

BEFORE closing his notes the thanks of the Editor are due and must be given to Colonel Kavanagh for the immense assistance he gave to the production of the *X. R. H. Gazette*, not only by his own literary contributions, but by his unceasing efforts to induce others to write for it. To him also must be given all the credit for the inception of the Journal, and the appearance of No. 1, which must have exacted the sacrifice of much valuable time and demanded so much attention to details.

Everything was so well and completely done and put at once in such easy-working order that when taking over, the present Editor had only to "sit down and carry on."

In adding his adieux to those of the Regiment, the Editor hopes that many articles will appear in the future over the Colonel's signature.



The Late Riding Master, E. Simpson.

OBITUARY.

WITH regret the deaths are recorded of the following Tenth Hussars:—

- Riding Master Emanuel Simpson.
- Private John Dean.
- Captain Alfred Stoddard.
- S.-S.-Major Joseph H. Brownlow.
- Private F. Glazier.
- Do. G. W. Shepherd.
- Do. F. Batchelor.
- Do. F. Wood.

Riding Master Simpson filled the unique position of the first Riding Master of the Tenth. He enlisted into the Regiment over 70 years ago, on the 27th February 1836, served in the ranks a period of 18 years, 244 days, some years of which was in the rank of Rough-Riding Sergeant.

In 1857 the Commissioned Rank of Riding Master was for the first time introduced in the Cavalry, and on the 29th October in that year Mr. Simpson was promoted to that important position in his own Regiment. He continued to serve until the 30th November 1869, when he retired on half pay.

He accompanied the Regiment to the Crimea, and received the Crimea and Turkish Medals for that Campaign.

It says much for the healthy conditions of soldiering that Mr. Simpson lived to enjoy his pension until the 6th February of this year, when he died at Lea Marston, near Birmingham.

Amongst other episodes of his career, the memories of which he treasured to the last, was that, as Riding Master of the Tenth, he instructed H. M. the King in equestration.

He was held in great esteem in the parish where he resided, for we learn that he was interred with full military honours, and that "in accordance with the wishes of the neighbourhood where he had resided since his retirement a tablet was erected by Lord Norton as a token of the universal respect entertained towards Mr. Simpson."

Palm Sunday was made the occasion of the dedication in Lea Marston Church. A large congregation attended, the Vicar, after formal dedication, giving an address.

Private John Dean was another link with the Regimental past, having enlisted into the Tenth, at Maidstone, on the 19th December 1848. As in the case of Mr. E. Simpson, he accompanied the Regiment on its famous march across the desert from Suez to Alexandria *en route* to the Crimea, and was one of that rapidly diminishing band of veterans whose deserts the British public are now tardily recognising.

He was discharged to pension at Colchester on the 25th March 1872, and went to Canterbury, where he resided until the date of his death. He was buried with full military honours by the 7th Dragoon Guards, a funeral party of 100 N.-C. Os. and men, and the band of that Regiment, by the kindness of Colonel Dietz, attending.

The Tenth was represented by Sergeant Dell.

The coffin was borne on a gun carriage with a team of six horses belonging to the Royal Horse Artillery.

The Regimental hymn was sung at the grave side, following the usual three volleys and the sounding of the "Last Post" by the Trumpeters of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

It is sad to learn that the last days of Private Dean, until his circumstances became known to former Tenth Hussars at home, were dark ones. His wife died about 12 years ago, and his two sons are inmates of the Canterbury Asylum. He was therefore practically bereft of friends and funds, but his case having been brought to the notice of General Byng, who administers the Tenth Benevolent Fund, that officer at once made arrangements which ensured comfort and care for the old soldier to the end.

General Byng also obtained the Crimean and Turkish Medals of Private Dean, and presented them to the Regiment: they are now exhibited in an inscribed case in the Regimental Recreation Room.

Captain Stoddart served in the Tenth from his enlistment on the 19th January 1875, until the 15th March 1879, when he was transferred to the Indian Unattached List, and was promoted to Commissioned Rank on the 4th September 1896: he served in this country until March of last year, when he retired and proceeded home. He died at Southsea on the 21st January last.

Squadron Sergeant-Major Brownlow left the Regiment at more recent date, and is remembered by many of us. He joined from the Duke of York's School as a boy, on the 17th September 1877, and served continuously until September 1899 when he took his discharge to enter the employ of the Rowton House Company as Superintendent of their Vauxhall House. He served in the Campaign in the Eastern Soudan in 1884 and was in possession of the medal and clasps "El-Teb-Tamaai" and the Khedivial bronze star.

The following obituary notice appeared in the *Military Mail*. :—

OLD COMRADE'S DEATH.

“ Much regret will be felt by many old comrades at the news of the death of Mr. J. H. Brownlow, the genial Superintendent of the huge Working Men's Hotel, “The Rowton House,” Whitechapel, which took place on the 24th March. Mr. Brownlow joined the Tenth Royal Hussars some 30 years ago as a young lad, and entered the band. Feeling that music was not his *metier*, and his desires trending to the more active and strenuous life in the ranks, he, on attaining the qualifying age, was transferred to the duty roster, speedily gained his first step of promotion, and finally attained the important position of Squadron Sergeant-Major, a rank which he held with great credit, until the date of his discharge after 22 years' service.

His important and responsible duties as Superintendent of the Vauxhall Rowton House, an Institution affording accommodation for 480 men were so ably discharged and his success as a capable administrator so amply demonstrated, that further advancement soon awaited him. On the completion of that magnificent building in Whitechapel, known as the “Fifth Rowton House,” he was transferred to it from the smaller house. His admirable good qualities and unflinching tact won for him the esteem of not only his many old comrades throughout the Army, by whom the cheery personage of “Joe Brownlow” will be greatly missed, but also of the many thousands of working men of London amongst whom the last nine years of his life were lived, and for whom he and Mrs. Brownlow have so diligently and so successfully catered. By the express desire of his bereaved widow the remains were conveyed by rail to Scotland, and interred in Lennoxton cemetery.

Many old comrades were present at the station, and bore the body to the train, and a handsome wreath of the Regimental colours, provided by Messrs. Bradshaw, Byartt, Honess, Hambleton, Gerard, and Seymour was placed upon the coffin.

Private F. Glazier died in harness, doing his duty as a soldier. On the 22nd May, he, with his Squadron, was engaged swimming horses in the river Sohan, and when crossing a place

the whole of which except a couple of yards was fordable, he suddenly threw up his hands, and disappeared. At once, Officers and men dived and sought to recover him, but without success. The spot and its vicinity was carefully searched all that day without result. The following morning the body was found a little lower down stream, and was buried by his Squadron the same evening.

Private G. W. Shepherd fell a victim to that dread scourge, cholera, on the 25th May, and was buried by his Squadron on the day following.

Private F. Batchelor died on the 3rd June from enteric fever; “C” Squadron, to which all these three belonged, regrets deeply the death of their comrades, and their sorrow is shared by the whole Regiment.

Pte. F. Wood died at Cawnpore on the 20th June from ptomaine poisoning. He was attached to the Scottish Rifles at that Station while undergoing a course of instruction as a Saddler.

SHIKAR IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

A HOLIDAY in the jungle is still a form of relaxation less common in the Regiment than it might well be; a fairly wide experience of Shooting Furloughs makes one place this particular type of holiday in the very forefront of those, from which the maximum of pleasure, health and interesting experiences can be obtained. Not only does it teach a man to shoot and judge his own distances rapidly and accurately, but also to take every possible advantage of cover, for, to be successful in game shooting, one must always keep in mind the old maxim “*See, but be not seen.*”

Well, dear readers, to get to business,—I have been asked to write something concerning a two months' shooting furlough, from which my party consisting of Cpl. Hartley, Pte. Kennard, Pte. Bufton and Pte. Oakley have just returned. We left Rawal Pindi on the 22nd March, and started on a long and fatiguing journey to the Central Provinces, where good, and at the same

time free, shooting can be got. We travelled *via* Delhi to a small wayside station called Timarni ; from there we branched off into the jungle, found a nice sheltered piece of ground under a mango grove, and pitched camp about 200 yards from the river. Next morning, we started in real earnest, Kennard drew first blood on the 28th March by bringing down a Chink Buck ; next day I shot a fine Black Buck, the following day Kennard again brought down a Chink. On the first of April I shot another Black Buck, not quite so large as his predecessor : the next to fall was a Spotted Deer which was secured by Bufton. One evening, as Hartley, Bufton and the writer were making our way along the river to camp, we were confronted by a Panther, but as it was getting dark, we could not risk a shot, he stood looking towards us as if undecided what to do, then all at once bounded off into the undergrowth. Next morning I shot a Brown Buck, and Kennard also shot another in the evening, which kept our larder replenished. We decided to have a try for a pig the following day, and towards evening Kennard brought low, a beauty weighing over 16 stone (our reason for shooting this was to secure the fat for cooking purposes). The following day Bufton reported having seen a bear, but was too far off to try a shot. We decided to shift camp the next day, as the game was getting a bit wild. Some excitement was caused in our little camp that evening by a native bringing the news that a Panther had made off with a dog from the village ; Hartley and myself at once started off along the bank of the river to try and find his watering place. We had not gone far before we heard him on the other side of the river ; we sat down and had not long to wait, for we saw him come down the opposite bank as if the river belonged to him ; he stopped and Hartley banged at him, hitting him in the shoulders ; he cut some fine capers, rearing and biting at the bushes ; we waited for sometime but it came on very dark and we thought it prudent to get back to camp. Next morning at day-break we started off to find him, if there was any trail, but he had only gone about 20 yards from where Hartley had hit him and died. We saw several Otters that evening as we came home along the river bank. Next day I shot three Spotted Deer, and in the evening a Chink Buck ; Bufton had a chase after a young Jarrack. Oakley had the next kill, a fine Brown Buck ; the following day I bagged another Spotted Deer. On the 1st May, Oakley shot a Spotted Deer, next day Bufton a Chink. On the 3rd I shot a Black Buck. On the 13th Hartley and myself shot a Chink each. By this time we were getting tired of walking about, so decided to have a few days beating ; we employed about 40 natives at

the modest sum of 2 annas a day. The first day during one of the beats a Panther came out in front of Oakley ; he had a shot at it but missed (fortunately shall I say for Oakley), as he was on the ground about 6 yards from the Panther, there not being a convenient tree handy.

The beaters reported a kill in one of the nullahs. It proved to be a young calf, evidently just killed. We did not see the Panther again that day. The next morning Kennard and myself went to have a look at the calf which we noticed the day previous, and found it had been half eaten, but by what we could not at first decide ; after a little consideration we decided that if it had been Jacks or Hyenas, the whole body would have been eaten, entrails and all, but these were not touched, so we made arrangements after breakfast to beat the same jungle out again ; we drew for places and were soon into position ; the beat had not long started when out came a fine specimen of a Panther right in front of me. I followed him round, and he stopped about 20 yards to my left rear. I could not see his head or shoulders, so fired at his hind quarters, hitting him on the top part of the leg ; this did not stop him, and we had to beat the next bit of jungle ; the second beat had got about half way through when we heard a lot of shouting, and shortly afterwards a shot ; we got down from our trees and made for the direction the noise came from ; there we found the panther had been killed by Kennard, having previously mauled a beater badly. It was a fine shot, hitting him square in the top of the shoulder while he was tracking along through the thick undergrowth. Two days after I shot a fine specimen of the Sambhur, a very difficult bag to get, and eagerly sought for by all who go in for big game shooting. Soon after this we made preparations for our return to Barracks, which we reached on the 22nd May, all in the very best of health, and improved by our two months' really good sport and pastime.

SPORTSMAN.

HOCKEY NOTES.

THIS sport has not been largely indulged in during this quarter. "A," "B" and "C" Squadrons have, however, played a few Inter-Squadron and outside matches, in the latter of which success has invariably been with the Regiment.

The most important was, perhaps, that played between "C" Squadron and the N.-W. Railway teams,

on the ground of the latter on the 28th May. Our representatives were :—

Goal : Corporal Bear ; *Backs* : Ptes. Shepherd and Trent ; *Half-Backs* : S. S. Jempson, Mr. Chaplin and Pte. Hughes ; *Forwards* : Pte. Morris, Corpls. Fox and Rey and Ptes. Brush and Rogers.

As soon as play commenced at 6 p.m. the Railway forwards took complete possession of the ball, and with great dash ran it right through, scoring within the first five minutes of the game. This put the Squadron on their mettle, and a ding dong struggle ensued, without further result until half time.

The second half saw some smart work amongst our forwards, but the defence always saved. About 15 minutes after the resumption of play, a fine individual effort was made by Chaplin : he made a run straight for the enemy's goal, defeated their backs, and scored with a real good daisy cutter. This again incited the opposing team to vigorous play, but "C" was not to be denied, and further points were added to their score by Corpl. Fox and Ptes. Hughes and Morris, the final score being "C" Squadron 4 ; N.-W. R. 1.

POLO NOTES.

THERE are no big tournaments to look forward to until December. Games now take place three times a week, and there is a handicap tournament once a month.

There are several very promising young ponies now playing and in training, which should materially strengthen our team next winter.

The new (fourth) ground on the race-course has been completed, and is now under litter, as also is the West Ridge ground. A new practice ground has been opened in the western bend of the race-course, so we can look forward to six grounds, and a practice ground being available next season.

The event of the hot weather polo this year has been the *debut* of the N.-C. Officers.

After about a month's preliminary training, N.-C. Officers' practice games commenced, and now take place three times a week ; several Officers also play in these games on their chargers. The horses are getting very handy, and many N.-C. O.s shape well. There will be an Inter-Squadron tournament about the end of the hot weather. It is early to prophecy the result, but at present "A" and "C" Squadrons appear to have the best chances.

The winners are, however, certain to be those who train themselves and their horses most systematically.

The rules for the N.-C. O.s' Polo are :—

- (1) N.-C. Officers, to the number of six per Squadron, may play polo on troop horses during the hot weather. Each N.-C. O. may have two horses in training at a time. He will be held responsible for the grooming, feeding and training of these horses under his Squadron leader's orders.
- (2) Those wishing to play must submit their names to their Squadron Officers for selection. They must be dismissed in stick practice on a dummy horse before knocking the ball about.
- (3) Horses must be dismissed as school perfect before being trained to stick and ball, and further dismissed at individual practice before taking part in a game.
- (4) A roll of trained polo horses to be kept in each Squadron, showing the number of *chukkers* played weekly, and their diet sheets.
- (5) Every polo horse must be provided with a pair of polo boots, and warm and cold water bandages.
- (6) No horse shall play more than two *chukkers* a day or six *chukkers* a week.
- (7) There will be an Inter-Squadron competition at the end of the hot weather.

CRICKET NOTES.

CRICKET has been a dead letter since our last issue, and we can only refer to the participation in a game played at Simla of Mr. Chaplin ; and publish the following extract from the report of a match played at Aldershot on the 23rd May between the Aldershot Army Corps and the Staff of the Royal Military College. It runs thus :—

"Major Wilson, 10th Royal Hussars, then went in, and with Major Bel l Smythe made the necessary runs after the visitors had been two hours at the wickets. Then the fun begun. Major Wilson, to the huge delight of everyone, hit out to everything, and compiled a score of 76 in 45 minutes. His method was amusing. He stood well out of his crease, and gave heaps of chances to the wicket-keeper, but Captain Airey stood too far back to be of any danger. In his score Major Wilson made nine fours and one six."



"A" Squadron Bungalow and Garden.

GARDENS AND FLOWER SHOW.

NEEDLESS to say our horticulturists had been very busy preparing for this annual event, and, by dint of much tilling of soil, much expenditure of energy in watering the plots, constant elimination of weeds, and lastly elaboration of borders by means of shapely and symmetrical stones, chastely white; when the eventful morning arrived, the gardens of "A," "B," and "C" Squadrons presented charming pictures to the Garrison Board, detailed to inspect them, and award the prizes.

The Board of Officers selected for the task consisted of Major Molesworth, R.G.A., as President, and Captain Acton, and Lieut. Collings, Royal Irish Regiment, as Members.

The Board found it difficult to choose between some of the gardens, and found it necessary to make a second inspection to enable them to come to a decision. Finally they awarded the prizes as follows:—

SQUADRON PRIZES.

1st—"A" Squadron; 2nd—"B" Squadron.

TROOP PRIZES.

1st—"B," 4th Troop; 2nd—"B," 2nd Troop;
3rd—"A," 3rd Troop.

A photograph of "A" Squadron gardens is here presented.

Mr. Chaplin's prize for the best garden in his Squadron was won by the 2nd Troop.

THE MOHMANDS.

IN our last number in our reference to the Zakka Khels we mentioned the early probability of another border expedition being despatched to remind predatory tribesmen that the British Raj, amongst other things, protects loyal natives and punishes those who attack or rob them.

Little, however, did we anticipate that ere another *X. R. H. Gazette* was in the press that the expedition would have been mobilised, have proceeded to the scene of action, done its work completely and successfully, and be back in quarters.

Yet this has all happened.

The hopes of the Regiment ran very high at one time, and when the order went forth for all Officers on leave in the country to be recalled by telegram, and for the swords to be sharpened, all ranks were sanguine that at last our turn had come.

Mobilisation parades of squadrons, arrangements of details, and preparations generally, regimental and individual, were the order of the day. Troops were hurried up to the front, but as day after day passed and no other orders came for us, it was gradually borne in upon us that, albeit, we are on this frontier station, there is no demand for British Cavalry, and that we must content ourselves to sit here, and read in the papers of the progress of the war, and the part taken in it by our more favored comrades of the Native Cavalry.

The campaign has already passed into the bourne of ancient history, and although yet another is predicted within measurable distance of time, we reflect upon it rather apathetically, and with very small expectation of taking part in it.

A few men of the Tenth were fortunate enough to share in the Mohmand expedition, *viz.*:—

Sergt. Dennis, who acted as Transport Sergeant to a Native Field Hospital, and the following employed in charge of Field Telegraphs:—

Ptes. Hughes and Pragnell, "A" Squadron.

Pte. Evans, "B" Squadron.

Ptes. Clarke and Howard, "C" Squadron.

RACING NOTES.

AT the opening meeting at Simla on the 11th June, Mr. Chaplin won three events out of the six on the day's card. Amongst competing owners on the occa-

sion were Their Excellencies Lords Minto and Kitchener, and a large company, including Lord and Lady Minto, and nearly all Government House were in evidence.

The card showed very full fields, especially for Lord Minto's and the Simla Cups.

The first race, Staff Cup, was won by Mr. Chaplin's *Tamring*, the Minto Cup by his *Little Gallant*, the same owner's *Avatar* being placed 3rd. The Simla Plate was won by his *Brown Boy*, and his *Frivolity* secured 3rd place in the Polo Scurry.

Mr. Peto won the Charger's Plate, on *Melody*, at a meeting at Rawal Pindi on the 4th April.

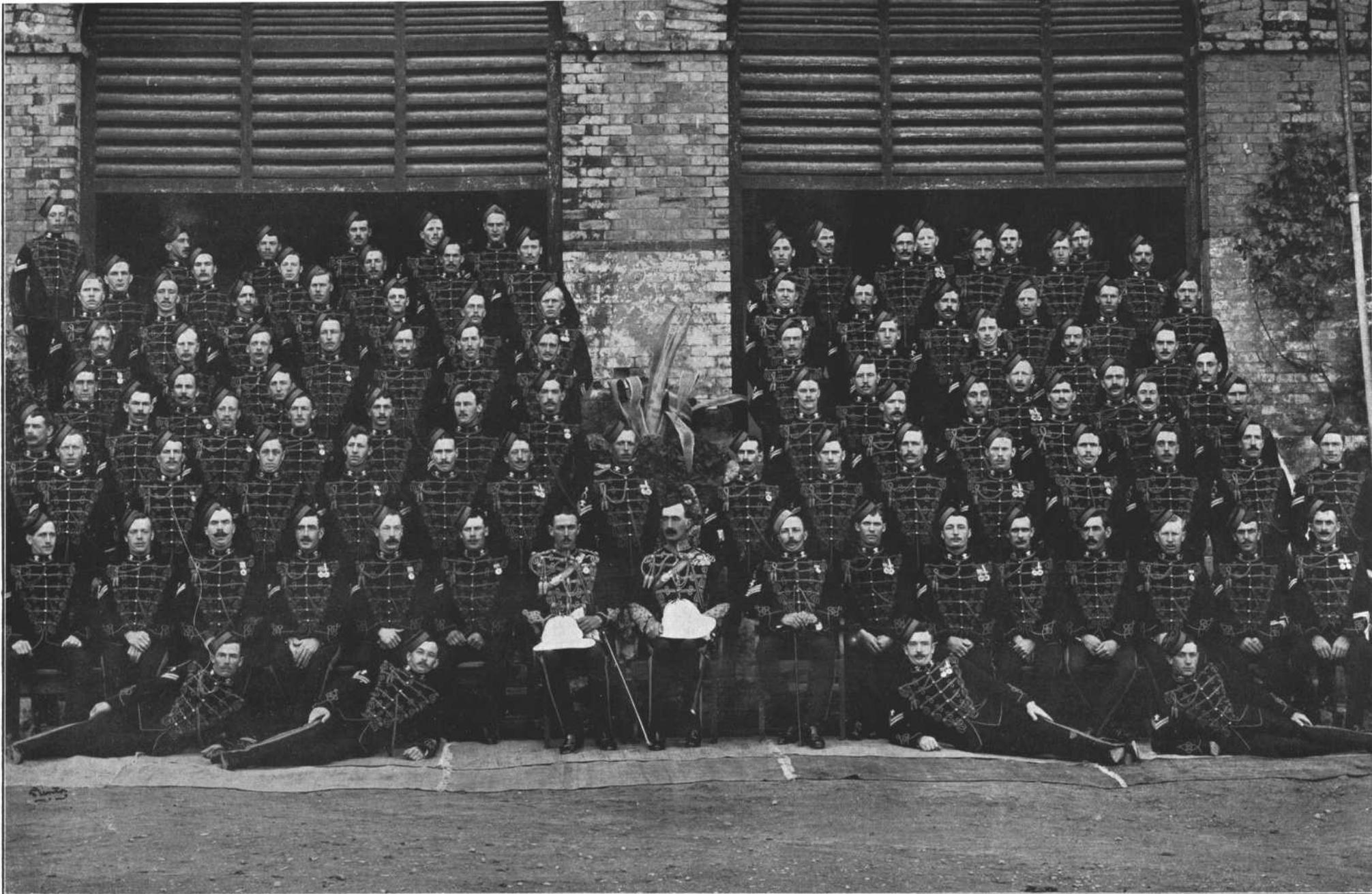
REGIMENTAL GYMKHANAS.

THE first of a series of these meetings was held on the Regimental ground on Thursday, the 11th June, the entries for each event were very numerous, especially for No 7—this necessitated divisions in many heats, but every competition was smoothly worked off, the meeting concluding just as light failed.



The list of events and winners are as follows:—

1. *Bending Race for Sergeants*.—1st Sergt. J. Ward; 2nd Sergt. Nance.
2. *Bending Race, Rank & File*.—1st Pte. Howlett, "B;" 2nd Lce.-Corpl. Kee'ey, "B;" 3rd Pte. Meades, "C."
3. *Alarm Stakes*.—Men to strike bivouac, saddle up, and thrust a dummy with a sword: 1st Lce.-Corpl. Bennett, "D;" 2nd Pte. Morris, "C;" 3rd Lce.-Corpl. Keeley, "D."
4. *"There and Back" Race*.—100 yds. Over a line and back again: Ptes. Lewis and Borham, "D," dead heated.
5. *Polo Ball Race for Sergeants*.—Sergt. Morgan.
6. *Tent-Pegging by Sections of the 11th Bengal Lancers*.—1st "D" Squadron; 2nd "C" Squadron; 3rd "A" Squadron; 4th "B" Squadron.



THE CORPORALS, X. R. H.

1st Row—L.-C. Poole, L.-C. Ives, L.-C. Clapswye, L.-C. Tomsett, L.-C. Walkup, L.-C. O'Shea, Cpl. Reeves, L.-C. Warren, L.-C. Marshall.
 2nd Row—L.-C. Poole, L.-C. Ovenden, L.-C. Blanchard, L.-C. Morris, L.-C. Dixon, L.-C. Round, L.-C. Stone, L.-C. Twining, L.-C. Cater, L.-C. Sumner.
 3rd Row—L.-C. Richard, L.-C. Murdock, Cpl. Ball, L.-C. Gilmore, L.-C. Haddington, L.-C. Gifford, L.-C. Knight, Cpl. Gilbert, L.-C. Lurcott, S.S. Cpl. Martin, L.-C. Heppel, Cpl. Adcock, L.-C. Mason.
 4th Row—S.S. Cpl. Harris, L.-C. Ring, L.-C. Whaley, Cpl. Lyons, L.-C. Vexl, L.-C. Lott, L.-C. North, L.-C. Martin, L.-C. Edney, L.-C. Callaghan, L.-C. Keeley, L.-C. Kerkinght, Cpl. Smeed.
 5th Row—L.-C. McLloride, L.-C. Dunk, Cpl. Harding, S.S. Cpl. Wren, L.-C. Liddington, L.-C. Gott, L.-C. Bullen, L.-C. Coombes, L.-C. Gibbs, L.-C. Loader, Cpl. Porter, L.-C. Dunne, L.-C. Pointing, L.-C. George, L.-C. Collins, L.-C. Bear, L.-C. Turner, L.-C. Phelan.
 6th Row—Cpl. Elsey, L.-C. Jones, L.-C. Young, L.-C. Jenner, L.-C. Orchard, L.-C. Meads, Cpl. O'Connell, Cpl. Saunders, Cpl. Hales, L.-C. Scatney, L.-C. Hopkins, Cpl. Ward, S.S. Cpl. Mauser, L.-C. Goodwin, L.-C. Woolven, L.-C. Hickson.
 Sitting—L.-C. Watson, L.-C. Penfold, L.-C. Be'l, Cpl. Whitworth, Cpl. Blackman, L.-C. Read, Capt. the Hon. C. B. Mitford, Col. C. McM. Kavanagh, M.V.O., D.S.O., S.S. M. R. R. Fownes, Cpl. Stannard, Cpl. Jones, Cpl. Hawkes, Cpl. Hyland, Cpl. King, L.-C. Buckingham, L.-C. Evans.
 In Front—L.-C. Mansfield, L.-C. West, Cpl. Spackman, Cpl. Cates.

7. *Elopement Stakes for Men of the last Wraft.*—Colored dummies to be placed in a tent; men, after being told color of their dummy, to ride to tent, dismount, secure their horses, enter tent, bring out their own dummy, remount with it, and ride back over a jump—Won by Pte. Woodhouse, "A."
8. *Officers' Sword Sweep Stakes (Open).*—1st Lt. Col. J. Vaughan; 2nd-Lieut. Parker; Lieut. Alexander, 11th B. C., and Lieut. Palmes tied for 3rd.

At a Gymkhana of the 11th B. L., held on their ground on the 4th June, a Riding and Jumping Competition, Open to the Station, attracted 26 rival teams, and a good exhibition of skill and training ensued. The whole of the prizes offered were won by the Regiment, the winners being placed as follows:—

1st—Section of 2nd Troop, "C" Squadron.

2nd—,, 4th ,, "B" ,,

3rd.—Sections of 3rd and 4th Troops, "C" Squadron, tied.

At the same meeting Col. Vaughan won the Officers' Open Event, which was a mounted one, points being given for riding, sheep-cutting, tilting at the ring, and tent-pegging.

THE UNION JACK CLUB.

SIR EDWARD WARD, K.C.B., etc., writes directing attention to the publication, *The Flag*, a magazine by the sale of which, it is hoped, to raise enough money to build another wing to the premises occupied by the Club.

As is well known to all soldiers and sailors, the Club was opened by H. M. The King just a year ago today, for the use of service men in London. It is conveniently situated near Waterloo Station, a point more than any other in the metropolis, on which they converge.

It is at once a gift to the living soldiers and sailors in the Nation's Service, and a monument to those who, doing their duty, fell for the flag, and was an outcome of the South Africa War.

The members of every subscribing Regiment are Members of the Club, and entitled to the use of its bedrooms at a nominal charge, its well-stocked library, its billiard-room which contains six tables, coffee room, hair-dressing shops, hot and cold baths, and all the other conveniences so generously provided.

It has fully justified its existence, having in the first nine months of its life provided accommodation for no less than 16,575 sailors, 22,101 soldiers and 3,290 marines, while a very large number have used it as an ordinary club, and have enjoyed meals in its huge coffee room, or used the library, reading and writing rooms, or meditated over a pipe in the spacious lounge hall.

It possesses 204 bedrooms, but these are not nearly sufficient to meet the demands, and it is not an exaggerated statement that hundreds are turned away weekly in consequence.

These demands are pressing and render an additional 150 bedrooms an absolute necessity.

With the object of obtaining funds for this addition, the Council of the Club conceived the idea of the publication of *The Flag* which is sold at one shilling per copy.

The cover is very striking and artistic, reproduced in colors, and the book contains numerous illustrations, many in colors, exquisitely reproduced, the paper was specially manufactured for it, and the typography is as exceptional in its quality as the paper, so that *The Flag* is a veritable *edition de luxe*, sold at a price which does not represent a tithe of its value, and is only rendered possible by the generosity and patriotism of firms who supplied the materials for the journal free.

Amongst the writers and artists who have contributed to its contents are Mr. George Meredith, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Sir A. Conan Doyle, Sir William Gilbert, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. W. W. Jacobs, Miss Marie Corelli, Sir Alma Tadema, and Mr. Byam Shaw.

As by the generosity of these and the paper manufacturers, etc., the first is brought out free of cost, every copy bought is a subscription to the cost of the extension to the Club.

Orders for copies should be given to the S. Q. M. Sergeants, who will hand them into the Adjutant on the 31st July.

REGIMENTAL SPORTS.

THE Annual Sports, after two postponements on account of the weather, were held on the Regimental ground on the 5th, 6th and 7th May. On the first two days the portion of the band left at the station, under Band-Sergt. Smith, attended, and on the last day, the band of the Royal Irish Regiment played a very good programme.

The results of the competitions were as follows:—

Tent-Pegging, Sword, R. and F.—1st Corpl. Jones ; 2nd Corpl. Coombes ; 3rd Corpl. Young.

Heads and Posts, Draft.—1st Pte. Hotine ; 2nd Pte. Dowling ; 3rd Pte. Sykes.

Children's Race.—1st Adrian Cox ; 2nd Joseph Moon.

Heads and Posts, R. and F.—1st Pte. Bennett ; 2nd Corpl. Jones ; 3rd Pte. Studd.

Sword v. Lance.—1st S. S. M. King ; 2nd Sergt. Ward ; 3rd Pte. Philpotts.

Heads and Posts, Sergeants—1st S. S. M. Cox ; 2nd Sergt. Fewster ; 3rd Sergt. Blyth.

Tent-Pegging, Sword, Sergeants—1st S. S. M. Cox ; 2nd S. S. M. Brisley ; 3rd Sergt. Badcock.

Tent-Pegging, Lance, R. and F.—1st Corpl. Jones ; 2nd Corpl. Keeley ; 3rd Corpl. Twining II.

Riding and Jumping, R. and F.—1st Corpl. Smeed ; 2nd Pte. Yates ; 3rd Corpl. King.

Wrestling, Mounted.—“A” Squadron.

Tent-Pegging, Sword, Open.—Capt. Winter, R.H.A.

Section, Tent-Pegging, XIth Bengal Lancers.—1st “A” Squadron ; 2nd “C” Squadron.

Sword v. Sword.—1st S. S. M. King ; 2nd Corpl. Ives ; 3rd Sergt. Ward.

Tent-Pegging, Lance, Sergeants.—1st Sergt. Ward ; 2nd S. S. M. King ; 3rd Sergt. Burdett.

Riding and Jumping, Sergeants.—1st S. S. M. Brisley ; 2nd S. S. M. King ; 3rd Sergt. Ward.

Section Jumping.—1st “C” Squadron ; 2nd “D” Squadron, 3rd “A” Squadron.

Tug-of-War, V. C. Race.—1st Sergt. Stovin ; 2nd Pte. Sage.

Section, Tent-Pegging, Open.—1st “B” Squadron ; 2nd “C” Squadron ; 3rd “A” Squadron.

Band Race Royal Irish Regt.—1st Bandsman Taylor ; 2nd Bandsman Butler ; 3rd Bandsman Bellerby.

Native Followers' Race.—1st “Flying Fox” (Ditta) ; 2nd Fazl Din ; 3rd Zaman Tula.

Old Soldiers' Race.—1st S. S. M. King ; 2nd S. S. M. Cox ; 3rd Sergt. Fewster.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—1st Corpl. Tomsett ; 2nd Sergt. Burdett.

Vaulting Teams.—“C” Squadron.

Fowne's Cup.—1st Sergt. Burdett ; 2nd S. S. M. Cox.

A feature of the meeting, not shown on the card, was an exhibition of jumping by Sergt. Ward. Mounted on a troop horse, he jumped over another of 15 hands 3 in. His performance repeated on each day was greatly applauded.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

The only notable feature in this branch of sport was a match played between the Officers and the Band on the 3rd June, when the first named won by two goals to love. A return match was played on the 24th, the Officers again winning by 4-2.

WRECK OF THE “ISMORE.”

(BY CAPT. HON. W. G. CADOGAN).

It is now nearly nine years since the *Ismore* was wrecked off the west coast of Cape Colony. There can be very few men still in the regiment who did the voyage from Liverpool to South Africa in that ill-fated vessel. So perhaps it may possibly be of interest to some to give a short account of the occurrence.

When shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa, orders were given for the dispatch of the famous “Army Corps,” the Tenth Hussars were detailed to embark on the *Columbian* and *Ismore*, large cattle-boats employed on the North Atlantic trade.

The embarkation duly took place at Liverpool in the beginning of November 1899, Head-quarters with B and C Squadrons embarking on the *Columbian*, while a Squadron and one Troop of B Squadron embarked on the *Ismore*. On the latter ship were also a Bearer Company and a Battery of Royal Field Artillery, the 67th, I think, it was. The enthusiasm of the send-off from Liverpool was extraordinary, fully a hundred thousand people being present to witness the departure of the ships.

We were unlucky from the start. After being delayed two days in the Mersey by bad weather, we had to “lay to” for another two days off the North Coast of Wales and finally had to put into Milford Haven for shelter from the gale which was raging in the Irish Channel. As can be imagined the wretched horses suffered severely, and we lost several from the effects of the weather and the sea. Many of the officers and men presented a woeful aspect, as a cattle-boat, full of horses, is not the best place for those unfortunate enough to suffer from sea-sickness. At last after

a week or ten days of delays, rough weather and general discomfort, we at last reached a more genial climate and smoother sea.

There were few incidents on the voyage. Portman was unfortunately taken seriously ill with pneumonia. Care of the horses took up most of our time, varied by a certain amount of musketry practice (rendered a somewhat dangerous proceeding by the infernal mauser pistols possessed by most of the officers) and by a good deal of boat drill. This latter was a wise precaution, as events were to prove, and no doubt was the cause of the excellent discipline shown by the troops at the time of the disaster. We had all hoped to be able to land at Las Palmas, but on arrival there during the night a Naval Officer came on board and ordered our Captain to proceed at once to the Cape. All went well, and after a tedious voyage of nearly a month's duration, we reached the last day but one of our captivity on board. We were all much excited at the prospect of getting news the following day when we expected to reach Capetown, and great anxiety was expressed as to whether we should be in time to see any fighting! This was increased when we passed a ship which signalled to us that there had been a "great victory" at Modder River. Little did we think that we were destined to spend nearly three years in South Africa!

It was about 2 A.M. on the morning of December 2nd when we were all awakened by a crashing sound resembling a salvo of Artillery. It subsequently transpired that the noise of the ship striking on the rocks had been heard at a native village some four miles distant. The alarm was at once sounded and every one fell in at their allotted posts. The discipline of the troops was excellent. Every man had his life-belt on, although there appeared to be a great diversity of opinion as to how these should be adjusted, some wearing them low round their waists with the result that, if they had fallen into the water, they would have inevitably turned upside down!

It was very dark and there was a slight haze. The sea was calm but there was a fairly heavy swell. Luckily we had not much time to ponder over the situation. The Chief Engineer came on deck with the intelligence that the bottom of the ship was torn open from the bows to right beneath the engine room, and that at all costs it was necessary to keep the water from reaching the boilers in order to avoid an explosion. We at once set to work to cut down the tarpaulins which were used for keeping the rain off the horses on the top deck. We accomplished our object just

in time and were then at liberty to set to work to launch the boats.

This latter is an operation requiring a certain amount of nautical knowledge, especially as the majority of the books were not even on the davits. To add to our troubles, the crew, for the most part an undesirable and evil-looking lot of foreigners, as soon as the ship struck, made straight for the rum casks and refused to do any work. The Ship's Officers, however, did all they could, and under their directions our men set to work to launch the boats. If I remember right, it must have taken a good hour and-a-half before the first boat was launched, although one small dinghy was sent off before with one of the Ship's Officers to try and discover our locality. When we had at last launched the first boat and filled it with its complement of men, it immediately began to fill with water, and the men had to be hurriedly withdrawn from it. It was then discovered that they had omitted to put the plug in before lowering it!

At about 4 a.m. it began to get light and we were able to discern land about a mile distant. A rocky, desert looking coast it was, but the sight of it was very acceptable to us, who till now had no idea as to our whereabouts or how far we might be from land.

The usual signals of distress, rockets, etc., had attracted the attention of the inhabitants of a small fishing village, some four miles away, and shortly after dawn we saw several boats coming towards the ship.

These were manned by Hottentots, but later on a white man also appeared on the scenes and was able to give our Captain some idea as to our whereabouts. He also advised the immediate evacuation of the ship as he declared that she would assuredly sink as soon as this tide began to fall. So, with the assistance of the native boats and our own boats, of which a good number had at length been launched, we proceeded gradually to send the men ashore. Those awaiting their turn were employed in looking after the horses and trying to save a certain amount of the equipment. An effort was made to feed the horses, but not a horse would touch food. Those on the lowest deck were already standing in nearly a foot of water.

We then tried the experiment of pushing the horses on the top deck into the sea in the hopes that they might swim to the shore. The majority, however, swam round and round the ship until they were exhausted. Others swam right out to sea. Altogether I don't think that we managed to get more than twenty horses on shore. Even these were dreadfully lacerated

and knocked about. One horse, however, a charger of Shearman's, subsequently survived all through the war and came to India with the regiment.

By eight o'clock most of the men were safely on shore. Soon afterwards there was a loud report caused by the ship breaking her back, and the position of those on board again became precarious.

The remaining men were at once put into the boats and sent on shore, the Ship's Officers and a small party under Shearman being left on the ship in the hopes of being able to save some more of the horses and kits.

During the day, however, the sea got up, and towards evening it was deemed advisable to desert the ship altogether. This was a difficult and dangerous proceeding, but everyone managed to reach the shore, although the Chief Engineer was nearly drowned. During the night the ship broke into two halves, shipped off the rocks, and sank. All that remained visible next morning were her masts.

Our bivouac on this beach cannot be described as a very comfortable one. It would be hard to imagine a bleaker and more inhospitable spot. It was a wilderness of sand and rock, and intensely hot in the day time. All the water was "brackish" and we only had what little food we had brought with us from the wreck. The natives of the neighbouring village subsequently produced an ox. A messenger was sent to the nearest telegraph station, fifteen miles distant, to wire the news to Capetown. The next two days were spent in trying to save some of the wretched horses which were still swimming about near the shore. But our efforts were almost fruitless, as a gale was raging and most of the horses were driven against the rocks and killed.

The authorities at Capetown despatched two Men-o'-war and a transport to our assistance, but these ships could not venture nearer than ten miles from the land. So we received orders to march to St. Helena Bay where we could embark on a transport. St. Helena Bay was some fifteen miles distant, and I do not suppose that anyone, who took part in that march, will easily forget it. We had been on board ship for about a month, and were therefore not in the best condition, the track was about a foot deep in sand, there was no water to be got on the way, and the heat was excessive. Add to this the fact that the majority of the men were deficient of boots, proper headgear, etc., and it can easily be imagined what a trying march it was, and how glad we were to find ourselves on board the *Columbian*, the same boat which had taken the remainder of the regiment to South Africa.

I have often been asked what was the cause of the disaster. I believe that the Captain was ordered to keep fifty miles out of the land until opposite Capetown. Instead of obeying his orders, in order either to save time or coal, he laid his course absolutely straight for Capetown. This he thought would take him about twenty miles west of Cape Paternoster, the point where we were wrecked. But there was a two knot current setting in towards the shore. The result was that the currents in twelve hours altered our course to such an extent that instead of passing twenty miles to the west of Cape Paternoster, we found ourselves thrown upon a rock about one mile west of that point. Cape Paternoster is some eighty miles north of Capetown.

We were destined two years later to operate against the Cape rebels in this very district, and many were the relics of the *Ismore* which we found in the farms along the coast. Nearly every farm had a horse's foot with 10 H on it, the remains of some wretched horse that had been washed on shore. In one farm house we were shown part of the dinner table of the officer's saloon of the *Ismore*.

Any attempt to save the guns or cargo was considered out of the question. So that altogether the losses amounted to a battery of guns, several ambulance waggons, over four hundred horses, and an immense quantity of ammunition, equipment, stores, etc.

Before bringing to a close this short and meagre account of the wreck of the *Ismore*, I should like to testify to the splendid discipline and behaviour of the men on board the *Ismore*, not only of our own men but also of our friends the "Gunners." One and all behaved splendidly in a most trying and precarious situation. At the time of the disaster the public mind at home was entirely occupied by our disasters and difficulties in South Africa, so that the affair of the *Ismore* was passed over almost unnoticed, but I have no doubt that had it occurred at a more peaceful time, much more would have been heard of the splendid behaviour of the troops on board in such an unusual and trying situation.

GREAT PUNJAB HORSE SHOW.

THE 5th Annual Meeting of the Great Punjab Horse Show was held in the Park, Rawalpindi, on the 30th and 31st March and the 1st April. The exhibition was divided into 32 classes, comprising separate events

for horses, ponies, hacks, chargers, teams, etc. The weather was excellent throughout, and the ground, on each day, was thronged from early morning until the close of the show. The Tenth, the Members of the Punjab Commission, and the Royal Artillery were "At Home" on the three days of the show. The Band of the Regiment, under Mr. Wade, played an excellent programme each afternoon, contributing much to the attractions of the show.

Colonel Pringle, who had been Secretary to the Show for the past four years, having gone to England, the duties were taken over by Captain Hon. W. G. Cadogan: the Stewards are congratulated on having secured his services, and he is congratulated on the success of the show, which testified to the thoroughness with which he took up, and carried out, the really onerous and infinite duties of a show of the dimensions attained by this one. Everything went with a perfect smoothness that defied criticism.

In addition to the two thousand rupees in cash prizes from the Funds, valuable cups were presented by the Stewards of the Rawalpindi Race Meeting, General Collins, Colonel Kavanagh, Sir John Milbanke, Captain Cadogan and others.

General Mahon and Captain Loch were the Judges; their awards included the following:—

CLASS II.—Country-bred Remounts—1st 63; 2nd 43; 3rd 66.

CLASS V.—English and Colonial Horses over 14-2, the property of the Exhibitor—1st prize Mr. Fielden's Strathspey.

CLASS VI.—Country-bred horses, over 14-2. 2nd prize Colonel Kavanagh's Baby.

CLASS VII.—English and Colonial Ponies.—1st Mr. Fielden's g.e.g. Color Blind; 2nd Mr. Palmer's b.e.g. Simple Simon; 3rd Capt. Mitford's c.a.g. Hero.

CLASS VIII.—Country-bred Ponies, 14-2 and under—1st Mr. Chaplin's b.cb.g. Tamring; 3rd Capt. Cadogan's Namuna.

CLASS X.—Polo Ponies, English and Colonial—1st Lieut. Fielden's Color Blind; 2nd Lieut. Palmer's Simple Simon; 3rd Capt. Mitford's Hero.

CLASS XI.—Polo Ponies, Country-bred—1st Mr. Chaplin's Tamring; 3rd Capt. Cadogan's Namuna.

CLASS XII.—Polo Ponies, Arabs, Heavy-weight, over 12st. 7 lb.—1st Mr. Neilson's Martinet; 2nd Mr. Chaplin's Surprise.

CLASS XIII.—Polo Ponies, Arabs, Light Weight, 12st. 7 lbs. and under—3rd Capt. Cadogan's Beryl.

CLASS XIV (a)—Ponies likely to make polo Ponies, English and Colonial—1st Mr. Chaplin's Brown Boy; 2nd Capt. Annesley's Dollar.

CLASS XV.—Hacks and Chargers—1st Colonel Kavanagh's Baby.

CLASS XVI.—Hacks under 14-2—1st Capt. Mitford's Hero; 2nd Mr. Neilson's Hob.

CLASS XVIII.—Ladies' Hacks over 14-2.—1st Colonel Kavanagh's Baby; 2nd Capt. Mitford's Craig.

CLASS XIX.—Ladies' Hacks, 14-2 and under—1st Capt. Mitford's Hero.

CLASS XXVIII.—Teams, Driving Competition—2nd Capt. Mitford's Team.

CLASS XXIX.—Jumping for Horses which must be the property of the Exhibitor—2nd Mr. Peto's Melody.

The award for the best horse in the show was given to Mr. Fielden's Strathspey, the same owner's Color Blind getting the prize for the best pony.

Mrs. Stratford Collins presented the prizes at the end of the third day.

BOXING.

A MOST successful tournament (under the Presidency of Mr. Brocklehurst) was held in the Regimental Theatre on the 18th April; a very large audience, including Colonel Kavanagh and all the Officers of the Regiment were present, and testified their approval of the entertainment provided, and their appreciation of the fighting, in the usual manner.

Mr. Nicolson, R.G.A. kindly acted as the Referee, Mr. Chaplin as a Judge, Mr. Neilson ably filled the role of M. C., and Mr. Littlewood was the Time-keeper. The decisions, in every case, met with unmingled approval.

The events consisted of—

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

1st Round.

Pte. Kinsella beat Corpl. O'Shea.
Pte. Ovenden beat Pte. Seymour.

Final.

Pte. Ovenden beat Pte. Kinsella.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

1st Round.

Pte. Walters beat Pte. Roys.
 Pte. Ley beat Pte. Cherry.
 Pte. Lomas beat Pte. Maxwell.
 Pte. Spriggs beat Pte. Pursham.

2nd Round.

Ptes. Walters and Ley scratched.

Final.

Pte. Lomas beat Pte. Sprigs.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

1st Round.

Pte. Cooke beat Pte. Walker.
 Pte. Denyer beat Pte. O'Sullivan.
 Pte. Jones beat Pte. Taylor.
 Pte. Hamilton beat Pte. Wilkinson.

2nd Round.

Corpl. Jones beat Pte. Denyer.
 Pte. Hamilton beat Pte. Cooke.

Final.

Corpl. Jones beat Pte. Hamilton.

SPECIAL SIX ROUND CONTEST—CATCH WEIGHT.

Pte. Woodley beat Pte. Ambrose.

A brief description of the bouts, in the order in which they came on, follows :—

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

1st Round.

Pte. Walter *v* Pte. Roys.

Evenly contested ; won on points.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

1st Round.

Pte. Walker *v* Pte. Cooke.

A very good fight, not decided until an extra two-minute round had been fought. Both men were down during the second and third rounds respectively, and Cooke won on points.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

1st Round.

Pte. Ley *v* Pte. Cherry.

This fight, in its later stages, was certainly in favor of Cherry, whose methods caused some amusement. He was, however, disqualified on account of a foul.

MIDDLE WEIGHT.

O'Sullivan *v*. Denyer.

The fight was opened by O'Sullivan at hurricane pace, Denyer going down repeatedly. O'Sullivan continued the tactics until he was disqualified for attacking before his opponent was on his legs.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Kinsella *v*. O'Shea.

Kinsella had the best of the first round, which was hotly contested : he maintained his lead in the 2nd and 3rd rounds, and won on points.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Lomas *v*. Maxwell.

This fight was another characterised by hard and ast hitting, but there was not much between the combatants in the 1st round : the three rounds were well and stubbornly fought, and Lomas won on points.

1ST ROUND—MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Jones *v*. Taylor.

A very short bout—awarded to Jones owing to Taylor's clinching propensities.

1ST ROUND—FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Seymour *v*. Ovendon.

Another rapid first round, in which Seymour had the advantage : in the second the same pace was maintained, with very little between the men. In the third, Seymour went down three times and lost on points.

1ST ROUND—LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pursham *v*. Spriggs.

The latter won on points after an exceedingly good fight, in which the loser displayed great pluck, and no little skill.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Wilkinson *v*. Hamilton.

Hamilton had all the best of this, which terminated in his favor, in the second round, by the retirement of his opponent.

SEMI-FINAL.—MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Jones knocked Denyer out in the first round.

SEMI-FINAL. MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Hamilton won from Cooke on points.

A SPECIAL SIX-ROUND CONTEST.

Between Pte. Woodley and Pte. Ambrose.

This was the *piece de resistance* of the evening, and amply came up to anticipations. Both men stripped well, Woodley looking a bit on the "fat" side.

In the first two rounds both men fought warily, but in the third they warmed up, and, as also in the following round, heavy blows were frequently got home by both: the fight was, however, rather in favor of Woodley. In the fifth Ambrose went to ground, but was on his feet again in an instant, and fought a determined and plucky battle to the end of the sixth round. The Judges disagreed. The Referee giving the fight to Woodley.

Both men fought well, and richly deserved plaudits, which were freely accorded to both.

FINAL.—LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Lomas *v.* Spriggs.

A hot fight from start to finish, necessitating an extra round to enable the Judges to come to a decision; this was eventually given to Lomas on points.

FINAL—FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Ovenden *v.* Kinsella.

Not a very interesting fight. Ovenden won on points.

FINAL—MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Jones *v.* Hamilton.

A very good and well fought event. The loser, who put in some excellent work, was not quite good enough for Jones, who won on points.

"TIGER" SMITH IN PARIS.

What is described in the sporting press as a "big match" was fought in Paris last month, when "Tiger" Smith was brought into opposition with Walter Stanton, of California.

The American won, but the loser was applauded even more voriferously than the victor, for the wonderful pluck he showed in standing up to his rival, in spite of the heavy punishment he received. The "Tiger", say the reporters, deserves well of his countrymen, for he gave his rival and the French sportsmen an illustration of what real British pluck is, which must be some consolation when so many are beaten for want of skill. The contest was to be of ten rounds, and it lasted nearly nine, Smith being knocked down five times in all. A heavy blow in the jaw floored him in the ninth round; he came up pluckily just at the call of time, but was so dazed that Stanton had him at his mercy, and a stomach blow knocked him out.

MUSKETRY.

THE annual training was commenced on the 13th May with "D" Squadron. On the termination of the course on 11th June, "B" commenced, and are still undergoing the training.

The results of "D's" firing were satisfactory except as regards the number of men available, which was only 79. Of these, 22 are marksmen, 31 first class, 23 second class, and 3 third class shots.

Names, and scores of marksmen.

S. S. M. Price	...	...	285
S. Q. M. S. Druce	...	...	268
Private Ambrose	...	...	264
S. I. M. Burdett	...	...	261
Sergt. Blyth	...	...	261
Private Denham	...	...	261
„ Vidal	...	...	254
Lce.-Corpl. Read	...	...	248
Private Altham	...	...	246
„ Russell	...	...	245
„ Dimmer	...	...	244
Lce.-Corpl. Clapshoe	...	...	243
Private Cummings	...	...	234
Lce.-Corpl. Poole	...	...	233
Private Herbert	...	...	230
Lce.-Corpl. Mason	...	...	228
„ Halson	...	...	228
Sergt. Stovin	...	...	227
„ Beverton	...	...	226
Private Hartley	...	...	226
„ White	...	...	224
„ Yeates	...	...	222

THE following men were awarded prizes for judging distance, etc., for 1907-8 :—

"A" Squadron—Ptes. Braysher, Wall, Hopkins and Lomas; "B" Squadron—Ptes. Cox, Watts, Buf-ton and Pollock; "C" Squadron—Ptes. Oakley, Jacobs, Harrington, and Edwards; "D" Squadron—Ptes. Walker, Cook, Panton, and Green.

THE Regimental Annual Rifle Meeting was held in April, in weather not conducive to high scoring, especially at the longer ranges, nevertheless some respectable totals were attained as shown below.

The "knock-out" competition caused the usual excitement, congratulations being given to the win-

ning team, who had their opponents' plates down at the 400 yards in the final heat.

Noteworthy also was the performance of the winners of the "Lloyd-Lindsay" Competition.—"A's" team, two of whom knocked down plates for shot at each position.



A Squadron. Winning Team in the Lloyd-Lindsay Competition.

SCORES OF PRIZE WINNERS.

MATCH I.—SERGEANTS—200, 500, 600, 800, 900 AND 1,000 YARDS.

	Points.
S. S. M. Price	163
Sergt. Keats	159
S. S. M. Brisley	156
Sergt. Badcock	153
,, Morgan	147
S. Q. M. S. Mason	146
Sergt. Long	143
S. Q. M. S. Druce	142
S. S. M. King	137
Sergt. Blyth	136
,, Burdett	133

RANGE PRIZES.

	Points.
200 yards Sergt. Keats	31
500 ,, S. Q. M. S. Mason	32
600 ,, Sergt. Slattery	31
800 ,, S. S. M. King	32
900 ,, Sergt. Morgan	28
1000 ,, S. S. M. Brisley	24

MATCH I.—R. AND FILE—200, 500, 900 AND 1,000 YARDS.

	Points.
Pte. Curnock	100
Corpl. Meade	98
S. Smith Dunstall	92

	Points.
Lce.-Corpl. Mansfield	89
Corpl. Jones	89
Lce.-Corpl. Heppell	89
„ Dunk	88
Pte. Penny	87
„ McIlwride	86
„ Ley	86
RANGE PRIZES.	
200 yards Pte. Curnock	31
600 „ Corpl. Meade	29
900 „ Corpl. Meade	27
1,000 „ S. S. Dunstall	27

MATCH II.—SERGEANTS—RANGES AS IN MATCH I.

	Points.
S. S. F. Worby	125
S. S. M. Moon	125
Sergt. Hill	119
„ Stovin	117
Mr. Walker	116
Sergt. Evans	115
„ Frisby	109
R. Q. M. S. Hopkins	107
S. Q. M. S. Gouldstone... ..	102
Ar. Sergt. Wheaton	102
Sergt. Dennis	94
RANGE PRIZES.	
200 yards Sergt. Frisby... ..	33
500 „ S. Q. M. S. Gouldstone	29
600 „ Ar. Sergt. Wheaton	33
S. M. Moon	26
Sergt. Evans	23
S. S. F. Worby	33

MATCH II.—RANK AND FILE—RANGES AS IN MATCH I.

	Points.
Pte. Dewey	84
„ Lovatt	84
„ Walker	83
Lce.-Corpl. Watson	82
Private Edwards... ..	80
Corpl. Spackman	80
Lce.-Corpl. Foster	78
Pte. Bass	78
Lce.-Corpl. Read... ..	76
„ „ Rickard	76
RANGE PRIZES.	
200 yards Pte. Offer	31
600 „ „ Adams	28
Lce.-Corpl. Rickard	24
Pte. Edwards	27

MATCH III.—RANK AND FILE, 200, 500 AND 600 YARDS.

	Points.
Pte. Roy	67
Trumpr. Woods... ..	66
Pte. Barnard	65
„ Rowe	64
„ Robertson	64
Corpl. King	63
Pte. Cladwell	62
„ McCulloch	62
„ Hoare	62
RANGE PRIZES.	
200 yards Pte. Roy	28
200 „ „ Robertson	30
200 „ „ Corpl. Woolverh	24

MATCH IV.—OPEN TO LAST DRAFT—RANGES AS IN MATCH III.

	Points.
Pte. Wales	75
„ Woodhouse.. ..	73
Lce.-Corpl. Turner	71
Pte. Dewey	68
„ Drake	66
„ Hollinsworth	66
„ Rose	61
„ Hutchinson	64

THE "POTTER" CUP—200, 600 AND 900 YARDS.

1. "B"-1 Team—Pte. Ley, Sergt. Henderson, Lce.-Corpl. Watson, Corpl. Hawkes, Pte. Cox, Lce.-Corpl. Gott, Sergt. Frisby, S. Smith Brown.

(WINNERS OF CUP AND RUPEES 32.)

2. "D"-1 Team—S. S. M. Price, Sergt. Burdett, Pte. Penny, Corpl. Ives, S. Q. M. S. Druce, Pte. Altham, Corpl. Hayes, Corpl. Goodwin.

(WINNERS OF RUPEES 16.)

MATCH VI.—"KNOCK-OUT."—Falling Plate Competition:—

1st Prize—"D"-1 Team—S. S. M. Price, Sergt. Burdett, Pte. Cummings, Pte. Penny, S. Q. M. S. Druce.

2nd Prize—"D"-2 Team—Sergt. Blythe, Corpl. Poole, Corpl. Road, Pte. Ambrose, Pte. Altham.

3rd Prize—"C"-2 Team—Sergt. Langdon, Pte Gawler, Corpl. Cox, Sergt. Keats, S. S. M. Cox.

VII.—INDIVIDUAL FALLING PLATE COMPETITION.

1st Prize divided between Lce.-Corpl. Mansfield and Pte. Walker, each of whom had three plates down.

2nd Prize divided between Ptes. Pragnell and O'Sullivan with two plates.

3rd Prize divided between Ar. Sergt. Wheaton, Sergt. Badcock, Corpls. Bass, Heppell, Keeley and Jones, and Ptes. Reynolds, Lovatt, Dewey, Shaw, Cox, Walker, Hart, McIlwride, Cummings, and O'Connell, one plate each.

MATCH VIII—OFFICERS, 200, 500 AND 600 YARDS.

1st Lieut. Wilson 82; 2nd Lieut. Neilson 80.

MATCH IX.—RAPID FIRE, 30 SECS. AT A 3RD CLASS FIGURE TARGET, AT 600 YARDS.

1st Prize "D"-1 Team 76 points; 2nd "A"-1 Team 62 points; 3rd "B"-2 Team; S. S. M. Price, S. Q. M. S. Druce, S. I. M. Burdett, Pte. Penny, S. S. M. Brisley Sergt. Badcock, Corpl. Jones, Pte. Ward, Sergt Hill, Sergt. Slattery, Lce.-Corpl. Dixon, Pte. McIlwride.

MATCH X.—RAPID FIRE, INDIVIDUAL, 500 YDS., 30 SECS. AT 3RD CLASS FIGURE TARGET.

	Points.
S. S. M. Price	21
Sergt. Morgan	20
Corpl. Pearce	20
Pte. Ward	18
Sergt. Maher	18
Corpl. Lyons	17
Pte. Emms	17
Pte. Carpenter	16
S. S. Dunstall	16
Corpl. Gott	16

MATCH XI.—SHARPSHOOTERS' TEAM COMPETITION.

1st prize—"A"-6 Team: Lce.-Corpl. Whaley, Pte Taylor, Pte. Dewey, Pte. Roys; 2nd—"B"-4 Team: Corpl. Lyons, Lce.-Corpl. Keeley, Lce.-Corpl. Turner, Pte. Watts; 3rd—"D"-1 Team S. S. M. Price, S. Q. M. S. Druce, S. I. M. Burdett, Pte. Cummings.

MATCH XII.—OPEN TO THE GARRISON, 600 YARDS.

	Points.
Q. M. S. Toone, 1st West Yorks. Regiment.	32
Sergt. Marshall, The Royal Irish Regiment	31
Pte. Cooke, West Yorks. Regiment ...	31
Sergt. Badcock, X. R. H.	30
Pte. Robertson, X. R. H.	30
Corpl. Mansfield, X. R. H.	29
Bandsman Moore, R. I. Regiment	29
Pte. Ley, X. R. H.	29
S. S. M. Brisley, X. R. H.	29

MATCH XIII.—REGIMENTAL LLOYD-LINDSAY.

1st prize—"A"-2 Team: S. S. M. Brisley, S. Q. M. S. Mason, Lce.-Corpl. Jones, Pte. McIlwride; 2nd—"C"-1 Team: Sergt. Langdon, Lce.-Corpl. Mansfield, Pte. Smith, Pte. Sellers; 3rd—"B"-3 Team: Corpl. Lyons, Corpl. Turner, Corpl. Keeley, Pte. Watts; 4th—"D"-1 Team: S. S. M. Price, S. Q. M. S. Druce, S. I. M. Burdett, Pte. Penny.

MATCH XIV.—SERGEANTS' LLOYD-LINDSAY.

1st prize—"D" Squadron: S. Q. M. S. Druce, S. I. M. Burdett, Sergt. Stovin, S. Q. M. S. Gouldstone; 2nd—"A" Squadron: S. S. M. Brisley, S. Q. M. S. Mason, Sergt. Badcock, Sergt. Even.

MATCH XV.—REVOLVER COMPETITION—OFFICERS.

Lieut. Wilson.

MATCH XVI.—REVOLVER COMPETITION—SERGEANTS.

S. S. M. I. F. Barrows, S. Q. M. S. Druce, S. S. M. Price, Sch. Mr. Walker, S. S. M. King, Sergt. Langdon, S. Q. M. S. Miller, Sergt. Blythe, Sergt. Morgan, Sergt. Curtis, S. S. S. M. R. R. Fowns, S. S. F. Carroll, Sergt. Stovin, Ar. Sergt. Wheaton, Sergt. Frisby.

MATCH XVII.—REVOLVER COMPETITION—SERGEANTS.

S. Q. M. S. Gouldstone, S. S. M. Price, S. S. M. Brisley, Sergt. Curtis, F. Q. M. S. McNaught, Ar.-Sergt. Wheaton, Sergt. Long, Sergt. Fewster, Sergt. Badcock, Sergt. Morgan, Sergt. Maher, Sergt. Burdett, S. S. F. Worby.

REGIMENTAL CHAMPIONSHIP.—The prize of a silver watch and chain was won by Pte. Curnock, whose scores were as follows:—

Yards ... 200 600 900 1,000
Points ... 31 30 26 19—Total—106

The "Phillimore Cup" was won by S. S. M. Brisley with a score of 88 obtained thus—

Yards ... 200 500 600
Points ... 29 30 29—Total—88

The "Dewar" Long Range Shield was secured by S. S. M. Price, his register showing 32 points at 800, 25 at 900, and 18 at 1,000 yards—a total of 75

The team selected to fire for Col. Witwater's "Empire Day" Challenge Trophy was composed as follows:—

The conditions of the Competition were 7 rounds each at 200, 500 and 600 yards with one sighting shot. Open to all British Troops and Volunteer Corps.

Below are the scores of our team:—

	Points.
Lce.-Corpl. Mansfield	93
S. S. M. Brisley	92
Sergt. Blythe	91
Pte. Clarke	88
S. S. M. Price	88
Lce.-Corpl. Heppell	87
„ Jones... ..	87
Pte. Robinson	86
Lce.-Cpl. Dixon	86
„ Jenner... ..	86
S. Q. M. S. Mason	85
„ Druce	85
Corpl. Keeley	85
S. S. M. I. F. Barrows	84
Sergt. Slattery	83
„ Henderson	82
„ Ward	82



S. S. M. BRISLEY,
Winner of "Dewar" Long Range Shield.

	Points.
Sergt. Badcock	81
„ Burdett	81
Pte. Curnock	80
„ Walker	80
Lce.-Corpl. Watson	79
Sergt. Keats	78
Pte. Ward... ..	78
Sergt. Maher	77
Pte. Seller... ..	75
„ Lovatt	74
Lce.-Corpl. Meads	74
S. S. Dunstall	74
Pte. Ley I.	73
„ Cummings	73

S. S. M. PRICE.
Winner of the Phillimore Cup.

	Points.
Pte. McIroy	72
Sergt. Nance	71
Lce.-Corpl. Dunne	70
Sergt. Langdon	68
Lce.-Corpl. Whaley	68
„ Poole	67
„ Coombes	66
Corpl. Hawkes	66
Lce.-Corpl. Gott	56
Total 3,151 = Average 78·7	

CAPT. W. O. GIBBS AND SERGT. MARSHALL joined a Musketry class which was formed at Changla Gali on the 24th April.

LECTURE No. 2.

HEALTH OF CAVALRY MEN IN INDIA.

Reasons of Lecture—Young men—Comparative frequency of various ailments in India and England—Effects of Sun, Changes of Temperature, Mosquitoes, Flies—Diet, Exercise, Cleanliness, Brain Work.

MEN'S HEALTH.

NEXT to horse management and training the most important subject for Cavalry soldiers to study is what General Baden-Powell styles "man management" and training. In our army the combatant officers are comparatively ignorant about what is termed military hygiene, and as a rule the whole onus of this is thrown on to the scientific branch known as the Royal Army Medical Corps. I confess that I am absolutely ignorant from a medical or scientific point of view, but as there are in the regiment many officers and men with less experience of tropical countries than myself I hope that what I may be able to bring to their notice may help them to keep fit.

The majority of our good men who came to India with the regiment are now leaving us and their places are being filled by drafts of younger men from home. I have nothing to say against youth, and history proves that in war youth and courage can win where age and experience may fail. The inexperience of youth, however, in peace time often fills the hospitals and I am anxious to help, as far as one man's experience can help another, to keep the hospitals as empty throughout the year as they now are, of Tenth Hussars. On mobilising C Squadron and Head-Quarters of the regiment the other day Captain Cadogan reported that he had only one man in hospital. This was most satisfactory, but we must remember that it was at the most healthy time of the year and, as far as forethought can go, we must now try and avoid any great increase of sick this autumn. The simplest means of making my ideas and wishes known throughout the regiment is through the medium of the Regimental Journal.

To begin with, I do not want anyone to run away with the idea that India is an unhealthy country. India is a healthy country if one knows how to keep fit. We, however, have been all brought up in England where the conditions and the maladies which prevail differ entirely from what we experience out here. For this reason I am anxious for those whose experience is limited to European condition to learn from their older comrades who have been out here some time.

Rudyard Kipling has a simile about a puppy and boot-blackening. What he says is, that for puppy to learn that boot-blackening is not good diet it must lick the blacking off the boot and be sick itself. Men are, however, one grade higher in the scale of animal intelligence than dogs, so we will assume that if one human sees that boot-blackening disagrees with another he will be satisfied that boot-blackening is indigestible without himself putting it to the test.

In England we are very liable to all sorts of complaints of the throat and chest, varying in degree from an ordinary cold to consumption. Here in India we have to especially take care of a region a little lower in the anatomy,—the stomach. The new condition that we live under in India have five dangerous elements, *viz.*, (1) the sun, (2) sudden changes of temperature, (3) mosquitoes, (4) flies, (5) water.

(1). The direct rays of the sun on our backs and spines derange the nerve centres which are thereabouts situated and therefore our digestions are thrown out of order, *i.e.*, our digestive juices are unable to have the proper chemical effect on the food on which they operate. Hence one of the symptoms of a "touch of sun" is vomiting and diarrhoea. I think that we take good care of our heads with our helmets, but I do not think that we take sufficient care of our backs. It is for this reason that I have introduced spine pads in the regiment and I now always wear one myself either under my coat in uniform, or over it when out pig-sticking or shooting. Scientifically, I believe that any shade of red, orange, or black has the greatest resisting power to the sun's rays, and for this reason the pads are made red and black. Wearing a khaki pad outside the coat, however, has the advantage of allowing the air to circulate between the pad and the coat. If we look at the distribution of races all over the world we see that where the sun is hottest, for instance in Southern India and Central Africa, men have the blackest skins and that they get fairer as we go north or south through the yellow races like the Chinese or the Hottentots and Bushmen in South Africa, (Zulus and Kaffirs, who are black, were not aboriginal inhabitants of South Africa but migrated there from Central Africa), till they reach the opposite extreme in the fair skinned Russian and Scandinavian types. Undoubtedly then the purpose of the pigment in the blackman's skin is to protect him from the sun.

I often see men in their shirt sleeves walking across to stables, and I think that they would be well advised, if they have no spine pad, to put a khaki coat over their backs rather than have nothing but a thin shirt between their spine and the sun.

Sun also affects some men through their eyes and such should wear goggles. Goggles and spine pads are allowed by Government on mobilization for service in the hot weather and I wish they would allow us a percentage in peace.

(2). The next most important—or perhaps even more important—thing to bear in mind is the difference between the day and night temperature. It occurs just at the time when we are generally all playing games about sunset and the results are some chills and diarrhoea, which in their turn may bring on malaria and ague. Therefore we should be careful to have a cholera belt or roll of flannel to put on about sunset. I have often seen men in their shirt sleeves watching cricket and football matches and the players themselves take no notice of the sunset. They should always go and put on a dry shirt, if they have been perspiring, and a cholera belt in any case. You may think that this is the grandmotherly advice of “wear flannel next your chest,” but it is sound, and the trouble is small compared with the trouble of getting out of hospital after you have been admitted there.

(3). Mosquitoes undoubtedly carry the malarial germs. They may cause malaria themselves or only carry it from an infected person to a healthy one, but it is not of much moment to us simple soldiers which they do, all we know is that we can and do get malaria from being bitten by mosquitoes. I believe that it is only the female of the *Anopheles* mosquito that carries the malarial germs, but that does not much matter to us either, the great thing is to get at their breeding grounds, and destroy them, male or female and of any species. The individual can do a good deal to help himself by not sleeping without his mosquito curtains, unless there is a punkah over him, and by bringing to notice any place about the barracks where there is any stagnant water. I hope and think that our barracks are very clean and well kept, but it is possible that some little corner may be overlooked, in which case it is the duty of the individual, who discovers it to report it so that the “Mosquito Brigade” may deal with it immediately.

(4). Flies.—The common house flies are horrid things, they settle on every kind of filth and carry germs about with them which they may leave on our food. They have more to do with the spread of enteric than anything. Therefore we must wage war on them. I should like to see, in addition to the fly papers which we use so freely, every man arm himself with a fly-flap. I believe that a great deal of good might be done in this way and should not object to a little mild gambling as to who could kill most flies in

an afternoon. The most scrupulous cleanliness and instant removal or burning of rubbish and litter are the most effective measures against flies.

(5). Water should never be drunk unless boiled. The Medical Officers assure me that the water here is excellent, and I think it is, but on manœuvres; or whenever men are in the jungle, they must absolutely make up their minds not to drink unboiled water especially anywhere near a native village, however pure and good it may look and however thirsty they may be.

These two latter—flies and water—are the main cause of enteric and while on this subject I should like to say a few words about anti-enteric inoculation. I am an absolute believer in it for the following reason:—

In 1901 I went to South Africa with the 7th Hussars and we had on board a very keen Army Medical Officer. He inoculated all the officers and about 250 of the men. The regiment was brigaded with the Bays for about three months. None of the officers and very few of the men got enteric, at least four or five Bay's officers and many men got it. These two regiments had trekked the same treks, camped in the same camps, and drunk the same water for months, but the Seventh had been inoculated and the Bays had not. I believe that better results are obtained from inoculation nowadays than was the case then, and I should like to see every one in the regiment inoculated.

I can see no reason against it except prejudice. I admit that the sensations caused by inoculation are not pleasant and possibly the results uncertain, but judging by my own experience I strongly recommend it.

I will now pass on to the question of diet, exercise, and cleanliness, which are questions for which each individual is more or less responsible to himself.

I think that in the hot weather especially the diet should be as nourishing as possible. I am sure that soldiers make a mistake in having their meat overcooked. The meat in India is poor and if it is cooked to cinder there is very little nourishment left in it. I think that more nourishment is obtained from indifferent meat by making soup with plenty of vegetables in it, such as the French soldiers and country-people make, and I am sure that in this form the nourishment is more easily digested.

Eggs, butter and milk are always good here at Pindi and easily digested.

As little drink should be consumed as possible during the heat of the day, but a certain quantity is requisite to make up for what we have lost in perspiration and this is best taken after sundown. Excessive

drinking or smoking are of course bad but I do not think that a moderate amount of alcohol in our liquid does any harm. I am sure that cigarette smoking is far more harmful than pipe smoking, and I have known incessant cigarette smoking ruin men's healths.

A scientific officer whose lecture on food stuffs I once attended assured us that the British Soldier's ration would be the best possible if he ate another half pound of bread daily.

The lecture was beautifully worked out in percentages of proteids, and albuminoids, etc., and the lecturer was bitterly disappointed when we told him that the soldier did not eat his pound of bread and it was beyond the power of all the regulations in the world to make him eat $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. a day and keep on doing it. All the same I think a man should eat as much bread or breadstuffs, such as biscuits, rolls or cakes, as he can. I do not recommend men to eat fruit in India as it is seldom really good and is very likely to cause illness. Lettuce, etc., are, I believe, a possible cause of cholera through being washed in dirty houses or with dirty water or cloths, but I am glad to say I have no experience of cholera.

Exercise is a most important thing. Every man should take care that he gets a certain amount of hard exercise, sufficient to thoroughly work the pores of his skin, every day. All sorts of impurities which might cause illness are thus carried out of the system. There are ample opportunities of playing cricket, football, and hockey, besides the ordinary daily work, to keep a man fit. I am certain that the more energetic and active a man is in India the better he will be.

Cleanliness, the proverb tells us, is next to Godliness. It certainly is even more important in India than in England and I believe that hot baths, by opening the pores of the skin, help to keep off fever. At present the hot baths are only available on Thursdays and Sundays, but, if sufficient men will use them they can be made available every afternoon and evening.

I ought to have included brain work under the heading of exercise. There is no doubt but that a judicious amount of brain work helps to keep the body healthy just as physical exercise tends to clear thinking. Moreover, if we neglect the use of our brains they become dull, just as if we neglect the use of our muscles they become flabby.

There is, especially in the long hot-weather afternoons, plenty of time available for men to read and study any subject they are interested in, and I would strongly recommend men to go in for systematic study of some sort. For instance a man intending to

remain on in the regiment can perfect himself as a Cavalry soldier by reading about horse management, veterinary subjects, shoeing, scouting, etc., or he can take up one of the native languages and pass the tests. Again, a man whose time is nearly ended should consider what kind of billet he had best try and obtain as a civilian and try and improve his qualifications for such a billet by reading. There is possibly now-a-days a greater demand for mechanical engineers, chauffeurs, and electricians than for grooms, horsekeepers and drivers. It is sad that it is so, but we must recognise the tendencies of the times and go with them. Therefore a man could do worse than obtain an elementary idea of these professions by reading in his spare time.

I will only add one last word of advice. If you feel seedy, don't fail to report sick at once. Many a good man has gone under through thinking that he wouldn't report sick as he would be all right in a day or two, or through a determination to "stick it". Commendable as such determination is, especially on service, I think it is very ill-advised in peace time in India in the case of any internal trouble which the patient cannot diagnose and treat himself.

J. V.

CIGARETTE SMOKING.

THE influence on health of tobacco has, ever since its introduction into Europe, been a fruitful subject of controversy. It is generally accepted that, if used in moderation, no harm results; but the difficulty is, to determine where moderation ends and excess begins. This must obviously be left to the individual to decide for himself.

It is also generally admitted that the habitual use of tobacco by men who have not reached maturity, leads to a decrease of bodily and mental powers, and, especially, produces symptoms of anæmia, palpitation, intermittent pulse, and other affections of the heart and circulation. Also that a disease of the vision, *tobacco amblyopia*, is contracted by smokers.

Now cigarette smoking is the form of indulgence in tobacco which, much more than any other, is likely to result in the above and other evils, a circumstance so universally recognised, that in many States laws have been enacted which make the sale of cigarettes to lads of under 16 years of age an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment. The smoker also, in these cases, is liable to arrest and punishment. In England a "Children's Commission Bill," having similar objects, has been prepared, and passed a second stage

That officers of high rank are awakening to the fact that cigarette smoking is causing bad effects on the health of soldiers is manifested by an order issued by Lord Grenfell, the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, in which he endeavours to meet the serious evils of the habit in his command.

Some local orders of a similar character were issued not long ago at Aldershot, but Lord Grenfell's order goes further, and, besides pointing out the alarming consequences of cigarette smoking on the efficiency of the troops, it endeavours to describe this compared with other ways of smoking, by prohibiting the cigarette on certain occasions such as fatigues, field operations, and the like, when the smoking of pipes is permitted.

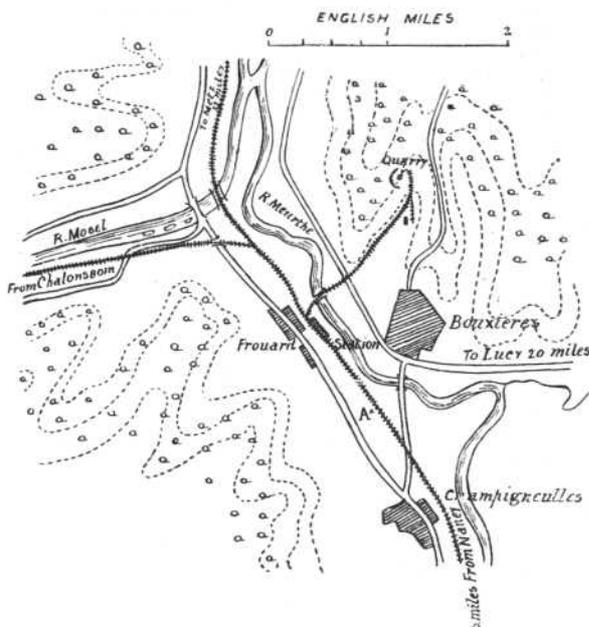
The evil is one which has immensely increased in the last few years, and we strongly recommend all to carefully consider whether the enjoyment they derive from indulgence in cigarette smoking repays them for the risks they are taking of the affections described above, and possibly an enfeebled constitution.

Our advice is, give it up at once, and have resort to the more manly pipe.

PROBLEM No. 1.

PRIZE: A "TENTH HUSSAR" WATCH.

General Situation.—French Army under Bazaine concentrating about Metz after defeat and retreat westwards. French Army under MacMahon concentrating about Chalons after defeat and retreat westwards. Nancy is an important French Fortress.



On August 11th, 1870, Captain Brauns, with 4th Squadron of the German 17th Hussars billeted at Lucy, was ordered

“To reconnoitre the line of the Mosel next day, and, if possible, to cut the railway line.”

That evening the Captain ordered his Squadron to be ready 6-30 a.m. next day for *Church Parade*, at western exit of Lucy. Necessary tools were requisitioned from the village smithies. When the Squadron was formed up the best workmen were selected, equipped with these tools, and formed into one troop. The Squadron moved off at 7-35 and arrived at Bouxières without meeting the enemy. Before reaching this place a private carriage was met. *This was seized and made to follow the Squadron.*

Lieut. M.'s troop was left to keep the Meurthe bridge open for the Squadron and to reconnoitre to Champigneulles. The Squadron crossed the bridge at noon and the working party halted at point A on sketch. The rails were torn up and telegraph poles cut down and wires severed.

The rest of the Squadron galloped in long columns between some coal trains to the station, where they surprised some Infantry with their arms piled. These were mostly captured and secured with head ropes. Lieut. L sent misleading messages to Chalons and then destroyed the telegraph apparatus. Captain Brauns now wished to cut the Fronard Chalons branch and was galloping off with one troop to do so when a train full of French Infantry steamed up from that direction and halted. A sharp action now began in which the Squadron was out matched.

It was a very critical situation, but the French shot badly and the Hussars retired through the station and under cover of the coal trucks with a loss of 1 man and 5 horses killed and 2 men wounded. Twelve of the prisoners escaped, but eight were brought away. The Squadron came under fire again near the Meurthe bridge, but suffered no further casualties. The patrol which had been sent to Champigneulles soon returned reporting a battalion of French Infantry there. It had two men wounded.

At 1-30 p.m. the whole Squadron retired on Lucy, where it arrived at 11 p.m. with wounded, dismounted men and prisoners complete.

Suppose the date to be August 11th, 1908, and that your Squadron, strength and equipment in accordance with Indian F. S. Regulations is carrying out the orders given to Captain Brauns. At 12 noon the Squadron reaches Bouxières. What orders should the Squadron Commander give and what would happen during the next hour and-a-half?

ANSWERS to be enclosed in an envelope marked "Problem No. 1," to be addressed to the Editor on or before August 12th. The Editor will register the names and Regimental numbers of the competitors which must be enclosed on a separate slip of paper and will not be seen by the adjudicator.

REGIMENTAL GAZETTE.

PTE. CURL transferred from the King's Liverpool Regiment and Pte. William Hardwick from the King's Shropshire L. I., 1st April 1908, allotted Corps Nos. 2566 & 2421 respectively.

MRS. REEVES, wife of Corporal Reeves, arrived from England, and taken on the married roll, 26-3-08.

THE undermentioned passed the Elementary Examination in the Pushtu language on 1st April 1908:—

Corporals Hyland, Ward, O'Connell, and Bear, Trumpeters Munton and Kent, and Ptes. Arkell, Darvell and Spillane.

PROMOTION AND APPOINTMENTS.

(R. O. 131, 21st April 1908.)

3697, Lce.-Sergt. Stovin, promoted Sergt., 18-2-08; 5280, Lce.-Corporal Cates, promoted Corporal (O. R. C.), 1-8-07.

APPOINTED PAID LANCE-SERGEANTS.

No. 4838, Lce.-Sergt. A. Dennis, 26-1-07.
No. 4594, Lce.-Sergt. Frisby, 8-3-07.
No. 4972, Lce.-Sergt. Slattery, 31-8-07.
No. 4802, Lce.-Sergt. Paskell, 18-2-08.

APPOINTED UNPAID LANCE-SERGEANTS.

No. 1611, Corporal F. Ward, 21-4-08.
No. 1612, Corporal Reeves, 21-4-08.
No. 3800, Actg. Sergt. Barrows, 21-4-08.
No. 3926, Actg. Sergt. Graham, 21-4-08.

APPOINTED PAID LANCE-CORPORALS.

No. 367, J. Veal, 14-2-07.
No. 4871, A. Dunk, 28-5-07.
No. 5087, W. Twinning, 4-10-07.
No. 5198, A. Mansfield, 4-10-07.
No. 5171, G. Meads, 4-10-07.
No. 3849, C. Lott, 4-10-07.
No. 3828, F. North, 4-10-07.

No. 5088, T. Scotney, 4-10-07.

No. 4907, E. Dixon, 16-1-08.

No. 5506, E. Watson, 16-1-08.

No. 5511, W. Diamond, 16-1-08.

No. 2971, C. George, 15-2-08.

No. 5217, F. Blanchard, 24-2-08.

No. 4800, H. Orchard, 4-3-08.

No. 4913, J. Pointing, 31-3-08.

No. 5542, Acting Shoeing Smith Norman appointed Shoeing Smith, 31-3-08.

No. 5507, Pte. Waiton appointed Acting Shoeing Smith, 31-3-08.

No. 4866, Pte. Hopkins appointed Unpaid Lance-Corporal, 21-4-08.

No. 3800, Lce.-Sergt. Barrows awarded a 1st Class Certificate for Physical Training (authority of Inspector of Gymnasia in India), and promoted S. S. M. I. of Fencing, 15-2-08.

No. 5288, Lce.-Corporal Ball promoted Corporal, 15-2-08.

No. 5433, Far. S. Sergt. Dunce granted a pension of 2/6 per diem for life.

No. 4810, Pte. F. H. Kendall extended his Army service to 12 years, 6-5-08.

Pte. Curl transferred from the King's Liverpool Regiment, 1-5-08.

No. 3966, Sergt. Harper transferred to the Supply & Transport Corps on probation for 1 year, 24-4-08.

No. 4927, Pte. Gawler employed with the Calcutta Police, on probation, 18-5-08.

No. 401, Pte. Martin granted a pension of 12d per diem for life.

No. 5234, Pte. T. Clancy granted a pension of 15d for 12 months, conditional.

No. 3800, S. S. M. I. F. Major J. Vaughan to be Lt.-Colonel, Captain M. R. H. Wilson to be Major, Lieut. E. H. W. Williams to be Captain, in succession to Colonel C. T. McM. Kavanagh, placed on half pay, on completion of his period of service in command, 7-5-08.

Pte. Thompson transferred from the 1st Bn., Warwickshire Regiment, 1-6-08.

Ptes. Collinson and Johnson from the West Yorkshire Regiment, 1-5-08.

No. 5198, Pte. Walker and 5480, Pte. Bennett, appointed Unpaid Lance-Corporals, 6-6-08.

APPOINTED UNPAID LANCE-CORPORALS, 8-6-08.

No. 5614, Pte. Palmer, No. 241, Pte. Higgs, No. 249, Pte. Hall.

No. 917, Pte. Hollingsworth, dated 26-6-08.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.**BIRTHS.**

BLYTH.—At Rawal Pindi, on the 11th May 1908, the wife of Sergt. Blyth, of a son.

WREN.—At Rawal Pindi, on the 8th June 1908, the wife of Corporal Wren, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

WILLIS.—At Rawal Pindi, on the 15th April 1908, Rose, the infant daughter of Sergt. and Mrs Willis, aged 7 months.

STODDARD.—At Southsea, on the 21st January 1908, Captain Alfred Stoddard, Indian Army, formerly of the Tenth Royal Hussars, aged 56 years.

SIMPSON.—At Lea Marston, on the 6th February 1908, Riding Master Emanuel Simpson, aged 87 years.

DEAN.—At Canterbury in April 1908, Private John Dean, aged 74 years.

GLAZIER.—At Rawal Pindi, on the 22nd May 1908, Private F. Glazier, aged 29 years.

SHEPHERD.—At Rawal Pindi, on the 25th May 1908, Private G. W. Shepherd, aged 26 years.

BATCHELOR.—At Rawal Pindi, on the 3rd June 1908, Private F. Batchelor, aged 22 years.

WOOD.—At Cawnpore on the 20th June 1908, Private S. F. Wood, aged 23 years.

MCNAUGHT.—At Lower Topa on the 23rd June 1908, Florence, the infant daughter of F.Q.M.S. and Mrs. McNaught, aged 6 months.