

**Colonel The Hon. Caryl Craven Molyneux.**

# THE 10TH ROYAL HUSSARS GAZETTE.

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### COLONEL THE HON. CARYL CRAVEN MOLYNEUX.

WRITING of Colonel Molyneux affords the opportunity to make reference to the oft-quoted proverb that "history repeats itself," inasmuch that he, as in the case of our present Commanding Officer, commenced his soldiering days in the Seventh Hussars.

He was given his first commission in that Regiment as Cornet, on the 6th June 1858, when the old "Purchase Act" was in force.

He was promoted Lieutenant, without purchase, on the 11th May 1859, and obtained his troop, by purchase, on the 9th March 1860.

Very soon after—on the 1st June of the same year—he exchanged with Capt. Baumgarten, and was promoted to field rank on the 17th August 1870. At this time the establishment included only one Major, and he was the second-in-command.

He succeeded Col. Valentine Baker in the command, having been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on the 26th March 1873.

He had really commanded for some time previously, in the absence of Col. Baker, on Staff employ, and to him fell the task of preparing the Regiment for

service in India, during the year of its stay at Colchester up to the date it embarked, on the 9th January 1873.

On that day it proceeded by rail to Southampton, and boarded H. M. Indian Troopship "Jumna," one of a fleet of ships belonging to, and manned by, a crew of officers and men of the Royal Navy.

This fleet performed all the trooping services between India and England in those days.

The Regiment's first station was Muttra, where the only troops was one British Cavalry Regiment and absolutely no European civil population. The nearest railway station at the time was Hattras Road, thirty miles from the Cantonment. Here the experience gained by Col. Molyneux, while serving with the Seventh Hussars in India, served the Regiment in good stead. His knowledge of the customs of the country, of the habits of the natives, the requirements of men and horses, and the climatic conditions undoubtedly added largely to the well-being of all, and assisted the Regiment to settle down in its novel surroundings more rapidly and agreeably than would have been the case had not the advantages of his former experience been forthcoming.

During Col. Molyneux's command, the first years of the Regiment's service in India, always a trying and most exacting time for a Commanding Officer, the records prove it to have been a period which reflected great credit on all ranks. Nothing but praise was accorded by all Inspecting and General Officers, whether reporting in cantonments, on the line of march, or in camps.

Nor was the lighter side of soldiering allowed to lapse.

A pack of fox-hounds, brought from England, was hunted by him, and under his direction and personal supervision every form of sport was encouraged. Game of all kinds, feathered and furred, abounded in the neighbourhood, which provided excellent sport for all ranks: many of the Non-Commissioned Officers and men soon became very keen and expert *shikars*, and, as a result, the messing of their troops was generously supplemented by their means.

A Non-Commissioned Officers' Polo Club was formed. The Regiment was mounted on small Persian, Arab and country-bred horses, and "casters" were bought and maintained by the members. A remarkable degree of efficiency was attained by several, notably by Corporal (afterwards Rough-riding Sergeant-Major) Wright, whose eldest son is serving with us.

A Regimental Theatre was instituted, and concerts and other entertainments given at frequent intervals.

Sanitary methods were carefully studied and perfected, and the Cantonments greatly improved by the substitution of open brick walls for the old mud ones which divided the compounds or enclosures round the bungalows from the main roads: many young trees were planted, a new road with avenues of trees, leading from the Officers' Mess to the lines, was made, and many other improvements effected.

Col. Molyneux also introduced for general wear on parades and fatigues a regimental pattern of serge jacket, to be worn in place of the stable jacket, which at the time, with the tunic, was the only jacket or coat included in a cavalryman's kit.

The new garment was subsequently adopted by the Government of India, and is, to this day, the "sealed-pattern" one for British Cavalry. Needless to say, its introduction was greatly appreciated and that it added to the comfort of the wearers.

These and similar measures resulted in a bill of health exceptionally good for a Regiment new to India, and it is worthy of record that during its first three years and four months' service in the country only one case of death from enteric fever is recorded.

The Regiment to-day acknowledges its indebtedness to Col. Molyneux, congratulates him (a little in advance) on his seventy-second birthday on Sunday next, and wishes him heartily *many happy returns of the day*. He is one of that gallant band of veterans who withstood the horrors, fatigues, and privations of the Indian Mutiny, having served with the Seventh Hussars in that Campaign from February 1858 to March 1859, and was present at the repulse of the rebels' attack on the Alumbagh, at the famous and protracted siege of Lucknow, the affairs of Barree and Sirsee, the action of Rawabganj, the occupation of Faizabad, throughout the Byswarra campaign, also the Trans-Gogra campaign, with the pursuit to the Rapti, and the advance into Nepal.

He retired, by the sale of his commission, on the 31st May 1876, having completed 17 years 360 days' service, of which exactly 16 years was Tenth Hussars' service.

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## Editor's Notes.

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ON this the first birthday of *The Gazette*, we thank all those who have so kindly accorded their support and encouragement during the first year of its existence, not only to our subscribers, but also to those who have contributed literary matter.

It can be claimed that success has attended our united efforts, and a steadily increasing circulation tends to the belief that the motive of the magazine,—to keep all old Tenth Hussars in touch with us and to maintain their interest in the Regiment,—is being fulfilled.

It is only by their assistance that *The Gazette* can be perpetuated, and we are sanguine that such aid will be continued in the future even more extensively than during the past year.

THE weather, fortunately for the Editor, casting round for "copy," is always with us, and when all else fails, may be relied upon for a paragraph or two. Following the example set by the more important journals, we make capital out of the meteorological conditions which have prevailed in Rawalpindi since the first appearance of the monsoon. It broke here on the 6th July, since which date, until the 8th September, unprecedentedly heavy rains, accompanied by terrific thunder, and vivid lightning, fell nearly every day.

Much damage has been done to house property: not only have *kachcha* native houses been entirely swept away, but the bungalows of officers have, in some

cases, collapsed, and it was only due to the fact that the occupants had vacated them that serious personal injuries were evaded.

Loss of life has been the result in the native city, and in the Lal Kurti Bazar and in the city, houses were washed away by the flooding of the river Leh, and some of the inmates drowned.

That even these grave incidents may possess a humorous aspect is instanced by the experiences of a couple of officers of the 25th Punjabi Regiment. The bungalow in which they were residing showed ominous indications of a probable collapse, and they quitted it for one unoccupied in the adjoining compound. The

the personages described in that book, they had to fly to the Officers' Mess of their Regiment, clad in pyjama suits, and there await the coming day, and an opportunity to retrieve dry and more conventional garments.

The same night the bungalow which they had vacated on the previous day collapsed.

Some idea of the conditions may be gathered from the following statistics of the rainfall from the 6th July to the 5th September :—

July ... ..	18'25 inches	Normal.
August ... ..	18'61	8'24
September 1-5 ...	4'79	7'71
		3'18 for whole month.



**Broken Road, Topi Park, Rawalpindi.**

night following very heavy rain fell, and in the early hours of the next morning one was aroused by the whining of his dog, which had been put on a chain in his bath-room. On going to ascertain the cause, he found his dog, a small terrier, actually swimming in two or three feet of water, struggling in the limit of the semi-circles which the length of the chain permitted. The other officer in the bungalow was awakened by the noise of the splashing of the waters, to see his bath floating in from his bath-room to his bed-room.

Reminiscent of the happenings described in the *Storm of London*, but not so completely bereft of kit as

The greatest fall was on the 5th August, when 5'80 inches were registered.

By the last mail from home we learn that the 4th September was the 16th consecutive day in England on which rain fell, a circumstance which constitutes a record at this time of the year; the total fall during the 16 days being 3'22 inches.

An examination of the records for 40 years shows, moreover, that even in the winter months there has been only one longer period of consecutive rainy days. This occurred during the winter of 1876-77 when there was rain every day from December 23rd to January 11th (20 days) to the amount of 5'55 inches

It is interesting to compare these statistics with those of Rawalpindi for this summer, when, as already stated, more rain fell on the 5th August than on the whole 20 days which supplies the biggest record at home.

In the Topi Park, near Park Lodge, the road for a distance of quite forty feet has been entirely washed away, forming an immense chasm of about twenty feet deep: it will be many weeks before the road will be passable for foot passengers.

We present a photograph of the cleft taken by Captain Rose.

The benefit conferred by the rains has been an abnormally low temperature during the hottest months, and the disadvantages the impossibility of indulgence in any form of out-door games. The exponents of hockey were, however, an exception: they stuck to their game in all weathers in a most praiseworthy manner, and deserved more success than they encountered in the Murree Tournament which commenced on the 14th September.

One form of sport which was uninterrupted was the Water Polo. The regimental team, practised assiduously, having entered for the N. E. R. Aquatic Meeting, and would undoubtedly have been well in for their competitions. We are all disappointed in consequence of the disappearance of their chances, caused by the cancelling of the Tournament.

The farmer, as usual, disconsolately declares that his crops are destroyed irretrievably, and ruin stares him in the face, but as he invariably pronounces to this effect, no matter what the weather happens to be, we still foster the hope that the excessively high prices of grain and foodstuffs now prevailing will ere long be lowered. They impose a great burden on the poorer native, and, incidentally, on his employer, who is induced, by the pathetic appeals of the *gharib admi*, to temporarily increase his pay. Somehow these temporary increments never fail to become the permanent scale.

Horse-owners also will greet with pleasure a reduction of prices of grain, which now constitute a formidable item in the monthly accounts.

Another consoling thought is that we need have no anxiety about the water-supply next summer: the difficulty and scarcity which we experienced in May and June this year is not likely to be repeated.

It is by a strange coincidence that unusual weather appears to follow the Regiment, or is it only the local

pride of the "oldest inhabitant" jealous for the reputation of "his own, his native land," which impels him to assert that such weather has never been known there before. Old Tenth Hussars will recall the long and severe winter we passed in York, when the Ouse afforded skating exercise from Naburn to Poppleton for weeks without a break; the wretched rains and winds when encamped on the Curragh in 1891; the heavy falls of snow in Ballincollig, never, we were assured, experienced there before. And numerous cases can be quoted. We hope that these weather vagaries are conscious that they owe us a little.

SUPPOSEDLY many have read with interest of the Olympian games at the London Stadium this year, and have been pleased to observe that, despite the assertions that the British race is a decadent one, our competitors have quite held their own against all-comers. Very gratifying, although sanguinely anticipated, was the comparatively easy manner in which the Leander crew wrested the victory in the Grand Challenge Cup competition, at Henley, from the last year's winners,—the Belgian crew.

The Army was creditably represented in the Stadium by Lieut. Halswell, of the Field Artillery, who won a very exciting race, and his victory appeals especially to all soldiers.

It is not, however, generally known that the Regiment can claim a triumph, one obtained by Major Crichton: he skippered a yacht to victory in the race for six-metre yachts at Cowes.

It is reported that the contest was a very fine one and that the winning boat was most skilfully handled. This display of seamanship by Major Crichton might induce some who are not as familiar with him as we are, to suspect that he has missed his vocation, but we who are so conversant with his qualities know that, in spite of his nautical predilections and his ability as a sailor, had he adopted a career in the sister service, a very good soldier would have been wasted. The Regiment congratulates him on his performance at Cowes.

MANY of the married families have rejoined from the Murree Hills. We have bade a pathetic adieu to those native gentlemen who have given us such successful and convincing proofs of the soporific effect of punkah-pulling, and we are now looking forward to the commencement of the drill season. A Divisional Order informs all and sundry that the Regiment will take

part in the manœuvres which are to take place in the Jhelum country in December, and it is strongly suspected that the Commanding Officer spends a great portion of his leisure hours preparing schemes, and formulating general ideas for our entertainment, during the time the Generals think they have no need of us. All ranks will welcome the cold season and the interesting occupations which accompany it.

THE Army Commander, in his report on the Regiment for 1907-08, makes the gratifying statement that "he found everything satisfactory, that he saw the Regiment on Brigade manœuvres, and that a good soldier-like spirit prevails."

CAPTAIN GIBBS AND SERGT. MARSHALL rejoined from Changla Galli on the 29th June. The former gives, in another column, the impressions gathered there by him: they will be read with interest, if not profit, by those who are likely to undergo a course of training there.

ON the same day Mr. Wilson rejoined from Topa, and was relieved as Officer Commanding the Detachment there by Mr. Chaplin.

CAPTAIN GIBBS left for sixty days' leave at home, on the 11th July, and returned by the boat which arrived at Bombay on the 5th September.

CAPTAIN MITFORD took over command of Topa Detachment on the 20th July from Mr. Chaplin, who returned to head-quarters. Mr. Palmes relieved Capt. Mitford on the 13th August, and was, in his turn, replaced by Mr. Stewart on the 10th September.

MR. CHAPLIN had the misfortune to sustain an accident while playing polo on the 24th July, resulting in two ribs and the collar-bone being broken. He was admitted to hospital, where he stayed until the 29th, when he, with Mr. Peto, left for ninety days' privilege leave at home. We are glad to hear that there was no diminution of his gastronomic powers *en route*.

MR. BORTHWICK left the following day on six months' leave on medical certificate.

AN Army Order issued from the War Office sets forth clearly the conditions and rates of compensation which will be paid, in lieu of clothing in kind, from the date on which the order takes effect. The Government of India has not notified its decision on the subject yet, but there is reason to believe that the measure will be introduced in this country next year.

The quarterly allowance referred to in our July number is merely a projected payment in lieu of the *2d.* per diem now issued as kit allowance after six months' service.

The order provides that, from the 1st April 1909, the personal clothing and necessaries of soldiers at home and in the Colonies shall be maintained by the soldier out of an allowance to be credited to him in the pay list quarterly, in advance, at rates that shall be determined and promulgated from time to time by our Army Council.

The clothing portion of the allowance shall be based upon the quarterly value of the personal clothing included in the existing scale of free issues.

The first year's outfit shall be supplied free to recruits as at present, but no subsequent periodic free issues shall be made.

Subsidiary orders define the rules and dates on which the allowance will be credited to the soldier and the responsibility of Squadron Commanders for the up-keep and provision of kit, required to be in the possession of the soldier, in accordance with the Regulations for Clothing.

The system will be a boon to the careful and thrifty man, and should not fail to engender those qualities in all.

WE have again to express our thanks to all those who have so ably entertained us at the fortnightly concerts. Captain Rose's resumption of the management of the Dramatic and Concert Club was a guarantee that there would be no falling off in the qualities of the vocal and instrumental *menus* placed before his audiences. Sergeant Curtis, as sub-manager, has continued to contribute to the pronounced success of the performances by happy rendering of songs from his extensive repertoire, in that style which is so peculiarly "Sergt. Curtis's own." Mrs. Beverton has been frequently heard, and never failed to obtain an *encore*. Pte. Wilkinson has easily maintained the opinion created by his first appearance, and at every succeeding one increased the desires of listeners to hear "yet another."

Among new names, pride of place must be given to that of Gunner Forde, a most amusing vocalist and expert dancer, whom we hope to hear often. Others include Pte. Hotine, who made a very successful *débüt*, Pte. Arnold, Corpl. Lyons, Sergt. Keats, Gunner Salmon, *lion comique* and accompanist, and Gunner Brooks.

CORPORAL GIBBS, as leader of the band, during the absence in hospital of Sergt. Smith, was a great success.

On the 21st August, the programme was strengthened by the kindness of Mr. Hans Drewitt, who made an unexpected appearance, accompanied by some of his concert party, during the course of the entertainment. Songs were cheerfully given to the delight of all, by Miss Mabel Woods, Miss Rose de Vella, and Mr. Forde.

We must not omit mention here of the new proscenium and scenery painted by Pte. Allcorn, and to congratulate him heartily on the result of his work. The design selected for the proscenium is naturally a regimental one, consisting of the crests and battle honours; it is tastefully executed and greatly admired.

BEFORE this *Gazette* is in the hands of subscribers, we shall have lost a number of our old soldiers, men with whom we are very sorry to part, and whom we can ill-spare. Many of them served with us in the South Africa Campaign, and several have served uninterruptedly in that country and India since they left home. A perfectly comprehensible desire to return to their friends and old associations overwhelms the wish to stay with the Regiment, and this opportunity is taken of placing on record the valuable services they have rendered to it and their country.

Among the number is one of whom special mention must be made—Sergeant Engleheart, V.C.

He has served his full period of twenty-one years, and now reverts to the less eventful and interesting, but more placid life, of a civilian. He will no doubt cast many a thought to the Regiment to which, by a combination of circumstances and the abolition of the rank of riding-masters in cavalry regiments, he returned, after a period of training for that appointment at the old Canterbury riding establishment; circumstances which, if they were to his disadvantage, were unquestionably to the gain of the Regiment.

He was one of the detachment on board the Transport "Ismore", and did good work on the occasion of the wreck of that ship, so graphically described by Capt. Cadogan in our last number. He was wounded in the action near Colesberg, on the 2nd January 1900, and went into hospital at Rensburg, but inaction did not suit him, and he was back again at duty within a fortnight. The culminating honour was the deed which won him the proudest distinction a soldier can ac-

quire,—the VICTORIA CROSS,—that unpretentious badge, the value of which can only be described in pence, but which all ranks, from the Field Marshal to the Private, regard as a possession the most-coveted.

This decoration, in the form of a Maltese cross, of bronze, cast from guns captured at Sevastopol, with its Royal crest, and laconic inscription "For Valour", was awarded to him for having "under heavy shell and rifle fire and in imminent peril of capture rescued Sapper Webb, of the Royal Engineers, dismounted in a deep spruit; having also previously shown great pluck in face of a large number of the enemy, near Bloemfontein, on the 13th March 1900, the date of the capture of that town, the capital of the Orange Free State."

We trust that he will live long to enjoy the fruits of his services, and that his civil career will be one of unbroken success.

To S. Q. M. Sergeant and Mrs. Miller we also have to make our adieux, and express similar hopes that the future for them will be as happy and prosperous as the past years spent in the Tenth Hussars. Mrs. Miller was presented with a very handsome plated coffee set by the wives of the N.-C. O.'s and men as a token of their esteem for her.

THE views taken of us by other nations are so rarely of a flattering order that the following instance of "as others see us" is worthy of repeating: it is taken from the newspaper *Stampa*, published in Turin:—

"The English soldier is not only picturesque and elegant—he is the healthiest person in the world."

The report of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, for 1907, confirms this as regards the health of the British soldier, compared with the statistics of the Armies of France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia, and the United States of America, which come next in the order named.

THE Annual Regimental Dinners took place this year,—the Officers' at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on the 4th June; the Old Comrades' at the Holborn Restaurant, two days earlier.

The former was attended by Major-General Viscount Downe (presiding), Major-General Brabazon, Brigadier-General the Hon. J. Byng, Colonels Alexander Baird, the Hon. E. Baring, Crichton, Fisher-Childe, Kavanagh, St. Quintin, Spottiswoode, and

Wilson; Majors Barry, D.S.O, Crichton, Durham; Sir J. Milbanke, V.C., Poole, Waite and Wilson: Captains Hon. H. T. Allsopp, Hon. A. Annesley, Hon. W. Cadogan, Chaplin, Cave, Greenwood, Hon. D. R. Pelham, Phillips, Lord G. Scott, Hon. W. Stanley, and Williams; Mr. Dorrien-Smith, Earl of Gainsborough, Earl of Mayo, Earl of Shaftesbury, Viscount Valentia, Viscount Hampden, Lord Southampton, Lord Farnham, Lord Alwyne Compton, Sir Owen Slacke, Messrs. Bass, Potter, Neilson, Bouch, Palmer, and Gordon-Canning.

Of the Old Comrades gathering, it is somewhat disappointing to state that no particulars beyond what were given in the *Military Mail* have been received. The attendance of Officers must have been very gratifying, but it is feared that the Warrant and N.-C. Officers did not appear in anything like the numbers which might have been expected.

Mr. Bradshaw writes that the presence of S. Q. M. S. Black, Sergts. C. Mitchell, W. Mitchell, Rawson and Quinn gave much pleasure to the Old Comrades, and expressed their disappointment that R. S. M. Gordon was unable to attend.

Two cablegrams sent, one from the Officers and one from the N.-C. Officers, were read out, and greeted with manifest satisfaction.

Col. Kavanagh occupied a considerable time (which was however thought too short) in a speech relating the doings of the Regiment during the past year; this is a subject, Mr. Bradshaw says, of which the Old Comrades never tire, and of which they ever possess an insatiable desire for more.

The change of venue, from *The Trocadero* to the *Holborn Restaurant*, appears to be an advantageous one, which should make for an increased attendance year after year.

MR. FAY, formerly of the Regiment, whose cycling efforts in this country are still green in our memories, has entered the ranks of professional riders in England, and his supporters confidently anticipate great achievements next year, when he will have become thoroughly accustomed to the home climate.

He has this year secured some good events at provincial athletic meetings.

THE transfer of Lieut. H. L. Fraser to the 31st Lancers, Native Cavalry, has been approved. He takes with him the good wishes of "D" Squadron, and the whole Regiment.

THE most discussed topic among Cavalrymen at home this summer has been the Cavalry manoeuvres on Salisbury plains. The largest force of Cavalry ever assembled together in England was engaged in them, and valuable lessons learnt.

No fewer than twelve past and present Tenth Officers attended, including Sir John Milbanke, Captains Gibbs and Cadogan and Mr. Palmer. The two latter utilised a period of their leave by acting as gallopers to our old C. O. Brigadier-General Byng, Commanding the 1st (Aldershot) Brigade.

Among others who attended were Col. Kavanagh, Viscount Hampden, The Earl of Shaftesbury, Major S. L. Barry, Captain Sandeman, Major Waite, and Lieut. Thwaite.

CAPTAIN KEARSEY who was employed with the skeleton force, under General Bethune, sends a description of the work done, will be read with interest. It enables readers to compare the manoeuvres with those with which we are familiar in this country.

OUR first re-inforcing draft this season of 70 N.-C. Officers and men, under 2nd Lieut. Gordon-Canning, arrived by rail from Karachi, the port of disembarkation, on the 26th September.

The draft sailed on the transport "Rohilla" from Southampton on the 4th, had a very pleasant voyage, over untroubled waters, and disembarked on the 24th.

*The event* of the voyage was the manner in which the men selected, and trained by Sergeant Dixon, secured the first prize for the Physical Drill competition, one of the events in the Ship's Sports. It was all the more remarkable, in that the entry for the Competition was quite an impromptu idea, only conceived by Sergeant Dixon, when first announced. Considering that not one of the men had been previously trained in the exercises, great credit is due to them for beating Infantry teams on what may be termed "their own ground." When presenting the prize the Officer Commanding the Troops on board complimented them very highly on their performance.

In the Tug-of-War competitions also they acquitted themselves with credit, getting into the final, and only being narrowly beaten by a much "heftier" team of the Seaforth Highlanders. Much of the success in this contest too was due to the efforts of Sergt. Dixon who coached the team.

In the boxing competitions, the display of Lance-Corporal Ryan was conspicuous: he was the runner-up for the Middle weights. Other men of the draft fought well in their classes.

There were several concerts on board, in which, it is no surprise to learn, Sergeant-Major Black maintained his popularity as a vocalist, and organizer of this class of entertainment.

The health of all was excellent.

THE draft includes the sons of Sergeant-Majors Beckwith and Matthison, formerly worthy Tenth Hussars; the recurrence of old familiar names like these on the Regimental rolls is very gratifying, and we hope the boys will have as successful a career in their Regiment as their fathers had.

THE following N.-C. Officers returned from furlough on the same ship, and received a hearty welcome from their comrades:—

S. Q. M. S. Black (accompanied by Mrs. Black).

Sergts. C. Mitchell, Dixon, Rawson, W. Mitchell, Quinn, and Sergt.-Farrier Noble.

NOTABLE also was the influx of brides, who joined at the same time. Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Pater, and Mrs. Munton, whose marriages took place in England, and the wives of Sergeants Nance and Ward who were married at Karachi, on arrival, are the additions to our Married Roll: we welcome them to the Regiment, and wish them all happiness.

Mrs. WARD who, as Miss Sparkes, took part in the Concerts on the Transport, is, we hear, a vocalist and musician of very high order, and her assistance at our Regimental entertainments is keenly anticipated.

LANCE-CORPORAL W. OVENDEN is congratulated upon his success in winning the "Tenth Hussar Watch" for the best solution of the first *X. R. H. Gazette* problem.

The remarks of the adjudicator will be found in the "Problem" columns.

REFERRING to the allusion to Furloughs for Soldiers in India, which appeared in the July number, we are now able to announce that, by an Indian Army Order, dated 21st September, sanction has been given that,

subject to the following conditions and the exigencies of the service, such furloughs may be given, commencing this trooping season:—

The number of furloughs to be granted is limited to 250 for all India, and is termed "Furlough on payment."

2. The amount to be paid is £15 (Rs. 225), and for this sum the soldier will receive passage and messing on a Government transport, but have to pay his own railway or other fares from and to the ports of embarkation and disembarkation. Concession tickets will be given.

3. He must have two years' service in India.

4. Whilst being subject to military discipline, he will not be required to do duty on board ship, except in cases of emergency.

5. He must satisfy his Commanding Officer that he has some urgent and valid reason for going home: a wish merely to get away from India for change is not sufficient.

6. He must be of "good" character, and in receipt of either service or proficiency pay, Class 1.

7. The furlough is ordinarily only to be granted during the summer months, the men proceeding home by the last transport of one season, and returning by the first of the following one. Thus the duration of the leave will be from five to six months.

ONE of the results of Colonel Vaughan's visit to Quetta, is a contribution to the *Gazette*, in the form of a most interesting description of that place, depicting it as a most alluring place in which to be located, but it is clear that its most appealing feature to him is its desirability as the scene of a fight in which the Tenth may have the fortune to participate.

OUR thanks are again due to Dr. J. Fitzgerald Lee for contributing to our letter-press. It takes the form of an original poem, written by him, entitled "The Russian Private Soldier."

THE receipt of the following regimental journals is acknowledged with thanks to the Editors:—

"The White Lancer".

"The Eagle".

"The Black Horse Gazette."

## OBITUARY.

WE regret to have to record the death of another good old Tenth Hussar, that of Sergeant Edmund Buckland, a Dorchester man, who enlisted in the Regiment on the 31st August 1866, and was discharged to pension, at Aldershot, on the 25th September 1885.

He served in the Campaigns in Afghanistan (1878-79) and Eastern Soudan (1884), was discharged to pension on the 25th September 1885, and news has just been received that he died in August last at his native place in Dorsetshire, a victim to that dread disease—cancer.

He had, for a long time, been unable to do any work, and his last days were lightened by assistance from the "Tenth Hussars Aid Fund," which has unostentatiously done such a vast amount of good work in relieving needy old soldiers of the Regiment.

Mr. Bradshaw reports that efforts are being made to secure the admission of the deceased's son in the Duke of York's School, and it may be expected that he will one day be as good and useful a Tenth Hussar as his father proved himself.

A remarkable instance of telepathy in connection with the death of Sergeant Buckland's father is recalled by the present event. When the Regiment was serving at this station, in 1878, he had a vision that his father was seated on his bed; so vivid was it that Buckland was deeply impressed, and rising from his bed, he wrote down the date and hour of the occurrence. By the first mail which left England after that date, he received a letter informing him that his father had died at the same hour and day he had noted.

He was ever a most unselfish and genial comrade, his unwavering cheeriness earning him the *sobriquet* "Sunny," and many an old Tenth Hussar will regret his last bad days, and remember acts of kindness for which he was noted.

The Regiment sustained another loss by the death, from enteric fever, of Private Walton of "A" Squadron, a young soldier of much promise.

It occurred in the Station Hospital on the 25th September, when he had just completed two years' service.

He was interred, with full military honours, in the Garrison Cemetery, Rawal Pindi.

## SALISBURY MANŒUVRES.

15th to 28th August 1908.

A DIVISION of British Regular Cavalry assembled upon Salisbury Plain on the west side of the Avon to begin their manœuvres on 15th August. Four brigades of Cavalry with two brigades of Royal Horse Artillery, field troops of Royal Engineers, and mounted Infantry took the field for a fortnight's campaign. Besides this living entity, or solid embodiment of cavalry and guns, there was a skeleton army under General Bethune of four Cavalry Brigades with two Horse Artillery Brigades who were likewise ghosts. In the skeleton army three men on horseback with one of their number carrying a blue flag represent a squadron of cavalry, and a section of guns represents a battery. On Wednesday, the 19th, the first fight between the two forces took place about 9 a.m. near Ell Barrow on the north side of that famous long ridge which has been so rich in archæological finds, for there doubtless some long forgotten battle was fought and the dead were interred in heaps. Three miles south behind Warren Plantation, on the high ground at the back of Bustard Camp, the skeleton cavalry division was drawn up. The cavalry division then moved south and halted in brigade mass in diamond-shaped formation, then trotted along in the hollow by Newfoundland Farm to swing round under cover before bursting upon the skeleton's right. But before General Scobell could emerge from the low ground and shake out his forces, down came General Bethune's three skeleton brigades and struck the enemy's guns, which, standing apart unprotected on the right of the troops, were captured. It was a rapid successful movement, the moment of action was happily chosen and rapidly carried into effect. It is this variety in cavalry work that adds interest to its tactics. The tactics of cavalry are not capable of being reduced to rule, like the mechanical operations of the engineers, or even the slower and more methodical movements of infantry. With the cavalry officer almost everything depends on the clearness of his *coup d'œil*. Much more must partake of the inspiration of the moment than of the result of calculation. There can be little time for thought, none for hesitation. There is, however, a great deal in the profession of a cavalry officer which his previously acquired knowledge will enable him to profit by, and which will suggest to him expedients in the hour of need, which no amount of practical work would ever enable him to perceive without previous reading and long study of the subject. A halt was now called, and the action was ended. The skeleton army retired

south, and took up a position facing north, extending about 2 miles, the left resting upon Rolleston Wood and the right by Lark Hill with one battery. It was against this flank that General Scobell decided to strike his heaviest blow. Accordingly, he sent a small force in advance upon his right, which soon attracted the attention of the skeleton guns. At 11-50 a.m. Scobell's force was again seen upon the shoulders of Knighton Down. A few minutes later two brigades of artillery rushed up Bustard Hill, and opened fire to support the main attack, which took place at noon. The skeleton guns were overrun, then the cavalry brought up their left shoulders, and swept down their whole line. A brigade of "flagged" men counter-stroked, but the phantoms were soon lost in the maze. Whistles and trumpets brought the great charge to an end, and the action was over. The division must have suffered heavily in the earlier stages when they were in mass and the rapid-firing guns were playing on them.

20th August.—The rendezvous was at Conock Hill Farm, the skeletons assembled nearer West Down, and marched on to Wilsford Down. As soon as the skeletons were located, they were attacked. These attacks lead one to ask, would these large bodies hold on their course and strike home even if they suffered a loss of 50 per cent.? Even presume they were able to endure to that extent in the shock of one brief battle, then would the flame be worth the candle? But it was an exhilarating spectacle. It was the realisation of the ideal conditions for arms and war, marvellous mobility, swiftness united with force and strength. For the second fight the skeletons were found ranged, facing nearly south beyond Ell Barrow, their guns hidden along their front which reached to the Devizes Road. Bethune's strength was concentrated on his right. General Scobell kept one brigade under cover (General Byng's), and sent one brigade to his left, and held another in reserve. At 1-40 p.m. they were coming over Rushall Down—the Household Brigades, the 2nd Brigade with the 4th Brigade on the left, the guns then unlimbered, and fired to support these brigades which now formed for the charge. Bethune sent one brigade forward to meet this charge. Two brigades he sent round to crush the Household Brigade in flank, and with his remaining brigades faced and met Allenby's brigade in battle shock, and so ended the day.

It was a day of frontal attack and attempted penetration. The frontal attack cannot boast of any natural advantage over the defence. On the contrary, with the exception of the moral impetus which every for-

ward movement gives to the troops, all the disadvantages appear to be ranged on its side, since there is a total absence of that convergent action which forms the strength of the tactical attack. The attackers, superiority in numbers, must be very considerable for it to turn the scale. Victory in these attacks depends on the greater efficiency and better training of the troops as well as on the energy, experience and intelligence of the leader. Frontal attacks, however, will have to be made in the future, and may still lead to grand results.

21st August.—General Scobell again fought a cavalry-artillery battle with the skeleton army, and later made an attack upon a position held by infantry. General Bethune made his main stand near Robin Hood's Ball and upon Netheravon Bake, half a mile or so more to the eastward, with a battery and a regiment detached to enfilade the enemy if they attempted to assault Robin Hood's Ball. Scobell concentrated his attack upon Knighton Down, and upon the east of Netheravon Down detached General Allenby's brigade. This brigade came into contact with the skeleton detached force, and here it was a case of superior numbers at the decisive point for the Division. While this was happening, the 2nd Cavalry Brigade came galloping upon the Down, and brought their left shoulders up to charge Robin Hood's Ball. At the same time from the west came the Household and the 1st Cavalry Brigades. This was a short, sharp and decisive battle. The next phase was arranged. The flags were to represent infantry in position upon Slay down, the right resting upon Fox Covert, the centre and left in a big semi-circle reached to Compton Down facing south. The guns were disposed at intervals along the whole front. Soon after 1-30 p.m. long lines of cavalry could be seen on Honey Down advancing upon Enford Down on the east. The guns opened fire from somewhere by Rushall Down and from the west of Devizes Road. Bethune's guns by Fox Covert were turned to face west to engage the threatening attack upon the right of the defence. Under the cover of a rapid artillery fire the cavalry closed in all along the front. Then suddenly the main attack was launched upon Bethune's left by Compton Bake, passed the guns, and presumably overleapt and smashed all the infantry's defence, while Scobell's guns pounded Bethune's extreme right. It was a day of dash and shock. Would the arbitrament of actual war unsettle questions seemingly decided during this mimic battle test? Has the role of cavalry been impeded and rendered more difficult when opposed to the increased power of modern arms? If the difficulties of observation and re-

connaissance, and the possibility of delivering a charge under conditions favourable enough to make the result commensurate with the losses, and the extent of the danger zone, have been materially increased, then the direct result of this must be that this wider sphere of activity will bring out a higher development which will on the battlefield reveal new chances of success.

22nd August.—To day the forces crossed the river in order to leave the western side of the River Avon to the Infantry Division. General Scobell assembled his division at 10 a.m., half mile east of Ablington facing east. General Bethune decided to advance over Everley Down to Dunch Hill and attack on Langstreet Down, while there was to be a simultaneous drawing-off on the enemy's right flank. General Scobell did not wait to be attacked, and set his troops in motion, but here an interruption occurred. An infantry division had crossed the Avon at Bulford, and the 7th Infantry Brigade were having a desperate and furiously sanguinary battle just in the area, which it seemed that the cavalry Generals had found suitable to deliver the customary charge at what is grandiloquently called "the proper psychological moment"—the catchword of these manœuvres. So General Bethune waited behind the eastern slopes of Silk Hill till the tide of the infantry war had rolled on. But General Scobell did not check, so the charging was begun at once, and the end soon came. The 1st Brigade charged a brigade of General Bethune's flags, the Household Brigade edged in to join in the attack, and the 4th Brigade, finding everything a bit mixed upon Silk Hill, brought up their left, wheeled and rode through a gap in the big hedges, and charged straight in to the backs of the White Brigade as they were going for the 1st Brigade. The halt was sounded, the action was over, and the armies shook themselves loose from each other. The cavalry divisions set forward to engage in another battle. General Bethune now sent 2 guns and a regiment to the north shoulder of Sidbury Hill. His cavalry division he concealed near the northern base by Weather Hill Firs. This action opened with the guns by Figheldean Down opening fire on the skeletons as they went over Sidbury Hill. A few minutes later there was an Artillery duel, and at intervals there was a target for the skeleton guns of the advancing enemy. General Bethune now advanced into the hollow below Hoxton, and as the khaki enemy came over the slopes, charged into a line of horse three-quarter mile long. Once more it was the psychological moment. Up to this point in the manœuvres the role of cavalry for the future has been clearly indicated. The basis for the training of cavalry is to be decisive tactics. To introduce and consummate success.

Though efficiency in the use of the rifle is very essential, as it will be more used than formerly, yet to effect surprise, to change the course of battle, and obtain the most telling results, cavalry must keep in view always their self-sacrificing role of charging home. Armaments will continue to improve, but to weapons must not be given more than their share as a factor towards success in war. When Frederick the Great came on the scene of European wars he revolutionized battles by improving his cavalry and by teaching them to move as required with *élan* and steadiness, so that he could turn disaster to victory by a timely charge and so preserve the morale of his troops under temporary reverses and gain time to change dispositions in the midst of battle. And yet muskets carried further and straighter in his time than in the days of Charles XII or Gustavus Adolphus. Where there are cavalry leaders there is cavalry, has always been true. Frederick found in Leithen and Seidlitz all that is required of cavalry generals, and so he organized masses of cavalry for them to handle. That his confidence was not misplaced was shewn in the battles of Prague, Rosbach and Leuthen in 1757. At Prague, 63 Prussian squadrons drew back 104 Austrian squadrons, and then burst into the centre of the Austrian line where a gap had been left by their too incautious advance. The Austrian centre and left was thus enfiladed, and owing to the vigorous attacks of the Prussian cavalry going through and through them, they were unable to reform a front. At Rosbach, Seidlitz and his cavalry decided the day by first holding the Austrian columns in check till reinforced by their infantry, and then finally taking them in rear and deciding the day by a vigorous charge. At Leuthen the Prussian cavalry did not allow the Austrian cavalry to find out Frederick's intentions when they came on him at Borna, but they were driven back and reported to the Austrians that it was by the Prussian main body advancing on their right flank, this caused them to bring their reserves to the right flank, and when later Frederick attacked the left flank,—they were surprised and defeated. Late in the day the Austrian cavalry charged the Prussian left, but the Prussian cavalry leader had anticipated such an enterprise, and lay in wait to fall upon the flank and rear of the charging horseman, with the result that the Austrian cavalry was destroyed and the Austrian right flank being then exposed, the Prussian cavalry charged and "tumbled it to ruin." Frederick thus foresaw that cavalry properly organized, and ably handled, would best turn to account his brilliant and original ideas, and bring early information of the enemy's movements, and at the same time screen his own.

It is sometimes observed that the terrain on which the battles of the Seven Years War were fought was suited to cavalry shock action, but this does not diminish the glory of the Prussian horse, for of course the Austrians had equal opportunities, and in fact the Austrian cavalry beat the Prussian at Mollwitz in 1741, but this was before Frederick had learnt the soldiers' trade of war. Out of 22 battles fought by Frederick the cavalry won 15.

But to return to another week's manœuvres. General Scobell in the course of a review on the week's work made the following remarks: "That it is very necessary to make orders sent to Commanding Officers quite clear and unmistakeable. Scouts and officers must report quickly to the G. O. C. the strength of the enemy's lines." He adds that at the conclusion of the drill on Saturday the Inspector-General of the Forces made the following remarks: "To come and see this cavalry division seems to me like coming home; it has given me very great pleasure, and this pleasure is much increased when I see the great proficiency you have attained; it is most creditable to all commanders, especially to the squadron leaders, to whom I wish you to express my approval. The high standard you have arrived at is due to a good strict system of squadron training supervised, of course, by regimental and brigade commanders. One could not wish for better results, and you are very much to be congratulated. With regard to to-day's drill, it is most important that a division should be able to occupy the smallest possible extent of ground in order to secure concealment. This concealment, combined with mobility, gives the essential element of cavalry action surprise. Concealment and pace are necessary while approaching the enemy. As the forces get nearer, ground must be made use of for fighting, and tactical considerations rather than concealment at this period govern the formation, for each force will then know roughly the position of the other. To make a couple of slight criticisms. Leading squadron commanders must remember that they have many other troops behind them and in changing formations they must regulate without actually altering the pace. On one occasion an order to form divisional mass from column of brigade masses was obeyed a little slowly. It seems to me (I may be wrong) that this was due to the fact that the brigade commanders were a little close to their brigades and were not looking out for the gallopers. All commanders must ride well ahead, and be on the look-out for the next order. In drilling to-day

silence was well preserved and the drill was quiet. Altogether, the division is very much to be congratulated."

*24th August.*—To-day the third division of infantry belonging to the Southern Command engaged the cavalry division.

*General Idea.*

1. On August 23rd a Blue invading army, whose line of communications runs through Winchester and Petersfield, defeated a Red army which was covering Stockbridge facing east.

2. The Red army is believed to be dependent for supplies on the railway running through Devizes.

3. During the battle on the 23rd, the left centre of the Red Army was successfully assaulted, and the troops on this flank were driven back in considerable confusion along the Fullerton Junction-Andover Road. The main portion of the Red Army then retired in good order along the Stockbridge-Salisbury Road.

4. The River Avon is supposed to be unfordable, with no bridges between Upavon and Amesbury, both exclusive, though there are many approaches on both banks where bridges could be constructed.

The special ideas were,—that the defeated Red army which was covering Stockbridge, and was falling back in disorder along the Salisbury Road, had its northern flank forced apart from the main body towards Andover and Tidworth. This severed force the Blue cavalry decided to cut off and destroy. At 9-30 a.m. General Franklyn had his division in position extending from Sidbury to Shipton Bellinger with one brigade holding Sidbury Hill. It was against this latter position that General Byng with the 1st Brigade advanced. The Reds were forced to retire through Tidworth, and fell back fighting on to Clarendon Hill, and took up a position again on Rabbit Hill. Genl. Byng continued to press, and by 10 o'clock had seized Long Hill which was held by the 9th Infantry Brigade. During the infantry retirement a squadron of the 21st Lancers found a target for a charge, and put a half Battalion out of action. General Franklyn was slowly giving ground and retiring towards Amesbury, taking advantage of all useful rallying points to delay the enemy's advance. While this fight was proceeding, Genl. Allenby's brigade made a dash for Upavon, to get astride Red's communications. By noon the fight drifted to the hill east of Fittleton, which the 7th Infantry Brigade were holding, and it was against this position that the 2nd Cavalry Brigade now hurled itself. The halt was sounded for the umpires to give

a decision. It was that the position and guns had been captured, and the brigade had to retire a mile further south. The Red Main Body had now passed over the Avon and the guns were firing into the Blue Army from Enford Downs, where they were being harassed by the 4th Cavalry Brigade on their left flank. At about one o'clock a brigade of infantry was still left east of the River Avon. The 2nd and Household Brigades swept down on them from the north and west, and charged home, this ended the day's fight. Sir Ian Hamilton's remarks on the day's work were as follows:—"It is no easy matter to draw up a scheme which, without violating any of the recognised principles of war, shall nevertheless offer to a cavalry division chances of developing a successful attack upon a division of infantry. It is like an encounter between a whale and an elephant, to which only very exceptional conditions could give rise. Thus in framing the scheme, it was necessary first to imagine, and then introduce into it, antecedent conditions whereby the infantry had already lost some of their morale. It was necessary also to set the commander of the 3rd division a problem so difficult and complicated, that he would be forced to think of a good many other considerations besides those of mere self-defence. Regarding cavalry, there was delay in pressing the infantry after reaching Snail Down. It has been stated by the Commander that this was due to the necessity for awaiting news of the enemy's dispositions. It is difficult to decide upon such a point, but it is certainly well to remember that a cavalry pursuit to be effective, should be rapid, otherwise demoralised infantry will regain their efficiency, and may repel an attack which, if made earlier, even if not quite so skilfully, would yet have been successful. The attack upon the companies of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry was good, but might have been better. The cavalry was given the hill because most of the Red fire was directed upon the regiment which came from the north, whilst one regiment which charged from the north-west was hardly fired upon at all, and would therefore have got home. The reason, it is held, that the attack might have been better is that if the scouting had been better it would have been discovered by the cavalry that the ridge directly to the east of them had not been occupied. From this direction a very effective charge could have been made upon infantry and guns fully engaged with an attack being delivered from the north. It is suggested for consideration, as an alternative solution of the problem here presented to the cavalry commanders, that the infantry and guns might have been engaged by a dismounted attack from the north, supported by the horse artillery, whilst mounted action might have

come in at the selected moment from the north-west and north-east. Such a combination of mounted and dismounted action is peculiarly effective, especially against shaken infantry, because the main object is ever to withdraw the attention of the defenders from the squadrons advancing to the charge. The second cavalry charge was ruled to be unsuccessful because (a) the first line was too long under fire before getting home, (b) there was too great an interval of space and time between the impact of the two brigades. A regiment of Byng's brigade moved up from Perham Down over the skyline in column of route, and at a walk, exposed to the fire of two batteries of field artillery at a range of 3,500 yards. It is extremely difficult to estimate losses on a field day, but an example from Manchuria may in this case give us something to go upon. A regiment of Cossacks was exposed at a similar distance to a similar force of Japanese artillery; they were moving at a trot, and fell into disorder. Their Colonel halted them, and taking up his position on a mound made them march past the regimental standard at a walk. During this exercise there were ninety casualties among the men and 150 amongst the horses. The deduction appears to be that an exposed ridge should be crossed rapidly, and if possible, in open order."

The remainder of the manœuvres was a three days' battle and one day of field firing. This was done as if the proceedings were a further phase of the big battle against the infantry. The enemy were represented in various guises, wagons, limbers, carts and wooden figures.

*27th August.* The following, with the most startling part of the invasion scare and the remote topography taken out, is the General Idea.

Great Britain has been invaded and reduced by two Continental Powers, Red and Blue, in alliance. A sharp divergence of views between Red and Blue, originating in the circumstances of the sack of London by Red, and accentuated by the grasping policy of Blue with regard to the partition of British Africa and the cession of India, has led to an ultimatum by Blue, followed by declaration of war against Red. Red's forces are based on London and Portsmouth, Blue's on Bristol and Liverpool. The Red Commander considering that Blue is concentrating by Oxford to advance eastward north of the Thames decides to threaten Bristol. The result of this was that the 1st Cavalry Division assembled one mile west of Ludgershall at 9.45 a.m.

The "skeleton" enemy under General Bethune, were concealed upon Brigmerston Down and Silk Hill, under

cover of a trap laid on Figheldean Down, to draw the enemy to that place. At 10 o'clock the Household Brigade, preceded by officers' patrols, were seen on Windmill and Perham Down advancing in the direction of North Tidworth, the 2nd Brigade further north came round and down on to Sidbury Hill. The skeleton guns from Silk Hill at once opened fire on these targets. General Scobell brought up two brigades behind Sidbury Hill, north-east of it, and shelled the skeleton position at Figheldean and Holmes Clump. General Bethune's main position was still undiscovered. Soon after eleven General Scobell began to advance again working towards Brigmerston Down with the Household and 2nd Brigades on his northern flank, making for Holmes Clump. Now General Bethune's dispositions were being uncovered. General Fanshawe swung more to the south, and the charging brigades drew in for a final enveloping charge. Allenby and Byng swept along the crest from Silk Hill to Ablington Firs, the remainder galloped down on the skeleton batteries from the north.

The Inspector-General now ordered the mounted division to form up in mass east of Holmes Clump, for an attack practice on Silk Hill and Ablington Firs. The two brigades of guns came into action from between Holmes Clump and Ablington Firs, and supported the charge of the division which illustrated again its highly-disciplined death-dealing capacities.

*28th August.* It was assumed that the passage of the Avon had been forced by General Scobell; so Blue held his outposts upon Alton Down near Bustard Camp. The main body—only two skeleton brigades—were in the hollows of Enford and Honey Down. The Red force advanced from the direction of Amesbury in a north-westerly direction and in a short time the scouts of the Household Brigade were on Knighton Down then on to Alton Down, but the main body of the skeletons was not there. General Scobell now advanced along the hollows and got into cover behind Newfoundland Farm, while two squadrons were dismounted and seized the rifle butts. A regiment of Blue cavalry was launched against them and their guns from Ell Barrow supported them, and when another Blue regiment was sent to join the attack they galloped down the road to within  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile of the Red force. However, it was ruled that Red could not have been turned out, and now that the Blue's position was located there was another forward movement. A Red brigade of guns was brought up to close by the rifle butts, another brigade moved to the north-west for about 1 mile and partly enfiladed the Blue batteries which had galloped back to Ell Barrow.

The four Red brigades now trotted north, taking advantage of the hollows and bearing down on the Ell Barrow position.

General Bethune retired  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north to the low ground beyond the crossroads and when the charging cyclone swept over his guns and position, sallied out on to their left flank.

But there was superior force at the point of contact against him.

*29th August.* Blue's cavalry having been severely handled during these two previous days, had to-day to fall back within the lines of their infantry division and guns, upon an entrenched position stretching along the crest of Urchfont Hill.

Blue's infantry was indicated by flags which ran from Chirton Down towards Butler's Cross, and to Gibbet Knoll.

The Red Cavalry had to threaten the enemy's right advancing to the attack as if they were infantry, while their "flag" infantry were pushed into contact with General Bethune's "flag" battalions. General Scobell's orders were as follows:—

1. In accordance with 5th Division orders, issued herewith, the division will concentrate at 9-15 a.m. on Friday at Down Barn in divisional mass, in order from right to left: Allenby's, Fanshawe's, Byng's and Bingham's brigades, guns in rear of the right, the advance against the right of the enemy's position at Butler's Cross, simulating an infantry attack.

2. Allenby, Fanshawe and Byng will carry out the dismounted attack, the right of Allenby directed by West Down Plantation on New Copse.

Each brigade will attack on a front of 600 yards in regular infantry formation, Bingham's left being thrown forward to envelope the enemy's position along the Tilshead-West Lavington Road. Bingham's brigade will protect the left flank from cavalry attack.

3. The C. R. A will select positions for the guns to support the dismounted attack.

Thus the Red were to make a dismounted demonstration at first against the Blue's right and then to make a real attack on his left flank.

General Bethune established his head-quarters at New Farm Urchfont. General Scobell moved off from the low ground east of West Down Camp at 8-45 a.m.; they went south towards Bustard Camp, and from there swung round to the west by West Down

Plantation to within a mile from Tilshead village. From here the dismounted attack against Blue's right began. The horses were kept under cover and sufficient men of the two brigades remained with the horses ready for any emergency. They moved forward in skirmishing order with firing lines and supports; they seized positions and when going over exposed ground doubled forward by alternate rushes supported by rifle fire. In this way they demonstrated for 4 miles. During this there was a continuous artillery duel between the Red guns beyond Pond Farm Camp, and the Blue guns by New Farm.

General Bethune vigorously charged the attacking troops on his right, and General Bingham countered with squadrons from his brigade with which he was supporting the attack. As soon as this attack had developed General Scobell brought his mounted troops to Ell Barrow. By 12-40 they were all massed near Pond Farm North Camp. The Red infantry were within assaulting distance of the skeleton battalions—all was ready for the *coup de grace* down the skeleton line from their left flank. But there was to be no spectacle, the employment of dismounted action in attack had been the lesson for to-day. This brought to a conclusion the series of lessons necessary for the changed conditions and demands of modern war. The most intransigent in their opposition to any alteration, cannot be blind to the fact that nowadays numerous problems will present themselves to cavalry, which make appeal to the rifle inevitable to secure greater results from the principal method by which cavalry make its inherent fighting power felt.

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## REGIMENTAL GYMKHANAS.

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It has only been possible to hold two of these attractive meetings since our last issue—on the 11th and 25th July. On both occasions very numerous entries for every event were received, and competition was keen. The results were as follows:—

11th July.

1. *Bending Race for the last Draft, posts 16 feet apart.*—1st Pte. Crosby, "D" Squadron; 2nd Pte. Dyson, "D" Squadron; 3rd 2nd-Lt. Brocklehurst, "B" Squadron.

2. *Elopement Race for Corporals and Privates.*—Conditions the same as those for similar event published in the last *Gazette*. Won by Pte. Hamilton, "D" Squadron.

3. *There and Back Race for Sergeants.*—Won by Sergt. Stovin, "D" Squadron.

4. *Picking up Handkerchief from the Ground at a Canter, all Ranks.*—1st Pte. Dyson, "D" Squadron; 2nd Pte. Rey, "C" Squadron; 3rd Lt. Brocklehurst, "B" Squadron.

5. *Tent-Pegging, with Swords, over Jumps.*—All ranks. 1st Lce.-Corpl. Twining; 2nd Lce.-Corpl. Keeley; 3rd Lce.-Corpl. Jones.

6. *Athletic Horseman's Stakes.*—All ranks. Competitors to walk 100 yds., mount horse held by a comrade, ride round a circular course, dismount, and walk home:—1st Sergt. Stovin; 2nd Pte. Howlett.

Lieut. Palmes and Lieut. Parker competed in events 3 and 2 and were adjudged winners of 1st and 2nd prizes respectively, but not being open to officers, the prizes were awarded as above.

25th July.

1. *Ride with Led Horse.*—Over hurdles, to post, change saddle on to led horse, and return to starting point:—1st 2nd-Lieut. Stewart; 2nd Lce.-Corpl. Keeley; 3rd Pte. Hayden.

2. *Section Tent-Pegging.*—With swords, over jumps:—1st "D" Squadron; 2nd "B" Squadron; 3rd "C" Squadron.

3. *Cut one at Potato over Jumps.*—To the right point at dummy, 15 yds., on the ground to the left, and take peg 30 yds. from dummy:—1st Lieut. E. Palmes and S. S. M. King; 2nd Lieut.-Col. Vaughan; 3rd Corpl. Jones.

4. *Chicken Race.*—Start from point, on blankets and bridons, turn a corner, ride to a place where chickens will be let loose. Each competitor to dismount and catch one, ride over a course, over jumps, to winning post. Chicken must be produced alive at the finish:—1st Pte. Sage, "A" Squadron; 2nd Pte. Tyne "B"; 3rd Lce.-Corpl. Round "B."

5. *Trotting Race.*—For draft, any horse breaking, to halt, turn about, and drop in rear:—1st Pte. Stockton, "D" Squadron; 2nd Pte. Woodley "C"; 3rd Pte. Hill "B."

6. *A. T. A. Race.*—(Open to members of the A. T. A. only). To ride a course of 100 yds., dismount, hand horse to a comrade, eat a cake, drink a bottle of lemonade, and run home:—1st Pte. Reeves, "B" Squadron; 2nd Pte. Tyne "B"; 3rd Pte. Naylo, "B."

## TOPA DETACHMENT ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THIS Meeting, held on the 18th July, was graced by the presence of a numerous company of spectators from the neighbouring camps and *Galies*, and from Murree, also some Officers and men from Head Quarters.

Mr. Chaplin, the Officer Commanding the Detachment, had prepared an excellent and varied programme, the different events were closely contested, and won as follows:—

1. *Obstacle Race*.—1st Corpl. Rey; 2nd Pte. Arnold; 3rd Corpl. Diamond.
2. *High Jump*.—1st Corpl. Rey; 2nd Pte. Rose; 3rd Corpl. Diamond.
3. *Long Jump*.—1st Corpl. Rey; 2nd Pte. Drewitt; 3rd Pte. Arnold.
4. *Threading Needle Race*.—1st Miss Spender and Corpl. Diamond; 2nd Mrs. Davies and Corpl. Rey; 3rd Mrs. Maude and Pte. Rose; 4th Mrs. Garroll and Pte. Watts.
5. *Tug-of-War*.—1st Sergt.-Major Moon's team; 2nd Sergt.-Major Barrow's team.
6. *Long Distance Stakes (Open)*.—1st Pte. Sheehan, R. I. Regt.; 2nd Pte. O'Hara, R. I. Regt.; 3rd Pte. Graham, R. I. Regt.
7. *Throwing the Cricket Ball (Open)*.—1st Corpl. Lambert, R. I. Regt.; 2nd Pte. Watts, X. R. H.; 3rd Pte. Cherry.
8. *Children's Race, Girls*.—1st Edith Moon; 2nd Eileen Munson; 3rd Kathleen Munson; 4th Stella Schubert.
9. *Children's Race, Boys*.—1st Adrian Cox; 2nd Eric Davies; 3rd A. Davies; 4th Jackie Gouldstone.
10. *Egg and Spoon Race*.—1st Miss Spender; 2nd Mrs. Davis; 3rd Mrs. Cox; 4th Mrs. Maude.
11. *100 yds. Race*.—1st Corpl. Rey; 2nd S. S. M. Cox; 3rd Pte. Brooks.
12. *Bun and Ginger-Beer Stakes*.—1st Pte. Arnold; 2nd Corpl. Rey; 3rd Pte. Drewitt.
13. *Throwing the Hammer, (Open)*.—1st Pte. Dalhanty, R. I. Regt.; 2nd S. S. Keen, X. R. H.; 3rd Pte. Duncan, R. I. Regt.

## A "TERRITORIAL" TREASURE HUNT.

THE following account of a "treasure" hunt, which formed part of the annual training of the Royal Bucks Yeomanry this year, will recall the one in which the Tenth participated in the Rutlam District in January 1906.

It will be observed that the zeal of the Yeomen was stimulated by an idea of the Commanding Officer, which induced him to substitute a barrel of beer, to represent the £50,000 cash, of which the "treasure" was supposed to consist, but even this stimulus did not conduce to its capture.

The article is contributed by Captain Kearsley, but we cannot believe that his prefatory verses are a true indication of his feelings. We are convinced that he does not find territorial work as congenial as his work with "A" Squadron.

### ON THE SHELF.

BY A TERRITORIAL.

I am weary of the worry and the struggle and the strife  
And to Generals I have ceased to bow the knee;  
Far away from toil and trouble I would lead a happy life  
As a Yeoman in the Blankshire Yeomanree.

Where Endeavour hardly pulses and Ambition does not fret  
I would wander where the daisies deck the lea;  
And dream away the twilight when the Autumn sun has set  
When not training with the Blankshire Yeomanree.

So I dream and dream on gaily of my happy little plan  
Of the home where my fair haven is to be;  
And my pension age shall find me just a grey-haired Peter Pan  
And a Yeoman in the Blankshire Yeomanree.

### GENERAL IDEA.

An insurrection broke out some weeks ago in Buckingham which has declared itself a separate state. The whole available Territorial Army and Police Force that Bucks possesses (Blue) are now engaged fighting the Insurgents (Red) in the north. There are many Red sympathisers and agents in the south of Northampton.

### SPECIAL IDEA (BLUE).

1.—Great hopes are now entertained of wearing down the Insurgents (Red) as their resources are practically exhausted. Money is the principal question. It is urgently required to carry on the war.

2.—Early in May the O. C. Bucks Hussars receives a secret communication that rebel sympathisers in Northampton have raised a large sum of money in the Red cause. This is said to have been secretly collected in hard cash somewhere in the south of Northamptonshire and to be waiting for an escort to run it through to the Red head-quarters at Buckingham.

On 20th May the O. C. Bucks Hussars issues the following orders:—(a) Small parties of the Red cavalry have been seen moving through the south of Northampton during the past two days. This, together

with information received from secret agents, points to the probability of Red attempting to run through a large sum of cash which is now known to be hidden in the south of Northamptonshire. (b) It is important that this treasure be captured and all available will be employed for this purpose. (c) Three Squadrons Bucks Hussars are available and will proceed at once towards Towcester. (d) The entire conduct of this operation is placed in the hands of Colonel Levi.

In addition to the above, Colonel Levi receives following special instructions:—(a) It is of the greatest importance to absolutely capture this cash and not merely prevent it reaching the Red Army. With this object allow patrols to pass you, but watch where they go in order to find out where the treasure is. (b) Your boundaries are the five-mile radius from Buckingham. (c) You cannot trust to the inhabitants of Northants, as they will take and keep the money themselves if they can get the chance. (d) You will keep me informed of your movements, communicating only by despatch rider.

#### SPECIAL IDEA (RED).

The Insurgent force is in great need of money to carry on the war. The resources of the country are practically exhausted, but it is known that sympathisers in Northampton have been secretly raising money for the Red cause.

A Red agent at Greens Norton has succeeded in collecting a good deal of cash in gold.

On 19th May this agent sends for Major J. P. Grenfell (a Red Intelligence Officer) and gives him the following instructions verbally. £50,000 in gold has been raised for the Red cause. You have been selected to escort it through to the Red Army. It is now lying hidden near Gayton. Your instructions are as follows:—Proceed to Upper Farm Gayton at dawn on 20th May. An agent will hand over the treasure chests to you, two subaltern officers, and 30 men will join you there and will thenceforth work under your orders. Transfer the chests to carts which will be there, and proceed in accordance with following instructions from G. O. C. at Stowe Park.

The success of your mission depends on combination of secrecy, cunning and dash. Deceive and avoid the enemy. The inhabitants of Buckingham are not to be trusted in the least; they will take any opportunity of getting the money themselves. So long as you keep your movements secret you have nothing to fear from Blue Troops, but if anything leaks out about your mission you will be hunted hard by the Royal Bucks

Hussars. Your lateral boundary is the five-mile radius from Buckingham. You have absolutely a free hand as to route and time occupied in bringing through the treasure, but I hope you will get it safely through as soon as possible.

#### RESULT.

Which way has the treasure gone, and how shall we successfully intercept and capture it was the thought predominant in the minds of all in the regiment; as on the day appointed for the Treasure Hunt, suspicious of everyone whom they met, they scoured the country stopping carts and passers-by and even searching houses.

Two cordons were formed round the camp on the three-mile and five-mile circle, the second squadron having a roving and general commission to make a dash for the Treasure. Several wagons soon fell a prey to their zeal, and were unloaded and reloaded to a running commentary of local wit.

One of the carters sleepy-looking enough till he was stopped, and all the contents of his wagon turned out, nearly stunned the squadron with an epitome of the character of the new territorial force in general—later he particularized, and before the last sack was replaced he volunteered much information about themselves, their appearance, ancestors and their *work*.

Some of the Yeomen looked as if they could be fluent too, but time was flying and the energetic N.-C.O. in charge of the party sighted another cart containing sacks of flour and bread. He suspected it, and more he suspected the man's manner of answering simple questions about treasure. The N.-C.O. told him it was no good his pretending not to have heard about a treasure. At this point the baker became sarcastic and suggested that if there was a treasure, it was hardly likely that any one of his (the N.-C.O.'s) capacity would ever find it, inviting him at the same time to help himself to any treasure he could find in the cart, he rapidly sketched that N.-C.O.'s past and future career, and concluded by saying that there was the proper uniform waiting for *him at Portland*.

Loaves and sacks of flour were overhauled to no purpose, as the bullion was not forthcoming. What that baker had to say about the way the trade of the country was being mined by a lot of ———— who call themselves ———— would soil any one's ears, and has not been recorded.

At this point another suspicious looking cart was reported to be going slowly through an adjacent

field, so no more time was wasted with the baker, they contented themselves with a little parting advice as to how he should answer straightforward questions in future. His rejoinders as to how *he would treat them or any like them*, if ever he had the bad luck to meet them, were lost as the squadron disappeared in hot pursuit of the last reported cart. It was hot in every sense of the word, but relief was at hand, obviously *this was* the treasure wagon. The driver on seeing that he was likely to be cut off, had flogged his old horse into a gallop, and it was some time before he was surrounded and stopped. Here was their reward at last—the barrel of beer was inside, but hot, dusty, and tired as they were, they determined to wait till the whole squadron had come together. After some delay all the outlying detachments were brought in, then the squadron officer decided that the Colonel and Second-in-Command should be invited to the opening ceremony. As it was now 3 o'clock, the headquarter staff, who had long been waiting for developments, were not sorry to hear the news, and hastened to the scene to congratulate the proud and happy captors. To add to the impressiveness of the occasion, the Sergeant-Major, before tapping the cask, made a few suitable remarks, saying that it was only right that the prize should have fallen to the lot of the most deserving, most hard working squadron, and he thought that they would enjoy the treasure all the more for the trouble its capture had given them. Glasses had been collected from neighbouring cottages. The tap was now driven into the cask and turned—then out flowed a stream of dirty water. *All mirth is not contagious* and the captors were easily able to refrain from joining in the driver's laughter.

Later, useful information was received from two farm labourers working in a field on the west of the line, both knew all about the treasure, and their interrogators readily acted on the information. Shortly after the umpires saw them take off their smocks and again resume their places among the regimental scouts. Meanwhile the real treasure wagon had arrived in a village on the east of the line, and had been placed unobserved with several other carts that were going in at the time in a dealer's yard. The section responsible for the defence of this village had previously been surprised and captured, and as soon as patrols had passed through the village, the cart resumed its journey, and arrived at 3.30 p.m. safely back in camp, where the men, successful in the exploit, were regaled with the beer worth at that moment to them fully the £50,000 which they had so creditably safeguarded.

## HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, MURREE.

September 17th, 1908.

### ROUND I.

10TH ROYAL HUSSARS v. 1ST P. W. O. WEST YORKS.

THE teams bullied off at 4 p.m. The Yorks making a rush for our goal which was saved in splendid style by our goal keeper, who kicked the ball well out. Here the play was pretty even, when with a rush our inside right (Burt) ran the ball right down the field, passing the back and centred to Drake, who scored a fine goal. On the ball being bullied off again, the Yorks pressed, and had a very easy shot at our goal keeper, who had a miss kick owing to the slippery state of the ground. This left the score at one all, and things became rather exciting. Bullying off again Burt secured the ball, and after a fine sprint managed to score a goal, but this was disallowed by the referee who said it was off side. The Yorks then had a free hit. This was stopped by Webb, our centre-half, who passed the ball to Rey; he passed to Robinson who scored. The whistle being sounded half-time was declared leaving the score 2—1 in our favor.

Play again resumed, our team going as strong as ever and appearing to be in better form than when they first started. Taking the ball down the field it was passed to Robinson, who scored splendidly amidst loud applause from the supporters who had all rallied together from Lower Topa. This left the score at 3—1. Bullied off again, the Yorks, after a lot of hard hitting, managed to get the ball by one of our backs, and scored a very nice goal, score 3—2. Play resumed, off we went up the field, the ball being passed to Rey who had a very swift shot, and scored, making the score 4—2. Bullying off again Robinson secured the ball, passed to Drake, who secured with a fine shot. Here our team had the Yorks run off their legs, and resuming play Robinson secured the ball, and getting through with splendid style, scored the last goal; the score at the finish being 6—2.

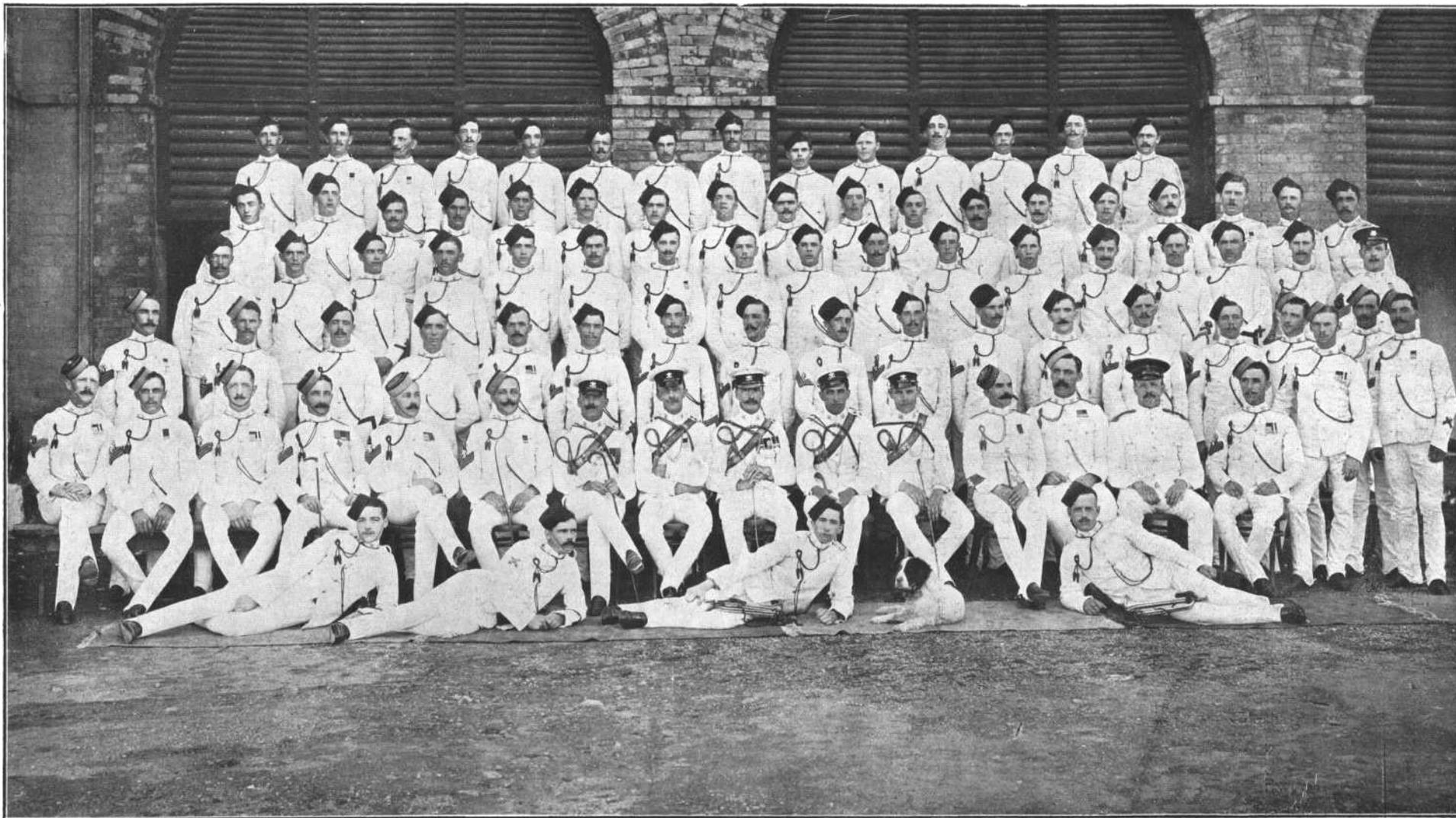
In the second round the team met the Munsters; after a stubbornly contested game in which there was no score at the time of whistle sounding, another ten minutes' play took place, resulting in the opposing team scoring two goals.

The regiment was represented by—

<i>Centre forward</i> —Robinson.	<i>Centre half</i> —Webb.
<i>Inside right</i> —Burt.	<i>Left half</i> —Keeley.
<i>Outside right</i> —Adshead.	<i>Right half</i> —Hogg.
<i>Inside left</i> —Drake.	<i>Right back</i> —Hartley.
<i>Outside left</i> —Rey.	<i>Left back</i> —Jempson.

*Goal*—Round.

*Reserves*.—Tomsett, Cunningham, Rogers, Allcorn.



Cpl. Palmer, Ptes. Oram, Kelshaw, Coker, Cobbold, Ayres, Smith, Filewood, Eckers, Morris, Cpl. Murdock, Ptes. Barclay, Edwards, Hunt.  
 Ptes. Wilkins, Hepple, Rose, Norton, Hancocks, Payne, Hutchinson, Turner, Sellars, Smith, Ashton, Mileham, Grant, McCormac, Cassidy, Cpl. Rickard, Ptes. Lowden, Denyer.  
 Ptes. Shoebridge, Dicks, S. S. Lawson, Ptes. Brush, Woodley, Gerrard Arkell, Crawley, Clarke, Gladwell, Bentall, Prattley, Cpl. Higgs, Cpl. Heppell, Ptes. Clarke, Chandler, Arm. Sgt. Wheaton.  
 Sgt. Walter, Sgt. Adcock, Ptes. Maher, Reid, S. S. Jempson, Cpls. Cox, Hartley, Hopkins, Jenner, Porter, Fox, Pte. Spedding, Cpls. Temsett, Poole, Sergts. Larkins, Ward, Ward, Langdon.  
 Sergts. George, Dennis, Curtis, Engleheart, V. C., S. Q. M. S. Miller, S. S. M. R. R. Fownes, Lt. & Q. M. Pillinger, Capt. Rose, Lt.-Col. Vaughan, D.S.O., Lt. Chaplin, Lt. Alexander, R. Q. M. S. Hopkins, F. Q. M. S.  
 McNaught, Schm. Walker, Sgt. Keats.  
 Pte. Blyth. Pte. Eames. Pte. Fahrlander. Pte. Thompson.

**"C" (Head-Quarter) Squadron.**

## THE RUSSIAN PRIVATE SOLDIER.

[SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE TENTH HUSSARS' GAZETTE.]

A RECENT number of the *Vestneek Evrope* (European Messenger) says "In the near future, our Army of the Indus will make the acquaintance of the cut-throats of the Khyber, and our horses will drink the waters of the Kabul streams. Our soldiers will fight, as they always have done, for the glory of the Empire and the honor of the Czar."

### I.

Ivan Petrokofski, of the twenty-first Division of the Army of the Indus, is a private; nothing more: And, being such, he cannot come to any sound decision on the diplomatic reasons which have mobilised his Corps. He is rather dull and stupid, and not very fond of reading; for, in Russia, education of the masses is tabooed; He's been summoned to his *solnia*; and on this strange proceeding, poor Ivan's few ideas are rough, unformed, and crude. But he's heard his Colonel reading out the regimental order, Which explains, in glowing language, why the Russians go to war; And he has a faint idea that he's on the Afghan border "For the glory of the Empire and the honor of the Czar."

### II.

Ivan Petrokofski, of the twenty-first Division, he is much too tender-hearted; he has feelings out of place; For, when from wife and children a few days ago he parted, no heroic agitation was depicted on his face. It was well for foolish Ivan that his Colonel had not found him, when the marching order reached him at his house the other day— When the youngest little Ivan had his chubby arms around him, and the tearful Mrs. Ivan gave her tongue unbounded sway. There was quite a small rebellion on that morning in the village— (For, devoid of patriotic inspiration women are—) When Ivan and his comrades left for scenes of blood and pillage For the "glory of the Empire and the honor of the Czar."

### III.

Ivan Petrokofski, of the twenty-first Division of the Army of the Indus, isn't easy in his mind; For within the deep recesses of his heart is a suspicion that he'll never tell his doings to his lov'd ones left behind. In his dreams at night he sees himself a shapeless mass and glory, by the rolling Indus lying with his purple life-blood spent; And he hasn't got enough appreciation of the glory of dying for his country, to be really quite content. For on wild Manchuria's hills he's seen his comrades torn and bleeding, And they murmured not of glory, but of home and kindred far— And little cared the vultures, on their mangled bodies feeding, "For the glory of the Empire and the honor of the Czar."

FITZGERALD LEE.

## CHANGLA GALI.

CAPTAIN GIBBS, the first of the Regiment to attend a class at this Gali, mindful of the interests of those who may follow him, very kindly imparts his impressions of the needs and conditions attendant upon a course of training there.

His concise description of the geographical position and information respecting the climate are of great interest, his views on the merits offered by the studious portion of the training, and the exercise afforded are said to be quite characteristic of the author of them, whilst the light he throws upon the object of the instruction will scarcely come as a surprise to his readers. His suggestions to prospective members of future classes will be considered worth noting; his summing up compels the thought that, finding the Gali cool and healthy, the dulness was not of great importance. He says:—Changla Gali is perched on a hill about 10 miles from, and a good deal higher than, Murree. It is generally covered with snow for the first week or so of the first class, this year however there was none.

There is comparatively little shooting on the range, most of the time being given up to trying to learn the contents of about half a dozen books: this is a good thing from the student's point of view, as the range is two miles away down a Khud, which is easy enough to go down, but the devil to crawl up, especially if carrying a rifle.

The object of the class is to teach students the theory of musketry and the way to instruct others, so that there shall be a uniform system throughout the army.

For anybody likely to go there the following suggestions are made:—

- (a) Bring a horse to ride up from the range.
- (b) Discover a broken rifle from your squadron, and take it with you, you will then have to borrow another on the range from someone less lucky, which will save you carrying it up or down.
- (c) Know nothing when you go up as you spend the first three weeks learning it again.
- (d) Learn to play tennis, the only amusement there.

Taking it as a whole Changla Gali is cool, healthy and dull.

## THE STORY OF A SWORD.

As the British force was advancing to the relief of Chitral, it came to the Swat River opposite the fort and village of Ramora. This, after some resistance, was stormed, taken and occupied. That afternoon whilst the men were rummaging about picking up firewood and what not amongst the houses, a sepoy of the 15th Sikhs came across a British Cavalry Officer's sword hidden away in the roof of a hut. This sword

he took to his Officer, who finding the name of Wilkinson, the sword-maker, on the blade and a serial number, wrote home to that firm to ask if he could trace in his books the owner of the sword. Messrs. Wilkinson in reply, wrote that the sword had been sold in 1878 to a gentleman named Bellew, but unfortunately no record of his rank or regiment had been kept. The Officer making the enquiries then recollected that there had been a well known doctor named Bellew for many years in the Guides, and wrote to ask that regiment whether the sword belonged to him. The answer was in the negative, but an officer of the Guides recollected serving in Afghanistan in 1878 with an officer named Bellew in the 10th Hussars, and added that he had since changed his name to Bryan.



A reference to Major Bryan elicited the fact that the sword was his and accounted for its loss. Major Bryan or Bellew as he then was, was not a very big Officer, and the sword was a very big sword. He therefore agreed to exchange it for a lighter one belonging to his friend Harford, also of the

10th Hussars. In the spring of 1879, whilst crossing the Kabul River, near Jellalabad at night, a troop of the 10th Hussars with Lt. Harford was swept off the ford and the majority drowned. Some villager had evidently taken the sword from Lt. Harford's body, and for sixteen years had been passing from hand to hand in Central Asia, till at length it accidentally fell again into British hands and so found its way back to its original owner.

### POLO NOTES.

THERE has been very little polo during July and August owing to the heavy rains. The Inter-Squadron Cup for N.-C. Os. was played off in September, and an account of it follows.

A photograph of the Regimental Team, which won the Inter-Regimental Tournament this year, will be found on another page. The team is the same as that which won last year, except that Captain Gibb played "two" in place of Mr. Palmer, the latter replacing Col. Vaughan, who was at home on leave

as "three." Captain Annesley and Mr. Palmer played "one" and "back" both years.

The regiment must make a great effort to win again in 1909 to make the third consecutive year's win, but our prospects are not altogether satisfactory. Captain Annesley is still at home, not having recovered from the effects of his fall at Ambala in March, and may be unable to play in his accustomed place as "one," a place when he plays with such dash that we doubt if he has many superiors either in India or England. Also our practice matches will necessarily suffer from the absence of Colonel Kavanagh, Sir John Milbanke and Captain Cadogan, although there are many improving players to take their places.

Next year, in addition to last year's competitors, we shall have to defeat the Inniskilling Dragoons, who relieve the Carabiniers at Mhow. The old "Skillings" have long had a great name at polo, and Majors Haig and Ansell, who first helped to make that name, are still available. We hear from home that Major Haig is in great form, and hitting harder than ever—the usual length of his natural hit being about 200 yards—and that the regiment is bringing 30 ponies with them from Egypt.

We should therefore have an unusually interesting Inter-Regimental Tournament in March, and must work hard to keep on top the colours of the Tenth Hussars.

Col. Vaughan, with Messrs. Wilson and Fielden, journeyed to Quetta. Playing with General Clements as back, they won the Open Tournament, defeating the Staff College in the first ties by 5—3, the 15th Lancers in the second round by 7—6, and the 24th Regt. (South Wales Borderers) by 7—1 in the final. Colonel Vaughan returned on the 15th September, leaving Messrs. Wilson and Fielden to continue the raid on the local turf.

### INTER-SQUADRON POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE above was played on the Race-course ground on the 22nd and 24th September. The final on the latter date attracted a large number of spectators of both sexes from the Regiment, and great interest was evinced in the games.

The first ties—

#### *First Ties.*

1ST MATCH "B" (7 GOALS) vs. "D" (1 GOAL).

1st *chukker*.—The game opened stickily, but "B" eventually scored from a scrimmage in front of goal. After the ball was thrown in, Sergt. Pawley made a nice little run, and "B" scored again. Score: "B" 2, "D" Nil.

2nd chukker.—The game now livened up, and there was rapid scoring, "B" finding the mark three times and "D" once. Score: "B" 5, "D" 1.

3rd chukker.—Rather tame and nothing scored.

4th chukker.—Both sides were quicker than in previous chukkers, and "B" scored with a fine shot. After the throw-in, "B" gradually worked the ball

2ND MATCH "C" (2 GOALS) vs. "A" (1 GOAL).

Sides.	
"C"	"A"
Ward, back	Brisley, back
Curtis, 3	Badcock, 3
Morgan, 2	Paskell, 2
Cox, 1	Curl, 1

1st chukker.—The game opened with even play: "C" was the first to attack and twice narrowly missed



Winning Team Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament, 1907-1908.

down to "D's" goal and scored again just before the time bell rung. Score: "B" 7, "D" 1.

Sides.

"B"	"D"
Salter, back.	Burdett, back
Pawley, 3	Beverton, 3
Slattery, 2	Reeves, 2
Hill, 1	Blyth, 1

the goal. A foul given against "C" resulted in a goal secured by Sergt-Major Brisley for "A". Score: "A" 1, "C" Nil.

2nd chukker.—"C" very soon scored, thus equalising. No further change. Score: "A" 1, "C" 1.

3rd chukker.—Even play, and no further scoring.

4th chukker.—"C" pressed consistently, and Sergt. Morgan shot a goal. Score: "C" 2, "A" 1.

FINAL.—“C” (4 GOALS) vs. “B” (1 GOAL).

Sides.	
“C”	“B”
Ward, back	Salter, back
Curtis, 3	Pawley, 3
Morgan, 2	Slattery, 2
Cox, 1	Marshall, 1

*1st chukker*.—“C” was the first to get away with the ball, but early in the game a foul was given against them, and “B” took a free shot from the 50 yds. line which was without result: the ball however remained near the mouth of the goal, and after some sticky play, a goal was scored by “B.” On resumption of play, Ward made a good run, and took a shot which narrowly missed the goal. Desultory play in “B’s” territory terminated in a goal for “C” hit by Ward. Score: “B” 1, “C” 1.

*2nd chukker*.—The ball being thrown in, the play livened up a bit, and Ward made a nice run which looked dangerous, but Pawley saved splendidly, and took the ball half way up the ground: it was again carried into “B’s” ground, and soon Ward cleverly scored. Score “C” 2, “B” 1.

*3rd chukker*.—“C” at once got hold of the ball and rushed it down to their opponent’s line, but failed to score. “B” then ran the ball down, and looked like scoring, but a foul was given against Salter: the penalty hit was unproductive, more sticky play ensued, and Curtis hit a goal from a *melee*. Score: “C” 3, “B” 1.

*4th chukker*.—“B” made a good up-hill fight, but “C” continued to have the best of the game, and after a good run down, Cox scored the final goal. Score: “C” 4, “B” 1.

On the conclusion of play Colonel Vaughan presented the Cup to the winners, congratulating them on their victory in this the first “Inter-Squadron Polo Competition for N.-C. Officers.” He also complimented the runners-up on their play.

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## QUETTA.

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As Quetta is shortly to become the home of a cavalry brigade, some account of the place and the surrounding country may interest readers of the *Gazette*.

The ascent of the Bolan Pass between Sibi and Quetta is interesting and invigorating. After the dust, flies, and heat of the Punjab and the Indus Valley, the cold fresh air of the Baluchistan tableland puts new

life into one. The railway is a double one throughout the Bolan Pass, in which the gradients are steep enough to require two or three engines on every train that is normally dragged by one engine. The highest point is 5,800 feet, about two stations south-east of Quetta; thence one looks down on to the broad valley in which the Cantonment lies at a height of some 5,500 feet.

The place and surroundings have a South African rather than an Indian appearance. The air is like that of the Karoo or high veld. There is not a blade of grass, but the hills and plains are covered with low tufts of brown green vegetation, such as camel thorn, wild indigo and fish grass, the general appearance of which, with the intervening sand or stones, is very similar to the Karoo Bush about Matjiesfontein or De Aar.

Quetta lies in a plain between three mountains with an outlet to the north-west; the highest of these hills, Mardah, rises to some 11,000 feet, towering above the cantonment to the north-east. To the north-west lies a long ridge, named Takatu, on the southern base of which the new cavalry cantonment has been recently marked out.

The cavalry cantonment will be about 6½ miles from the centre of Quetta Cantonment, and will have a station of its own, on the railway from Quetta to New Chumman, at Baleli, after which the cantonment will probably be named.

The present garrison of Quetta comprises 1 regiment of Native Cavalry, 2 battalions of British and 6 battalions of Native Infantry, and 3 British Mule Batteries, besides the usual departmental corps. This is shortly to be increased by 2 battalions of British Infantry, the barracks for one of these being now nearly finished.

The older part of Quetta is almost hidden by trees willows, Kashmir chenaars, mulberries, walnuts and peach trees predominating. There is a good water-supply, and the water rippling down the channels on the sides of the streets and diverging into the pleasant well-kept gardens remind one strongly of some of the older and better Dutch towns in South Africa. To complete the likeness, the houses are all built with small verandahs like Dutch stoeps, and all the roofs are of iron. These bungalows are all built by, and owned by, Government, and each officer pays according to his rank—a subaltern pays Rs. 30 and a general Rs. 150 per month. They are well kept and clean, and have doors and windows, which open and shut as the doors and windows do at home. This struck me greatly after the sketchily built, ramshackle bungalows at

Pindi Horses do well at Quetta, although there is no grass. A large quantity of lucerne is grown in the district, and is dried and twisted into ropes or brought in on camels, donkeys or oxen. The main substitute for grass, however, is wheat bhoosa similar to, but of better quality than, that with which we are familiar at Pindi. Wherever there is water, the country appears very fertile. The water is tapped by deep channels (called karez) dug into the hills, whence it is led on to the plains for irrigation. The residue escapes down the steep cut nullahs or river beds, called "loras," throughout Baluchistan. Besides lucerne, the chief crops are maize and wheat, while everywhere vegetables and fruit are abundant. The going on the plains round Quetta is rather hard, but it is a distinctly better cavalry country than that round Pindi. The hills are of course very stony, but the flats are fair going, the only obstacles being the karez or loras referred to above.

The climate is excellent, though very cold in winter, but owing to the altitude and the extreme dryness of the air, it often upsets newcomers.

The rainfall is only about 8 to 10 inches annually, most of the water accumulates in the hills from the winter snowfall. Quetta will soon be very well off for recreation or sporting facilities. There are at present two turf polo grounds and a turf flat race course and chase course, beautiful turf that it is a pleasure to gallop over. Two more polo grounds and a golf course are in course of construction between the new and old cantonments, and there is a Soldiers' Park or Club with 5 or 6 football and hockey grounds for the men. The fate of the Baleli Cantonment at present is uncertain. If the water rights of two villages can be purchased, a very nice cantonment with grass recreation grounds, trees, fruit and flowers will quickly spring up, and I believe a large quantity of oats could also be grown.

There is plenty of small game shooting throughout the district, and really good bags of chikor can be made by driving. The usual method is to stop up certain water holes on the hills, and put a little grain down near others so as to collect the birds from a large area in the neighbourhood to be driven. There are also Si-Si partridges in the hills and sandgrouse on the Ghulistan plain, and there is a very good duck tank near Pishin, which can be easily reached by train.

At Jacobabad, down the line, there is very good pig-sticking. This is of course the perquisite of the native cavalry regiment stationed there, but, no doubt,

its officers would occasionally welcome any British cavalry officers from Quetta.

There is a large export trade of fruit from the district by rail to all the populous Indian centres. Some of this comes from over the border towards Kandahar, and is brought into New Chumman, our railhead on the frontier.

New Chumman is well worth a visit. It lies in a vast plain on the west side of the Khojak Range of hills on the Afghan frontier. The frontier is marked by white boundary posts, similar to those in use in India denoting cantonment boundaries. A former commandant of New Chumman once took a little ride on the far side of the boundary line, and very quickly found himself captured and lodged in the Afghan fort of Spin Baldock. This fort is built on a small three-peaked hill about 3 miles from our fort at New Chumman, and has three heavy guns and an infantry and cavalry garrison. Our garrison at New Chumman consists of one squadron cavalry and one battalion of infantry of the Indian Army.

I was privileged to accompany General Sir Archibald Hunter in his inspection of this very fine battalion, the 130th Baluchistan Infantry. One company was composed of Baloochees and Khakars—Pathans of Baloochistan—the remainder were of all the clans on the frontier, Mahsuds, Afridis and Mohmands being well represented. Many of the men were very fair-skinned, and some, I noticed, had sandy whiskers, peeping out below their puggaries. Whether they get their sandy locks from the cold climate or Greek (or Scotch) blood in their veins, I am not prepared to state, but they look very fine fighting men. This was the battalion which won Lord Kitchener's test as the best battalion in the Indian Army. The railway through the Khojak, as through the Bolan, is doubled, and exists entirely for strategic purposes. The tunnel itself is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, and took nearly 3 years to construct. On the western slopes there are several smaller tunnels, and all are guarded by solid block-houses and solid iron plate gates. This is the history of New Chumman. After the last Afghan war, we obtained by treaty the right to make a frontier fort, a gun-shot west of the Khojak. We apparently got a gun that shot 6 miles, for there lies our railhead far out in the plain. After the Khojak Tunnel was completed, the late Amir, Abdul Rahman, was invited to attend the formal opening. Tradition states that he replied that it was not good manners to put a spear in a man's side and then ask him to inspect the hole.

When we have to fight for our existence as an Empire, Chumman will be one of the busiest places.

Even in these peaceful days the whole place smells of war. The railway breaks up into numerous troop sidings, camps are marked out, stand pipes for water crop up over many hundreds of yards of plain, and last, but not least, over 70 miles of railway material lie stored ready for an immediate extension to Kandahar. Stacks of rails or sleepers, lines of iron tubes, girders, and other bridging materials, all neatly stored, strike the eye, and stimulate the imagination.

As the train steams slowly back up the western side of the Khojak, one sees through the haze below vast plains with low hills and river lines faintly marked by distant trees. It requires little imagination to people the distant terrain with the swarming atoms of a gathering army. Down there by the station the incoming trains belch forth their living freights, streams of khaki ants move backwards or forwards from the troop sidings to the plain, and presently up spring innumerable mushroom tents. Away along the yellow streak of road towards Kandahar ride the Cavalry Brigades, the white dust drifting slowly down winch. In the extreme distance small dots move more rapidly. These are the patrols making for the crossings of the Kadanai river and the three passes to Kandahar. If your telescope is strong enough, you would find the ants were sweat-stained British soldiers or lanky Indian sowars.

\* \* \* \*

The sudden darkness and roar of the first tunnel remind me that I am dreaming, and that in place of riding hopefully to a campaign with all the world in front of me and the Tenth Hussars beside me, I am returning to sleepy, half naked, India. No matter, it is good to have seen the sights and thought the thoughts of the frontier, and when the time is come, may the Tenth be there, the leading Regiment of the Quetta Brigade.

J. V.

**RACING.**

THE season, as it affected the Regiment, may be said to have been commenced auspiciously with the successes of Messrs. Wilson and Fielden at the Quetta Meeting on the 15th, 17th, and 19th September 1908, when they caught the Judge's eye in the following races :—

FIRST DAY.

NOVICES' PLATE—4 FURLONGS.

Mr. Fielden's *Fanchette* (ridden by the Owner) ..... 1

BALELI PLATE—5 FURLONGS.

Mr. Chaplin's *Brown Boy* (Fielden)..... 3

SAMUNGLI STAKES.

Major Shearman's *Akola* (Fielden) ..... 2

HORSE PLATE—6 FURLONGS.

Mr. Chaplin's *Myrtle* (Wilson)..... 1

OPEN POLO SCURRY—3 FURLONGS.

Mr. Fielden's *Fanchette* (Owner)..... 1

Mr. Chaplin's *Tamring* (Wilson) ..... 2

ARAB POLO SCURRY—3 FURLONGS.

Mr. Fielden's *Life Line* (Owner)..... 2

SECOND DAY.

KOTWAL HANDICAP—6 FURLONGS.

Mr. Chaplin's *Brown Boy* (Wilson) ..... 2

HANNA HANDICAP—7 FURLONGS.

Major Shearman's *Akola* (Fielden) .. ..... 2

GHUNSHAMDASS HIRANAND CUP—1 MILE.

Mr. Chaplin's *Black Arrow* (Fielden)..... 1

HORSE HURDLE HANDICAP—14 MILES OVER 9 FLIGHTS.

Mr. Chaplin's *Myrtle* (Wilson)..... 3

OPEN POLO HANDICAP—3 FURLONGS.

Mr. Fielden's *Fanchette* (Owner)..... 1

Mr. Chaplin's *Tamring* (Wilson) ..... 2

ARAB POLO HANDICAP—3 FURLONGS.

Mr. Fielden's *Life Line* (Owner)..... 3

LAST DAY.

KACH PLATE—5 FURLONGS.

Mr. Chaplin's *Brown Boy* (Wilson)..... 2

BANVARD PLATE—9 FURLONGS.

Mr. Chaplin's *Black Arrow* (Fell)..... 1

HORSE CHASE—2 MILES.

Mr. Peto's *Melody* (Fell)..... 2

CONSOLATION HANDICAP—4 FURLONGS.

Major Shearman's *Akolia* (Wilson)..... 1

LOSERS' HANDICAP—4 FURLONGS.

Mr. Chaplin's *Tamring* (Wilson)..... 1

Mr. Chaplin's *Brown Boy* (Fielden)..... 3

**BOXING.**

MR. BROCKLEHURST again provided us with good entertainment at the Tournament, on the 5th and 6th August ; the first rounds were decided on the first night, and gave great promise of good fighting in the finals ; the display of men who had drawn byes was rather slow, and failed to interest ; it is suggested that, in future they should be eliminated from the programme presented to the public. The results were as follows :—

5th August.

FEATHER WEIGHTS—1ST ROUND.

Pte. Purcheon beat Pte. Jagger.

Pte. Garnish sparrd a bye.

Pte. Naylor beat Pte. Roys.

Pte. Chandler sparrd a bye.

## LIGHT WEIGHTS—1ST ROUND.

Pte. Cherry beat Pte. Denyer.  
 Pte. Maxwell sparred a bye.  
 Pte. Hardy beat Pte. Arkell.  
 Pte. Lomas sparred a bye.  
 Pte. Cooke beat Pte. Spriggs.  
 Pte. King beat Pte. Carlton.

## MIDDLE WEIGHTS—SEMI FINALS.

Pte. Hamilton beat Corpl. Jones.  
 Pte. O'Sullivan beat Pte. White.

## SPECIAL 6-ROUND CONTEST.

Pte. Woodley, X. R. H. *v.* Dr. Musgrove, R. H. A. 1st round. Both men commenced with much caution neither gaining any advantage; the same defensive tactics pursued in the 2nd and 3rd round, but in the fourth Woodley showed superior skill and gained a decided lead which he maintained in the fifth. The sixth round was fought with much briskness, and no indication of flagging on either side, but Woodley was too clever for his man, and won on points.

The fight was marked by an observance by both men, of the best principles of boxing—coolness and preservation of temper.

*6th August.*

## SEMI FINALS—FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Pte. Garnish beat Pte. Purcheon.

The victor in this fight had the advantage of superior length and reach, over his opponent, who fought very pluckily but stood no chance, and retired after being down, in the second round.

Pte. Chandler won from Pte. Naylor on a knock out.

## FINAL.

Pte. Chandler beat Pte. Garnish (knock-out).

## LIGHT WEIGHTS—2ND ROUND.

Pte. Cherry beat Pte. Lomas on points.

A very good fight, at hurricane pace throughout the three rounds.

Pte. Hardy a bye.

Pte. Maxwell beat Pte. Cooke.

The three rounds were fought briskly and much give-and-take work displayed: a very good fight.

Pte. King a bye.

A contest between two natives, introduced as Gravel Rash and Chin Strap afforded amusement, also a little admiration at the knowledge of the game shown. Gravel Rash was too good for his man and knocked him out.

## LIGHT WEIGHTS—SEMI-FINALS.

Pte. Hardy won from Pte. King on a foul, after two rounds, all in favor of the loser.

Pte. Cherry was knocked out by Pte. Maxwell in the first round.

## LIGHT WEIGHT—FINAL.

Pte. Hardy scratched to Pte. Maxwell.

## MIDDLE WEIGHTS—FINAL.

Pte. Hamilton beat Pte. O'Sullivan.

## SPECIAL 6-ROUND CONTEST.

Corpl. Blackman, X. R. H. *v.* Gunner Cunningham, R. F. A.

The Tenth man did not fulfil his supporters' hopes which were very sanguine in the first round: he displayed pretty science and got in some very useful face blows, but was down very early in the second round, and retired.

2nd-Lieut. Brocklehurst acted as Referee, Captain Rose and Mr. Ubsdell as judges, Sergt. Major Cox as timekeeper, and Corpl. Meads as M. C.

Mr. Brocklehurst, Corpl. Blackman, Ptes. Woodley, Hamilton and Morris represented the Regiment at the Annual Tournament at Simla: all fought with great credit, but neither won final honours. Now that they are familiar with the conditions and proceedings at Simla, they anticipate future successes there.

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**REGIMENTAL LEGACY.**


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THE devotion and loyalty to his Regiment of the late Captain Davies-Cooke, his exemplified by his Will. Almost his last thought was of the Regiment, and none who knew him can doubt that he would never have valued a life in which he was debarred from active participation in the occupations of a soldier.

His Will contains the following clauses:—

“I give £25 to the Sergeants' Mess of the “Tenth Hussars to purchase a piece of silver “plate”, and

“I give £25 for the purchase of a silver Challenge Cup for the Inter-Squadron Cricket “Competition in the 10th Hussars, but should “such a Cup exist, then the same to be applied for a Cup for any other competition the “Commanding Officer of the Regiment may “think fit.”

In accordance with the above, Colonel Vaughan has decided that “THE DAVIES-COOKE INTER-SQUADRON CHALLENGE CUP” shall be competed for annually, under

the following conditions, which, he feels sure, will meet what would have been the wishes of the deceased Officer :—

- “An Inter-Squadron Competition in all-round  
“efficiency.  
“The test to include Scouting, Transmission of  
“reports, Tactical action of the Squadron  
“under a Scheme to be set annually by the  
“Commanding Officer. Percentage of marks  
“to be—
- “Information received by O. C. Squadron... ..25  
“Manœuvres of Squadron .. .....25  
“Sword thrusts..... .....25  
“Bullet hits .....25

### SERGEANTS' AND CORPORALS' MESSSES.

THE Members of the Sergeants' Mess, under the presidency of Sergt.-Major Fownes, met together in their Mess Room, on the evening of the 23rd September, to mark the departure for England of S. Q. M. S. Miller, and Sergt. Engleheart, V.C., and the discharge of Staff Farrier Worby who has taken up an appointment in this country.

As is customary on these occasions, the guests of the evening were invited to dinner, and subsequently entertained by a most enjoyable programme of vocal and instrumental music.

Colonel Vaughan and the Officers of the Regiment were present during a portion of the evening, and many members of the other Sergeants' Messes in Rawal Pindi, together with a sprinkling of Civilian friends.

The health of the departing N.-C. Officers was proposed by the Quarter-Master, and responded to by each in turn, the address of Sergeant Engleheart being made in exceedingly well-chosen and feeling terms: his expressions of his regret that the time for him to leave the Regiment were received by manifestations of corresponding sentiments by all present.

The assemblage was brought to a termination by the whole company singing “Auld Lang Syne.”

On the following evening the Corporals of the Regiment gathered together in their Mess Room to bid farewell to those of their number who are about to leave us. Colonel Vaughan attended, and made an address to them, which will, without doubt, be remembered by many in future days.

Having referred to the services they have given in their Regiment, he touched trenchantly upon the conditions of civil life, and from the personal knowledge he is known to possess of the experiences of men who have given up the military for a civil career, his words cannot fail to carry conviction.

A varied and well-selected vocal and instrumental programme was rendered, and the meeting dispersed with yet another exchange of hand-shakes and offers of good wishes to the departing friends.

### MUSKETRY.

THE musketry progress, as far as it has advanced, must be considered very satisfactory. Each Squadron has beaten the record of the one exercised immediately before it, thus establishing the hypothesis that to shoot first is decidedly not an advantage.

The first Squadron apparently sets up a standard which those following make every effort to improve: their efforts have been in every case a success.

Particularly worthy of prominence are the splendid scores of 300 and 298 obtained by Sergt.-Major Brisley and Lce.-Corpl. Heppell, respectively.

“B” Squadron was the second Squadron to be exercised, and put 96 of all ranks through. Their average is 213—a great advance on “D’s.” Their classification is—Marksmen, 42; 1st Class Shots, 30; 2nd Class, 24.

The following are the names and scores of the Marksmen :—

S. S. M. King	...	...	276
Lce.-Corpl. Watson	...	...	276
Corpl. Lyons	...	...	273
Sergt. Hill	...	...	271
Pte. Ley	...	...	271
„ Curnock	...	...	271
„ Hardwick	...	...	264
Lce.-Corpl. Gott	...	...	263
„ West	...	...	262
Sergt. Henderson	...	...	261
Lce.-Corpl. Dixon	...	...	259
Corpl. Hawkes	...	...	258
Pte. Turner	...	...	258
„ Hines	...	...	254
„ Bufton	...	...	253
2nd-Lt. Brocklehurst	...	...	253
Lce.-Corpl. Gifford	...	...	250
Corpl. Harding	...	...	249
Lce.-Corpl. Keeley	..	...	247
Pte. Watts	...	...	244
Corpl. Spackman	...	...	243

Lce.-Corpl. Hickson	...	...	242
Pte. Ley II	...	...	242
„ Evans	...	...	241
Corpl. Holloway	...	..	240
Pte. Price	...	...	239
Sergt. Maher	...	...	237
Pte. Toms	...	...	238
S. Smith Brown	..	...	235
S. Bloomfield	...	...	234
Pte. Kerby	...	...	234
Lce.-Corpl. Gilmore	..	...	228
Corpl. Stannard	...	...	227
Lce.-Corpl. Loader	...	...	226
„ Haddington	...	...	225
Pte. Harris	...	...	224
Lce.-Corpl. Knight	...	..	228
„ Martin	...	...	224
Lce.-Sergt. Slattery	...	...	222
Pte. McCulloch	...	...	222
Lce.-Sergt. Frisby	...	...	221
Lce.-Corpl. McIlride	...	...	220

“A” Squadron followed with the following results:—

Number exercised, 100; Figure of Merit, 215; Marksmen, 47; 1st Class Shots, 38; 2nd Class, 15.

Names of Marksmen and scores:—

S. S. M. Brisley	...	...	300
Lce.-Corpl. Jones	...	...	275
Sergt. Badcock	...	...	271
S. S. Dunstall	...	..	268
Lce.-Corpl. Coombes	...	...	266
Pte. Spillane	...	...	264
„ Steele II	...	...	263
„ Collinson	...	...	260
S. S. Treasure	...	...	256
Pte. Hart	...	...	255
„ McIlory	...	...	254
„ Hardy	...	...	254
S. Q. M. Sergt. Mason	..	..	251
Pte. Standen	...	...	250
Corpl. O'Connell	..	...	248
Pte. Lovatt	...	...	247
Sergt. Evans	...	...	246
Pte. Bass	...	...	248
Sergt. Fewster	...	...	245
Pte. Wallace	...	...	245
„ Greig	...	...	244
„ Pragnall	...	...	244
„ Ward	...	...	243
„ Dewey	...	...	241
Sergt. Paskell	...	...	241
Pte. Wheatcroft	...	...	239
Corpl. Blackman	...	...	238

Lieut. E. W. Palmes	...	...	238
„ C. H. Peto	...	...	237
Pte. Cussans	...	...	237
Lce.-Corpl. Whaley	...	...	236
Pte. Nunney	...	...	235
Lce.-Corpl. Bullen	...	...	234
Pte. Johnson	...	...	233
„ Parfremont	...	...	232
„ Taylor	...	...	229
Lce.-Corpl. Ring	..	...	228
„ Evans	...	...	228
Pte. Carlton	...	...	227
„ Walker	...	...	226
„ Steele I	...	...	225
„ Platt	...	...	225
„ Gower	...	...	224
„ Braysher	...	...	224
„ Boud	...	...	224
„ Collingham	...	...	224
Lce.-Corpl. Dunn	...	...	221

“C” Squadron had only 80 available for the training with the Squadron: their average is 217. Their classification—

Marksmen, 43; 1st Class Shots, 25; 2nd Class, 11; 3rd class, 1.

Scores of the Marksmen:—

Lce.-Corpl. Heppell	...	...	296
Lce.-Sergt. Ward	...	...	288
Sergt. Morgan	...	...	281
Lce.-Corpl. Fox	...	...	275
Farr.-Sergt. Larkins	..	...	265
Pte. Brush	...	...	263
„ Dicks	...	...	259
„ Clarke	...	...	259
Lce.-Corpl. Meads	...	...	255
Pte. Kennard	...	...	254
„ Arkell	...	...	253
„ Studd	...	...	251
„ Oakley	...	...	247
Lce.-Corpl. Mansfield	...	...	246
Pte. Willis	...	...	245
S. S. Lawson	...	...	243
Lce.-Corpl. Jenner	...	...	243
Pte. Sykes	...	...	242
Sergt. Curtis	...	...	242
Pte. Grant	...	..	244
Lce.-Sergt. Adcock	...	...	242
Sergt. Walter	..	..	240
Pte. Eames	..	...	239
„ Gerrard	..	...	238
Corpl. Munson	...	...	237
Lce.-Corpl. Murdock	...	...	237

Lce.-Corpl. Dunne	...	...	235
Pte. Trent	...	...	234
„ Stevens	...	...	233
„ Blyth	...	...	233
„ Rose	...	...	230
„ Gorman	...	...	229
Lce.-Corpl. Rickard	...	...	229
„ Poole	...	...	229
Pte. Cobbold	...	...	228
Sergt. Denniss	...	...	228
S. S. M. Cox	...	...	226
Pte. Thompson	...	...	224
„ Reynolds	...	...	224
„ Norton	...	...	223
Lce.-Corpl. Penfold	..	...	222
Corpl. Smeed	...	...	221
Sergt. Ward	...	...	220

### RIFLE MATCH.

A MATCH was fired off by the Corporals' Mess and the 74th Co., R. G. A., stationed in the Rawal Pindi Fort, on the 13th August. The team of Gunners fired with the long rifle with which they are armed, while our representatives used the new short rifle.

The match was fired under A. R. A. Rules, 1908, with, for the first time, the new design of target: our opponents were undoubtedly handicapped by the disparity in arms, notwithstanding which Corporal Andrews compiled the creditable score of 74.

The individual scores follow:—

CORPORALS' MESS, X. R. H.				
	200 yds.	300 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Corporal Dixon	26	25	25	76
„ Mansfield	24	24	23	71
„ Turner	23	22	23	68
„ Lyons	28	21	17	66
„ Jones	19	23	23	65
„ Hepple	21	21	22	64
„ Watson	22	17	24	63
„ Poole	23	23	16	62
				—
			Total	535

74TH Co., R. G. ARTILLERY.				
	200 yds.	300 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Corporal Andrews	27	22	25	74
„ Wilson	23	15	21	59
„ Ireland	26	16	15	57
„ Harris	23	19	15	57
„ Eastment	23	20	13	56
„ Doyle	23	13	16	52
„ Whelan	22	14	13	49
„ Ratcliffe	10	1	8	19
				—
			Total	423

LIEUT. Parker, Sergeant-Major King, and Sergeant Keats proceeded to Changla Galli, on the 23rd August, for a course of instruction in Musketry.

### PROBLEM No. 1.

THE prize is awarded to "No. 2," whose solution is given herewith.

#### REMARKS BY ADJUDICATOR.

Captain Brauns executed his task with great daring, but he made the mistake of destroying the line at the wrong place.

It should of course have been destroyed at the junction. A satisfactory destruction there disables all three lines. As regards "No. 2's" solution it is not clear why he sends scouts to D. They are not at the top of the hill, and do not get a view down the Mosel valley to the north, the direction in which it is most important to keep watch; also it is unnecessary to destroy the line at A, as well as at E.

The following solution is suggested:—

"As my squadron pack horse only carries 12 lbs gun cotton, I cannot destroy the big bridge over the Mosel. Time being all-important, I will therefore (1) rush the station with the squadron; (2) blow out rails at the junction; (3) set the coal trains in motion, and derail them all at the breach in the line; (4) remove telegraph apparatus, cut the wires, and fire the station; (5) withdraw to the E bank of the Meurthe the moment these operations are completed; (6) cover these operations by protective patrols.

### Solution to Problem No. 1.

#### ORDERS BY SQUADRON COMMANDER.

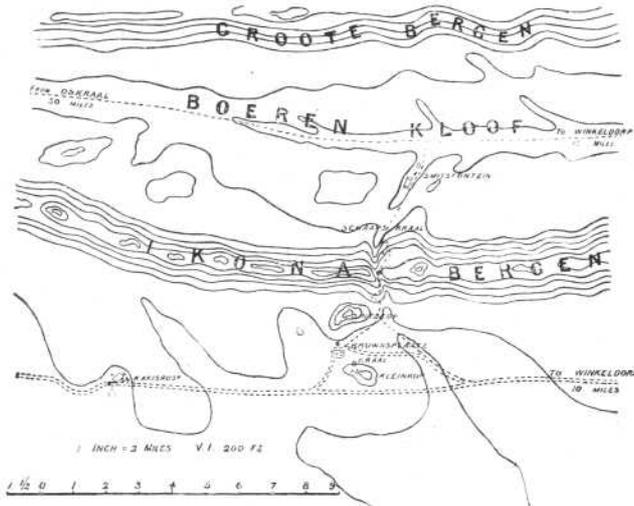
BOUXIERES, 11-8-08, 12 NOON.

SIX men acting as scouts to proceed to three different points, *vis.*, B, C, and D, to work in pairs, reports to be sent to station. Half squadron to halt at point A, tear up rails, and cut wires; other half squadron to point E to perform similar duties, leaving an Officer and one man at station to send misleading messages to Metz and Chalons, afterwards destroying Telegraph Apparatus; one-half of Working Troop to go with each half squadron, which consists of *one and-a-half troops each*. Rails, when torn up, to be hidden in River, and when work is completed, scouts to be called in, when squadron will retire on Lucy. Any wheeled vehicles, if captured, to be used as conveyances for wounded or prisoners, if any.

**PROBLEM No. 2.**

Scene.—S. Africa. Time—20 hrs. Christmas Eve.

The Moon sets at Midnight.



*Situation.*

MAJOR CHASEM has been pursuing Commandant Legitt for the last 5 days and has covered about 120 miles in that time. Major Chasem's column consists of 1 Squadron 6th Hussars, and two Squadrons of Levantine Horse—a newly raised Colonial Corps—about 350 men in all. The Commandant has 200 Transvaal Burghers and a varying number of local rebels.

Yesterday evening the Burghers held a rear guard position near Oskraal. During the night the British column crossed to the south side of the Ikonabergen mountains, leaving scouts in observation in the Boeren Kloof. These reported this morning that the Boers had again marched east down the Kloof at midnight. One column has trekked east all day and reaches Kakis Rust at 20 hours.

Another British column is due to reach Wimkeldorp from the east to-night.

The Ikonabergen are impassable, excepting at Oskraal, Paul's Nek and Wimkeldorp.

The Grootebergen are only passable east of Wimkeldorp and west of Oskraal.

*Problem.*

At 18 hrs. Major C. sent you forward with your Troop, 6th Hussars, with these orders: "I think the Boers will have crossed out of the Boeren Kloof at Paul's Nek and made for Wimkeldorp. I must off-saddle for four hours at Kakis Rust. Let me know if

the Boers have gone towards Wimkeldorp; how far in front of us they are. You need not return here, but can off-saddle near Brown's Plaatz and rejoin the column when it passes you."

At 20 hrs you arrive at Kleinkop with your advanced scouts, your troops then being near the road junction. On searching the country with your glasses you see three men at 'P' in Paul's Nek, they are on foot looking towards you. They remain thereabouts till it grows too dark for you to watch them any longer. On putting down your glasses you see a kaffir who has been herding sheep in the kraal close to you, start to run for Brown's Plaatz Farm. What will you do?

(Solutions to reach The Editor not later than the 7th December.)

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## SWORDSMANSHIP.

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THE following are the winners of the badges for swordsmanship for 1908:—

Regimental. | S. S. M. King.

SQUADRON.

"A," Lce.-Corp. Phillpotts.	"C," Sergt. Ward.
"B," " Twining.	"D," Lce.-Corp. Ives.

SWORDSMEN—"A" SQUADRON.

Corporal Gilbert.	Private Sage.
Lce.-Corp. Jones.	" Willis.
" Coombes.	" Taylor.
	" Cooke.

"B" SQUADRON.

Sergt. Salter.	Lce.-Corp. Keeley.
" Marshall.	" Gilmore.
Lce.-Sergt. Frisby.	" Loader.
	" Harrington.

"C" SQUADRON.

S. S. M. Cox.	Sergt. Keats.
Sergt. Curtis.	S. S. M. I. of F. Barrows.
" Morgan.	Corp. Jones.
	Lce.-Corp. Penfold.

"D" SQUADRON.

Sergt. Burdett.	Corp. Hyland.
" Blyth.	Lce.-Corp. Mason.
Lce.-Sergt. Reeves.	" Read.
	Pte. Maxwell.

**REGIMENTAL GAZETTE.**

2nd Lieut. E. A. Fielden to be Lieut. *vice* Williams, promoted, 7th May 1908.

2nd Lieut. G. C. Stewart passed in subjects (a) and (b) for promotion, at an examination held at Rawal Pindi on the 29th June 1908.

The wife of Sergeant H. J. Payne taken on the Married Roll, from 8th June 1908.

**LANGUAGES.**

No. 5820, Corporal (O. R. C.) P. Cates, and No. 5510, Lce.-Corporal A. Poole, passed an examination in Pushtu, held at Rawal Pindi on the 1st July 1908.

Lieut. C. H. Peto passed in Hindustani, Lower Standard, Part I, on 6th July 1908.

**APPOINTED UNPAID LANCE-CORPORALS.**

No. 5496, Pte. E. Hartley, No. 913, Pte. G. Hawkins, and No. 925, Pte. H. Billinge, 10th July 1908.

No. 4877, Bandsman E. Durkin, 22-8-1908.

No. 4940, Pte. D. Knight, 29-8-1908.

No. 3810, Pte. L. Cooke, 29-8-1908.

No. 258, Pte. W. Roys, 29-8-1908.

No. 5503, Pte. B. Smith, 12-9-1908.

No. 963, Pte. W. Arkell, 12-9-1908.

No. 893, Pte. J. Cobbold, 12-9-1908.

No. 312, Pte. Rose, 12-9-1908.

**EXTENSIONS OF SERVICE.**

To complete 12 years' Army Service of No. 4910, Lce.-Corporal D. Clapshoe, approved 24th July 1908.

Of the following N.-C. Officers, approved 4th August 1908 :—

No. 4821, Lce.-Cpl. W. Goodwin, and No. 4850, Lce.-Cpl. A. Tomsett.

No. 4971 Lce.-Cpl. E. Coombes, and No. 5020, Pte. H. Pragnall.

No. 4858, Corporal J. King, 2-9-1908.

No. 4831, Shoeing Smith R. Treasure, 2-9-1908.

No. 4825, Pte. W. Standen, approved 15-8-1908.

**RE-ENGAGEMENT TO COMPLETE 21 YEARS' SERVICE.**

No. 3991, Sergt. T. W. Pawley, approved 27-7-1908.

No. 3780, Sergt. P. Maher, approved 1-8-1908.

No. 3701, Bandsman P. O'Keefe, approved 7-8-1908.

No. 4838, Sergt. A. J. Denniss, 8-8-1908.

No. 5413, Lec.-Cpl. E. Lurcott, 10-8-1908.

No. 5609, Pte. L. Edwards, 11-8-1908.

**PROMOTIONS.**

No. 4838, Lce.-Sergt. A. Denniss to be Sergeant ; No. 4998, Corpl. Saddle-Tree-Maker H. Adcock to be paid Lance-Sergt. ; No. 4989, Lce.-Cpl. T. Toung to be Corporal ; No. 5106, Lce.-Cpl. W. Edney to be paid Lce.-Cpl. in succession to Willis, dated 18th July 1908.

**TRANSFERS.**

Pte. R. B. Cowburn, from the 1st Somerset L. I., 1-8-1908.

From Warwickshire Regiment, P. Bishop, 30-9-1908.

From West Yorks Regiment, F. G. Butler, 30-9-1908.

From 56th Battery, R.F.A., C. Newman, 30-9-1908.

**DUTY WITH REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.**

Sergt. Stovin, detailed 14-9-1908.

No. 260, Pte. Squires, selected as a *Regimental Scout*, 23-9-1908.

No. 5020, Pte. G. Pragnall appointed *Unpaid Lance-Corporal*, 5-6-1908.

**APPOINTMENTS.**

(*London Gazette*, 18-9-1908.)

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenants :—

Maurice Arthur De Tuyl in succession to Lieut. Gibbs, promoted.

George Edward Gosling, in succession to Lieut. Williams, promoted.

Draft joined from England on 26-9-1908, posted as follows :—

**"A" SQUADRON.**

No. 1483, Pte. Higgins.	No. 711, ,, Mildred.
,, 6279, ,, Keeling.	,, 1295, ,, Palmer.
,, 173, ,, Pearson.	,, 1544, ,, Hepburn.
,, 978, ,, Ralston.	,, 1488, L-Cpl. Binns.
,, 1543, ,, Wellburn.	,, 6851, Pte. Smith.
,, 591, ,, Simpkin.	,, 840, ,, Long.
,, 1489, ,, Day.	,, 1337, ,, Newton.
,, 6595, ,, Gray.	,, 1682, ,, Banks.

**"B" SQUADRON.**

No. 5544, L-Cpl. Maltson.	No. 1307, Pte. Hammond.
,, 6486, Pte. Robinson.	,, 1353, ,, Fetrol.
,, 6674, ,, Cook.	,, 1491, ,, Strangeway.
,, 6832, ,, Prowse.	,, 1506, ,, McWilliams.
,, 527, ,, Mison.	,, 1567, ,, Davie.
,, 679, ,, Marshall.	,, 1727, ,, Coyle.
,, 308, Boy Bell.	,, 1777, Boy Matthison.
,, 865, Pte. Elliot.	,, 1910, Pte. Copping.
,, 1075, ,, Stewart.	,, 710, ,, Johnson.
,, 1290, ,, Williamson.	,, 879, ,, Reilly.

## "C" SQUADRON.

No. 1484, L-Cpl. Lloyd.	No. 1087, Pte. Collville.
„ 387, Pte. Robey.	„ 2023, „ Darcy.
„ 6873, „ Giles.	„ 458, „ Bailey.
„ 868, „ Doig.	„ 6762, „ Beckwith.
„ 1358, „ Rose.	„ 749, „ Durman.
„ 750, L-Cpl. Pater.	„ 1330, „ Summers.
„ 6848, Pte. Vowles.	„ 6372, „ Savage.
„ 548, „ Thornton.	

## "D" SQUADRON.

2nd Lieut. R. C. Gordon-Canning.

No. 6888, L-Cpl. Conway.	No. 1410, Pte. Jacques.
„ 6240, Pte. Nelson.	„ 1618, „ Ingham.
„ 755, „ Travers.	„ 1850, „ Callaghan.
„ 1348, „ Redmayne.	„ 688, „ Brether-
„ 1566, „ Staveley.	„ „ wick.
„ 1747, „ Coyle.	„ 1288, „ McQueen.
„ 6638, „ Harris.	„ 1513, „ Ferguson.
„ 6588, L-Cpl. Ryan.	„ 1550, „ Brown.
„ 396, Pte. Bayston.	„ 1974, „ Muscroft.
„ 983, „ Oliver.	„ 6871, „ Jordan.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

## BIRTH.

BURDETT.—At Cliffden, Murree Hills, on the 13th August 1908, the wife of Sergt-Instr. of Musketry Burdett, of a son (Cyril John).

## MARRIAGES.

NANCE-HALKINS.—At Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, on the 24th September 1908, Sergeant Frederick Nance, to Mabel Halkins, of Vincent Street, Yeovil, England.

WARD-SPARKS.—At Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, on the 24th September 1908, Sergeant F. C. Ward, to Mabel Ellen, daughter of Mr. Frank Sparks, of Finchley, London.

## DEATH

WALTON.—At Rawal Pindi, on the 28th September 1908, Private John Walton, aged 22 years.



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