

MAJOR-GENERAL LORD R. D. KERR.

The 10th Royal Hussars Gazette

A Quarterly Regimental Magazine.

Vol. II.]

RAWALPINDI, 1st JANUARY 1908.

[No. 2.

We produce as our frontispiece, a photograph of Major-General Lord Ralph D. Kerr, the Colonel of the Regiment.

He entered the Army more than half a century ago, having been commissioned as a Cornet in the Regiment, on the 24th November, 1857. He was promoted Lieutenant in June of the following year; on the 6th May, 1859, he was appointed Adjutant, and served in that capacity until he obtained his troop, in August, 1861.

He served with the Regiment, throughout its service in England and Ireland, and embarked with it when it proceeded to India, in January, 1873, as Major and second-in-command.

On Lieut.-Colonel The Hon. C. C. Molyneux proceeding to England, on leave, in April, 1873, he took command, and was gazetted Lieut.-Colonel on the 31st May, 1876. During the first phase of the campaign in Afghanistan, 1878-79, Lord Ralph Kerr commanded from the 29th March, 1879, and led the Regiment in the action at Fattehabad. He was mentioned in despatches, and created a C. B.

On the return from Afghanistan to India, he commanded during the terrible outbreak of cholera that inflicted such dire losses, as the Regiment passed out of the Khyber Pass, and by his example and devotion, did much to alleviate the gloom of that period. He accompanied the Tenth from Rawal Pindi to Mian Mir in October 1880, and at the Durbar held at the time by the Viceroy of India, commanded a brigade consisting of the Tenth and Fifteenth Hussars, the Central India Horse, and the Third Bengal Cavalry. He was placed on half pay, on completion of his period of command, (which, at that time, was five years) on the 31st May, 1881. In the autumn of the same year, he attended the manœuvres of the Italian Army, for the purpose of reporting on the Cavalry of that country.

Afterwards he held the post of Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry at York, from April 1883, until April 1888. He was promoted Major-General in January,

1890, and was the General Officer Commanding the Curragh District when the Regiment was stationed there in 1891.

He was promoted Colonel of the Regiment in March, 1901, in succession to His Majesty The King, who had previously been its Chief for 38 years, and only ceased to be on his accession to the throne, when he became The Colonel-in-Chief. Lord Ralph Kerr's immediate associations with the Tenth cover a period of nearly 29 years, during which he served with it. Although a considerable period intervened before his name was again on the regimental rolls, he never ceased to take the greatest interest in all its concerns, and all old Tenth Hussars now hope that the time is very far away, when his name will disappear from its present place in the Army List.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

In consequence of an unavoidable combination of circumstances, the issue of our first number from the Press was much delayed, and the delay has also retarded the appearance of this number. It is hoped that in future the "Gazette" will be in the hands of subscribers regularly and punctually on the appointed dates, *viz.*, the first days of each quarter.

Under these circumstances, the Editor still ventures to express his rather belated wish that the year 1908 may be one of uninterrupted success for the Regiment, and all readers of the "Gazette."

This opportunity must be taken of thanking our subscribers for the generous and cordial support which they have given to our journal, also for the encouraging encomiums bestowed upon the initial issue. These it is hoped will be continued to be earned, and merited hereafter. No pains will be spared to make it a full and interesting account of the Regiment's doings, and all are requested to offer any suggestions which may be considered likely to enhance its utility and attractiveness.

All ranks are invited to submit contributions to the letterpress, and illustrations of the "Gazette," which may be deemed to be of general interest.

It is with the deepest regret that we have, in so early a number, to record the death of an old "Tenth." We refer to the fatal accident to Lord Chesham, who while hunting with the "Pytchley" on Saturday, the 9th November, was thrown from his horse, and broke his neck. His Lordship was the Master of the "Bicester" from '85 to '93. He was a distinguished soldier, and his part in the South African War as one of the chief organisers of the Imperial Yeomanry is remembered with deep gratitude by his country.

Capt. The Hon. E. B. Meade represented the Regiment at the funeral, which was also attended by a large number of old Tenth Hussars.

The Regiment generally, and "A" Squadron in particular, will be pleased to hear that recent reports on the health of Captain Davies-Cooke are more encouraging. We hope that the improvement will be maintained, and that his return to duty will take place at a no distant date.

The Regiment cordially welcomes Mrs. Kavanagh on her arrival in Rawal Pindi, an event which has been too long deferred. We are sure when the time comes for the Colonel to leave us, that she will share our regrets that her presence with the Regiment has been so brief.

An account of the Regiment's participation in the manœuvres of the Nowshera Cavalry Division at Shamshabad will be found in another column.

A striking proof of the assimilation by Native Cavalry Sowars, of the habits of his British "confrere" was afforded by the custom of the Sowars of the "Baluch Horse" who invariably passed the time of waiting to turn out for parade, by kicking the football about: they appeared very keen, and displayed some skill in the "tricky" features of the game.

The appearance of rifle thieves in our lines, during the absence of the Regiment at manœuvres, was unfortunately attended by the loss of six rifles, from the arm rack in the bungalow of "C" Squadron. Despite the precautions taken, the thieves very daringly entered the bungalow, broke the lock of the arm rack, removed the lever, and got away with the arms without disturbing the occupants of the bungalow. Luckily the bolts had been removed, consequently the rifles are minus these important components. It is also a matter for congratulation, if any can be derived from the episode, that only six out of the seventeen rifles in the rack were stolen. Much credit is due to Mr. Palmer and Sergeant-Major Fownes for the promptness with which they acted, on discovering the loss, as a result of which the capture of the culprits may be hoped for.

A narrative of the operations near Shamshabad appears in this issue, and will doubtless be read with interest by all ranks.

The climatic conditions, during the manœuvres, although intensely cold at nights, and during the early mornings, were favourable to health. The cases of admissions to hospital, except for minor accidents, were practically "nil."

The Regiment observed the Christmas season in the usual manner: none of the customs, which have marked the season for many years, were omitted, and their fulfilment carried the minds of many back to former similar celebrations, and to those "Old Tenths" who participated in them.

That the Regiment's progress in sport has been satisfactory, will be gathered from the details given in our Sports columns.

We congratulate Captain The Hon. W. G. Cado-gan, Captain and Adjutant The Hon. A. Annesley, Mr. Palmes and Mr. Palmer, on their victory in The Punjab Polo Tournament.

We welcome back to the Regiment, Corporal Blackman, and feel sure that his return will give a healthy stimulus to the Boxing Club.

As we think any successes of all "Old Tenths" are of interest, we are glad to record the victory, in the P. R. of "Tiger" Smith, formerly Fencing Instructor, over "Pug" Allen, whom he knocked out in the first round.

Lieutenant Parker rejoined on 16th December, from England, from leave on medical certificate, looking very fit, and capable of resisting the arduousness of many hot seasons.

Farrier-Major Burnby, and many N. C. officers and men have left us since our first issue, to return to Civil life. The Regiment was sorry to lose them, and wishes them every success in their new careers.

An echo of the Regiment's service in Mhow is furnished by the presence of Mrs. Smith, the latest addition to our Married Roll. She was married to Band Sergt. Smith, at Mhow, on the 1st November, and we wish the couple a long and happy time with us.

Rumour hath it, that at least two other Members of the Sergeants' Mess contemplate following Sergt. Smith's lead, at a comparatively early date.

The early hours of "Boxing Day" furnished the garrison of Rawal Pindi with occurrences of a mildly exciting nature. Shortly after midnight a fire broke out in the lines of the Royal Irish Regiment; the alarm sounded by the Regimental bugler, was mistaken for the General alarm, and the signal of firing three guns was

ordered. The whole of the troops turned out, but the error soon became known, and they returned to their barrack rooms.

About 4-30 A.M. many were again rudely awakened by a rather severe seismic shock, and rushed out of their bungalows. A great many buildings were shaken, but except in the case of a few old houses in which cracks were the result, no serious damage was done. The direction taken by the earthquake was from north-west to south-east.

The Regiment was pleased to greet Mr. Molyneux, who arrived in Rawal Pindi on the 12th November, and stayed with us until the 26th. Mr. Molyneux served with the Tenth from October 1890 to April 1894, and again for a time in the South African War accompanying it from Bloemfontein to Pretoria. The associations recalled by his visit were doubtless as pleasing to him, as they were to his old comrades.

Allusion must be made to the departure from the Regiment of Lieutenant T. Bouch, who has resigned his commission. We regret that circumstances induced him to sever his connection with us after so brief a period of service. We trust to receive many contributions in future from his facile pen.

The following former Officers of the Regiment send greetings, and best wishes for the New Year, to all ranks :—

The Earl of Mayo.

Major S. L. Barry, D.S.O.

Captain Lord George Scott.

SHAMSHABAD MANŒUVRES.

On the 2nd of December the Regiment marched out of Rawal Pindi to take part in manœuvres in the neighbourhood of the Indus River above Attock.

According to the scheme the 10th Hussars and "V" Battery, R.H.A., under Colonel Kavanagh from Rawal Pindi, were to manœuvre against the Nowshera Cavalry Brigade consisting of the Guides Cavalry, 19th Lancers, and 21st Cavalry coming from Nowshera under Major-General Grover.

On the evening of the 4th December the Rawal Pindi Cavalry Brigade was to be strengthened by the arrival of the 37th Lancers at Lawrencepur, supposed to be coming from the direction of Kushalgarh.

From the general and special ideas of the scheme it was evident that the Rawal Pindi Cavalry Brigade would not be strong enough to oppose the Nowshera Brigade until the morning of the 5th December, and that by that time the latter would be able to have crossed the Indus.

So Colonel Kavanagh determined to content himself the first three days in making a reconnaissance of the enemy, and in finding out which road they had settled to advance after crossing the Indus River, and to wait until reinforced by the 37th Lancers on the 5th December, before seriously opposing the hostile Brigade.

Unfortunately, on account of the number of rifle thieves and desperadoes about, the G. O. C., Peshawar Division, settled that movements by night by small parties and scouts were unsafe, and so operations were ordered to cease at 5 P.M. every night, and not to commence before 7 A.M. each morning.

This spoilt a great deal of the value of the manœuvres, and also gave our scouts no opportunity of showing the value of the instruction they had received in night work under our Scout Master, Lieutenant Palmer. However as the sequel will show, they did very well indeed by day time, and Colonel Kavanagh received excellent and accurate information throughout as to the movements of the enemy, and we all regretted that an accident prevented Lieutenant Palmer from coming on manœuvres, and seeing the results of his work through the summer.

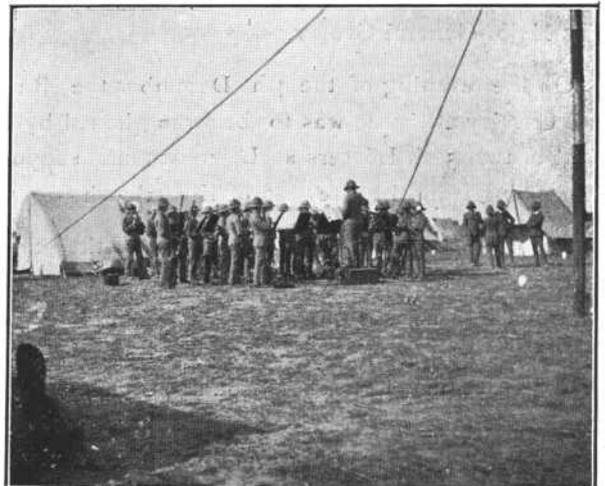
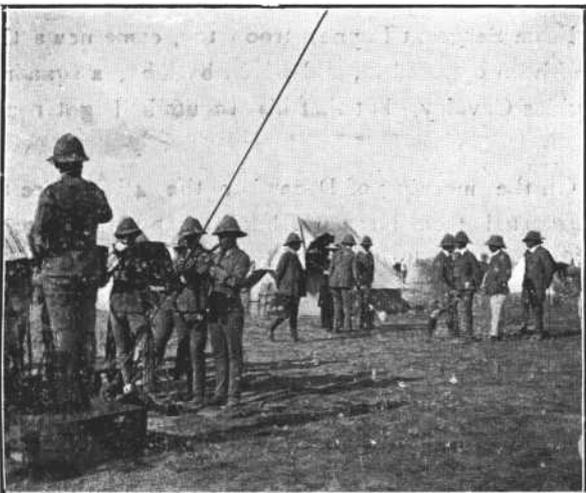
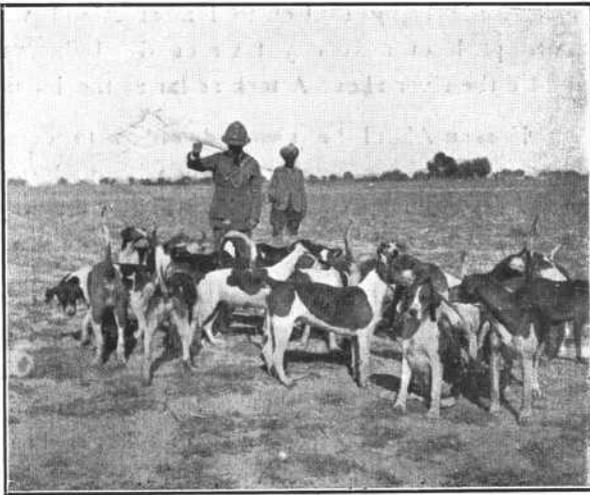
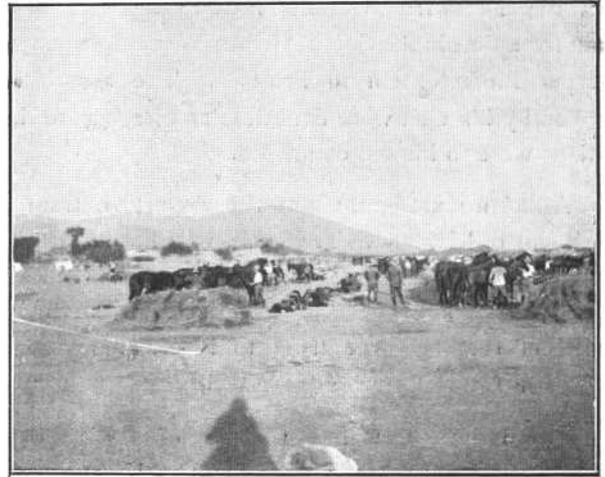
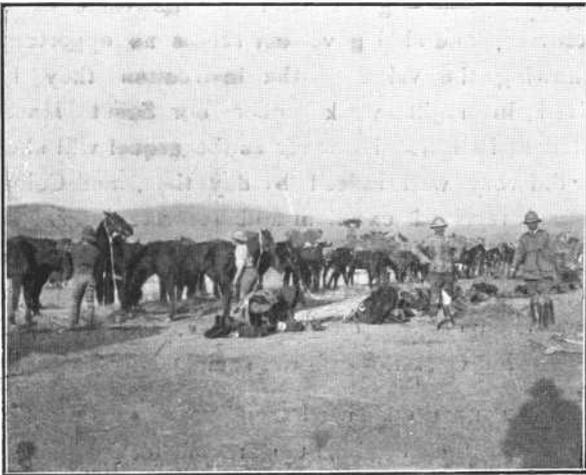
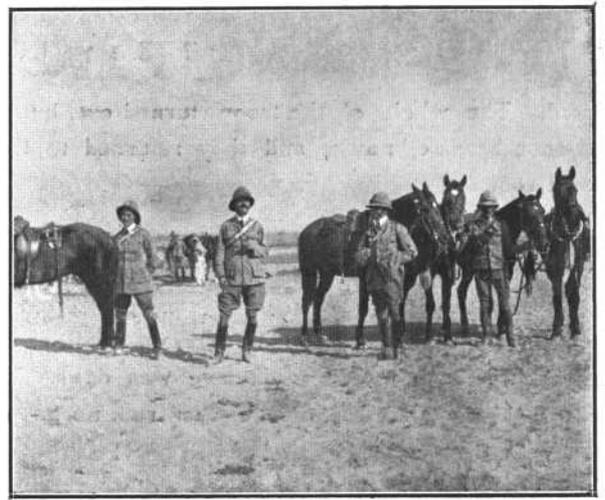
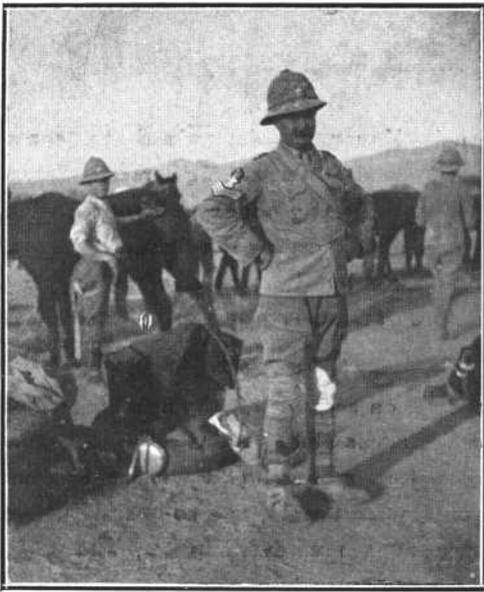
At 12 noon on 2nd December when operations commenced, the Regiment marched to Jani-ki-sang with "V" Battery, R.H.A., "D" Squadron under Major Sir J. Milbanke being sent on to Hassan Abdul with orders to push on next day towards the Indus, and reconnoitre the river above Attock as far as the hills.

At Hassan Abdul he also had orders to detach one contact troop under Sergeant Payne who, with some regimental scouts under Corporal Mansfield, were to go to the Indus through Haripur and Torbela.

On December 3rd the Regiment marched to Hassan Abdul, and on that evening news was received from Sir John Milbanke, that some reconnoitring bodies of the enemy's Cavalry had already been across the Indus in the neighbourhood of Hazro, that some larger bodies had been seen on the opposite bank, and that a Brigade of Cavalry encamped at Sawabi the night before.

From Sergeant Payne's troop too, came news that he had been opposed to, and driven back by, a squadron of Guides Cavalry, but that his scouts had got round them.

On the morning of December the 4th, before the force started from Hassan Abdul, a captured despatch was brought in by Private Rey who, with Corporal Mansfield and two other scouts, had got round the Guides Squadron opposed to Sergeant Payne, and on their way to the Indus had intercepted and captured a despatch rider on his way to the Guides Squadron. Private Rey on his way back went up to the officers of



the Guides Squadron at Haripur with a pitiful tale of having lost his way, and having nothing to eat. They were very kind to him, and gave him food for himself and his horse, and sent him on his way, having all the time a despatch for them hidden about him.

This though not altogether according to the rules, showed a certain amount of cunning which would serve Rey in real warfare, and the incident caused a good deal of amusement and laughter afterwards, in which, to their credit be it said, the Guides Officers, when they heard of it, heartily joined.

The despatch was a very important one as it ordered the Guides Squadron to fall back and concentrate on the Brigade at Sobra near Pilnur Ferry.

This pointed out the probable position of the opposing Brigade after they had crossed the Indus, and showed that they did not intend advancing along the northern road through Torbela and Haripur, and it was borne out by reports from the scouts under Sergeant Long, with Sir John Milbanke's Squadron, which were received during the day on the march to Hutti, which the Regiment reached about 1 P.M. on the 4th.

Sir John Milbanke's Squadron remained out near Hazro during the night of the 4th, and during the afternoon Colonel Kavanagh rode out there to hear the latest news, and to have a look at the ground over which the fight next day would probably take place, and he also sent officers out in other directions to report on the country.

He then ordered a concentration of his Brigade at Hazro at 8 A.M. Next morning the 37th Lancers coming from Lawrencepur, and the 10th Hussars and "V" Battery from Hutti, both had about five miles to go. At 7 A.M. on the morning of the 5th, the earliest moment that we were allowed to move, the Regiment and "V" Battery moved off from the bivouac at Hutti, and at 8 A.M. the whole Brigade were concentrated behind a small hill north of Hazro, with "D" Squadron, 10th Hussars holding a similar hill about a mile in front, with his scouts watching the hostile Brigade who were already reported advancing from the direction of Sobra. Clouds of dust soon revealed the position of the opposing Brigade and Colonel Kavanagh ordered "V" Battery to gallop forward to the hill "D" Squadron were holding, intending to use it as a pivot of manœuvre.

The other two regiments advanced to the right of the hill on which the guns were placed, in échelon of masses, the 10th Hussars in front soon opening out into échelon of squadron columns.

Line was formed as the enemy came across at right angles to the fire of the guns, and "charge"

sounded, and in clouds of dust the two Brigades galloped at one another, only halting before actual collision took place. On the right our line overlapped the opposing line, thanks to the timely arrival of 2 troops of "A" Squadron, 10th Hussars under S. S. M. Brisley, who had been on outpost duty the night before; but on the left two squadrons of the Guides overlapped our squadron and were directed against the hill on which the guns were, though it was also held by dismounted fire by "D" Squadron, and as the hill is steep, it is quite certain they could not have reached the top.

A consultation of umpires now took place, and it was decided that as there were three regiments against two, therefore the three won, but such was not the opinion of many on both sides, and we think that the umpires did not take into consideration the fact that in real warfare the guns would have been able to fire much quicker than they actually did when obliged to economise blank ammunition, and that our 10th Hussar Squadrons were nearly twice the strength of the Native Cavalry Squadrons opposed to us.

Besides which, though Sergeant Payne's troop was able to rejoin and take part in the fight without the loss of a single man, the Guides Squadron owing to the intercepted despatch did not rejoin until next day.

After this the whole Cavalry Division marched back to Shamshabad where a charming camp had been laid out, mainly, thanks to the exertions of our Quartermaster, Lieut. Pillinger, who acted as Camp Quartermaster for the Division. The whole Division was encamped in line over a mile long, the head-quarter camp being separated a little from the remainder on the north-west.

From the 6th to the 14th December, we daily did Brigade and Divisional Drill, practised the strategical concentration of a division, and one day of field firing.

Though the weather was very cold, 12 degrees of frost being registered several nights, men and horses kept very well, and I think all ranks enjoyed themselves, and also learnt a good deal.

One feature of this camp was that for the first time the 1st Cavalry Brigade on mobilization, *viz.*, the 10th Hussars, 21st Cavalry, 37th Lancers, and "V" Battery, R.H.A., were brought together, and had the chance of getting to know one another, and of drilling and manœuvring together, and we can only hope that in the near future they may have the chance of being together on active service.

The camp was visited by Sir A. Gaselee, commanding the Northern Army, and by Major-General Nixon, the Inspector General of Cavalry, who on more than one occasion took the Division and impressed all by

the way he handled it. Sport and amusements, in spite of the hard work were not forgotten in camp. Lieut. Chaplin brought his hounds there, but Jacks were hard to find, and we did not have much sport with them. Colonel Biddulph of the 19th Lancers, however, had great sport with his hawks, and it was quite a treat to many of us to see how he handled them whether after a heron, an obara, or a duck.

One day a Brigade Steeplechase Meeting was held. The course was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles round, with 7 jumps in it, and though none of them were very formidable, the clouds of dust made by horses galloping, unsighted many horses and there were a lot of falls.

In the race open to British soldiers the Regiment supplied the first three: Corpl. Round of "B" Squadron being 1st, Sergeant Blyth of "D" Squadron 2nd, and Corpl. Phelan of "B" Squadron 3rd; but in the officer's steeplechase Sir John Milbanke on Bucephalus had the misfortune to mistake the winning post, and pulled up too early, letting Lieut. Power, 19th Lancers, beat him by a head on the post.

On the last evening a smoking concert was given by Mr. Wade and the band of the Regiment, who had been giving us much pleasure by playing in camp each day, on return of the troops from drill or manœuvres.

Cold though the night was two huge bonfires made us forget it, and crowds of British and Native soldiers surrounded the fires to listen to the songs, very successfully given, and to the pieces played by the band.

At the conclusion three hearty cheers were given for General Grover, and all felt grateful to him for having so successfully brought this camp off.

Next day, the 15th December, the camp was broken up and the Regiment reached Rawal Pindi again on the 17th.

A SPORTING EVENT.

BY MAJOR A. HUGHES-ONSLOW.

FORMERLY OF THE TENTH ROYAL HUSSARS.

Major Hughes-Onslow writes:—

"In gladly responding to an invitation to write something to the Regimental paper, I hope my recollections of a Sporting Event, which was held in my Subaltern days may be of interest to the readers of the magazine."

Some twenty years ago, point to point races were nothing like so common as they are now, in fact there was not one held, for every ten now-a-days, and who started the idea I cannot remember, as I was on long leave, hunting from Brackley, with Bryan, Alexander, and Kavanagh,—all Subalterns in the Regiment,

and we were much excited when we heard that "The Blues" had challenged us to a point to point race, five Subalterns to represent each Regiment.

The King, then Prince of Wales, Colonel of the Regiment, graciously offered a Cup to the winners, and it was decided to hold the race in the Bicester country. The late Lord Chesham, the M. F. H., and Lord Valentia, both old Tenth Hussars, chose the course which was a capital one; all grass, and fair flying fences; unfortunately a lot of rain fell in the few days just before the race, which caused the going to be very heavy; this may have accounted for some of the falls, which were plenty, but luckily no harm was done to men or horses. Of course the selection of the team who were to uphold the honor of the Regiment, was a matter of much earnest discussion, and it was even more difficult to decide what horses they should ride. Finally the following were chosen:—

The Hon'ble G. L. Bryan, on "Guinea Pig."

The Hon'ble A. Lawley, on "Old Crack."

Mr. C. M. Kavangah, on "Paddy."

Mr. E. W. D. Baird, on "Donovan."

Myself, on "Fencer."

These were five really high class hunters, who thoroughly knew their job. "Old Crack" might have been a trifle short of speed, and "Paddy" who belonged to the late Duke of Clarence, then a subaltern in the Regiment, was rather "peacocky," and hardly stout enough to stay four miles in the heavy going. "Guinea Pig" and "Fencer" both the property of Bryan were undoubtedly the pick of the lot.

For days before the race we kept hearing wonderful tales of The Blues' horses; all were high class steeplechasers, most of them Grand National, or Conynghame Cup winners, and I daresay they heard the same sort of reports of our champions.

When the day came, we found they were a somewhat uneven crew. Ferguson and Fenwick, both big fellows, were on two grand looking greys, decidedly of the weight carrying stamp, whilst Binning, Vaughan-Lee and Williams were on undoubted gallopers, who looked, and I believe were, more accustomed to carrying a silk jacket than a red coat.

Binning captained The Blues, and I believe their plan of campaign was for him to make strong running, closely pursued by the other two light weights, and to cut us down from the fall of the flag.

I have forgotten to mention that the weights were 12 stone or over, and that we wore black coats, and The Blues, red.

The only one of us who had any difficulty in doing the weight was Lawley, and he managed all right by the aid of a pair of racing boots and breeches,

and a thin alpaca coat. I fancy both Fenwick and Ferguson put up a few pounds overweight, and the small racing saddles they used did not seem suited to either the horses or their jockeys.

As soon as the word "Go" was given, Binning dashed off at a rare pace, with Vaughan-Lee and Williams close behind him: at about the third or fourth fence the leader turned head over heels, and Williams fell on top of him. "Two off the slate" I thought, "good business for the Tenth." A little further on we jumped in and out of a road, which caused some confusion, as something refused, and interfered with one or two others, and I think there must have been a fall or two here, for both Kavanagh and Lawley got down about this period (though they were soon up and going again) and in the next field a big grey horse, without a rider, dashed up to me and bothered me a good deal over the next few fences.

Bryan was now leading, with Vaughan-Lee next; Williams had also remounted and caught us again. We were now approaching a farm-house, which we had been told to keep close on our right, also that it was about half-way, and that we should be able to see the finish from it.

To my great relief the grey horse made straight for this farm, and jumped a most enormous flight of rails into the stack-yard, and I saw him no more.

Soon afterwards my horse bungled at a little fence with a boggy take-off, and slip on to his side. It was nothing of a fall, and we were soon going again, but we lost about 100 yards. I was not long in catching up the leaders, and a quarter of a mile from home five of us were all together: Bryan then drew to the front again, and won a pretty race from Vaughan-Lee second, myself third, Williams fourth, and Baird fifth.

It had been settled that only the first five home were to count, the winner to score five points, the second four, and so on. We, therefore, won by nine points to six.

As a matter of fact, it was a long time before anyone else finished: then Lawley and Kavanagh trotted up, fairly plastered with mud from head to foot, each had taken two, if not three, falls.

"Guinea Pig" was a very good mare. She had previously won both the Kilkenny and Meath Hunt Point to Points, with her gallant owner up.

We were no doubt lucky in Binning coming to grief, and losing his horse, for I believe he was on a real "good un," but I think we would have won seven times out of ten, and after all, it is no use having the fastest horse in England, if he cannot get over the obstacles.

We all went back to London by special train, and were entertained by The Blues to a most cheery dinner in Regent's Park Barracks.

Our Royal Colonel honored us by being present, and handed us the Cup, with a few gracious words.

Thus ended a most sporting event, which I am sure, gave great encouragement to point to point racing.

It is interesting to note the careers of the competitors.

All the five "Blues" had been at Eton, and on our side Lawley, Baird, and myself, came from the same grand old school, while Kavanagh hailed from our old opponent, Harrow on the Hill.

Two only are now serving in their respective Regiments, and both are in command—Kavanagh and Vaughan-Lee. Binning and Fenwick reached the same proud position in The Blues. Poor Oggy Williams met a soldier's fate in Matabeleland, while Ferguson has passed beyond my ken. Of our lot, Lawley having done splendid service as Governor of West Australia and the Transvaal, is now Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras: Baird is Colonel of the Suffolk Yeomanry and Steward of the Jockey Club: Bryan and myself served twenty years, then took our pensions and retired into private life. Keen as we were that day, twenty-one years ago, for the success of the Regiment, I am sure we are as anxious for its success now, in every enterprise it may embark upon, and I will conclude by wishing it the best of luck, in the words of the good old Eton song—

"Floreat Florebit."

MANŒUVRE MUSINGS.

The Regiment left Rawal Pindi on the 2nd December, and marched to Jani-ke-sang, so named from the native pronunciation of the name of the famous General John Nicholson. Here an imposing obelisk, visible for miles of approach, perpetuates the memory of his heroic work in the dark years of 1857. There still exist Pathans and hill folk, who declare that the spirit of the famous Mutiny leader accompanied by a devoted band of followers, nightly visit the scenes of their former actions, and that the sound of the hoofs of their galloping horses is to be heard by any intrepid or belated wayfarer, whose luck it is to be out all night in the vicinity of the small pass where stands the departed hero's monument.

Needless to say, the denizens of the soldier's spirit world did not disturb the slumbers of the Regiment on the occasions of their halts here.

The "V" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, accompanied the Tenth, and worked at reconnaissance on the journey. No tents were taken, so the Squadrons bivouacked each night.

Continuing the march on the 3rd, Hasan Abdul was reached, and here again we went into bivouac. This also is a place of notoriety as the burial-place of Tom Moore's fair heroine Lalla Rookh.

On the following day, the march was resumed, and a halt made at Hatti, where we were reinforced by the 37th Baluch Horse. This was our first experience of marching in the north of India, and the scenes passed en route presented as much charm of novelty as it is possible for India to produce. The atmospheric conditions differ greatly from those to which we had been accustomed in our marches in the Bombay Presidency: the temperature varied from 30 to 60 degrees, and was at all times healthful and exhilarating. On the morning of the 5th, the Brigade, under Colonel Kavanagh, was opposed to the Nowshera Cavalry Brigade, and on the cessation of the operations, went into standing camp at Shamshabad, together with the whole of the force engaged, and formed a Cavalry Division, under the command of Major-General Grover, C.B. The Division was formed of:—

The Tenth.

"V" Battery, R.H.A.

19th Lancers, (Fane's Horse).

21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry.

37th Lancers, (Baluch Horse).

The Queen's Own Corps of Guides Cavalry.

A troop of Sappers and Miners.

The strength in camp was:—

51 British officers.

43 Native officers.

1,552 N. C. officers and men.

1,796 horses,

and many camels, mules, and native followers.

A Field Post Office was established, and a Field General Hospital, the latter under the direction of Major Bampfield, I.M.S.

The Camp was situated on a large maidan between the villages of Shamshabad and Sama, which permitted of the whole Division being camped in one line, with a frontage of 1,700 yards. The nearest railway station,—Lawrencepur—is about seven miles distant, and Hazro, the nearest important native town, about three miles.

The water-supply for men and horses,—so often a difficulty in this country,—was amply met by the wells of the villagers, and the river Cheel which runs south

of the camp, from the hills about nine miles east, to Attock. Happily at this time of the year, the supply in this very small river is abundant, and the only trouble experienced was that many leeches found their way into the horses mouths, either from the river, or when watering outside.

Apprehensions had been entertained by the Police that robberies would be attempted, and the Deputy Commissioner detailed three sections of the force to patrol the camp during the nights. These precautions were successful, for no thefts were committed. On the night of the 7th, shots were fired by a native, at a police sepoy, by whom he had been seen loitering near the lines of the 19th Lancers. On being challenged, the man ran away, in the direction of the Head-Quarters Camp, the Sepoy in hot pursuit. Here the man made a momentary halt, turned round, fired once at his pursuer, and disappeared in the direction of the Hazro road.

The surrounding country appears to be fertile, and not so much affected by the long drought as may have been anticipated. The principal crops are the sugarcane, of which advantage was taken by the Squadrons and large quantities bought as an addition to the forage ration. Considerable purchases of "jagri" were also made, and taken to Rawal Pindi, for consumption in cantonments.

The unusual presence in their midst of the large force of men and horses was contemplated by the villagers with apparently that apathy which is so characteristic of them, but they were willing and keen to give any assistance asked of them,—in exchange for *bakshish*.

The town of Hazro is one of some importance, and comparatively wealthy; its narrow streets, in some of which the passage of a wheel-barrow would be attended with difficulty, are veritably hives of industry, comprising manufactories of all kinds of native textile goods, hosiery, native shoes, silver work, and notably snuff, which is exported from here, in huge consignments, to England.

It is also famed as the "locale" of a seminary for training nautch girls.

The troops were kept fully employed during the whole of the period of the encampment, the one rest day—Thursday, the 12th, being made the occasion of a most successful race meeting. Lieutenant Chaplin, assisted by Lieutenant Power of the 19th Lancers, laid out the course, and gave us the following programme:—

SHAMSHABAD CAVALRY DIVISION RACES.

Thursday, 12th December 1907.

Patrons :

Major-General NIXON, C.B.
" " GROVER, C.B.

Stewards :

Colonel KAVANAGH, M.V.O., D.S.O.
" BIDDULPH.
" KENNY.
" UNWIN.
" HEADLAM, D.S.O.
Major DAVIS.

Honorary Secretary :

Lieutenant H. P. CHAPLIN.

1. THE SHAMSHABAD GRAND NATIONAL CUP.—(Presented by Major-General Grover, C.B., Commanding the Division.) Horse Race for Officers. A steeplechase for horses ridden by Officers of the Cavalry Division during Manœuvres. Catch weights—Walers, over 12 stones; others, over 10 stones. 2 miles over steeplechase course.

2. PONY RACE FOR OFFICERS.—A steeplechase for Ponies 14-2 and under, the property of Officers of the Cavalry Division on Manœuvres, and that have been with the Columns during the operations. Same conditions as for horses. The Stewards to decide what animals are qualified to run as Ponies. 1½ miles over steeplechase course.

3. NATIVE CAVALRY RACE.—A steeplechase for horses ridden on Manœuvres by Native Officers and Sowars. Walers, 12 stones; others, 10 stones. 2 miles over steeplechase course.

4. BRITISH CAVALRY RACE.—A steeplechase for horses ridden on Manœuvres by 10th Hussars and R. H. A. N.-C. Os. and men. Same conditions.

5. MULE RACE.—Mules employed on Transport in the Division on Manœuvres. Catch weights, 1 mile over course.

6. A COUNTRY FARMERS RACE.—One mile on any animal.

7. A CAMEL RACE.—½ mile.

Entries for Races 1 and 2—Rs. 3. Winner takes all money; second saves entrance. Entries close on Wednesday, 12 noon.

The Band of the 10th Hussars will play selections during the afternoon, by kind permission of Colonel Kavanagh, M.V.O., D.S.O.

On the night of Saturday the 14th, a Bon-fire Concert was held and the following Programme given.

All the Officers of the Staff, and Regiments, and most of the men not on duty, attended, and much enjoyed the entertainment. It was a happy termination to a pleasant phase of soldiering in India, devoid of any unpleasant incident to mar the recollections of those who were fortunate enough to participate in it, and inspiring the wish that the same force may meet again, under equally agreeable conditions.

SHAMSHABAD CAVALRY CAMP, 1907.

A grand Vocal and Instrumental Entertainment held on Saturday, the 14th December 1907.

Under the distinguished patronage and presence of—
Major-General M. H. S. GROVER, C.B., Commanding Cavalry Division.

Colonel W. E. PEYTON, D.S.O., A.A.G.

Colonel C. M. KAVANAGH, M.V.O., D.S.O., Commanding Xth Royal Hussars.

Colonel W. E. J. HEADLAM, D.S.O., Commanding "V" Battery, R.H.A.

Colonel S. F. BIDDULPH, Commanding 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).

Colonel G. B. UNWIN, Commanding 21st Cavalry (F. F.)

Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. KENNY, Commanding 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).

Major F. DAVIES, Commanding Guides Cavalry, and other Officers of the Division.

The services of the famous Band of the 10th Royal Hussars, under the Conductorship of the Bandmaster, Mr. R. Wade, S.M.D., and the following well-known Artistes have been secured :—

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

- 1.—MARCH ... "The Gay Hussars." *Lincke*.
Band X Royal Hussars.
- 2.—SONG, SERIO-COMIC "Ballooning" ... *Pte. Allcorn*,
X.R.H.
- 3.—SONG, COMIC "Trafalgar Square" *S. Q. M. S*
Black, X.R.H.
- 4.—SONG, Selected "Sons of the Desert" *Sgt. Graham*,
X.R.H.
- 5.—SONG, COMIC "As a Friend" ... *Bandsm an*
Munton,
X.R.H.
- 6.—SONG, SENTI-MENTAL "Selected" ... *Corpl. Bell*,
X.R.H.
- 7.—SONG, COMIC "Oh to-night" ... *Corpl. Stan-*
den, R.H.A.
- 8.—SELECTION ... "Robert Bruce" ... *Bonniseau*.

Band X Royal Hussars.

INTERVAL.

PART II.

- 9.—MARCH ... "Oh you Women" *Pincke*.
Band X Royal Hussars.
- 10.—SONG, SENTI- "Manitoba" ... *Sgt. Marshall*,
MENTAL. *X.R.H.*
- 11.—SONG, COMIC "Gallant Deeds" ... *Bandsman*
Durkin,
X.R.H.
- 12.—SONG, SENTI- "Barney" ... *Sergt. Payne*,
MENTAL. *X.R.H.*
- 13.—SONG, COMIC "Too lazy to live" *Ar.-Sergt.*
Brownbill,
R.H.A.
- 14.—SONG, SENTI- "Ding Dong" ... *Corpl. Hirk-*
MENTAL. *son*, *R.H.A.*
- 15.—SONG, COMIC "Things that a man *Pte. Arnold*,
can't do." *X.R.H.*
- 16.—SERENADE ... "Whistler and his *Pryor*.
Dog."
- Band X Royal Hussars.
- FANFARE ... "Last Post" ... *Trumpeters of*
Native Ca-
valry.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE ARENA—FREE.

The attendants in the Cloak Room and at the Bonfire are not permitted to accept gratuities and Members of the audience are earnestly requested not to tempt them by offers of pice.

Director of Bonfires—Lieut. J. E. Power, 19th Lancers.

THE COMPARATIVE VALUE FOR WAR OF REGULAR AND IRREGULAR TROOPS.

BY CAPTAIN A. H. C. KEARSEY, D.S.O.

Irregular troops which comprise Free Companies, Franc-tireurs, Partisans, and Guerillas, have functions in war which appear to have varied considerably.

They have been used on the flanks of an army, as covering troops, for purposes of reconnaissance (Wellington so used the Spanish guerillas in the Vittoria campaign); and they have been given a roving commission to plunder and devastate the enemy's country in the same way that privateers were encouraged in naval warfare a century ago.

The "value for war" of such troops is hardly worth considering to-day, because Universal Service has extinguished this class of combatant on the continent, and therefore we must seek for another type of "irregular" soldiers with which to compare "regular" troops for the purposes of this essay. Such a type seems to exist in the militia whether voluntarily enlisted as in the

case of the militia of the United Kingdom, or serving by compulsion as in the case of the Swiss army, and the militia of the Channel Islands: and the term militia must be taken to include such forces as our yeomanry and volunteers, whether raised in the United Kingdom, in India or the colonies; for all these colonies are alike in one respect, namely, their training is short and imperfect by comparison with regulars. Even the "short service" soldier on the continent now serves with the colours continuously for two years and upwards.

There is more reason to suppose that a comparison of regulars and militia is demanded by the terms of the question before us, inasmuch as attempts have recently been made to show that, for the purposes of war, the costly "regular" can be replaced satisfactorily by persons engaged "on a militia basis."

Our investigations moreover are to be restricted to the history of the British Army, and therefore the many interesting examples which the Seven Years' War, the early battles of the French Revolutionary armies, and the Great Civil War in America would furnish of irregular warfare must be ignored, as also such famous insurrections as those of the Tyrolese under Hofer in 1809, and that of Vendeanes in the early days of the French Republic.

The British Army is perhaps singular among the armies of Europe in having been able to avoid for very long periods encounters with regular troops. Half a century has already passed since we met a European army and previous to the war in the Crimea, forty years of peace in Europe had almost obliterated the experience our army had gained at Waterloo.

Another circumstance to be remembered in reviewing the achievements of the British Army is one which provoked Wellington to declare that he fought the battle of Waterloo with the worst army he had ever commanded.

And yet only a year separated Waterloo from Toulouse. The point of the Duke's remark was of course that whenever our Constitutional Government has succeeded in fashioning an army, at enormous cost in life and treasure, the British Parliament immediately proceeds to destroy it as an instrument of strategy, by means of reductions and detachments. A pamphlet is still extant bearing the significant title "An appeal on behalf of the loyal and industrious artificers, discharged sailors and soldiers *now unemployed and in want.*" This appeal is dated 1816, the year succeeding the decisive campaign of Waterloo. The British Army then, has been employed generally in furnishing detachments and small expeditions, for the purpose of subduing irregular forces, large and small, in India and the colonies; and so in comparing the "value for war" of regular and irregular forces on the basis of the history of the British

Army, we shall have to illustrate the argument by reference to combats, in which the regular forces have generally been considerably outnumbered, and often handicapped by geographical and climatic conditions. There are other considerations which militate against success on the part of the regular army.

To begin with, the regular army engaged in irregular war is generally an invading army, and although we hear much of the advantage of offensive operations, of the moral value of taking the initiative, the fact remains, that an irregular force, by a simple retreat, practically dictates to the invader his line of operations, and with reasonable forethought the defending force can ensure that the invader's communications shall become both lengthy and difficult.

When Wellington attacked the Mahratta Chief Dhoondiah in 1800 "for more than a month Dhoondiah led the English a weary chase through dense jungles and over swollen streams."

The regular army is also encumbered with the baggage necessary to an invader who cannot live upon the country.

Before the siege of Seringapatam in 1799 General Harris gave Tippoo his greatest opportunity, by moving with an enormous train "which covered 18 square miles." Then the regular army has to encounter tactics to which it is not accustomed, tactics which have been evolved by the irregulars as the best adapted to their terrain and weapons.

Finally, the regular army, too self-reliant, overconfident, steeped in tradition, clings to those methods of fighting which it has so laboriously acquired under totally different conditions and obstinately refuses to change its ways until the shock of defeat at last convinces its leaders that they have something yet to learn.

So it was in the middle of the 18th century, when our regiments, schooled in battles of the Fenteny and Dettingen type, went to war in North America.

The usual disasters occurred and then "we must learn the art of war from the Indians," said General Forbes. It is an historical fact that skirmishing tactics take their rise from this period, for both English and French generals employed Indians in their struggle for the American colonies, and there is every reason to believe that Durand's system, which overthrew the linear tactics of Austria and Persia during the Napoleonic wars, was the result of his experiences in America, as was the formation of our light infantry companies who were specially trained to act as skirmishers.

That regular armies have been compelled to alter their tactics when fighting irregulars is certainly very

striking testimony to the "value in war" of irregulars, but this remark applies only to irregulars who have carefully cultivated a natural method of fighting, and have abstained from attempts to model themselves upon forces raised under totally different conditions.

We have yet to discover whether our militia and other auxiliary troops, imperfectly trained as they are on a system laid down for regulars, will be able to withstand the attack of a modern national army, composed of men who have served for two years and upwards with the colours.

We need not however take too gloomy a view of their prospects, to judge from our past experiences. The story of the victory of the Americans over Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777 is a very powerful argument for the value of irregulars in war. Burgoyne's expedition was very carefully planned by George III, who even prescribed that "the Ordnance ought to furnish a complete proportion of entrenching tools"

With the command of the sea and a fixed base in Canada a regular force of 10,000 men commanded by experienced generals might be expected to put down the insurrection headed by a commander whom we arrogantly styled Mr. Washington, and whose subordinates St. Clair, Gates and Arnold were simply "amateur" soldiers.

The early successes of the regular army however only served to call forth the energies of the Americans, who were specially exasperated by the outrages committed by the Indians whom we employed as "allies."

As one of the many instances of our regular forces finding themselves opposed by an irregular force with superior weapons, we may note that the American colonists, possessed a Rifle Corps in 1777, but not until 1799 was our War Secretary impressed with "the importance of having a regiment in the British Army armed with a rifle arm." An experimental corps was formed of Coote-Manningham's sharpshooters, which in August 1800 became the 95th

Burgoyne's force was finally reduced by losses and detachments to less than 6,000 men, and when on the banks of the Hudson river he was attacked by General Gates, assisted by the celebrated Polish soldier Kosciuszko, then serving as a volunteer in the American Army, the British General was compelled to retreat. The pursuit was vigorous. "The English had scarcely entered the camp when the Americans pursuing their success assaulted it in several places, rushing in upon the entrenchments and redoubts, through a severe fire of grapeshot and musketry." After a week's defensive fighting Burgoyne was invested at Saratoga as effectually as the French were invested in Metz, and the British "regulars" surrendered after losing 50 per cent of their numbers. In 1781 a similar scene was enacted,

when Lord Cornwallis surrendered the British Army to Washington. Such examples certainly shake one's faith in the efficacy of regular troops when confronted with "irregulars" of the same race led by generals having a natural genius for war.

On the other hand, of course, there is a long record of successes in India on the part of a British Army engaged with foes, sometimes "irregular" to the point of being uncivilised tribesmen, sometimes approximating to a regular army with an organisation and armament similar to our own, but here the question of race is a factor in the case. There is evidently something in the Oriental constitution which prevents any continuous effort being directed towards a single object. Isolated examples of skill and courage by natives in Indian wars only serve to show how futile is individual effort against organised and disciplined troops directed by master-minds: there has in fact never been a national army in India. No means have been found of wielding the enormous power which exists in a population of so many millions, for purposes antagonistic to British rule.

Afghans, Sikhs, Burmese, Goorkhas, Mahrattas have all in turn succumbed to the pertinacity with which British generals, trained in the same school, and directed by a governing mind and a single policy, have wielded that most reliable weapon for foreign war, a regular army; but it is fair to assume nevertheless that if the generals and governments had changed sides, the virtues of a regular army would have disappeared. We may infer that it is rather organisation than personal prowess in war, that makes for success in the long run and that "Mr." Washington had more to do with the defeat of the British at Saratoga and Yorktown, than the American militia, and such bodies as Colonel Morgan's Rifle Corps. For the same reason a regular army in a state of mutiny, as we saw in India in 1857-58, cannot contend against such intellectual forces as were represented by a score of leaders like Havelock and Outram, Campbell and Lawrence, Grant and Inglis. The same may be said of the Egyptian war of 1882, which is perhaps the most brilliant chapter in our military history, when strategy and tactics were both perfectly illustrated, and the results were immediate and decisive, but whether we regard Arabi's Army as regular or irregular, it is indisputable that a more worthless fighting force never existed, or Arabi's miles of entrenchments and Krupp artillery might have proved another Plevna for our small army. It is curious to notice that our reverses in North America synchronised with Hyder Ali's defeat of Colonel Wood at Ossoor (1768), the surrender of General Carnac and Colonel Egerton to the Mahrattas at Wingaum (1779), Hyder Ali's defeat of Colonel Baillie at Perambaucam (1780) and Tippoo Sahib's victories at Tanjore (1782), and Bednore (1783).

Both in America and India at this period we can trace cause and effect.

Given able leaders, irregular troops can make a brave show against regular forces, and a regular army may be crushed by an improvised force led by a civilian with a genius for war like Clive. It was Napier who said that the "soul" of an army was the "mind" of a great commander, and perhaps the chief use of a regular army is to create by organisation and discipline a substitute for what is seldom immediately available on the outbreak of hostilities, namely, the mind of a great commander.

POLO NOTES.

CONTRIBUTED BY CAPTAIN THE HON. W. G.
CADOGAN.

The polo season is now in full swing. Unfortunately the grounds are in a very bad state owing to there having been no rain since the middle of August. The consequence is that the ground is very bad.

We were out on manœuvres for three weeks in December, and went straight to Lahore after they were finished, to play in the Punjab Cup Tournament, which we won last year. The team had only played one game together, so that we had to gain combination in our earlier ties. We were not too well mounted, and unfortunately several of our ponies were crooked up in the one or two practice games which we played after our arrival at Lahore.

There was a good entry—eleven teams in all.

In the first ties we drew the Gloucesters, and beat them by ten goals to one. In the second ties we beat the 36th Native Cavalry (Jacob's Horse) by seven goals to five, after a fairly good game. This landed us in the anti-final round.

Here we beat the 25th Cavalry by nine or ten goals to nothing.

In the other anti-final round the Seaforth defeated the 12th Lancers, the other British Cavalry Regiment taking part in the tournament.

This left us to do battle with our old opponents, the Seaforth Highlanders, in the final.

We beat them by five goals to three.

It was a good galloping game. Our opponents were well mounted, and played good polo. They should take a lot of beating in the Infantry Cup.

We were represented by—

Palmer, back.
Palmes, three.
Cadogan, two.
Annesley, one.

I hope to give an account, in the next number of the X. R. H. Gazette, of the "Tradesmen's Cup"—to be played in Rawalpindi in the second week of January.

The Regiment has entered three teams, and two other officers of the Regiment are playing in a scratch team.

It should be a good tournament, as, among the teams playing, are the Seaforth Highlanders, the 12th Lancers, the 11th Lancers, N. C., the 10th Lancers, N. C., all useful teams.

RACING NOTES.

We regret to say that since the issue of the first edition the Regiment has scored few successes on the Race Course, though we must all congratulate Colonel Baird on Woolwinder's success in the St. Leger, which occurred after the paper had gone to press, and we hope it will be followed up by a win in the Ascot Gold Cup next summer.

We are sorry to say that our other representatives at Poona and Lucknow failed to score, but we are looking forward to some good racing at Rawalpindi in January to be followed up each fortnight by sporting gymkhanas, when we have no doubt our regimental horses and ponies will hold their own, and give our younger sub-alterns a chance of getting practice between the flags and on the flat.

CRICKET NOTES.

Very little has been done by the Regiment during the last quarter, the most important being two matches played in the Tournament, in which we first met the Royal Irish Regiment on the 25th November, and won by an innings and 32 runs; and on the 28th November had to put up with a defeat of still greater dimensions, in our encounter with the eleven of the Supply and Transport Corps. The scores were as follows:—

Royal Irish Regiment.

1st Innings.

Lieut E. Redway, b. Price	...	...	...	4
Colour-Sergt. Moran, c. Stovin, b. Price	...	...	...	40
Bandsman Macey, c. Palmes, b. Price	...	...	...	0
Lce.-Corpl. Shenley, b. Price	...	...	...	7
Pte. Vickers, c. Chaplin, b. Tomsett	...	...	...	31
Lieut. J. W. Thomson Glover, b. Price	...	...	...	52
Lieut. Godfrey, c. Nance, b. Price	...	...	...	13
Lce.-Corpl. Mason, b. Chaplin	...	...	...	0
Capt. J. G. A. Massy, b. Chaplin	...	...	...	0
Lieut. H. J. Blockley, not out	...	...	...	1
Sergt.-Major Harris, b. Chaplin	...	...	...	1
Extras	...	...	...	9
Total	...	...	...	158

2nd Innings.

Lieut. E. Redway, run out	...	...	...	17
Colour-Sergt. Moran, b. Price	...	...	...	4
Bandsman Macey, l.-b.-w. Burt	...	...	...	0
Lce.-Corpl. Shenley, c. Nance, b. Chaplin	...	...	...	59
Pte. Vickers, st. Stovin, b. Price	...	...	...	4
Lieut. J. W. Thomson Glover, c. Mitchell, b. Chaplin	...	...	...	26
Lieut. Godfrey, c. Mitchell, b. Tomsett	...	...	...	12
Lce.-Corpl. Mason, b. Chaplin	...	...	...	7
Capt. J. G. A. Massy, run out	...	...	...	3
Lieut. H. J. Blockley, not out	...	...	...	7
Sergt.-Major Harris, b. Tomsett	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	9
Total	...	...	...	148

X. R. H.

Colonel C. M. Kavanagh, c. and b. Moran	...	...	...	9
Sergt. Mitchell, b. Shenley	...	...	...	38
Lieut. E. W. E. Palmes, b. Moran	...	...	...	7
Lieut. H. P. Chaplin, c. Shenley, b. Harris	...	...	...	120
Lieut. W. O. Gibbs, run out	...	...	...	21
Pte. Burt, not out	...	...	...	35
Lieut. C. H. Peto, c. Redway, b. Harris	...	...	...	4
Sergt. Price, c. Redway, b. Vickers	...	...	...	0
Corpl. Tomsett, b. Vickers	...	...	...	30
Sergt. Stovin, c. Redway, b. Vickers	...	...	...	1
Corpl. Nance, b. Mason	...	...	...	3
Extras	...	...	...	20
Total	...	...	...	338

S. and T. Corps.

Capt. Watling, l.-b.-w. Mitchell	...	...	...	125
Lieut. Lancaster, c. Palmes, b. Price	...	...	...	17
Lieut. Collen, c. Burt, b. Chaplin	...	...	...	6
Sergt.-Major Cullers, c. Mitchell, b. Price	...	...	...	2
Lieut. Carroll, c. and b. Tomsett	...	...	...	11
Capt. Lushington, c. Chaplin, b. Cadogan	...	...	...	104
Capt. Anderson, l.-b.-w. Mitchell	...	...	...	0
Capt. H. A. Douglas, c. Cadogan, b. Chaplin	...	...	...	18
Capt. E. Champion, c. Mitchell, b. Chaplin	...	...	...	10
Major Burlton, b. Price	...	...	...	34
Lieut. Kilgour, not out	...	...	...	32
Extras	...	...	...	34
Total	...	...	...	383

X. R. H.

Colonel Kavanagh, b. Lushington	...	0	c. Watling, b. Lancaster	...	0
Capt A. H. C. Kearsley, c. Lancaster,	2	b. Lushington	...	...	43
b. Lushington.					
Capt. Hon. W. G. Cadogan, b. Lancaster	1	b. Lancaster	...	...	3
Lieut. H. P. Chaplin, b. Lancaster	...	85	c. Lushington, b. Lancaster	...	68
Sergt. Mitchell, b. Lancaster	...	10	c. Collen, b. Lushington	...	6
Pte. Burt, c. Carroll, b. Lushington	...	0	b. Lancaster	...	0
Lieut. W. O. Gibbs, b. Lancaster	...	7	c. Lushington, b. Lancaster	...	10
Lieut. E. W. E. Palmes, b. Lancaster	...	3	b. Lushington	...	0
Lieut. C. H. Peto, b. Lancaster	...	15	b. Lancaster	...	5
Corpl. Tomsett, not out	...	19	l.-b.-w. Lushington	...	0
Sergt. Price, c. Anderson, b. Lancaster	0	not out	...	...	10
Extras	...	...	...	...	23
Total	...	146	Total	...	178

HOCKEY.

The Regimental Hockey team met the Officers' team of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, in the Murree Tournament, to whom they lost, the score being 4—1 against them. This result did not belie anticipations, and the players are congratulated on

having made so gallant a fight against an excellent combination of opponents. The team consisted of—

Goal	...	...	Pte Shoebridge.
Backs	...	...	Lce.-Corpl. Hartley and S. S. Jempson.
Half-backs	...	...	Lieut. H. P. Chaplin, and Ptes. Evans and Trent.
Forwards	...	...	Capt. A. H. Kearsy, Ptes. Durrant, Adshead, Rey and Gregory.

The "A" Squadron team is now displaying improved form, especially in the forward line, and in combination generally.

They have played in eight matches, with the following results:—

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	
Arsenal Team	...	3	2	1	0
Police	...	2	0	1	1
"C" Squadron	...	3	1	1	1

The composition of the team was—

Goal	...	...	Saddler Allcorn.
Backs	...	...	Ptes. Collingham and Burt.
Half backs	...	...	Sergt. Dixon, Ptes. Collingham and Webb.
Forwards	...	...	Sergt. Mitchell, Pte. Carlton, Capt. A. H. Kearsy, Corpl. Jones, Ptes. Thompson and Bagnell.

"C" Squadron team—

Goal	...	...	Pte. Shoebridge.
Backs	...	...	Corpl. Hartley, S. S. Jempson and Pte Trent.
Half backs	...	...	Corpl. Fox, Lieut. Chaplin and Pte. Evans.
Forwards	...	...	Ptes. Adshead, Edwards, Durrant, Rey and Rogers.

Played 5 matches, of which 2 were won, 1 lost and 2 drawn.

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	
"A" Squadron	...	3	1	1	1
R. G. Artillery	...	1	1	0	0
"B" Co., W. Yorks Regt.	...	1	0	1	0

Taking into consideration the comparative newness of the game as a Regimental one, and the short period during which the teams have been formed, there is no reason to be dissatisfied with these performances, and it can be sanguinely anticipated that, given more experience, the Squadrons will be able to hold their own against any teams they may encounter.

BOXING.

The Boxing Club which was formed in February last has had a very successful year.

The arrangements of the club are almost perfect. The value of the club property is over Rs. 500. All the latest Gymnasium requisites have been supplied for the use of the members. Baths, towels and sponges are also supplied.

The members have taken great interest in the working of the club, which is self-supporting. The original subscriptions were—Entrance Fee one rupee and a monthly subscription of annas 8. In May last the monthly subscription was reduced to annas 4.

During the hot season very little work was done, but in September the club commenced work in earnest. On the 7th of that month the following men were sent to Ranikhet to compete in the 2nd Lancasters' Boxing Tournament:—Ptes. Shepherd, Bagnall and Ambrose.

The members then numbered 70.

October and November were very busy months and at the end of the latter the total membership numbered 112—an increase of 42. We have lost a few men, they having sailed for England. The Drafts have provided quite a lot of new members and we still hope for further increase during the season.

The 1st Annual Tournament took place on the 16th and 17th October, and proved highly successful.

The Regimental Theatre was packed on both nights, great interest being evinced in the fighting on account of the "Feathers" and "Middles" being thrown open to the Garrison. The secretarial duties were ably carried out by Pte. Aldcroft, and great praise is due to the Committee for the way they worked.

The officials were:—Referee, Lieut. Lane, A.V.D. Judges—Lieut. H. S. Chaplin, X. R. H., and Lieut. and Rd. Mr. T. A. Sims, R.F.A. M. C.—Lieut. and Rd. Mr. Littlewood, X. R. H. Timekeeper—Lieut. W. L. Palmer, X.R.H.

The results were as follows:—

FEATHER WEIGHTS—1ST ROUND.

Lce.-Corpl. Francis, R.I.R., beat Dr. Cunningham, R.F.A., on points, after an extra round.

Pte. Chandler, Lce.-Corpl. O'Shea and Pte. Ovenden drew byes.

LIGHT WEIGHTS—1ST ROUND.

Pte. Sykes beat Pte. Cook. This was a hurricane fight, Pte. Cook being counted out just on time in the first round.

Pte. Waiton beat Pte. Harris on points. A very even fight, Pte. Waiton just getting the verdict.

Pte. King beat Pte. Cherry on a foul. This was more of a wrestling bout, Pte. Cherry being disqualified for trying to throw his man.

S. S. Crook beat Pte. Teale in the first round with a knockout.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Lce.-Corpl. Stephens beat Gr. Hills, R.G.A., on points. This was a very interesting bout.

Gr. Pimm, R.F.A., beat Lce.-Corpl. Meads, X.R.H. Both started off at a very rapid pace, Meads giving in the 1st round.

Gr. Morden, R.F.A., beat Corpl. Jones, X.R.H. Jones gave in in the 2nd round after being floored several times.

Pte. Walker beat Gr. Bradshaw, R.G.A., on points after a very scientific display.



6 ROUND LIGHT WEIGHT CONTEST.

Pte. Cariton beat Pte. Spriggs on points. This was a very interesting fight and the judges were undecided at the end of the 6th round, Pte. Carlton getting the decision in the extra round.

2ND NIGHT.

FEATHER WEIGHTS—SEMI-FINALS.

Lce.-Corpl. Francis beat Pte. Ovenden in the first round with a knock-out.

Pte. Chandler beat Lce.-Corpl. O'Shea. Both went in at a rapid pace, in the 1st round Pte. Chandler getting in a knock-out.

LIGHT WEIGHTS—SEMI-FINALS.

Pte. Sykes beat Pte. Waiton in the 2nd round with a knock-out.

S. S Crook beat Pte. King with a knock-out in the 1st round.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS—SEMI-FINALS.

Gr. Pimm, R.F.A., beat Lce.-Corpl. Stephens on points. The first two rounds were productive of some very good fighting and were very even.

In the 3rd round, both got in some hard hits, Gr. Pimm, "who fought with his thumb up," gained the verdict on points.

Gr. Morden beat Pte. Walker with a knock-out in the 1st round.

6 ROUND HEAVY WEIGHT CONTEST.

Pte. Shepherd, X R.H. vs. Bomd. Foley, R.F.A. Both men fought cautiously for the first two rounds, but went in for hard hitting afterwards, both getting in some heavy telling blows, Foley eventually gaining the verdict on points.

6 ROUND LIGHT WEIGHT CONTEST.

Pte. Woodley vs. Pte. Morris. Great interest was taken in this fight owing to the fact that Woodley had beaten Corpl. Blackman, (*ex L. W. Champion of India*) at home, and his style of fighting was greatly admired.

Both opened cautiously, but Morris was down for 3 seconds in the 3rd round. Hard hitting characterised the 4th and 5th rounds with Woodley the better man, and he eventually won on points.

FEATHER WEIGHTS—FINALS.

Lce.-Corpl. Francis, R. I. R., knocked out Pte. Chandler in the 1st round.

LIGHT WEIGHTS—FINALS.

S. S. Crook beat Pte. Sykes. Both men went in for slogging and got in some telling blows. The judges were undecided and ordered an extra round of 1½ minutes Crook winning on points.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS—FINALS.

Gr. Pimm, R.F.A., beat Gr. Morden, R.F.A. This was another slogging match, Morden giving in in the second round, the pace being too hot.

Lce.-Corpl. Stephens was awarded the prize for the best loser.

The prizes were distributed by Capt. Hon A. Annesley at the Gymnasium Room on the 19th of October. He said that the Tournament was a great success and congratulated all concerned, the prize winners getting hearty applause, etc., etc.

A total cash of Rs. 700 was taken and from that Rs. 121 were credited to the Sports Club.

Rs. 455 were given in prizes.

Pte. R. H. Edwards, "C" Squadron, reporter for Tournament.

The following are the officials of the Club :—

President—Capt. Hon. A. Annesley.

Vice-President—Corpl. Stephens.

Secretary—Pte. Herrerd.

Treasurer—Pte. Aldcroft.

Committee.

Pte. Bagnall, A Squadron.

Corpl. Meads, C „

„ Woodhead, B „

„ Woolven, D „

Instructor—Pte. Ambrose.

Another Boxing Tournament will probably take place in January—3rd week.

The following have been elected for the year 1908:—

President—Capt. and Adj. Hon. A. Annesley.

Vice-President—

Secretary—Pte. Morris.

Treasurer—Corpl. Meads.

Committee.

Pte. Walker, A Squadron.

„ Waiton, B „

„ Shepherd, C „

Corpl. Woolven, D „

REGIMENTAL GAZETTE.

To be Lance-Corporals—

Private McIlwride	...	...	16-10-07.
„ Turner	...	...	16-10-07.
„ O'Shea	...	...	16-10-07.
„ Round	...	...	16-10-07.
„ Cox	...	...	16-10-07.
„ Warren	...	...	16-10-07.
„ Hepple	...	...	16-10-07.
„ Ovenden	...	...	16-10-07.
„ Hickson	...	...	16-10-07.
„ Sellers	..	..	16-10-07.
„ Evans	...	...	27-11-07.
Corporal H. Paskell to be Lance-Sergt	...	...	30-11-07.
Corporals Blackman, Porter, Stannard, Reeves, and Ward joined from England, and taken on the strength,			11-12-07.

Farrier-Staff-Sergt J. McNaught to be Farrier-Quarter-Master-Sergeant, <i>vice</i> Burnby, discharged	...	...	14-12-07.
Corporal-Shoeing-Smith F. Larkins to be Farrier-Sergeant, <i>vice</i> McNaught	...	...	14-12-07.
Shoeing-Smith J. Manser to be Corporal- Shoeing-Smith, <i>vice</i> Larkins	...	...	14-12-07.
Private W. Keene to be Shoeing-Smith, <i>vice</i> Manser	...	...	14-12-07.
Sergt Jukes, on appointment as Instruc- tor to the Punjab Light Horse, is transferred to the unattached list, with effect from	...	...	3-6-07.
2nd-Lieut. C. B. Wilson to be Lieutenant, <i>vice</i> Bouch, resigned	...	...	23-11-07.