





The Journal of The Queen's Royal Regiment

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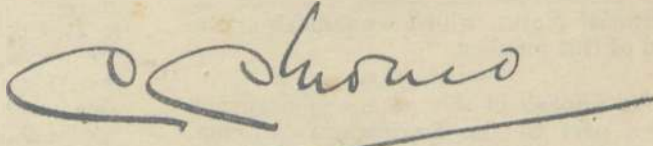
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Foreword.

THE inauguration of a regimental journal has taken place in the most auspicious circumstances. The members of the Committee who were entrusted with this difficult task are well known throughout the Regiment for their wide experience and unselfish devotion to our interests; we can, therefore, with full assurance welcome the production of the first number of our Journal, and we can with equal assurance predict its wide circulation and the fulfilment of a valuable purpose. The material side, however, of this undertaking cannot be lightly set aside or dismissed. We must all realize that if our Journal is to meet with the success we look for, the ungrudging support of all members, both past and present, must be forthcoming. Its scope will be largely dependent on the welcome it receives.

A periodical record of the achievements of all units of the Regiment, both Regular and Territorial, cannot fail to arouse interest. To past members opportunity is offered to ascertain if the trust which they bequeathed to their younger brethren has been maintained. Whilst to serving members the records of all units should infuse ideas amongst all ranks, prevent stagnation, promote a spirit of friendly competition, and retain in the Regiment that spirit of *esprit de corps*, which has always been such a dominating factor in its history.

As Colonel of the Regiment I commend this new venture to the sympathy and support of all interested in its welfare.


General,
Colonel The Queen's Royal
Regiment.

GIBRALTAR.
5/10/25.

Editorial.

WE tender our heartiest congratulations to the 1st Battalion on their victory in the Army Cup. We publish an account of the final and a photograph of the team. We wish the team the best of luck for this season, and hope that we shall have a similar success to chronicle in our next issue.

* * *

We desire to express our thanks to all those who have given us their support by becoming annual subscribers. We still want more, and we would ask our readers to bring the Journal to the notice of all those interested in the Regiment.

* * *

A reading case suitable for the Journal, for use in messes and institutes, has been designed and can be obtained from the publishers, Messrs. Gale and Polden, Ltd., Wellington Works, Aldershot. Price 3s. 6d., post free.

* * *

We publish in this issue an account of the Old Comrades Association Garden Party, held at the Depot on July 18th. The Garden Party was instituted as an experiment, and its success gives rise to the hope that it may become an annual function. It is in no way intended to supersede the All Ranks Dinner, but was instituted to give past members of the Regiment, their wives and families, an opportunity of meeting and keeping in touch with the Regiment.

* * *

We shall at all times welcome criticisms and suggestions for the improvement of the Journal from our readers. We ask all those who have papers of Regimental interest to send them, or extracts from them, to us: at the same time we shall be glad to receive all items of news, whether dealing with current or past events. In this connection we invite attention to Editorial Notes, which we publish at the end of this number.

* * *

We publish in this issue a photograph of a part of the Regimental Museum, together with illustrations of two interesting exhibits. We propose to make this a regular feature of the Journal. We wish to remind our readers that the

Officer Commanding the Depot is always glad to receive articles of regimental interest for the Museum.

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The next issue will be published in May, 1926. All news, illustrations, etc., should reach us before April 7th, 1926.

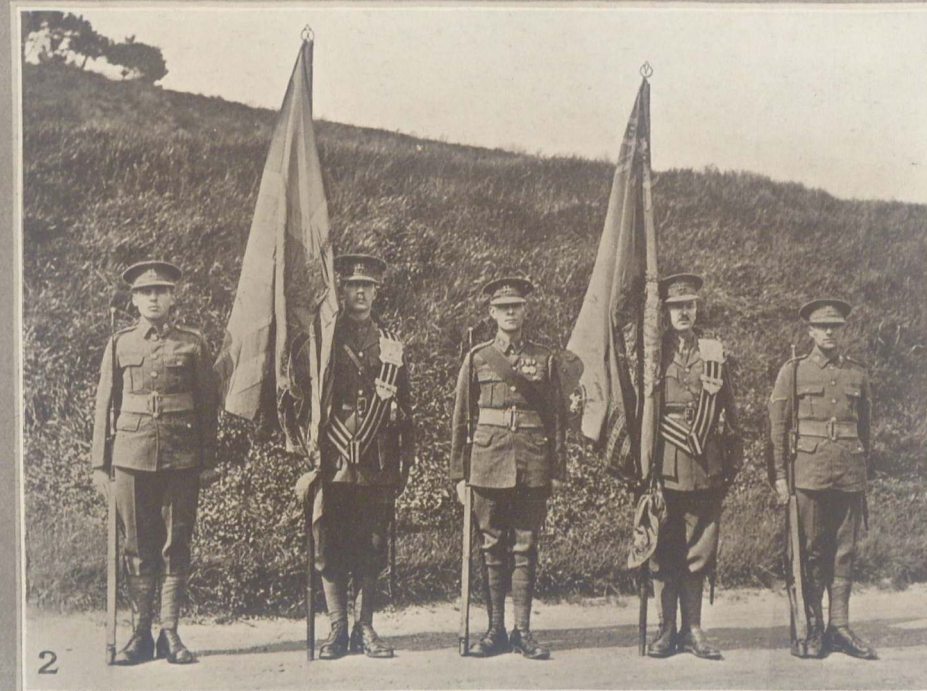
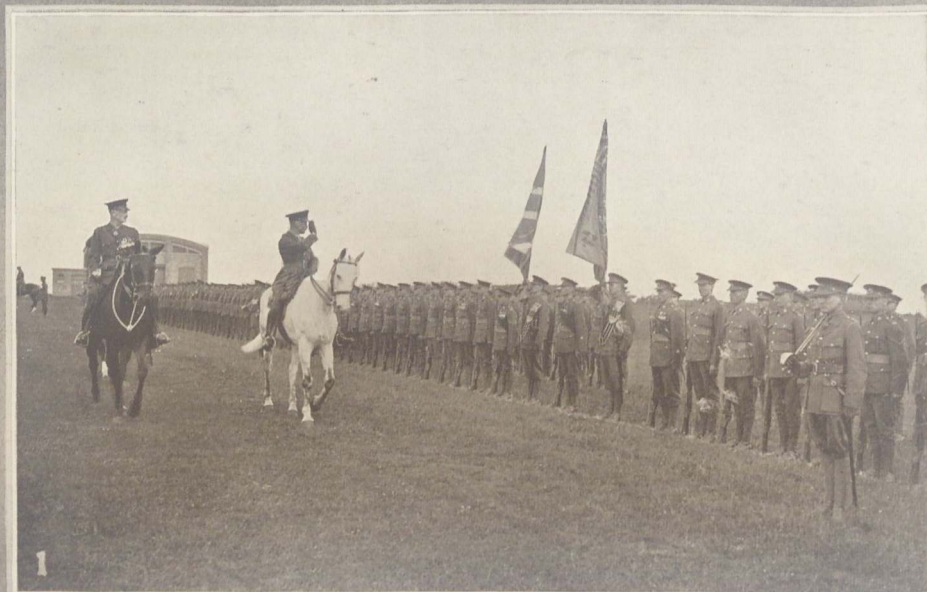
1st Battalion News.

ON January 1st we paraded at Aldershot for the farewell inspection by our Divisional Commander, Sir E. P. Strickland, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. He recalled our service with his Division in the South of Ireland, and said: "During the two years you have been under my command I have had numerous opportunities of seeing you at work in barracks and in the field; of that work I have the highest opinion. I know that anything you have to do is done well. In this connection I will tell you what your Brigade Commander in Ireland said to me on one occasion, when you were about to carry out some particularly unpleasant task: 'No matter what you call upon The Queen's to do, no matter what you ask of them, you may rely upon their very best. They always do things willingly, cheerfully and well.'"

"That, to my mind, is the greatest compliment one can pay any battalion, and to command such a battalion is an honour."

On January 26th we handed over Tournay Barracks to the 2nd Battalion K.R.R.C., and moved to Dover, taking over the Grand Shaft Barracks from the Royal Irish Fusiliers, coming under command of Major-Gen. N. J. G. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G., for the third time, our neighbours in the garrison being the 2nd Battalion The Green Howards and the 2nd Battalion the Worcestershire Regiment.

Our first month in Dover was spent getting everything in barracks to our liking, and after much striving Lieut.-Col. R. G. Clarke has improved the comfort of the messes of the corporals and men to the Aldershot standard. He has also been able to furnish and outfit a boys' room, the first of its type in the Army. There they have their own papers, books, games, etc., and are able to read and write in comfort by themselves. The room is run on the public school system



[Photo: Whorwell, Bench St., Dover]

1. Major-Gen. N. J. G. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C., inspecting the Battalion.
2. 1st Battalion Colour Party.

of self-government, with one of the boys acting as prefect-in-charge. There is also an officer specially detailed to watch over their doings and help in their troubles.

On February 20th we played the Duke of York's Royal Military School in the fourth round of the Army Hockey Cup, but were defeated 4—0, thus losing the opportunity of making a double event of the Army Hockey and Football Cups.

March was a quiet month, devoted almost entirely to company training, routine being broken only when Sir Reginald Stephens, K.C.B., C.M.G., G.O.C., 4th Division, paid us an informal visit, welcoming us to his Division.

April was a month of conquest, and brought the Army Football Cup and Cinque Ports League Cup to the 1st Battalion. These items have been dealt with more fully in the sports news.

We celebrated the glorious June 1st in the usual way, this year being ours "at home." Fifteen officers, headed by Capt. the Hon. N. R. Best, M.V.O., D.S.O., R.N., Commanding H.M.S. *Excellent*, stayed with us for the cricket match and festivities. We won the game by six wickets, making the score in games two all.

June and July were devoted to musketry, half the Battalion being in camp on the ranges at Lydden Spout for the greater part of this time. The weather was really good, which was perhaps responsible for the greatly improved shooting results.

At Bisley, in the Army Rifle Association Meeting, L./Cpl. Iles and Pte. Leahy were first in the Worcestershire Cup, Class B (young soldiers). At the Battalion Rifle Meeting, "B" Company won the Musketry Shield, while the Sergeants succeeded in capturing the Shooting Cup from the Officers for the first time since the end of the Great War. Lieut. H. A. V. Elliott demonstrated the thoroughness of university weapon training by carrying off the Officers' Cup at his first attempt.

The Regimental Sports this year were a new departure, for the individual entries were confined to young soldiers, veterans, and one open event.

The keenness shown in the Relay Races over all distances was remarkable, and testifies to the splendid competitive spirit of groups inside the Battalion.

The Drums and Signals won the shield

for the largest aggregate of points, though they were very closely followed by the Machine Gunners, who, in turn, were hard pressed by No. 3 Group and "D" Company.

From the form shown on this one day we were able to select a representative side to send up to run in the Eastern Competition and Championship, and for the first time we were able to score some success, obtaining points in the 100 Yards, 220 Yards, 440 Yards, Three Miles, and Putting the Weight, finally finishing equal fifth.

Lieut. H. G. M. Evans was unable to retain his Army championships in the 100 Yards and 220 Yards owing to the lack of training opportunities at Lydden Spout Musketry Camp, but was placed second in the 100 Yards and third in the 220 Yards. He was chosen, however, to represent the Army in their winning sprint team against the Navy.

The Battalion transport took part in the 12th Infantry Brigade Horse Show in August, with the following results:—

Unit Team Transport.—Second place (Ptes. Rush, Gray and Turner).

L.G.S. Wagon.—Second place (Pte. Turner).

G.S. Wagon.—Third place (Pte. Rush).

Mile Scurry.—First place (Pte. Rush).

Wrestling on Horseback.—First place (Pte. Rush).

Jumping (Government Chargers).—Third place (Lieut. J. B. Phillips).

Jumping (open).—First place (Lieut. J. P. Howells).

Tent-pegging (open).—First place (Lieut. J. P. Howells).

This was the last local activity we indulged in before going to Cow Down Camp to get fit for Manœuvres. There we disported ourselves amongst some new tumuli, spending many strenuous days and nights learning that ours was "not to reason why" in preparation for the final climax of Army Manœuvres. During these our rôle was that of Reserve, until the final battle was staged, whereupon we put to shame the most heroic of Lyceum dramas, or the wildest Public Schools field day. The weather was of the worst, and the normal discomforts increased proportionately. We heard it reported as being "just hell," not thereby implying we worked on the principle of fire and movement.

And so back to Dover by train, unlike our old friends The Devons from Blackdown, whom we passed *en route*, and who arrived home forty eight hours after we had settled in again.

Here, before dispersing for winter leave and training, we bid farewell to Major-Gen. N. G. Cameron, and in wishing him all success for the future we hope we shall come under his command yet a fourth time as part of his divisional troops.

G. V. P.

FOOTBALL, 1924-25.

This year has been the most productive footballing season that the Battalion has ever had.

We were lucky in that all our last year's team were with us still, and not suffering from old hurts.

Bandmaster J. Buckle and R.S.M. Fulbrook had been cogitating all the summer with a fixed determination to so inspire the side that they would be carried, willy nilly, from the fourth round to the final of the Army Cup.

Mainly due to their efforts, combined with the keenness of the team, training was started immediately after Manœuvres, and, instead of being haphazard as heretofore, definite hours and training exercises were taken up, both before breakfast and after the day's work was done. The training was detailed by the Regimental Sergeant-Major, who himself took the squad.

Under this regime the players began to lose their previously marked individual brilliancy, and quickly developed into a fit, hard-working, sporting team.

L./Cpl. Caldicott made a good captain, while Pte. C. Woodards was the main-spring of the side.

Throughout the season the team played never so well as when they had their backs against the wall, and in the third and fifth rounds of the Army Cup clearly showed what training and determination will do during extra time.

The close of the season brought about two exceptional features, one being the victory of H.M.S. *Excellent* in the Navy Cup and ours in the Army Cup in the same year, and the fact that in the Army *v.* Navy match five men from the *Excellent* and four Queen's men were playing,

the other being the match arranged between the winners of the Army Cup and the winners of the Territorial Army Cup, the 6th Battalion D.L.I. This match was played at York, and we scored a comfortable victory by 4 goals to 1.

As well as the Army Cup, the 1st Battalion won the Cinque Ports Services' League, having taken over the fixtures and the results of their predecessors, the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

THE ARMY CUP FINAL.

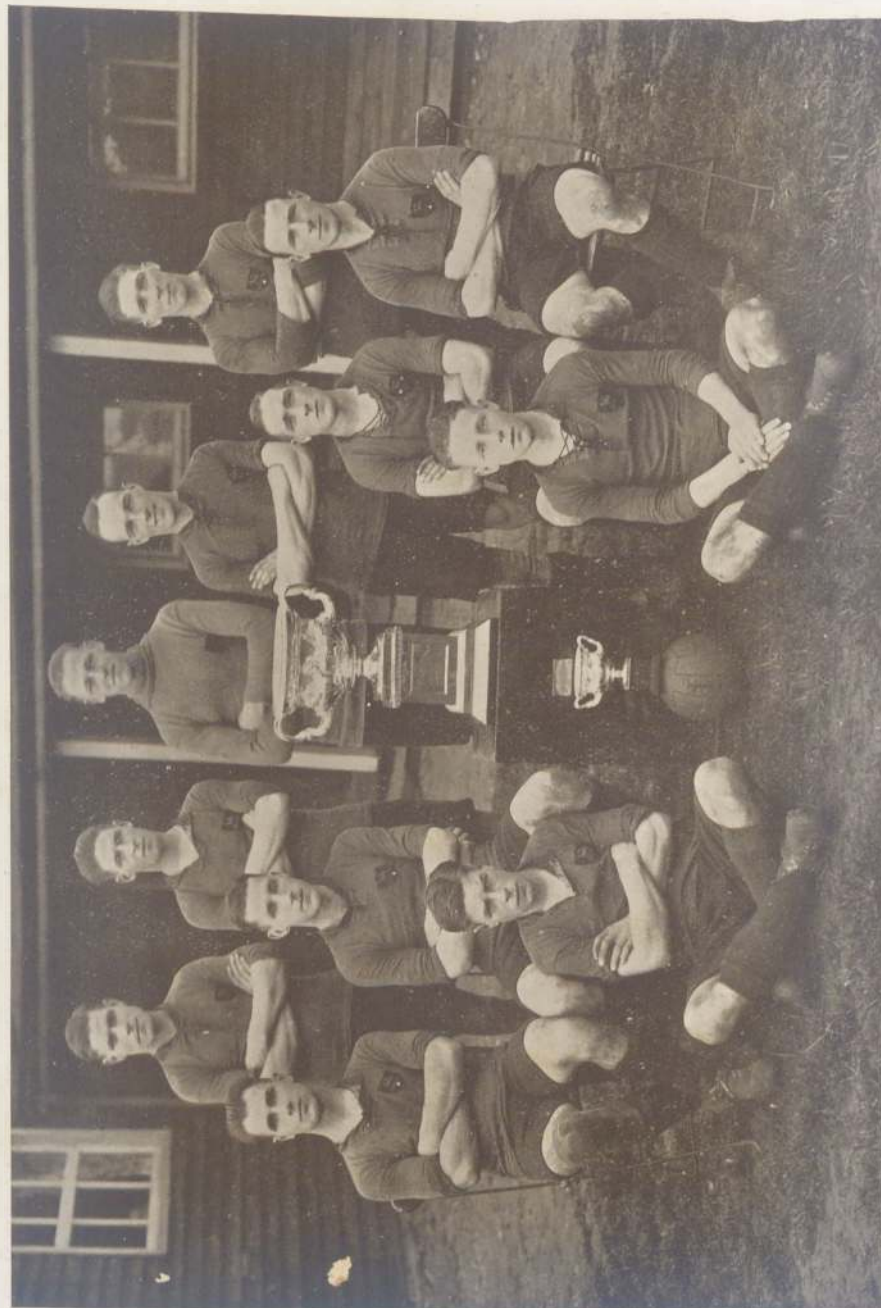
Although their Majesties the King and Queen were unable to be present at the final of the Army Cup, which was played at the Command Central Ground, Aldershot, on Easter Monday, the attendance of spectators was not affected very considerably. Even the miserable weather failed to affect the attendance, and the uncovered terraces were well filled, in spite of the drizzling rain, which fell during the greater part of the afternoon. Field-Marshal Lord Plumer represented the Royal Family. Prior to the match selections were played by the Royal Artillery Mounted Band and the Pipers of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards.

Our opponents were the 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry from Devonport. We fully merited our 3-0 victory, and were the better and more convincing side throughout the game. Woodards, our star forward, who scored two goals, was in wonderful shooting form, though he missed two easy chances when we were one up. Trevelyan, at right back, and Bewley-Bull, at inside right, were the best players in the losing team, but the former's partner, Morris, was the weak point in the defence at left back. Champion worked remarkably hard at centre-half for the Somersets, who were not so good as their record promised.

C.S.M. Walter Scott, 2nd Black Watch, refereed the game, and the linesmen were Sergt.-Major J. Adams, Royal Corps of Signals, and Q.M.S. H. J. Bass, C.M.A. Teams:—

1st Queen's Royal Regiment.—Bdsmn. F. Moss; L./Cpl. A. Hamilton and Cpl. J. Trew; Cpl. G. Hooper, L./Sergt. F. Hill and Pte. E. Bellinger; Pte. W. Larkin, Pte. F. Richardson, Pte. C. Woodards, Pte. W. Barclay, and L./Cpl. A. Caldicott (captain).

1ST BATTALION. WINNERS ARMY FOOTBALL CUP, 1925



[Gale & Polden, Ltd.]

L. Sergt. Hill Bdsman. Bellinger L./Cpl. Caldicott Pte. Barclay
 Bdsman. Moss Pte. Larkin Bdsman. Woodards Cpl. Trew
 Bdsman. Richardson

[Photo]

1st Somerset Light Infantry.—Sergt. J. Burrows; Sergt. A. Morris and Sergt. W. Trevelyan; L./Cpl. W. West, Pte. J. Champion (captain) and Pte. G. Savigar; Pte. B. Butcher, Sergt. Hails, Pte. S. Jones, Cpl. P. Bewley-Bull, and Pte. F. Wetherick.

Winning the toss, the Somersets defended the Gymnasium goal. Bewley-Bull sent in a good ground shot early in the game which Moss cleared, but The Queen's replied with several sharp attacks. Savigar sent just wide of the further post with a long-range drive, and a corner kick for the Somersets, though well placed, was cleared.

The movement which led up to the scoring the first goal, after fifteen minutes' play, was particularly neat. Our forwards went away from midfield, and after a series of passes Barclay sent the ball out to Caldicott, who put in a glorious ground centre. The ball flashed into the goalmouth, and the Somersets' right half and Woodards met it close to the post, the feet meeting on the ball, which was deflected into the goal. It was hard to say who actually scored. A few minutes later Woodards sent it wide after he had beaten several opponents and had an open goal. He missed again a much easier chance later, when a fine centre by Larkin left him an open goal two yards away, but he caught the ball on the side of his foot and sent it wide of the net. Then Caldicott sent in a lovely shot which Burrows turned away for a corner. Woodards made up for his two lost chances, however, when he scored a magnificent goal after twenty-five minutes' play. He took the ball from the half-way line, neatly tricked the opposing half and full backs, and then placed the ball out of the goalkeeper's reach into the corner of the net. It was a piece of work worthy of an International.

The Somersets had the balance of the play during the rest of the first half, but Moss showed good form in goal, and we maintained our two goals' lead.

We attacked strongly after change of ends, and good tries were made by Woodards and Larkin. Hamilton gave a corner with a miskick when the Somersets broke away, but the ball was put behind from the flag kick. Moss saved a nice shot by Bewley-Bull, but was beaten by a shot from Hails, when Trew

dropped back and cleared from the goalmouth.

Woodards scored the third goal after twenty-three minutes' play with a beautiful shot from Barclay's pass. After this the Somersets rallied strongly, and Moss did some good work in goal. Wetherick's centre right across the goalmouth was missed by the inside forwards. Burrows made a good save at the other end when he tipped the ball over the bar from a shot by Caldicott, and the end came with the Somersets attacking. Result: 1st Battalion The Queen's Royal Regiment, 3; 1st Battalion Somerset Light Infantry, nil.

After the match the trophy, miniature and medals were presented by Field-Marshal Lord Plumer. The winning team received gold medals and the losing team silver medals.

Easter Monday will long be remembered as Old Comrades' day, for hundreds were present to see their old Regiment win the cup.

SUMMARY OF THE ROUNDS.

First Round.—Beat 1st Battalion The Essex Regiment, at Bordon, 7—0. Goal-scorers: Woodards (3), Bunn (2), Richardson and Caldicott.

Second Round.—Beat 1st Battalion The King's Regiment, at Aldershot, 6—0. Goal-scorers: Woodards (4), Richardson and Hamilton.

Third Round.—Beat 2nd Battalion The Rifle Brigade, at Aldershot, 2—1, after extra time. Goal-scorer: Woodards.

Fourth Round.—Beat 1st Battalion The Warwickshire Regiment, at Folkestone, 2—1. Goal-scorers: Woodards and Hamilton.

Fifth Round.—Beat 3rd Brigade, R.A., at Blackdown, 4—2, after extra time. Goal-scorers: Woodards (2), Barclay and Larkin.

Semi-final.—Beat R.A., Shoeburyness, at Shorncliffe, 7—3. Goal-scorers: Woodards (4), Richardson, Caldicott and Hamilton.

Final.—Beat 1st Battalion The Somerset Light Infantry, at Aldershot, 3—0. Goal-scorers: Woodards (2) and Caldicott.

Total number of goals.—For, 31; against, 7. Goal-scorers: Woodards, 18; Hamilton, 3; Richardson, 3; Caldicott, 3; Bunn, 2; Larkin, 1; Barclay, 1.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Battalion Sports were held at Dover Athletic Ground on Monday, June 29th. The principal results were as follows:—

Three Miles.—1, H.Q.3; 2, "A" Coy.; 3, Machine Guns; 4, Band; 5, "D" Coy. 100 Yards Relay (teams of four).—1, "D" Coy.; 2, Machine Guns; 3, Signals and Drums; 4, Band. Time, 45secs.

Long Jump.—1, Signals and Drums; 2, H.Q.3; 3, Machine Guns.

Tug-of-War.—Semi-final: H.Q.3 beat "B" Coy.; Signals and Drums beat "A" Coy. Final: Signals and Drums.

Half-mile (teams of four).—1, Machine Guns; 2, H.Q.3; 3, "D" Coy.; 4, Signals and Drums. Time, 2min. 1-5secs.

220 Yards Relay (teams of four).—1, "D" Coy.; 2, Machine Guns; 3, Signals and Drums; 4, H.Q.3. Times, 98 1-5 secs.

300 Yards (open to the Battalion).—1, Cpl. Berry; 2, Pte. Dry; 3, Pte. Manning. Time, 36 2-5secs.

Putting the Weight (teams of two).—1, Signals and Drums; 2, "D" Coy.; 3, Band; 4, Machine Guns.

High Jump.—1, Signals and Drums; 2, "D" and "B" Coys.; 3, Machine Guns. Height, 5ft. 3in.

One Mile (teams of two).—1, H.Q.3; 2, Machine Guns; 3, Signals and Drums and Band. Time, 4min. 59 2-5secs.

Children's Race.—Boys: 1, J. Hardy; 2, G. Holdeness; 3, T. Pupplett. Girls: 1, M. Hole; 2, C. Holdstock; 3, E. Buckle.

Ladies' Race.—1, Mrs. Fulbrooke; 2, Mrs. Marchant; 3, Mrs. Hamerton.

Tug-of-War, Officers v. Sergeants.—Officers won.

440 Yards Relay (teams of four).—1, Machine Guns; 2, "D" Coy.; 3, H.Q.3; 4, Signals and Drums.

Staff Relay Race.—Non-commissioned officers won.

Half-mile (open to young soldiers of the Battalion).—1, L./Cpl. Divett; 2, Pte. Barnes; 3, Pte. Wise.

Hurdles.—1, Signals and Drums; 2, "D" Coy.; 3, "A" Coy.; 4, Machine Guns.

220 Yards (boys).—1, Boy W. A. Smith; 2, Boy Groves; 3, Boy Storey.

440 Yards (open to the Battalion).—1, Cpl. Berry; 2, Pte. Hail; 3, Pte. Woodards.

Veterans' Race (handicap).—1, Sergt.-Major Hart; 2, Mr. Buckle; 3, Sergt. Hunt.

Band Race.—Boy Scarlott, Brown and Howse.

The final points gained were:—Signals and Drums, 27½; Machine Guns, 25½; H.Q.3, 21; "D" Coy., 19; "A" Coy., 6, Band, 5½; "B" Coy., 3½; "C" Coy., 2.

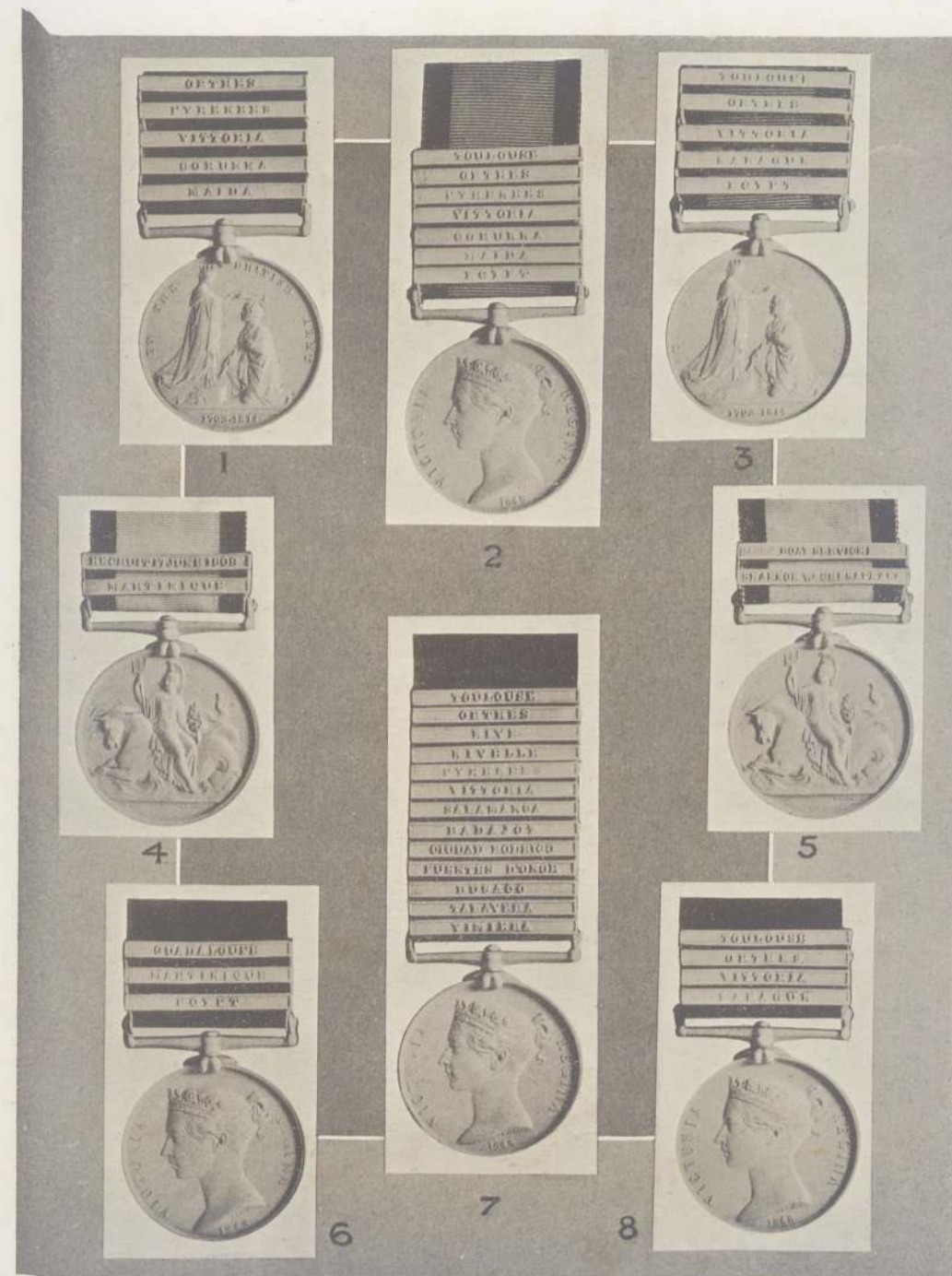
At the conclusion of the sports Mrs. Clarke presented the prizes to the winners.

Medals.

THE custom of striking medals to commemorate victories or important events dates from the time of the Romans; but it is only in modern times that medals have been issued as a reward for war services, and have been worn as a personal decoration. Numerous medals and badges were issued from time to time during the reigns of Elizabeth, James I, Charles I, and by Cromwell, which are supposed to have been struck for military exploits, and which bear the effigy of the Sovereign or some distinguished general of the period. Most of them have loops for suspension, but there is no record of their being issued in a general way, and very little evidence of their being worn. They were chiefly of gold, and most probably intended for officers of high rank.

In former times medals were issued very sparingly, and generally only to senior officers. With the exception of medals issued by the Honourable East India Company, which were mainly given to native troops, the first medal issued to combatants of all ranks was that which was granted by the Prince Regent for the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

The medals given for the Peninsular War, the naval actions fought between 1793 and 1840, and the campaigns in India from 1790 to 1824, were only granted in 1847; thus only surviving veterans received them, and many men passed through the dangers of a campaign and died without receiving even a medal for their services. It is recorded that when Napoleon surrendered on board H.M.S. *Bellerophon* he was received by a Captain's Guard of Marines. After



1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8. Military General Service Medals.
4, 5. Naval General Service Medals.

acknowledging the salute, he inspected the guard, and remarked they were a fine body of men and well appointed, but added: "Are there none who have seen service?" On being told that all of them had seen much service, he exclaimed, "What! and no marks of merit?" The officer in command explained that it was customary only to confer medals on officers of high rank, to which Napoleon replied: "Such is not the way to excite or cherish the military virtues."

The study of war medals is one of great interest, and it is difficult to compress so comprehensive a subject into a short article. I propose, therefore, to give only a brief description of those medals which are known to have been given for war services, in as nearly as possible chronological order, up to the medal issued in 1854 for the campaign in Burma; as medals subsequently issued are more generally known.

DECCAN, 1784.

A medal was granted by the Honourable East India Company to officers and men, for the campaigns in the Deccan against Hyder Ali (1780-84). It was struck in two sizes and issued in gold, silver, and inferior metal. It was worn suspended from a yellow cord.

MYSORE, 1793.

A medal was granted by the Honourable East India Company to officers and men, for the campaign in Mysore (1791-92) against Tippoo Sahib. It was issued in gold, silver, etc., and was worn from a yellow silk cord.

1ST JUNE, 1794.

After Lord Howard's famous victory, in which the 2nd Queen's Royals served as Marines, King George III granted gold medals in two sizes to Admirals and Captains of the fleet, who had distinguished themselves in action.

Subsequent Naval actions were also commemorated by the issue of these medals, viz:—

St. Vincent, February 14th, 1797.
Camperdown, October 11th, 1797.
The Nile, August 1st, 1798.
Trafalgar, October 21st, 1805.
Action off Ferrol, November 4th, 1805.
St. Domingo, February 6th, 1806.
Lissa, March 13th, 1811.

The medals granted for June 1st, 1794, were wore round the neck by a gold chain, and those subsequently issued by a broad white riband with blue edges.

CEYLON, 1796.

A medal was granted by the Honourable East India Company to all troops engaged in the capture of Ceylon from the Dutch. It was worn from a yellow silk cord.

THE NILE, 1798.

After the Battle of the Nile, August 1st, 1798, Mr. Davidson, who was Lord Nelson's prize agent, issued a medal to every officer and man present at the battle. Admirals and Captains received the medal in gold, Lieutenants and Warrant Officers in silver, Petty Officers in bronze gilt, and Seamen and Marines in bronze. They were worn suspended from the neck by a blue riband.

SERINGAPATAM, 1799.

By a General Order, dated Madras, 1808, a medal was granted by the Honourable East India Company, for the capture of Seringapatam, May 4th, 1799. It was issued in gold, silver, bronze gilt and bronze to the various ranks, and in tin to the Sepoys. It was worn from a buff riband. Special permission was granted in 1815 for officers to wear this medal. The stormers were under command of Major-Gen. (afterwards Sir David) Baird, who commenced his military career at Gibraltar, in 1773, as an Ensign in the Queen's Royals.

EGYPT, 1801.

The Honourable East India Company granted a medal to their troops, commanded by Sir David Baird, who were sent to join the forces under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. It was worn from a yellow silk cord. The Sultan (Selim III) ordered gold medals to be struck and issued to all officers who took part in this campaign. They were issued in three sizes, according to rank, and were worn attached to an orange riband by a small hook and chain.

Silver medals the same size as the smallest gold ones are sometimes met with, and it is supposed they were given to non-commissioned officers and men for exceptional gallantry. One of these silver

medals, which was awarded to Pte. John Barry, Queen's Royals, is in the Officers' Mess, 1st Battalion, together with his Peninsular Medal with clasps for Egypt, Corunna, Salamanca, and a silver Regimental Medal for the best shot at 100 yards in 1802.

TRAFALGAR, OCTOBER 21ST, 1805.

Mr. Bolton, of Soho, obtained permission to give a medal, at his own expense, to every man who served in the Fleet at this battle. It was given in gold, silver, and white metal, and was worn from a dark blue riband.

MAIDA, 1806.

A gold medal was granted for the Battle of Maida, in Calabria, where the French were totally defeated on July 4th, 1806. It was only given to officers in command of brigades or battalions, or to those who succeeded to the command during the action. It was worn from the buttonhole of the uniform, attached to a crimson riband with blue edges.

PENINSULAR GOLD MEDAL, 1808-09.

Two gold medals were granted for victories in the Peninsular War in 1808-09. The larger one was awarded to General Officers and the smaller to Field Officers, or officers of equal rank. These medals were subsequently granted for all the actions in the Peninsular War and for military services in other places. In consequence of many officers having received several medals, it became inconvenient to wear them, and orders were issued that (1) only one medal to be worn; (2) for a second or third action a gold clasp be attached to the riband, with the name of the battle; (3) for a fourth action a gold cross be granted, with the four battles inscribed upon it; (4) for every subsequent battle or siege a clasp be issued, to be worn on the riband of the cross. These crosses and medals were worn by General Officers suspended from the neck by a crimson riband with blue edges, and by Field Officers from the button-hole of the uniform coat by a similar riband. They were awarded for twenty-six actions fought in different parts of the globe. The largest number of clasps issued with one cross was nine; this belonged to the Duke of Wellington, and, with the four

battles inscribed on the cross, represented thirteen engagements.

MILITARY GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1801-1814.

It was not until 1847 that the survivors of the junior officers and rank and file received any recognition of their services during the wars from 1801 to 1814. In 1847 Her Majesty Queen Victoria commanded medals to be struck to reward the services of her fleets and armies between 1793 and 1814, and that one should be given to every officer and man who took part in any engagement for which the gold medals were previously awarded. The clasps were the same as the twenty-six issued with the gold medals, and, in addition, one for Maida. Subsequently, in 1850, a clasp was given for Egypt, 1801, making in all twenty-eight clasps, as follows:—

1. *Egypt* (1801).
2. *Maida* (1806).
3. *Rolica* (1808).
4. *Vimiera* (1808).
5. *Sahagun* (1808).
6. *Benevente* (1809).
7. *Corunna* (1809).
8. *Martinique* (1809).
9. *Talavera* (1809).
10. *Guadaloupe* (1810).
11. *Busaco* (1810).
12. *Barrosa* (1811).
13. *Fuentes d'Onor* (1811).
14. *Albuhera* (1811).
15. *Java* (1811).
16. *Ciudad Rodrigo* (1812).
17. *Badajoz* (1812).
18. *Salamanca* (1812).
19. *Fort Detroit* (1812).
20. *Chateauguay* (1812).
21. *Chrysters Farm* (1813).
22. *Vittoria* (1813).
23. *Pyrenees* (1813).
24. *St. Sebastian* (1813).
25. *Nivelle* (1813).
26. *Nive* (1813).
27. *Orthes* (1814).
28. *Toulouse* (1814).

One medal was issued with fifteen clasps, and several survivors made good their claim to fourteen. The survivors of the 2nd Queen's Royals were entitled to the eleven clasps italicized. One of these medals with eight clasps is in the Officers' Mess of the 1st Battalion. The riband was crimson with blue edges.

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1793-1840.

At the same time that Her Majesty Queen Victoria granted the medal to the Army she also gave one to the survivors in the Navy for all actions fought between 1793 and 1840. There were 231 different clasps issued, but six was the greatest number given with one medal. The first clasp granted was inscribed "*Nymphé*, June 18th, 1793," and the last "*Syria*, 1840." This medal was worn from a white riband with blue edges.

Two survivors of the 2nd Queen's Royals made good their claim to the medal and clasp for June 1st, 1794.

ARMY OF INDIA MEDAL, 1799-1826.

In 1851 the Honourable East India Company announced that Her Majesty Queen Victoria had given her consent to their issuing a medal for the campaign in India from 1799 to 1826. Nineteen clasps were issued with this medal, but few of these actions are borne on the colours of British regiments, though, with one or two exceptions, one or more took part in each engagement. Five was the largest number of clasps issued with any medal. This medal was worn from a light blue riband.

WATERLOO, 1815.

The Prince Regent, in the name of His Majesty King George III, commanded that a medal be struck and issued to all ranks who took part in the memorable victory of Waterloo, June 18th, 1815. This medal was given to every man present on June 16th, 17th and 18th. It was issued with a steel clip and large steel ring to take the riband, which was crimson with blue edges.

GHUZNEE, 1839.

After the capture of Ghuznee on July 23rd, 1839, Shah Soojah announced that he would give a medal to the troops engaged. The medal was struck in the Calcutta mint, but, Shah Soojah having died before it was issued, the Governor-General ordered it to be issued in the name of the Government of India. On the obverse is a view of the citadel, with Ghuznee on a scroll underneath. It was worn from a broad riband, one half crimson and the other half green. The

2nd Queen's Royals took part in this action, and in the Officers' Mess of the 1st Battalion is the Ghuznee Medal awarded to No. 681 Pte. Charles Frost, together with his Bronze Regimental Cross "for merit."

This gallant old soldier enlisted in the 2nd Queen's Royals in 1825, and served in India from 1827 to 1845. His small book and the certificate awarding him the Bronze Cross are in the Regimental Museum at Guildford.

CHINA, 1842.

A medal was given by the Indian Government for the first China War, 1840-42. It was the first medal issued with Queen Victoria's head on it, and was worn from a crimson riband with yellow edges.

JELLALABAD, 1842.

The Government of India presented a medal to all troops who formed the garrison of Jellalabad in 1842, during the second Afghan War. It was worn from a riband generally known as the "rainbow" pattern. The Governor-General was not satisfied with the design of this medal, which was struck in India, and a new one, designed by William Wyon, was struck in England, and issued to those returning the original medals. The men evidently preferred the original ones, and very few of the improved ones were applied for. The 13th Light Infantry were the only British regiment in the Jellalabad garrison.

AFGHANISTAN, 1842.

The Governor-General of India, by an order dated October 4th, 1842, notified that a medal would be issued to all ranks who had taken part in the campaign in Afghanistan in 1842. Four medals were struck, the reverse in each case being different.

No. 1 has the word Candahar inscribed on it.

No. 2 Ghuznee and Cabul.

No. 3 Candahar, Ghuznee and Cabul.

No. 4 Cabul.

The riband was the "rainbow" pattern.

SCINDE, 1843.

The East India Company gave a medal to all troops for the campaign in Scinde

(1843). Three medals were struck, each with a different reverse.

No. 1 has Mecarree inscribed on it.

No. 2 Hyderabad.

No. 3 Mecarree-Hyderabad.

The riband was the "rainbow" pattern. The 22nd Foot was the only British Regiment that received this medal.

GWALIOR, 1843.

For the battles of Maharajpore and Panniar bronze stars were issued to the troops engaged. They were made from the guns captured, and were similar except for the name of the action, and were worn from a "rainbow" pattern riband.

SUTLEJ, 1845-46.

The battles of the Sutlej campaign, known as the first Sikh War, were commemorated by medals and clasps. Four medals were issued:—

1. Moodkee (1845).
2. Ferozeshah (1845).
3. Aliwal (1846).
4. Sobraon (1846).

The recipient was given the medal for the first of these actions in which he was engaged, and a clasp for any subsequent action. The riband was blue with a crimson border.

PUNJAB, 1848-49.

A medal was issued to all ranks for the war in 1848-49, which ended in the annexation of the Punjab. Clasps were issued for Mooltan, Chilianwalla and Googarat. The riband was dark blue with yellow edges.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1834-53.

A medal was granted by a General Order dated November, 1854, for the Kaffir Wars of 1834-35, 1846-47 and 1850-53.

The medal is the same for each war, with the date 1853 in the exergue. No clasps were issued, and the riband was orange, with two broad and two narrow stripes of dark blue. The 2nd Queen's Royals were engaged in the 1850-53 war.

BURMA, 1852-53.

In 1854 Queen Victoria sanctioned the issue of a medal for services during the campaign in Burma (1852-53). This medal was subsequently issued for all campaigns

in India up to 1894, and is known as the Indian General Service Medal. The riband is crimson, with two dark blue stripes. Twenty-one different clasps were issued with this medal, viz.:—

1. Pegu (1852-53).
2. Persia (1856-57).
3. N.W. Frontier (1849-63).
4. Umbeyla (1864-66).
5. Bhootan (1864-66).
6. Looshai (1872).
7. Perak (1875-76).
8. Jowaki (1877-78).
9. Naga (1879-80).
10. Burma (1885-87).
11. Sikkim (1888).
12. Hazara (1888).
13. Burma (1887-89).
14. Chin Lushai (1889-90).
15. Samara (1891).
16. Hazara (1891).
17. N.E. Frontier (1891).
18. Hanza (1891).
19. Burma (1889-92).
20. Lushai (1889-90).
21. Wazaristan (1894-95).

The combinations of clasps is endless, but the largest number known with one medal is seven.

REGIMENTAL MEDALS.

These medals are of very great interest. They were presented by officers of the regiments, at their own expense, to non-commissioned officers and men, for bravery, meritorious service, good shooting, etc., and as a general rule were discontinued when the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was granted in 1850 by King William IV. They were very popular, and both officers and men were sorry to see an old custom abandoned. Men who possessed them were generally allowed to wear them until they completed their service.

The medals given in the 2nd Queen's Royals, as far as is known, were as follows:—

1. A silver Maltese Cross, in the centre of which is a Paschal Lamb in bold relief. On the arms of the cross is inscribed: "Merit—X years. Queen's Royals." On the reverse is engraved: "Queen's Royals. For Meritorious Service. To —."

This cross was instituted in 1829 and discontinued in 1837. It was given in



1. Group of Medals awarded to John Barry: Military General Service Medal, 3 Clasps—Egypt, Corunna, Salamanca. Silver Medal given by the Sultan for the Campaign in Egypt, 1801. Regtl. Medal for Best Shot at 100 yds., 1802.
2. Pre. Charles Frost: Ghuznee 1839. Bronze Regtl. Cross. 3. Sergt. J. Trett: Ghuznee 1839. Long Service and Good Conduct, 1855.
4. Regtl. Silver Cross, 10 Years' Meritorious Service; Regtl. Medal for Merit; Regtl. Bronze Cross, 6 Years' Meritorious Service.

two classes: silver, with a gilt lamb in the centre, for ten years' meritorious service; and bronze, with a silver lamb, for six years. The recipients' names were engraved on the silver cross, but not on the bronze. It was worn from a dark blue riband.

A silver cross awarded to Thomas Woolley, and, as mentioned before, a bronze cross awarded to Pte. Charles Frost, are in the Officers' Mess of the 1st Battalion.

2. Several Regimental Medals for proficiency in shooting appear to have been issued. One awarded to John Barry, in 1802, for the best shot at 100 yards, is, as mentioned before, in the Officers' Mess of the 1st Battalion. Others are known for 1826 and 1835, but it is uncertain when these medals were instituted or when discontinued.

3. Another Regimental Medal of which there is no record was a silver eight-pointed star, with a smaller star in the centre surrounded by a raised band on which are the words, "Queen's Royals."

H. H.

STOP PRESS.

FOOTBALL.

On October 31st a match took place at Aldershot, on the Command Central Ground, between H.M.S. *Excellent* (winners of the Royal Navy Football Cup, 1924-25) and the 1st Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment (winners of the Army Cup, 1924-25). The teams were:—

H.M.S. Excellent.—Goal, P.O.G.M. G. Daisley; backs, A.Bs. H. Collinson and F. Payne; half-backs, A.Bs. R. Nicholas, H. Tugwell, and S. Wardby; forwards, Lieut. F. Boswell, Officers' Steward A. Woodford (captain), A.Bs. R. Fry, G. Cheetham, and Musn. J. Marcussohn.

1st Bn. The Queen's Royal Regt.—Goal, Bdsmn. F. Moss; backs, Cpls. J. Trew and A. Hamilton; half-backs, Sergt. F. M. Hill, Cpl. G. Hooper, and Pte. E. Cantor; forwards, L./Cpl. C. Woodards (captain), L./Cpl. A. Caldicott, Ptes. W. Barclay, F. Richardson, and W. Larkin.

The referee was Capt. A. Graham, R.A.O.C.

After a good, level game the 1st Battalion were winners by 2 goals to 1.

2nd Battalion News.

ALTHOUGH October is the tail end of the hot weather, and the busy season does not begin till November, the Battalion was suddenly called upon to carry out the most unpleasant duty which any unit can be called upon to perform: I mean duty in aid of the civil power.

During the first week in October the Hindu festival of Dahsera takes place. All over India Hindu and Moslem tension had been at breaking point, and the Battalion had been warned to be ready to send troops into the city in case the situation got out of hand. The Dahsera festival lasts for seven days, and all this time we had had one company standing ready to move at once, and a second ready to move at short notice. At 8 p.m. on October 9th, the last night of the Dahsera, a telephone message was received that rioting had broken out between Hindus and Moslems, and that the police could not cope with the situation. Within one hour of the receipt of the message "*C*" Company, under the command of Capt. I. W. S. Symons, had reached the Kotwali or central police station in Allahabad, and very shortly afterwards the situation was in hand. A squadron of Indian Cavalry was also on the spot.

The work was divided up as follows:—"The Queen's" took on the patrolling of all main roads, and left enough men in hand to send at least one platoon to any threatened point, and the Indian Police took on the side-alleys and the endless warrens which bound in all Indian cities. The cavalry were in the city by day, but withdrew to their lines at night.

The system worked well, and rioting was checked. What could not be stopped were the sporadic assaults by bands of Hindu "bad-mashes" on the unescorted Mussulmans in side streets and *vice versa*. I hold no brief for members of either religion; one side was as bad as the other.

When the first company arrived at the Kotwali there had already been numerous casualties, and the place inside was like a dressing station in France, the doctors from the various hospitals being busy tying up broken heads, and spear, sword and dagger wounds. As both sides were armed with lathies, swords, spears and daggers, it was extraordinary that so

little damage was done. Mr. Knox, the Collector of Allahabad, who was in charge of the situation, had an order issued at once forbidding the carrying of lathies or other arms. This helped matters considerably. I think that a great deal of the credit for stopping the rioting was due to the quite, calm, and decisive way in which Mr. Knox handled affairs. He was never in the least bit flurried or excited, and he was very ably assisted by the police officers, whose work was beyond all praise.

The company in the city had its headquarters at the Kotwali, and from there it sent out patrols to various points. The men had a very hard time indeed. Early October in Allahabad is extremely hot, and for twenty-four hours the men worked in two-hour shifts, *i.e.*, two hours on and two hours off. They had to sleep where best they could in the Kotwali, and they got very little rest.

Only two companies were available, as a third was in the fort and could not be moved from there. "A" Company had only just returned from Kailana, so "A" Company took on the duties in barracks and every spare man went to reinforce "C" and "D" Companies, both of whom were weak numerically. "C" and "D" Companies relieved each other every twenty-four hours.

It was interesting to watch a patrol go out. During the bad times in the city no man trusted his neighbour, and no man dared move from one place to another by himself. On the other hand, all had perfect confidence in the British soldier. Crowds waited outside the Kotwali all day, and every patrol of one non-commissioned and six men that went out was followed by a number of Indians, both Hindu and Mussulman, who wanted to reach the part of the city through which the patrol was to move, and who were perfectly confident in the ability of seven British soldiers to afford them all the necessary protection.

For five days we found a company in the city, and at the end of that time it was considered that the police could deal with the situation, and the troops were withdrawn. From first to last no man fired a shot or caused injury to any Indian, although once or twice the situation was critical.

Letters of thanks were received from

the Commissioner and Mr. Knox, and both expressed themselves as being very grateful for the way the men had worked, and for the tactful way in which they had handled matters.

During the later part of October and all November the Battalion suffered a good deal from malaria, largely due, no doubt, to the fact that the men on strike duty in the city were unprotected against mosquitoes, and were all badly bitten.

In November the training season set in with its usual vigour. Owing probably to the expense of the Delhi Manœuvres, no funds were available for a battalion training camp. Every company, however, spent a fortnight at a camp at Madheori, some five miles out of cantonments. This camp, situated on the bank of the Ganges, had a good training area in its immediate vicinity, and companies were also able to do a good deal of field firing, this being confined to section and platoon practices.

With a company in the fort, and everything but individual training to be got through in four months, battalion training had to take more or less a back seat. However, one week was spent at this, intercommunication being mainly practised.

On January 30th, 1925, the Battalion trooped the Regimental Colour in compliment to Col.-Commandant C. G. Stewart, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who was vacating command on the Allahabad Independent Brigade. The trooping ceremony was carried out on the polo ground, and went off very well. Five guards of one officer and fifty rank and file, in addition to the escort for the Colour, were found. The escort was commanded by Capt. G. K. Olliver, M.C., and the subalterns were Lieut. R. M. Burton and 2/Lieut. H. E. Wilson.

The whole ceremony went without a hitch, the smartness and steadiness of the men being extremely good. A great deal of credit is due to Capt. and Adjutant J. B. Coates, M.C., and R.S.M. Sullivan, both of whom took an enormous amount of trouble in working out the details.

After the trooping ceremony a luncheon was given at the Mess, Col. and Mrs. Stewart being the guests of the Battalion, and other guests privately invited. Some eighty in all sat down, and

after lunch the Band and Drums gave a display in the Mess compound.

The following is the text of a Special Station Order Col. Stewart published after the ceremony:—

"ALLAHABAD.

"January 31st, 1925.

"The Brigade Commander wishes to express his very high appreciation of the manner in which the ceremony of 'Trooping of the Colour' was carried out by the 2nd Battalion The Queen's Royal Regiment on 30/1/25. There is no higher test of discipline and steadiness on parade. Every detail was admirably executed. The steadiness and precision of movements of all ranks, and the manner in which the various quick and slow marches were rendered by the Drums of the Battalion left nothing to be desired.

"The Brigade Commander congratulates Lieut.-Col. Rainsford-Hannay, D.S.O., and all ranks on the excellence of the parade, which was fully up to the high standard and traditions of the Regiment.

"He also desires personally to thank Lieut.-Col. Rainsford-Hannay, D.S.O., and all ranks for carrying out this ceremony on the eve of his departure on vacating command of the Brigade. He feels that in doing so the Battalion has paid him a high compliment which he will never forget.

"(Signed) F. T. GASS, Captain,
"Staff Captain, Allahabad
"Independent Brigade."

To hark back a little. Immediately after Christmas the Battalion Rifle Meeting was held. The Battalion Christmas Tree for the children was held a few days after Christmas, and a few days later the Sergeants gave another Christmas Tree Party at their Mess.

On December 18th, 1924, the G.O.C. Eastern Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. de S. Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., inspected the Battalion at Headquarters, and on December 19th he inspected the company at the Fort ("C" Company). He was good enough to express himself as very pleased with what he saw.

On March 26th, 1925, the Hill Detachment, consisting of "B" Company Headquarters, last draft, men medically recommended, etc., and non-commissioned officers and men of "B" Company, up to

a total strength of 250, left Allahabad for Kailana. With their departure the Battalion settled down to the hot weather regime.

A brief résumé of the various games played during cold weather is attached. One interesting point is that it took five games, in four of which extra time was played, to decide whether "B" Company or "D" Company should oppose "A" Company in the semi-final of the Inter-Company Hockey Shield. "D" Company just managed to pull it off, but eventually lost to "A" Company. This number of games played in one round of an eliminating competition must be nearly a record.

FOOTBALL.

REGIMENTAL.

Our regimental team has suffered greatly from lack of opponents. Only two outside teams were available in the station, and they were rather of the standard of good company teams than regimental teams. The 71st Battery gave our side two hard practice games, however, shortly before our first game in the Army Cup.

In the first round we were drawn at home against the 2nd Battalion The Durham Light Infantry from Cawnpore.

The D.L.I. were a very fine team, and eventually won the Army Cup. Our team never gave up trying, and really gave a good show against a bigger, faster and cleverer team.

For the first twenty minutes play was even, but after that the Durham Light Infantry went ahead and eventually won by six goals to nil.

Our team consisted of:—L./Cpl. Rowbottom; Pte. Kirk and Pte. Barr; Pte. Byrne, L./Cpl. Tuckwell, and L./Cpl. Jones; Cpl. Hardwick, L./Cpl. Coles, Bdsman. Verdin, Pte. Woodward, and L./Cpl. Baldwin.

COMPANY.

While our regimental football is not very flourishing, the game in the companies is going very well indeed, and we have four or five excellent teams.

The Inter-Company Competition this year was run on the knock-out system, as the league had been found to take too long.

The final was not quite up to the standard of some of the earlier games, as, owing to lack of time available, "C" Company had had to play three hard games in four days and appeared a little stale.

"A" Company were a good side, however, and thoroughly deserved to win. Mrs. Rainsford-Hannay kindly presented the shield to the winning team.

On Monday, April 13th, "A" Company, as our champion company, played the 71st Battery for the Championship of Allahabad.

The winners have their names inscribed on the shield at the Soldiers' Institute, and, in addition, medals were presented by the Padre (the Rev. I. M. Burne).

A very fast game resulted, in which the Gunners were slightly the better throughout, eventually winning by two goals to one.

PLATOON.

If the company teams are good, the platoon teams are even proportionately better, and there is hardly a platoon in the Battalion that cannot produce a good, workmanlike side.

In April we held a special hot weather Inter-Platoon Competition, for which Lieut. - Col. Rainsford - Hannay very kindly presented a clock as a prize.

No. 3 Group had won previously both the Inter-Platoon and Hockey Competitions, and as they had still their full team available they were, for this competition only, split up into No. 3 Group "A" (those employed under the Adjutant), and No. 3 Group "Q2" (those employed under the Quartermaster). No. 11 Platoon were the winners at Headquarters.

The final at Headquarters was only a moderate game, neither side doing themselves justice. Meanwhile, "A" Company, at the Fort, had been playing off a similar competition, and the winners (No. 4 Platoon) met the winners at Headquarters.

An excellent game resulted in a win for No. 4 by one to nil, after a replay. Both sides were well above the average.

Major-Gen. Nightingale kindly presented the cup to the winning side.

A special word of thanks is due to the Rev. I. M. Burne for the interest he has taken in the football of the Battalion. He has always been willing to referee any

game, platoon or Battalion, and the game has always benefited greatly by the efficient way he has carried out the duties.

HOCKEY.

REGIMENTAL.

The standard of our Regimental side at hockey is considerably higher than at "footer," and opponents for practice games are much more numerous, so that it was to be regretted that there was no Army Championship this year, and that the All-India Championship, usually played at Allahabad, fell through.

We play a number of matches against local teams, such as Allahabad University, East India Railway, Thonehill Club, etc., and are usually successful.

The Thonehill Club, however, can now raise a strong side, and has twice beaten us.

The following have been given their colours for the year:—Sergt. Dodds, Sergt. Hucher, Bdsmn. Knight, L./Cpl. Gear, Capt. Coates, Lieut. East, Pte. Mirrett, Pte. Kirk, Capt. Philpot, Capt. Olliver, and Sergt. Mitchell.

COMPANY.

The Inter-Company Competition was played on the knock-out system.

A feature of the competition was the series of matches between "B" and "D" Companies. These drew four times, with extra time in each case, before "D" Company finally succeeded in winning by two goals to one.

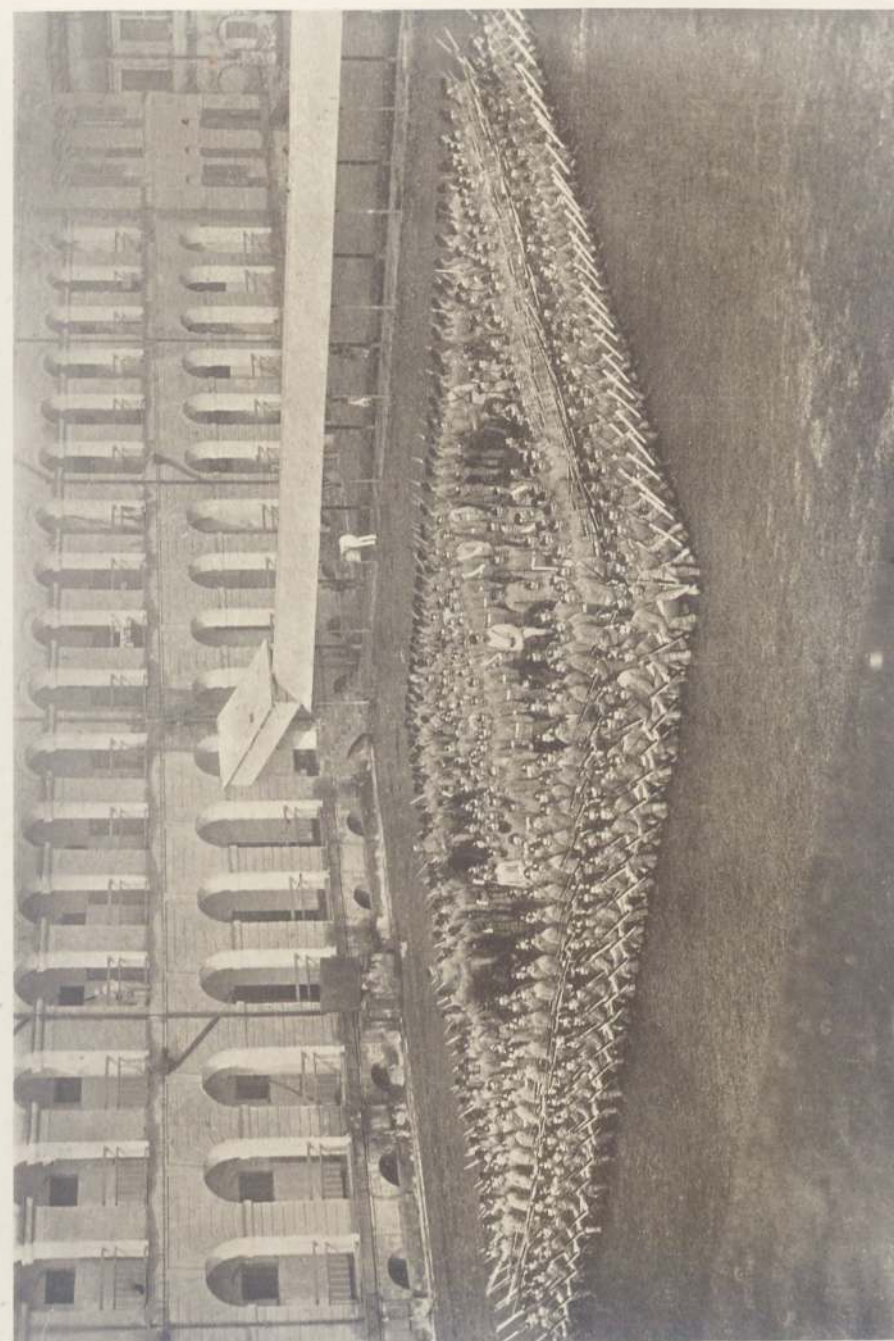
The final was a good game between "A" Company and the Drums, "A" Company being the better side throughout. They have a good hustling forward line and a steady defence, and won by three goals to one.

REGIMENTAL 2ND XI.

A 2nd XI, captained by Capt. Haggard, has played a number of games. Opponents have included the 3rd/15th Punjab Regiment on three or four occasions, and the Durham Light Infantry 2nd XI, drawn 3—3.

The following were given their colours:—Pte. Ginn, 2/Lieut. Dyke, Cpl. Dixon, Bdsmn. Norton, Pte. Willey, L./Cpl. Bennett, Pte. Anthoney, Lieut. Haggard, 2/Lieut. Wilson, and Cpl. Swanwich.

2ND BATTALION THE QUEEN'S.



Taken just before embarkation for the Campaign in Burma. Fort William, Calcutta, 1886.

PLATOON.

Platoon hockey teams are not, on the whole, as good as platoon football elevens, but most platoons can raise a fairly decent side.

A hot weather Hockey Competition, similar to the football already described, was played in May.

No. 4 Platoon, the winners, sprung a surprise in this competition, as they were not considered one of the strongest sides.

Lieut.-Col. Rainsford-Hannay presented a clock for this competition.

The final was a level game, which No. 4 Platoon deservedly won, in extra time, by one goal to nil from the Machine Gun "B" team.

No. 4 Platoon will play the winning platoon of "C" Company (from the Fort) early in June.

CRICKET.

The following cricket matches have been played by the Battalion this year:—

January 11th.—The Queen's Royal Regiment *v.* Allahabad University. The Queen's (first innings), 53 (Lieut. Haggard 13, L./Cpl. Tuckwell 13); Allahabad University, 60. The Queen's (second innings), 90 for 5 wickets (innings declared closed), (Capt. Philpot 48 not out); Allahabad University 63 for 5 wickets. The Queen's Royal Regiment lost by 7 runs on the first innings.

January 26th.—The Queen's Royal Regiment *v.* The Ordnance Club. The Queen's (1st innings), 229 for 8 wickets, innings declared closed (Capt. Olliver 71, L./Cpl. Tuckwell 58); The Ordnance Club, 66 (L./Cpl. Tuckwell took 6 wickets for 29 runs). The Ordnance Club (2nd innings, follow on), 55. The Queen's Royal Regiment won by an innings and 108 runs.

INTER-COMPANY CRICKET.

The results were as follows:—

First Round.—Drums beat "C" Coy.; H.Q. Wing beat Band; "A" Coy. beat "B" Coy.; "D" Coy. a bye.

Second Round.—H.Q. Wing beat Drums; "D" Coy. beat "A" Coy.

When the second innings was not completed the result was decided on the first innings, except the final match, which was played out.

The Final Match.

"H.Q. Wing *v.* "D" Coy.

1st Innings.—H.Q. Wing, 124 (W.O. Wilde 35, Lieut. Block 35), L./Cpl. Tuckwell 6 for 57; "D" Coy., 129 (Pte. Hutchins 23), Lieut. Block 4 for 39.

2nd Innings.—H.Q. Wing, 87 (W.O. Wilde 34), L./Cpl. Tuckwell 9 for 34; "D" Coy., 44 (Lieut. Haggard 11), Lieut. Block 6 for 14.

H.Q. Wing won by 36 runs.

The Cricket Cup has been played for only three times since the Battalion has been in India. "D" Company won it the first year and H.Q. Wing the last two years. "D" Company has been in the final the last two years.

SERGEANTS' MESS.

Owing to the absence in the hills of our families and the troops forming the Hill Detachment during the summer, only the winter season remains for entertainments here on the plains.

Last winter the first entertainment was occasioned by the departure of three members of the Mess for the United Kingdom, and in their honour a Smoking Concert was held in the Mess.

The departing members were Bmstr. Adams and Sergt. Carr (for discharge to pension), and Sergt. Loft (for transfer to the Army Reserve).

It is customary to hold our annual function, the Gheluvelt Ball, on October 31st, but last year, owing to the breaches in the railway line and the washing away of bridges by the torrential rain at the end of September, our families could not join us until the middle of November, as the ball was postponed.

It was eventually held on November 26th, and a special committee, with C.Q.M.S. C. H. Smith as the president, left no stone unturned to make the ball a success.

Invitations were sent to the officers' and sergeants' messes in the Garrison, and to a large number of our civilian friends.

The dance music was provided by the Band of the Regiment, and dancing took place in the lower portion of the Mess, which had been gaily decorated and illuminated for the occasion.

The Christmas functions in the Mess were held on Christmas Eve and Boxing Day, and a special committee, with C.Q.M.S. P. G. Smith as president, were responsible for the arrangements.

On Christmas Eve there was a tea served in the upper room of the Mess, to which all the members of the Mess, the married members' wives and children, and the married officers' wives and children were invited.

The party, numbering about 100, adjourned after tea downstairs to the portion of the Mess to witness the distribution of toys from the heavily laden and brilliantly illuminated Christmas tree.

We were fortunate enough to secure the services of Capt. G. K. Olliver, M.C., who, as "Father Christmas," presented the toys to the children of the officers and sergeants.

When every child had received his or her toy, the mess-room was cleared and indoor games were indulged in.

On Boxing Day the Sergeants, with their wives and children, numbering ninety in all, sat down to a dinner in the upper room of the Mess. After dinner we adjourned downstairs for a dance, to which the officers of the Regiment, with their wives, had been invited.

Invitation was also sent to Officers and Sergeants of the other units in the garrison and a number of civilian friends.

In March we gave another smoking concert. This time we were bidding farewell to four members of the Mess, all being transferred to the home establishment. They were W.O. Edn. Wilde, A./S./Sergt. Grimmer, Sergt. Clarke, and Sergt. Dodson.

The same evening we took the opportunity of welcoming three new members, W.O.1 Edn. Orr, A./S./Sergt. Smith, and Sergt. Parmenter. Our new Bandmaster, Bandmaster Fleckney, arrived just too late for this.

RIFLE MEETING.

The Christmas holidays were extended on account of the Annual Regimental Rifle Meeting being held on December 27th, 29th and 30th, 1924. Being so near Christmas there was a tendency for us all to be a little unsteady on the first morning, afterwards, however, the shooting was good. It was found necessary to

make the conditions of the competition harder. We look forward to the day when it will be necessary to make them still harder by having no bulls at all to aim at. Shooting is not like most other sports, for as shooting gets better the conditions are made harder. In such games as football and cricket we find the goal is not made smaller or larger wickets used; in shooting we are able to bring out the full spirit of sportsmanship and determination. There were 690 entries for the individual shoot and aggregate at 300, 400 and 500 yards. Pool bulls were in great demand, as also were dailies (open to all comers). The latter were varied by introduction of snapshooting at 300, and by rapid at 500 yards.

The winners of the various team events were as follows:—The Inter-Unit Shoot, the 2nd Battalion The Queen's Royal Regiment, who made the score of 479; Allahabad Auxiliary 2nd, score 408, and The East India Railway Battalion 3rd, score 403. Highest score in this competition, C.S.M. Waspe, 72. The Inter-Company Shoot was won by H.Q. Wing. Highest score in this competition, L./Cpl. Dean, "C" Company. The Inter-Platoon Competition was won by Sergt. Clarke's Platoon, No. 7. Lewis Gun Competition (Individual): L./Cpl. Strudwick, "D" Company. Revolver Competition (Individual): A./S./Sergt. Smith, R.A.O.C. (attached). L./Cpl. Gilbert was successful in winning the Battalion Championship. Pte. Holmes made an excellent shoot for a low classified shot, and was awarded a watch by the Sergeants' Mess. Cups and watches were awarded for above competitions and presented as follows:—The Inter-Unit Competition, Cup and Spoon, by the Rifle Club; the Commanding Officer presented a watch for the Battalion Championship; the Officers' Mess a clock for the Platoon Competition. The Corporals' Mess a watch for the Lewis Gun Competition; and Wazir Ali a cup for the Revolver Competition. We were greatly indebted to Lieut.-Col. G. B. Scott, Commanding the 3/15th Punjabis, who very kindly provided all markers for the meeting. Full time was allowed on the range, shooting commencing sharp at 8 a.m., and with an hour's break at mid-day kept on until 4.30 p.m. If Allahabad

can boast of nothing else, we are certainly very fortunate in having a range situated, as it is, so close to barracks, and conditions are perfect for shooting. The total amount of cash paid out in prizes was 2,400 rupees, of which 1,200 was drawn from the Rifle Club account, the remainder being recovered by entrance fees, dailies and pool bulls.

At the close of the meeting all first and second prizes were presented by Mrs. Rainsford - Hannay. This presentation brought to a close a very successful meeting, which was well attended by all ranks. Our thanks are due to Capt. H. J. Carpenter and his committee for their hard work and excellent arrangements.

We have got through the hot weather with little sickness, and the Hill Detachment is to rejoin at the beginning of November. The Band has been up at Naini Tal for the season, where it has been very popular.

The results of the A.R.A. Competitions for which the Battalion entered last year were as follows:—

The Queen Victoria Cup ...	5th
The King George Cup ...	11th
The India Cup ("B" Coy.) ...	8th
The Company Shield ("B" Coy.)	9th
The Hopton Cup (No. 4 Pltn., "A" Coy.) ...	17th
The Brooke Bond Cup ...	5th
The Roupell Cup (No. 8 Pltn., "B" Coy.) ...	5th

The Battalion has entered for all of the above again this year, and also for the following:—

The Machine Gun Cup, the Royal Irish Cup, the Duke of Connaught Cup, and the 18th Hussars Cup.

THIS MONTH'S ANNIVERSARY.

The battle of Nivelle was fought on November 10th, 1813. Four companies of The Queen's were engaged, and with the companies of the 53rd Regiment (now the 1st Battalion The King's Shropshire Light Infantry) led the centre attack of the 4th Division. This attack was directed against the formidable redoubt of St. Barbe, which was captured in face of a heavy fire. The casualties in the four companies were 2 men killed; 1 Sergeant, 1 Drummer and 25 men wounded.

The Ecole Special Militaire. St. Cyr.

I.

HISTORY AND FUNCTIONS.

FOR a century and a quarter St. Cyr has functioned as the principal school for instruction for officers of the French Army. The school was transferred from Fontainebleau to its present locality by Napoleon, and occupies buildings originally erected by Madame de Maintenon in the seventeenth century as a school for the daughters of the impoverished noblesse. The place was enlarged and altered to some extent, but it is, nevertheless, in many ways unsuitable for a military college, and only lack of money prevents the Government from constructing a new establishment.

It is the most important of the group of schools, which also includes the Polytechnique (for Artillery and Engineers) in Paris, the Cavalry School at Saumur, and the School of Practical Artillery at Fontainebleau. St. Cyr prepares prospective officers for the active army in Infantry, Cavalry, Tanks and Air Force, but in all, except the first-named arm, the newly-commissioned officer, on leaving St. Cyr, does a long course at the Specialist School of Instruction for the arm he has chosen. Should he, however, enter the infantry, he goes direct to his regiment.

The normal cadet at St. Cyr becomes a professional soldier, and enters the active army, though there is always a special six months' course going on at the school for cadets known as *Elèves Officiers de Reserve* or Reserve Officer Students. These are University or business young men who, on completion of this course, and in accordance with the mark obtained at the final military examination there, become officers of the Reserve. They have special instructors at the school, though otherwise their work is much the same as that of the normal cadet, and they are equally liable to the discipline of the school.

In this short article, however, I only intend to deal with the active army cadet.

II.

THE CADET.

The "Premier Bataillon" of the French Army, a title of which the college is justly proud, is organized in six companies, each roughly a hundred strong and each divided into four sections. The course lasts two years, and is admittedly one of the most strenuous periods in the officers' career. The St. Cyr motto, "*Il s'instruit pour vaincre*," is no empty phrase. The hours are long, the discipline severe, and sport and amusement almost negligible quantities. The cadet has Sunday free, about ten days at Christmas, a fortnight at Easter, and three months in the summer. Otherwise his nose is fixed firmly to the grindstone, and should he lift it even to make a mild noise in the studies, long barn-like rooms holding about 100 desks, nemesis in the shape of C.B. or cells is dealt out to him with no unsparing hand. Most of the best families in the country are represented at the college, and the lists are full of names famous in French history. There is a peculiar St. Cyr slang in vogue, quite incomprehensible to an outsider, and which must be digested by the new cadet much like the Winchester "notions." The ordinary working kit is a blue tunic, trousers and putties, and for the squadron (picked cadets in their second year who aspire to the cavalry), breeches, black gaiters and spurs. Over this kit is usually worn a blue fatigue blouse, except outside the school. In addition, there is a full dress, with large red epaulettes and a shako with white cock's feathers, a relic of Napoleon's day.

Sport, so prominent a feature in our military schools, is almost neglected, as, indeed, it still is in the Lycées. Although the Press is full of sporting news and athletics are an overwhelming craze with some sections of French society, yet in official establishments they appear to be unrecognized. One or two hours a week in the programme are marked sport—Rugby football in the winter and tennis in the summer—but it is scarcely organized, and, as a matter of fact, the cadets are so busy that they have no time for it.

Concerts and small theatrical shows are got up by them, and there is an official cinema in the school which functions

regularly for amusement. It is also used educationally, and I have seen some admirable films of infantry attack and defence, tanks, cavalry at work, and so forth.

In July the year ends with a big fête known as the "Triomphe," in which episodes from French and other military history are carried out in the dress of the period chosen.

A notable feature of St. Cyr is the large number of foreign students. Persians, Chinese, Georgians, Afghans, Palestinians (*sic*), Peruvians, Russians, and others make their way to the school to glean what they can of French military methods. Unfortunately, for most of them, they arrive with so poor a knowledge of the language that they have to spend two or three months in learning enough French to make their sojourn at all profitable.

III.

INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING.

Instruction is divided into military and general. An interesting feature of the former is the amount of time devoted to artillery work, so much so that a cadet leaving St. Cyr is said to have more practical knowledge of artillery than a Polytechnicien before he goes to Fontainebleau.

Outdoor Training.—The sections are divided into three *groupes de combat*. The "groupes" of first-year cadets have for non-commissioned officers, as their training progresses, selected seniors, who thus obtain additional practice in command, and each senior cadet has a junior allotted to him whom he "bearleads" generally during the junior's first year. The sections are officered by subaltern officer instructors, who are responsible for their training to the Company Commander.

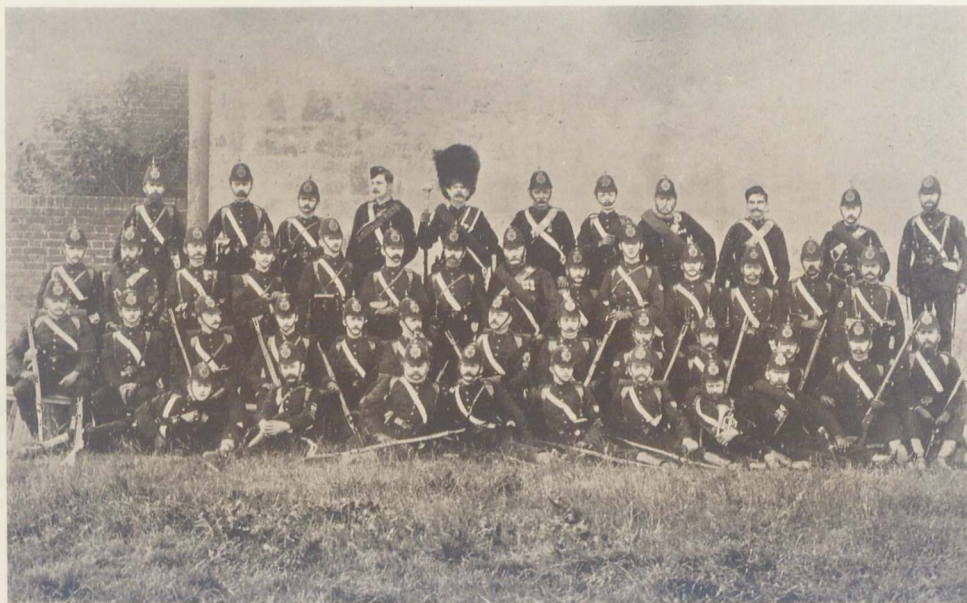
During the first half-year little is attempted beyond "groupe" training. Later section and company work is carried out, while during the annual month at the training camp (in June) battalion and other manoeuvres are practised in conjunction with other arms.

The cadet is practised in the use of all the infantry weapons of accompaniment; the 37 m.m. gun, Stokes mortar and the machine gun, besides the rifle grenade, the usual musketry, and the automatic gun

THE 4TH BATTALION IN 1891



Officers, 1st Volunteer Battalion, 1891.



Non-Commissioned Officers, 1st Volunteer Battalion, 1891.

or Fusilu mitrailleuse. An interesting point in the vast amount of blank ammunition issued and expended on each and every exercise of however elementary a nature.

As regards general subjects, stress is laid on French and foreign military history, geography and topography, and natural science. Arabic, English, German, and some Polish is taught, and, of course, the other normal subjects bearing on the Army.

Much theoretical and practical knowledge is expected at the end of the two years, and much is certainly obtained, but it is questionable whether the syllabus is not rather overwhelming. Certainly it must strike a foreign observer as such, and although the young Frenchman is brought up to regard work as the principal object of his early life, yet one cannot help wondering at times whether such a strenuous course does not defeat its own object in certain cases by creating bewilderment and confusion in some brains which may not be particularly alert.

St. Cyr is sometimes criticized for being behind the times in its military methods. All establishments of the kind must inevitably rest on tradition to a large extent, and tradition spells conservatism, but however it may be the military grounding is solid, the instruction admirable, and the result in the majority of cases a remarkably efficient young officer.

4th Battalion.

Headquarters: The Barracks, Mitcham Road, Croydon.

Honorary Colonel: The Lord Ashcombe, C.B., T.D.

Officer Commanding: Lieut.-Col. F. E. Bray, M.C.

THE foundation of a regimental journal is very popular in the Battalion, and we are all anxious to see the first number, which we are sure will be worthy of our Regiment. The Journal will form one more link in the chain which joins us to the Regiment, a chain which has grown stronger during recent years. It will, we feel sure, be of considerable value to us as a means of keeping in closer touch with the Regular Battalions and with the Depot, and as a means of acquiring more of the Army and regimental atmosphere

than is otherwise possible to us who are of necessity civilians first and soldiers second. As an educational medium, too, we welcome it.

In common with most Battalions of the Territorial Army in the South of England, the 4th Battalion is woefully short of numbers, the present strength being only 14 officers and 357 other ranks. The few we have, however, are efficient, and the Battalion is not ashamed of its progress. It has not been quite so successful as usual at the Surrey Rifle Meeting, but, after all, we must encourage the others, and having encouraged them we would like them to know that they will hear from us in future years, when we shall again claim our share of the honours and the spoil.

A strong recruiting committee is in process of formation, which will explore all possible sources of recruiting, and we are hopeful of being able to report considerable progress in the next issue of the Journal.

Annual training took place at Seaford in the first half of August, but the attendance left much to be desired. It seems increasingly difficult for men to get away from their civil avocations to attend camp. Seaford was not as popular a place as some other camps we have known. Training was instructive, and consisted in the main part in platoon and company training, with two battalion days, when, of course, we gained glorious victories. The training areas were good.

There was a very good demonstration platoon found by the 2nd Battalion The Royal Scots, and the only complaint we have is that it was not provided by our own 1st Battalion.

The Canteen arrangements were good, and the men were generally happy. By way of a change this year the sun shone during part of the training.

During camp the Battalion won the following events in the Surrey Brigade Inter-Battalion Competitions:—

Transport Competition.

Officers' Chargers' Competition.

Signal Section Competition.

Tug-of-War.

Football (beating the 5th Battalion in the final, after a close, evenly contested game).

It took the second place in the Lewis Gun Competition and the Relay Race, and

third place in the Machine Gun Competition. Not too bad!

During the winter dances are held at frequent intervals, both at Croydon and Caterham. The next Battalion function is the Annual Prize Distribution, when prizes gained at the Prize Meeting (shooting) held in July and August will be presented.

During the year several officers of the Battalion have been attached to the 1st Battalion and to the Depot, and have derived much profit therefrom. They must have been treated very well, for all have regretted having to rejoin us.

SERGEANTS' MESS NOTES.

The Sergeants' Cup was fired for on the range at Marden Park on Sunday, October 11th, King's First Stage conditions, with the following result:—

1st, R.Q.M.S. Dixon; 2nd, R.S.M. Callar; 3rd, C.S.M. Gunn.

An outing was held for serving and honorary members and their wives on Sunday, September 13th, a party of 70 proceeding to Brighton by saloon coaches. The weather was ideal, and all spent a most enjoyable day, returning to Croydon at 9.30 in the evening.

The date for the Annual Dinner has not yet been fixed, but will probably be early in January next year.

A series of Whist Drives and Dances is held throughout the winter at intervals of about a fortnight, the first being on Saturday, October 17th.

THINGS WE WANT TO KNOW.

Whether the accuracy of "Spot's" weight guessing or the moist conclusion of the operation most impresses his victims.

Whether the C.S.M. of "A" Company was rehearsing for his billet in the next world when he lighted the petrol to kill the ants.

Whether any other battalion in the Brigade will ever win the Transport Cup or the Tug-of-War Cup.

Who are the Sheikhs?

Whether any insurance company would insure the glassware of any mess of which

"Sergeant-Major Callaghan" was a member.

Whether a certain hon. member enlisted in 1661, or whether the Regiment was formed then in his honour.

Whether the enlisting chum of the same hon. member was Pte. Cæsar, Julius or Pte. Antony, Mark.

What are pickled walnuts?

Whether some special recognition ought not to be made of the officer who succeeded in forming *fours* with *three* men.

Who was marking when the president of the Regimental Shooting Committee recently obtained two "bulls" in succession?

On which Saturday next summer will all the cricketers at the Depot be on duty? On receipt of this information a challenge might be sent.

Regimental Museum.

WE publish opposite, photographs of two interesting exhibits in the Regimental Museum.

(a) Glass tumbler used by Lieut.-Col. Sir W. S. Jephson, Bart., in China. Col. Jephson's servant has carved on it, with a file, his master's name and a picture of the Regimental Colours. Lieut.-Col. Jephson succeeded to the command of the 1st Battalion in June, 1853, on the death of Lieut.-Col. Burns in South Africa. Col. Jephson took the Battalion from South Africa to China in 1860, and remained with it until appointed to command the 3rd Brigade in the expedition to Peking.

The tumbler was presented to the Museum by Lady Constance Fawkes, a grand-niece of Col. Jephson.

(b) A portrait and autograph letter of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent and Strathearn, father of H.M. Queen Victoria. His Royal Highness commanded the 1st Battalion at Gibraltar from February 25th, 1790, until August of the same year.

THE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM



1. A view of one of the rooms in the Museum
2. Autograph letter of H.R.H. The Duke of Kent. 3. Lt.-Col. Jephson's Tumbler.

With the 2nd Battalion. 1877 to 1890.

BY THE "QUARTER-BLOKE."

ON Friday, May 25th, 1877, I joined the Depot of the 2nd, or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, at Guildford, having two days previously taken Queen Victoria's shilling at the hands of C./Sergt. Gavican, of the 3rd Buffs.

With two other recruits, Gordon and Scarlett, I had been sent from Canterbury that morning. There should have been four of us, but the fourth absented himself. He joined a few days later, and started his Army career with ten days' C.B. as an absconded recruit.

In those days a period of twenty-four hours had to elapse between enlistment and attestation. During this time the recruit had the opportunity of paying the sum of one guinea and freeing himself from his enlistment obligation. This guinea was known as "smart money."

Scarlett was a Ramsgate fisherman, who, having spent Whit Monday on holiday at Canterbury, had fallen to the wiles of the Recruiting Sergeant and enlisted. His brother, hearing the news, had hastened from home to pay the "smart," but, succumbing to the temptation of the canteen and the company that a full purse and a free hand will ever collect, had spent his money and himself enlisted as a driver in the Royal Artillery, being below the infantry standard of height. The parting of these brothers at the railway station was slightly lachrymose, as both were in a repentant mood and rueful as to their future. However, our Scarlett, during the eight months he served with the Regiment, proved that he had the making of a clean, smart soldier.

Enlistment was for general service, infantry, six years with the Colours and six in the Reserve. As the 3rd Buffs had a battalion in India, and we all expressed a desire to be posted to a regiment which afforded a chance of Indian service, we had originally asked to be posted to the 3rd Buffs.

But among the recruits at Canterbury—a fairly large number, as the East Kent Militia had completed their annual training the previous week—was a quiet, well-dressed youth. In mufti he was

cleanly, smart and presentable, but, in uniform, the contrast dismayed me. Baggy trousers, ill-fitting kersey and a monstrous rough Glengarry cap about two sizes too big for him; but, above all, the buff facings, which to me had the appearance of a dirty white, upset all my ideas of soldierly smartness. My disgust was such that I hastened to the Recruiting Sergeant and enquired if I could be posted to any regiment other than the 3rd Buffs. I explained my reasons, endeavouring not to hurt his feelings, and, after eyeing me keenly from head to foot, he consulted the list of regiments to which recruits could be posted. Clapping his hand on my shoulder, he said, "Here you are, my lad. Here's a regiment to suit your fastidious taste—the 2nd Queen's—wear footsteps and white gloves—48th Brigade Depot, Guildford."

I was not quite the tenderfoot he imagined, but it suited me to appear simple, and I accepted his suggestion, and the other three recruits, when they heard of my changed destination, asked to accompany me.

I have neither seen nor heard of Gavican from that day to this, but I have often wished we could have met, if only that I might thank him for the suggestion which proved the means of providing me with happier associations, firmer friends, pleasanter experiences, and, in my declining years, more golden memories than even in my wildest thoughts I could ever have anticipated.

I have said I was not a "tenderfoot," and in explanation I may add that I come of what used to be known as the "knapsack breed." On the maternal side, I represent the fifth generation of soldiers in a direct line, and my father, at the time of my enlistment, was serving on the staff of an educational establishment in the southern counties, having, prior to that, belonged to the 1st Battalion 24th Foot. The Army was to me, therefore, by no means a closed book.

My memories go back to the early 'sixties. I was born in the 4th Depot Battalion, and my earliest military recollection is that of a bevy of "brass hats" crossing the barrack square, and being told that H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, was inspecting the Depot Battalion.

This was long before the days of Brigade Depots, Linked Battalions, or Regimental Districts.

Regiments were distinguished by numbers ranging from 1 to 109. With the exception of the first twenty-five, which had each two battalions, and the 60th Rifles and Rifle Brigade which had four each, every regiment was complete in itself. The Rifle Brigade had no distinguishing numeral.

Depots of regiments serving abroad were grouped together in depot battalions. Every depot battalion had its own battalion staff, corresponding to that of a regiment. Each depot maintained its own regimental traditions and found drafts for its own regiment, while the depot battalion drilled, trained and worked as a complete unit.

Depot battalions ceased to exist between 1868 and 1870. A system of linked regiments was introduced, and the depot of the regiment serving abroad was attached to the linked regiment at home. This system remained until the formation of brigade depots in 1876 and 1877. Our brigade depot was the 48th.

Life in the Army was vastly different in those days. Depots consisted mainly of old soldiers; short service had not been introduced, and many unlimited service men were still to be found in the ranks.

Amongst the old soldiers in depot battalions were many who had served through the Punjab Campaigns, the Crimea, or the Indian Mutiny, to say nothing of smaller diversions in Persia, Burma and China. My father's batman had served with the 64th Regiment in Persia and in the Indian Mutiny, and the Quartermaster-Sergeant of the depot battalion had been the Colour-Sergeant of Lord Wolseley's Company in the 90th Light Infantry at the Relief of Lucknow.

As a small boy, nothing delighted me more than to listen to their tales of battles, marches and sieges in lands beyond the sea, and to their experiences which lost nothing in the recounting, together with the martial instinct inherent in my blood, I attribute the resolve that when the time came, I, too, would follow in the footsteps of my ancestors.

Barracks then consisted mainly of hutted camps, of which Aldershot, Colchester and Shorncliffe were examples.

There were few married quarters, and these only for staff and senior non-commissioned officers. The establishment of married men was low, and those married on the strength lived in the corners of the huts occupied by single men, screened from observation at night by blankets or sheets hung on cords, their only cooking facilities being the iron stove in the centre of the hut. Gas in the huts was unknown; lighting was by tallow candles; sanitation was crude; baths were non-existent; the water supply was meagre, generally from pumps fed by tanks, the latter being filled by force pumps, which afforded occupation for defaulters and cell prisoners.

Rations consisted of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meat and 1 lb. of bread daily, everything else being provided by stoppages from pay, generally averaging $\frac{3}{4}$ d. a day. Cooking was of the simplest description, consisting chiefly of boils and stews.

The arms of the infantry were the long muzzle-loading Enfield rifle .577 bore, and short triangular bayonet, except in the case of sergeants, rifle regiments and light infantry, who were armed with the short rifle and sword bayonet.

Equipment consisted of a black, box-shaped pouch attached to a broad pipe-clayed strap worn over the left shoulder and under the waist-belt, with a small pouch on the breast to hold the percussion caps. Buff waist-belt and white haversack completed the outfit. The square box knapsack, worn somewhat in the fashion of a ruck sack, formed part of the kit and was maintained at the expense of the soldier.

The year 1868 saw the introduction of the Snider breechloader, the Enfield muzzle-loader being converted to the breech-loading pattern, and the Boxer cartridge. A quick-firing weapon necessitated the carriage of more ammunition, and, consequently, improved equipment. Experimental valise equipments were continually on trial, until finally the 1875 pattern, with which I made practical acquaintance, was permanently adopted, and continued in use until superseded successively by the 1880 and 1888 patterns, the latter being the immediate predecessor of the present web equipment.

The Snider rifle had a very high trajectory, and over 500 yards was far from accurate. In 1874 the Martini-Henry,

with smaller bore, .450, lower trajectory and lighter ammunition, was introduced, the 46th Regiment being the first to receive the new weapon.

The Martini-Henry had a very heavy recoil, and many a young soldier suffered severely before he became accustomed to the "kick." Except for its breech action, which was liable to jam from grit and sand, the Martini-Henry was a fairly accurate and reliable weapon, and I have known many grand scores made on the range at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, and even beyond.

The Martini-Henry was superseded by the Lee-Metford .303 bore, bolt action, in 1890 and 1891, followed by the Lee-Enfield, which, again, made way for the S.M.L.E. now in use.

In the 'sixties a soldier, on enlistment, received a free issue of clothing and a kit of necessaries. The former consisted of a red tunic, cloth trousers, serge trousers and two pairs of boots. The kit of necessaries included a shell jacket, round Kilmarnock cap, leather stock and knapsack, two shirts, two pairs of socks, two towels, and small kit much of the same type as to-day.

The full dress head-dress for all but Fusiliers and Highlanders was a high shako, shaped like a truncated cone, with a shiny leather top having leather peaks fore and aft, somewhat after the pattern now worn by postmen. A brass star, in the centre of which appeared the regimental numeral, a broad leather chin-strap and a pom-pom or plume in front, decorated the shako. The pom-poms were red for Royal regiments and red and white for other regiments, except light infantry, who wore a green horse-hair plume. The 46th Regiment was specially allowed to wear a red pom-pom.

This ponderous article was replaced in 1866 by a small quilted cloth shako, shaped after the fashion of a French kepi, and this eventually made way for the pattern worn until 1878, when the helmet, which continued without interruption until 1914, became the general wear.

The shell jacket and red tunic were abolished in 1868, being replaced by the scarlet kersey and scarlet tunic.

The free renewals of clothing were a tunic, a pair of cloth trousers and two pairs of boots annually, and a pair of

serge trousers biennially. Renewals of kit, especially the shell jacket, made heavy inroads on the meagre pay, and it was no uncommon occurrence for a man to draw only a penny a day for months at a time.

Punishments were severe and repressive; four cases of drunkenness in a year constituted an "habitual drunkard," liable to trial by Court-Martial as such; floggings were frequent, though the maximum number of lashes was limited to fifty; the ceremony of "drumming out" was carried out with all its indignities, while bad characters were branded on the breast with the letters "B.C." and deserters with the letter "D."

I have been some time getting to Guildford, but in the meantime I have tried to describe the Army conditions of the "good old times."

My two companions and I arrived at Guildford about noon, and, inquiring the way to the barracks, were directed across the fields by the river. Stoughton was not then the populous hamlet it is to-day. Beyond the inn close to the barracks, I have no recollection of any building on the barracks side of the bridge.

We wandered through the fields, eventually reaching the main road, but could see no sign of a barracks. Certainly we could see the top of the Keep above the trees in the distance, but we did not associate this with a barracks. However, we met an officer coming down the road, and, summoning up courage, attempted a salute. I explained we were recruits on our way to join the 48th Brigade Depot, and could not find the barracks. Inspecting us critically, I thought on account of the salute, he gave us the necessary directions, and without further trouble we found the barrack gate.

This officer was Capt. W. Clarke—known to the men as "Nobby"—then commanding "C" Company of the Depot and afterwards "D" Company of the 2nd Battalion. In after years he several times reminded me of the incident.

Taken to the Sergeant-Major, Belchem by name, afterwards Quartermaster at the Depot, and the father of Capt. O. K. Belchem, O.B.E., M.C.—now serving at the Depot, we were posted, myself to

"C" Company and the other two to "D" Company.

Accommodation at the Depot was limited. Recruits were joining in large numbers, and the 3rd Battalion, then the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, was up for training at the barracks. The front block was occupied by the Depot, "A" and "B" Companies, 1st Battalion, on the ground floor, with "C" and "D" Companies, 2nd Battalion, above.

Beds were scarce, and for the first few nights I slept either on the floor or on the cot of a man on guard. Three days afterwards a batch of recruits left for the 2nd Battalion, and the Militia training ended.

The next day being Saturday, little was done at the Depot beyond cleaning barracks (in which I had to take my share), kit inspection (which did not affect me, but which I carefully watched), and pay.

The room of "C" Company was kept scrupulously clean. Cpls. Spratley and Tucker kept the young hands hard at work with mops and long scrubbers, blackleading the grate and coal-box, polishing cans and dishes, while the old soldiers took on the lighter jobs. C./Sergt. Stamborough took a look round and was evidently satisfied, and so was Capt. Clarke when, with Lieut. Elverson, he made his inspection at noon.

Kit inspection over, paying the company proceeded, and, last on the pay sheet, I was called up and given 1s. 6d., being 1s. the day's pay and 6d. in lieu of rations. The Captain remembered me from the previous day and asked me a number of questions, but as I had enlisted under an *alias*, and without the knowledge of my friends, my answers were quite non-committal.

Life at the Depot was easy. Recruits had no arms or accoutrements. Guards were the lot of the old soldiers. Fatigues were left to recruits. At 6 a.m. "Réveillé" sounded, the sluggards in my room being roused by the raucous voice of Cpl. Spratley, whose invariable morning salute was, "Now my — warriors, show a leg," and woe betide the youngster who was not out of bed before the Corporal reached his cot.

Parades were 6.45 to 7.45 a.m., 9 to 10 a.m., 11 a.m. to noon, and 2 to 3

p.m. Old soldiers were detailed as orderly-men; young soldiers as assistant orderly-men. The latter did all the work.

My first parade was at 6.45 a.m. on the Monday following, when all the recruits that had joined the Depot during the last four days were handed over to L./Cpl. G. Cowan. Cowan was a knowledgeable old soldier and a practical hand at dealing with the embryo Napoleons committed to his charge. He soon spotted those who had been through the mill before, and, having an unlimited vocabulary and a fairly mordant tongue, the first hour's drill, during which he inculcated the "first position of a soldier" and the method of "standing at ease" by numbers was more amusing than otherwise.

During the second hour's drill we were scrutinized by the Sergeant-Major. Four of us were called out by Cowan and introduced with the remark, "No use my keeping these men, Sir, they are old hands and know as much as I do," with the result that we were marched off to join a squad engaged in rudimentary squad drill under C./Sergt. Cripps.

Under the regimental system, the arms had to be kept perfectly steady and rigid at the sides, fingers extended at full length, the thumbs behind the seams of the trousers and the elbows close to the sides. While the Field Exercise provided that each man should occupy the space of 30 inches in the ranks, we were taught that 24 inches were sufficient. The position was tiring in the extreme, and an hour under one of the most foul-mouthed, bullying instructors I ever experienced was sufficient at a time.

During the next few days we received our brigade depot numbers, being written 48.B/1159, also our kits, clothing, and small books.

The clothing consisted of kersey, two pairs of trousers, two pairs of boots, and a greatcoat and cape; tunics were not supplied until we had served six months. The kit comprised glengarry cap and badge, collar badges, two shirts, two pairs of socks, two towels, blacking and brushes, and holdall with small kit.

The cap badge was the figure "2" within a garter, surmounted by the "Lamb and Flag." The collar badge was a crown. Collar badges were not



The School



The Keep and Offices

worn by all regiments, and ours was one of the privileges of a Royal regiment.

The clothing was carefully fitted, but not so the shirts and socks. Standing 5ft. 5½in., and taking size 5 in boots, I received two shirts large enough for a man 6ft. 1in. or 6ft. 2in., and socks suitable for a No. 12 size boot. When I paraded in front of Capt. Clarke he seemed to regard the misfit as a good joke, and told C./Sergt. Stamborough to see that I went to the tailor's shop to have my shirts and socks altered.

Guildford itself afforded little or no attraction to the young soldier, but the country around was pleasant, and, with a congenial companion, an evening's stroll in the vicinity of the barracks and an occasional dip in the river was a pleasant relaxation after the evening meal.

Four hours' drill a day, mainly extension motions or "setting-up" drill, known as "monkey motions," and an occasional fatigue, carrying coal to the women's wash-house, cleaning the Officers' Mess windows, etc., was not sufficiently exciting for young blood, and I longed for the day when I should join a battalion and begin soldiering in earnest. After vaccination most of us were troubled with inflamed arms, and were allotted "light duty" by the Medical Officer. This consisted of weeding the lawns in the centre of the barracks, using our dinner knives as agricultural implements.

Non-commissioned officers were scarce at the Depot, and likely recruits were offered the lance stripe to remain at the Depot. Two of my batch accepted the offer, but I preferred to join the Battalion. I lost considerably by this, as both of the others joined the Battalion as Corporals when it was ordered abroad, before I had made a start.

On the evening of June 19th about fifty of us were warned for medical inspection the next morning, preparatory to despatch to Aldershot.

The summer of 1877 was exceptionally hot, and we were not allowed to march in the daytime. We paraded at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 21st, with our kits in our valise bags, under Lieut. Wittle, and with No. 48.B/1149 Pte. J. Hornsby, generally known as "Johnny Morgan," playing a

tin whistle, set out on our nine miles' march.

I have done many marches since, but think this, my first, was the most fatiguing of all. It was not the heat, nor the pace, but the dead weight of the kit, which had to be carried in the arms like a bundle. Older and stronger men than I felt the fatigue. Mr. Wittle was very cheery, carried a kit now and again, sang songs, and, above all, halted the party at a wayside inn and paid for beer or gingerbeer, according to taste.

We passed under the railway bridge at Aldershot as the 9.30 p.m. gun fired, and shortly afterwards found ourselves under the glass roof of the centre block barracks, where the 2nd Battalion was then quartered.

Told off to companies, I, with 48.B/1166 Constable, 48.B/1161 Dutton, and 48.B/1149 Hornsby, was posted to "C" Company. Soon I found myself in a barrack room, in charge of L./Sergt. Fuller and 48.B/668 Cpl. Holland. My first bed was on the floor, but I was too tired to trouble. A warning to parade at 9 next morning for medical inspection was my lullaby, and oblivion came in sleep.

(To be continued.)

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS AGO.

In the year 1675 the Regiment was quartered at Tangiers, whither it had been sent after its formation in 1661. Early in the year the Governor of Tangiers, who was also Colonel of the Regiment (Lord Middleton) died, and was succeeded by the Earl of Inchiquin.

A Government Paper of that year gives a full statement of the establishment for Tangiers, together with the rates of pay and total cost. From this it appears that the Regiment consisted of twelve companies of 120 men each. The daily rates of pay for non-commissioned officers and men were as follows:—Sergeants, 1s.; Corporals, 6d.; Drummers, 6d.; and Privates, 3d. The total yearly cost of the establishment amounted to £57,200.

The garrison was principally occupied during the year in the construction of the mole for the protection of shipping in the harbour, and in strengthening the fortifications and outworks of the town.

5th Battalion.

Headquarters: The Drill Hall, Guildford.

Honorary Colonel: Col. W. J. Perkins, C.M.G., T.D.

Officer Commanding: Lieut.-Col. H. H. M. Harris, T.D.

ANNUAL CAMP.

THE Battalion went to camp at Seaford with the Surrey Infantry Brigade on August 2nd, and though the camping ground was not so picturesque as Arundel, nor the weather quite so good as last year, the general enjoyment seemed none the less, and at the end of the fifteen days one again heard the view expressed that the latest camp was the best one since the war. If comparison is made with the camp at Worthing in 1921, considerable progress is certainly shown. At that time the Battalion altogether only numbered 349, whereas at Seaford 369 of all ranks were actually present in camp, and the number of officers had increased from 15 to 19. The state of the Battalion is naturally the most important factor in the success of a camp, but, in addition to our own numbers, we were fortunate, this camp, in again having with us Lieut. K. J. Wilson, who was in command of the Instructors from the Depot, and in having attached to us the Demonstration Platoon of The Royal Scots, who "carried with them" not only the miscellaneous impedimenta, every detail of which was faithfully enumerated during demonstrations by the respective wearers, but one very popular Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel," in the person of Lieut.-Col. M. K. Charteris, C.M.G., D.S.O., and 6ft. 4in. of the cheeriest of subalterns in Lieut. R. W. Robertson-Glasgow.

Unfortunately, the Demonstration Platoon were due back at Colchester after the first week, but they were able to obtain an extension which carried them over the Brigade Sports on August 8th, at which all were glad to see Piper Coutts obtain second place in the Quarter-mile, and others, of their small, but stalwart band, give a good account of themselves. Many relatives and friends of the 5th Battalion came down for the occasion of the sports, and they and the visitors from

the locality appeared to enjoy the hospitality which all ranks afforded them. "D" Company are to be congratulated on winning one of the principal events in the Lewis Gun Competition.

Before it left, the Demonstration Platoon had given everyone a good idea of the way a section and platoon should be handled, and the remainder of the training consisted mostly in company work with one battalion exercise. This exercise took the form of an attack on the 4th Queen's, in which the Battalion, like the Mercian Force in the late Manœuvres, did a great deal of marching, while Col. Bray sat with the bulk of his force on the edge of Firle Beacon and waited for our troops to gain contact with him. Whatever the result might have been had time been allowed for the attack to develop, the Battalion enjoyed the day, and had the satisfaction of moving over a typical piece of Sussex country, where messages headed from such places as "Poverty Bottom" and "Lordburgh Hovel" brought with them a sense of country quiet, quite out of keeping with the warlike operations which were supposed to be taking place. The Ceremonial Parade this year did not take the form of an inspection by the Brigade Commander, but a rehearsal for the presentation of the Colours, which it is hoped will take place next year. A worthy description of the startling incidents attendant on this parade is beyond the power of the present writer, and would need, to do it justice, the more practised pen of the learned scribe whom we learnt to know as the inseparable companion of the principal performer.

The afternoons were for the most part free, and as it was decided not to attempt a Platoon Football Competition, it was possible to get through what had to be done without any undue rush while allowing time for those who wished to see something of the country round, and to take advantage of the hospitality of the local golf courses. In the Divisional Football Competition, the Battalion was beaten by one goal in the final of the brigade round by the 4th Battalion after a very hard game, and in the Battalion football "B" Company was beaten by "D" in the final round by one goal after twenty minutes extra play. In cricket the Battalion drew a match against the 5th East Surreys, and the Sergeants beat the



Sergeants, 2nd Battalion, Peshawar, 1882.



2nd Battalion Sergeants Shooting, also the Regimental Team, Peshawar, 1882.

Officers of the Battalion by 48 runs. The grounds were the best we have yet had at any camp, and for these we were indebted to the Headmasters of St. Peter's School and Seaford College.

Bathing was to be had at the east end of the shore, and on the last day the Battalion, in the course of a route march in company with the 4th Battalion, halted there for three-quarters of an hour, while the greater numbers of both battalions exchanged their dusty uniforms for bathing suits and refreshed themselves in the cool water until the warning notes of the bugle summoned them from among the waves for the continuation of the march.

The Smoking Concert given by the Sergeants of the 4th and 5th Battalions was held this year by the Sergeants' Mess of the 5th Queen's, under the presidency of R.S.M. Hiney, and, as usual, a good programme was given, a new feature being a dialogue by the Adjutant and Lieut. Baker. Capt. Veasey was even more hardly worked than usual, and nobly responded to the many calls that were made upon him. At the end he had to perform something in the nature of a "swan song," but even though his time as Adjutant is up it was plain, from the acclamation of the audience, that if their wishes carry any weight that will not be his last appearance on such an occasion. The Guest Night in the Officers' Mess followed on the next evening, and, in reply to an urgent telegram, Capt. Beeton and Lieut. Boyd came down for it from the Depot. Col. B. C. Dent, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding the Brigade, was the principal guest, and though he had to leave to fulfil another engagement after dinner, he returned later and was one of those who managed to retire in good order and unscathed in the small hours of the morning.

During Camp, we received a visit from our Honorary Colonel, Col. W. J. Perkins, C.M.G., V.D., D.L., who inspected the Battalion on its way out to training, and Gen. Sir George Milne, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., came to lunch while paying a short visit to inspect the work of the Division.

Many other incidents might be related concerning both training and sport, but enough has been said to give some idea

of life at Camp, which, by providing an open-air existence for a fortnight of the best part of the summer, with plenty going on to fill in almost every minute of the time, forms an ideal holiday for those who spend the rest of the year in offices or shops, or engaged in other forms of civilian employment. If more people realized this we should have little difficulty in getting the Battalion up to strength.

BATTALION NOTES.

Capt. H. G. Veasey relinquished his appointment as Adjutant on October 10th, and his place has been taken by Capt. A. C. W. Upton, from the 1st Battalion.

* * *

A Battalion Rifle Club has been formed, with 2/Lieut. C. Burton Brown as secretary, but, owing to unforeseen circumstances, it was found impossible to hold a meeting this year. It is hoped to hold one early next year, when a programme is being arranged which will give a chance for the young shot, as well as those with more experience.

* * *

On September 23rd a party from the Battalion, consisting of 140 non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Lieut. A. F. F. Young, proceeded to Wembley to witness the Torchlight Tattoo.

* * *

At a meeting of all who could be got together of those who were responsible for the West Surrey Territorial Ball, it was decided to hold another ball at the beginning of next year, the date being provisionally fixed for January 15th.

* * *

It has been arranged that the Officers of the Battalion shall dine together at the Angel Hotel, Guildford, on the second Friday in every month. Two such dinners have already been held on September 11th and October 16th.

Fencing in the Army.

By "FRED."

FOR many years past fencing has had a certain following in the Army, although up to the period of the war it was confined to a few experts. That they were experts there can be no doubt, when one recalls such names as Moore, Edgeworth-Johnson, Betts, Walter Palmer, Eggleton and Grainger. Of these Capt. Walter Palmer and R.S.M. Grainger are still well to the fore, the former fencing regularly for the Army and the latter for the Royal Air Force during the season 1924-25. Towards the end of 1918 the value of fencing as a training exercise and a sport began to be recognized by the Army Physical Training Staff, and the then Inspector of Physical Training, Col. R. B. Campbell, C.B.E., D.S.O., took steps to have some of the Army Physical Training Staff thoroughly trained in the methods of instruction and practice of all weapons. At the same time he instituted regular fencing courses in the curriculum of the Army School of Physical Training. Col. Campbell was instrumental in obtaining a grant from the Royal Tournament funds, and the money was expended partly in obtaining civilian instructors and partly in the purchase of equipment, which was distributed to the headquarter gymnasiums of commands.

In 1919 the Army Fencing Union came into being, and a regular programme of matches with the other services and with civilian clubs was instituted. At this time the Army was still occupied in many ways, and very few stations in Great Britain had the full complement of troops, and it was not until 1921-22 that fencing began to make headway.

When the Army Fencing Union was first formed, and team matches were started, Army teams were selected for the Inter-Service matches and "A" teams were made up for other matches. It was found, however, that it was difficult to persuade fencers with little experience to turn out in these matches. It was decided, therefore, in 1922, to form an Army Fencing Club, having as its objects the encouragement of fencing throughout the Army, the giving experience of team and competition fighting to all members by ensuring that everyone had a chance of

fencing in team matches and handicap competitions during the season, and the obtaining of special terms for members at the best London clubs. Membership was opened to all ranks of the Regular Army, Reserve and Territorial Forces, and cadets of the R.M.A., R.M.C. and Officers Training Corps, at a small annual subscription.

It was found that the similarity of names, *i.e.*, Army Fencing Union and Army Fencing Club, led to some confusion, and in 1923 the name of the club was changed to "The Masks," and it was decided that, with a view to encouraging sportsmanship, members should always fence under a sword-name in the competitions and club matches.

A mediaeval knight's helmet was selected as the badge of the club; a black brassard, with the badge worked in grey silk, and black buttons to be worn on the fencing jacket were instituted, and all members were asked to wear the brassard and buttons when fencing.

The Masks has made steady progress, and numbers about 120 members. The club has a large fixture list, embracing matches in London, and at Chatham, Birmingham, Oxford, Pangbourne, Marlborough College, etc. Teams for the matches are obtained by the circulation of two fixture lists at the beginning of the season to all members. Each member is asked to return one list to the Hon. Secretary, showing the matches he would like to fence in. From these returned lists the Hon. Secretary sends out invitations to fence in the various matches, his object being to try and give every member the matches he asks for and to equalize matches as much as possible.

At the present time the functions of the Army Fencing Union are to act as the governing body of fencing in the Army, to arrange Army matches, select teams for them, and to represent the Army on Inter-Service and civilian committees. The Army fencing colours is a mural crown in red silk to be worn on the fencing jacket; and a blue blazer, with a pocket badge consisting of a mural crown surmounting crossed foil and épée, worked on the pocket. To obtain his Army colours a fencer must represent the Army in three matches with one weapon.

The Army Fencing Union and Masks are run as separate bodies, with the

exception that a joint handbook is published annually and the finance is combined.

There is no doubt that fencing is one of the best sports and exercises. It develops the combative spirit which is so essential in the soldier; it requires quickness of mind and decision and perfect bodily fitness. To be a good fencer necessitates perfect co-ordination of all the muscles, under the direction of the brain, and full appreciation of an opponent's weak points. The general introduction of team matches has fostered the team spirit, thus doing away in some measure with the purely individual effort.

As a form of exercise it is especially valuable. It can be carried on all the year round, does not require much space, takes up very little time, and can be practiced in the evenings when outdoor forms of sport are impossible in winter. There is practically no age limit for retirement, as there are fencers to-day in London who are approaching seventy years of age, who are still in regular practice and enjoy it.

The social side also comes into the picture, as since the war Service teams have visited France and Holland. Several members of the Masks were included in the British Olympic team of 1920 and the team which visited America in 1921; and one member gained considerable distinction in the modern Pentathlon at the Olympic Games at Paris in 1924.

Many prospective fencers are deterred from commencing by the thought that long practice and many lessons are necessary before one can enjoy it or become reasonably proficient. I do not think that this is the case, and I think what has been done at the Depot furnishes a good proof of this.

In October, 1922, a fencing club was formed at the Depot. There were two fencers with a good deal of experience available, and one with a little experience. One of the former (Sergt.-Inst. Hart, of the Army Physical Training Staff) had done a fencing course and was able to teach. One or two matches were held early in 1923, and at the Eastern Command Bronze Medal Tournament that year the Officers Sabre and Other Ranks Épée were won. In the season 1923-24 a regular programme of matches was arranged, and at the 1924 Eastern Com-

mand Tournament the Depot won five events out of a possible eight, getting second place in two more, while at the Royal Tournament that year the Army Officer Épée, Army Officer Sabre, Army Championship Sabre, second place Inter-Service Championship Sabre, and second place Army Other Ranks' Foil were won, and in 1925 somewhat similar successes were gained, one silver and five bronze medals being won. I do not mean to infer from this that the Depot has in three years produced a championship team, but in the seasons 1923-24 and 1924-25 the team has met many opponents and has always put up a sporting and hard fight, and those who commenced fencing at the end of 1922 were able to enjoy the sport by early 1923.

I should like to add one word with regard to the spirit of fencing. Fencing carried on in the proper spirit is the true test of sportsmanship, and this places it on a high level. It is essential, therefore, that a combatant always acknowledges when he is hit; the quick movements of the weapons make it difficult for the referee and judges to see always the arrival of hits, and unless combatants assist them by a proper acknowledgment there will be wrong decisions, which will adversely affect the enjoyment of the sport. There is no disgrace in being beaten by a better fencer after a good fight, neither can there be any satisfaction in winning a fight by failing to acknowledge. I ask forgiveness for labouring this point, but I have so often seen good combats spoilt by lack of sportsmanship, though I am happy to say that this very seldom occurs in England.

In conclusion, I should like to take this opportunity of acknowledging the great debt of gratitude which all Army fencers owe to Col. R. B. Campbell, C.B.E., D.S.O. Col. Campbell is responsible for the high standard of fencing in the Army to-day, not only in the technique but also in the spirit. To him and those of the Army Physical Training Staff who assisted him, such as Capt. Wand-Tetley, Capt. Walter Palmer, Q.M.S.I. Wyatt, and Q.M.S.I. James, the very greatest credit is due.

22nd London Regiment (The Queen's).

Headquarters: 2, Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E.16.

Honorary Colonel: Col. E. J. Previt , V.D.

Commanding Officer: Col. C. F. H. Greenwood, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.

THE 22nd London Regiment are very proud to be offered a share in THE QUEEN'S JOURNAL. The attachment is a reality to all ranks. Every recruit to the 22nd learns something of the history of The Queen's. He honours the lamb and flag presented to him, pays due regard to the year of 1661, and comes to have a friendly feeling for Catherine of Braganza. There was a time during the war when drafts to the Battalion in France were paraded on the first morning after their arrival before R.S.M. "Jerry" Hawkes, a very old soldier of The Queen's, who proceeded to give them a lecture on the history of the Regiment. At a certain point in the narrative the R.S.M. would relate how The Queen's were once sent to a foreign station and kept there for forty years. "Perhaps you lads will be in this here country for forty years." The draft from Bermondsey, whose only experience of foreign service was limited to thirty-six hours in a cattle-truck on bully and biscuits, shivered at the prospect.

It was the presence of men like Major Rainsford-Hannay, Major Pannall, Capt. C. E. Wilson, and Lieut. Hawkes, impregnated with the spirit of The Queen's, that taught the 22nd all that is best in Army life and tradition.

* * *

A strong contingent of the unit were present at the unveiling of the 47th Divisional Memorial at High Wood on Sept. 13th. Some twenty officers, non-commissioned officers and men, all of whom bore arms in the war, took part in an excellent "two day war" that began at Victoria Station early on Saturday morning and finished there late on Sunday evening. The 22nd furnished a very smart Colour party. The whole parade, consisting of detachments from nearly

all the units in the Division, was under the command of Col. Greenwood, the Commanding Officer of the 22nd Regiment.

The other ranks of the 22nd enjoyed an evening in Amiens among old haunts, and the officers dined together at a tavern where the cooking is so good that French interpreters used to feed there in the war.

Early on Sunday morning the detachments proceeded, by means of automobile, to High Wood. The vehicles supplied were very uncertain in their mechanism, but of a stout heart, and, despite many mishaps, the last charabanc reached High Wood, looking very like a tank, just in time to go into action. The temporary cross of wood which had been erected by the Divisional Engineers on the edge of High Wood in the autumn of 1916, has been replaced by a permanent cross in stone. This was unveiled by Major-Gen. Sir William Thwaites, who now commands the Division. At the conclusion of the ceremony the detachments marched to the neighbouring village of Martinpuich, and attended the unveiling of the Village Memorial. Last of all, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. F. Gorringe unveiled the Divisional Memorial, which takes the form of a playground for the school-children of the village. Many speeches were made, and the greatest amity prevailed. There were many who were sorry on Sunday evening that the "two day war" had come to an end.

* * *

The Territorial year closes at the end of October, and we finish with a strength of 20 officers and 530 other ranks, out of a peace establishment of 20 and 636. A recent addition of two completes the number of our officers for the first time since reconstruction. Other ranks show a small decline compared with last year, but our effective strength, judged by attendance at Camp, is no less.

* * *

A special feature of this year's training was the four days we spent at Easter with the 1st Queen's at Dover, and their great hospitality was again enjoyed by most of us during our Annual Camp, when we were at Swingate, between Dover and St. Margaret's Bay.

The 1st Battalion in 1891.

IN 1891 the 1st Battalion was commanded by an officer who was a past-master both in drill and discipline; and it is no exaggeration to say that the splendid tradition which he then not only formed but firmly established, was certainly not the least of the elements that were combined in 1914 in France to make the men of the Battalion "the best marchers in the (1st) Division." But, sad to relate, this zeal for drill, or perhaps it was the tyranny of habit, brought in the end grave harm to his military career.

Drill to this man was more than a hobby; it was a passion; and so much was this the case that a few years before obtaining the command of the Battalion he one day impatiently threw down a newspaper he had been reading, and turning to a subaltern who was filling his pipe near the fireplace in the ante-room, remarked: "I say, what would you do if you were commanding the leading company of a column, and I gave the command 'Line half-left, deploy to the left.' Ah?" The astonished officer, without pausing to collect his thoughts, promptly but impudently replied: "I should ask the nearest sergeant." When afterwards pressed to give an account of what had followed, he contented himself with the bald statement that, "He was rather sick."

In the summer of 1891, the German Emperor William II, who recently had succeeded to the throne, came to England to pay a visit to his grandmother, Queen Victoria; and it was arranged that certain units typical of the British Army, should pass in review on Wimbledon Common before this master of many legions. The Household troops were, of course, to take part, as were some Metropolitan Volunteers, the forerunners of the Territorial Force. In addition, the Aldershot Command, where the 1st Battalion was then stationed, was to provide a Cavalry Brigade, a Brigade Division of Artillery, and a Union Brigade of Infantry, consisting of one English, one Scottish, and one Irish Battalion. As, by universal consent, The Queen's were the best drilled battalion at Aldershot, they were chosen as the representatives of England.

The Union Brigade duly marched from Aldershot, encamping first on Chobham

Common, on ground which is now occupied by the Sunningdale Golf Links, and then at Kingston. The weather was glorious, the roads were lined with spectators, and as, on the day of the review, The Queen's tramped from Kingston to Wimbledon in their best clothes, tunics of superfine red cloth, richly laced, a woman called the attention of the crowd to one of their diminutive band boys, remarking "How fierce he looks!" "Ah!" said a bystander, "they all feels fierce when they are dressed like that."

The review was held near the rifle ranges, which only a year or two earlier had been abandoned by the National Rifle Association in favour of Bisley; and on reaching the ground The Queen's found themselves hedged in by a dense, black mass of spectators against which the gay uniforms of the soldiers showed up in strong relief. On the right were the cavalry, and conspicuous among them was a regiment of Dragoon Guards, for the brilliant effect of their red coats and brass helmets was enhanced by the men of the front rank being armed with lances, the pennons of which were white and red. The Germans had recently issued lances to their Dragoons, and, as then many of our military opinions were "made in Germany," nothing was more natural than to follow their example. Next to the cavalry stood the Gunners, then the Foot Guards, looking massive in their dark bearskins, though some of the battalions were very weak in numbers. The Volunteers were in the centre, the Union Brigade on their left, The Queen's being the right of its battalions.

In the early 'nineties reviews were more frequent for Regular soldiers than is the case now, so they watched, without emotion, the Emperor, in the white uniform of the Cuirassiers of his Guard, ride along the ranks in all the pride, pomp and circumstance befitting the occasion, merely noting that his was an ungraceful seat on a horse. Nor did the march past of the Cavalry and Gunners excite much interest; although the sight of the Dragoon Guards trotting by them, in all the splendour of glittering brass and fluttering pennons, to form up for the charge, so worked on the feelings of the Volunteer Battalion on the right of The Queen's that the men, most of whom



[Photos 1 & 4: Whorwell, Bench St., Dover

1. Veterans' Race, Sports, 1925. Bandmaster Buckle leads the field.
2. 1st Battalion Rifle Meeting, 1925. Officers v. Sergeants Shoot.
3. The start of the final, 100 yds. Relay. Won by "D" Coy., M.G. second.
4. 1st Battalion Cross-Country Running Team, 1925.

were sitting on the ground, jumped to their feet, giving vent to their approval in ringing cheers; an incident which brought a shower of gallopers like shooting stars from every direction to censure a crestfallen Colonel.

Then came the turn of the infantry. As The Queen's wheeled towards the saluting base a Staff Officer remarked: "The Guards are marching very well." The 1st Battalion was strong; there were about 900 men on parade; and when the four double companies strode past—for some reason this formation was called column of grand divisions—it was evident that they, too, were doing well, for not even the swinging kilts, the waving plumes and the bagpipes of the Highlanders drew such applause. And in the evening papers the men of The Queen's read that "It was generally admitted that the West Surrey took the palm for dressing." West Surrey, for in those days, in order to confirm the Territorial connection, the letters W. Surrey were woven on the shoulder cords of the men's coats and also printed large on their black leather packs.

As they marched back through the Surrey villages to Aldershot The Queen's, therefore, were able triumphantly to shout, in parody of a then popular song:

"In eighteen hundred and ninety-one
We beat the Guards at Wimbledone,
So we all got blind drunk
As we went marching home."

But the statement in the third line was a libel on the sobriety of the Battalion!

As the climax of the field training at Aldershot, it was customary to form an infantry brigade with other troops into a flying column, and this would circle round the commons which lie near the camp, while the other troops of the Command marched out from time to time to attack it.

Not long after the Wimbledon episode The Queen's were warned on a certain afternoon that they were to parade at 9 p.m., nowadays it would be 21.00 hours, and then proceed, with the remainder of their brigade, to attack a flying column encamped on Puttenham Common. The Queen's were the leading battalion, and the company in front—a battalion was then organized in eight companies—was under the command of a subaltern of only two or three years'

service. The march was made without incident at a good pace, and after descending a narrow lane from the Hog's Back this young officer passed through a gate to find himself, in the grey dawn, within half-a-mile of a camp, from the tents of which men were already beginning to stream. No mounted officer was at hand, so grasping, as he supposed, the skirts of happy chance, he gave the commands, "Double; from the left to two paces—extend." But, as the ranks were opening out, instead of praise there came an angry enquiry from the Colonel. "Mr. ———, what the ——— are you doing? Form up your company on markers," and this was followed by the command: "On the leading company, form line." To say that the subaltern was thunderstruck would perhaps not inadequately describe his feelings, and it was in all probability strong force of habit alone which enabled him to play his part. Line was duly formed on markers, the Senior Major dressing them, the Adjutant marking the outer flank; and when the last "Eyes—front" had been given, right under the noses of the directing staff, an umpire tactfully suggested that it would be well if the Battalion were to lie down as the men were under heavy fire, which was a truism, for the rifle of 1891 was the same as that now in use, except that the barrel was long, not short.

As was not unnatural, hot debate subsequently took place in regard to this incident among the subalterns. The Adjutant, himself a subaltern, then loyally and powerfully defended the Commanding Officer by affirming that it was essential to get the men in hand before battle. Had not a great German Commander, who was said to be Von Schlieffen, recently published an article entitled "A Midsummer Night's Dream," in which the employment of drill and formations in close order was advocated even in attack? And were the others so grossly ignorant as not to be aware that, when the British line fell into confusion at the Battle of the Alma, the men reformed on markers? They need not tell him that the Russians were then armed with smooth bore, muzzle-loading muskets. He knew it; but the principle was the thing to bear in mind. Such a doctrine in the mouth of an Adjutant was irresistible, and the opposition were for the moment over-

borne, although, perhaps, not convinced. But later on the minds of the doubters were reinforced when the report of the umpires on this operation was received. For while attention was drawn to the rapid and orderly marching of the leading battalion of the force from Aldershot, the umpires also commented on the fact that a deployment in two ranks, on markers, was made when under rifle fire, which in time of war would have been destructive.

Afterwards the Battalion heard, it is a curious fact that all such things do become known, that when the great man, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, was asked what he thought of The Queen's, he had replied, in solemn disparagement: "A good old regiment, but behind the times." A certain Captain, whose drill had on that very morning met with fiery condemnation, was so much upset at this report that he was obliged to leave the ante-room in order to give full vent to his ruptured feelings. The Adjutant then aggressively remarked that Schlieffen, at any rate, wasn't considered to be a back number (he became chief of the German General Staff), and the subaltern, who had commanded the leading company at Puttenham, feigning indifference, took cover behind a sporting newspaper from the look that flashed for a brief moment into the eyes of the Adjutant.

Notices.

The next Annual Dinner of the Regimental Officers' Dinner Club will be held on Monday, June 14th, 1926, at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue. The Hon. Secretary is Brig.-Gen. W. Glasgow, C.M.G., Shedfield Grange, Botley, Hants.

* * *

The 1926 all Ranks' Dinner will take place at Messrs. Harrods, Ltd., Brompton Road, London, S.W., in June. The actual date will be announced in the next number of the Journal, and will also be published in the Surrey papers and *News of the World*.

24th London Regiment (The Queen's).

Headquarters: 71, New Street, Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.

Honorary Colonel: Col. W. G. Simpson, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. C. E. Thompson, D.S.O., M.C.

ANNUAL TRAINING.

THE 24th London Regiment (The Queen's) went for the annual fifteen days' training to Swingate Camp, Dover, where the 142nd Infantry Brigade (T.A.) was in camp from July 19th to August 2nd, 1925. There are two Queen's Battalions in this Brigade, the 22nd and 24th London.

The selection of Dover was a happy one for the Battalion, as the 1st Queen's are stationed there in Shaft Barracks. It would not, perhaps, be out of place to state here that the encouragement and assistance we always receive from the Regular units is one of the best features in the military situation to-day. This fact cannot be too well emphasized, and, if the Army was mobilized to-morrow, the enormous value of such close liaison would be strikingly apparent. The past year has seen an even closer friendship than formerly between ourselves, the 1st Battalion and the Depot, and we are deeply grateful for all that liaison has meant to us.

Rather bad weather was experienced in the second week, making training difficult. A gale caused some trouble on the night of July 26th, and the Officers' and Sergeants' Messes both had a marquee blown over. This furnished a little useful exercise in pitching marquees in a high wind, and at one time it appeared likely that several officers and a marquee would disappear into the English Channel.

During the fortnight it was found possible to arrange a cricket match between teams from the two regiments. This was won by the 1st Queen's, who thus avenged their defeat of 1924. A proposed lawn tennis match had to be abandoned owing to rain.

The Transport Section of the Regiment did well in the 47th Divisional Competition, being placed second.

Earlier in the year the Regiment went for week-end training both at Easter and Whitsuntide. Easter was spent at Stoughton Barracks, and Whitsun at the Shaft Barracks, Dover.

The Memorial to the 47th Division was unveiled on September 12th, 1925, at Martinpuich, near High Wood, where the Division was engaged in September, 1916. A party of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regiment was present at the ceremony.

SPORT.

In sport, our cricket team have well held their own, with matches every week. However, the 1st Battalion reversed last year's decision, and gave us a good beating at Guston. We were also defeated by the Depot at Stoughton, chiefly, we believe, because we lent them Capt. Bingham to play against us.

We won several titles in the Brigade Sports, mainly owing to the running of Lieut. Hopkins. By the way, this officer will captain Blackheath Rugger team next season, and we wish him the best of luck.

Cpl. Smith won a great success as the champion heavy-weight boxer of the Territorial Army, having journeyed to Cardiff to complete his triumph. This non-commissioned officer's selection as the Battalion Provost-Corporal seemed the natural and fitting climax. As a Division, we were greatly honoured by the presence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at our boxing finals at the Headquarters of the Westminster Dragoons, when he distributed the prizes and made a speech.

BATTALION NOTES.

Three new officers have joined the Battalion during the year. Capt. C. F. King, D.S.O., M.C., who did very stout work as the Commanding Officer of a battalion of the Cheshire Regiment during the last war, has taken over the command of "B" Company. Lieut. Cleary, an experienced horseman, has taken over the duties of transport officer, and Lieut. Hatcher, late Scots Guards, has come in as our new Quartermaster.

* * *

The annual prize distribution and dance was a great success, and we shall long remember the stirring words of encouragement given to us by Lieut.-Gen. Sir

Hugh Jeudwine on that occasion. Gen. Jeudwine also inspected the Division on parade in Hyde Park in June.

* * *

With regard to recruiting, we are still not obtaining the numbers we require, although the quality of the recruits is greatly improved. No man may join who is out of employment, and a character certificate is always obtained from the man's employer before final approval. This has resulted in excellent material being enlisted, but the interest of the work is hampered by the scarcity in numbers. It is to be hoped that men will bring in their own pals during the next few months, as each one must feel how much more interesting the work would be with good-sized platoons and sections.

* * *

We have started a new band since last year, and the very greatest credit is due to Mr. Whelan, who came forward and organized and trained twenty-one men into a very fine nucleus. Mr. Whelan retired from the 1st Battalion of The Queen's some years ago, and the way he has got this Band together deserves the highest praise.

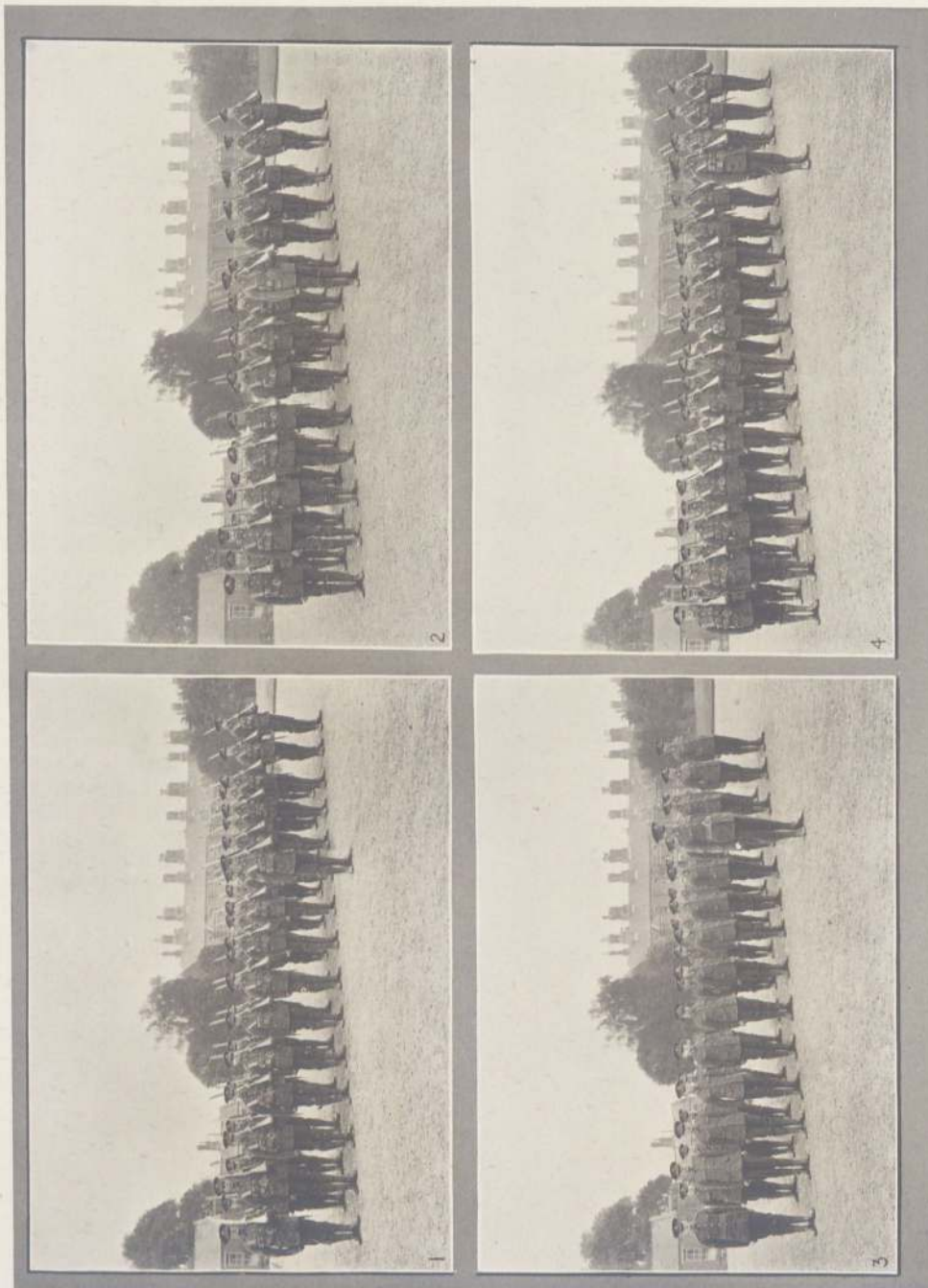
* * *

An "Entertainment Committee" has been formed, whose function it is to arrange social events for members of the Regiment and their friends. The Drill Hall is free for this purpose on Saturday evenings, and dances are frequently arranged either by the Old Comrades Association, the Sergeants' Mess, or the Regiment.

* * *

Friday, October 9th, was Officers' Guest Night, the first arranged since annual camp. The Honorary Colonel of the Regiment (Col. W. G. Simpson, C.M.G., D.S.O.) and Lieut.-Col. G. A. Buxton Carr, D.S.O., T.D., who formerly commanded the Regiment, were present, and the guests included Col. Greenwood, Commanding the 22nd London Regiment (The Queen's), Lieut.-Col. Hitch, M.C., Commanding the 21st London Regiment, and officers from the 1st and 2nd Battalions of The Queen's Royal Regiment.

* * *



1. "Tangier"
3. "Peninsula"

2. "Namur"
4. "Ladysmith"

The Regiment has recently lost Major S. Hooker, T.D., who retired for business reasons. 2/Lieut. R. H. Senior has been seconded, as his business has taken him to Australia temporarily. He hopes to resume his service with the Regiment in a year or eighteen months.

Depot Organization.

IT will be remembered that a new organization for Depots was brought into being in 1923. Under this organization a recruit squad was put at a definite establishment of thirty recruits, and arrangements were made under which these thirty men were obtained within a comparatively short space of time, thus obviating the necessity of having squads of different strengths and men of those squads with widely differing lengths of service, which used to be the case under the old organization. At the same time the strength of the Depot staff was considerably reduced.

Two problems have always confronted a Depot Commander in regard to the training of recruits, both in their military duties and in games and sports.

The first of these problems was the difficulty of maintaining that close association between recruits and the permanent staff of the Depot, other than the actual squad of instructors, which is so desirable. The second, the difficulty of introducing a competitive element amongst the recruits, owing to the fact that all squads are in different stages of training.

An attempt to solve these difficulties was made during 1924, when the following scheme was put into practice. Two squads of recruits have been trained under it, and the results obtained justify its introduction.

ORGANIZATION.

With a few exceptions the non-commissioned officers and men of the Depot Staff are permanently divided into four platoon "cadres." These cadres are named Tangier, Namur, Peninsula, and Ladysmith, and each is subdivided into four sections. Those non-commissioned officers and men who, from the nature of their

employment, are unable to take any part in the training and games of the cadre platoons are posted to the Depot Platoon. As squads of recruits are formed they are posted to the platoon cadres in rotation, and are divided into four sections. They remain in these sections throughout their stay at the Depot.

The actual recruit training is carried out by the squad instructors, but the other non-commissioned officers and men of the permanent staff are encouraged to assist their platoon in every way.

TRAINING.

The scheme has been drawn up with a view to improving the standard of training in every branch by putting everything on an inter-section basis, and to encourage the team spirit throughout, as every recruit works not only for himself but for his section.

The inter-section competitions included are given below, the marks shown being awarded to the three leading sections:—

1. INTER-SECTION DRILL.

Divided into two parts. 1st part in 15th week. Scoring: 30, 20, 10 marks. 2nd part in 20th week. Scoring: 70, 40, 20 marks.

2. KIT INSPECTION.

Held in 16th week. Scoring: 50, 30, 15 marks.

3. MUSKETRY.

Section averages obtained from Table "A." Held in 16th and 17th weeks. Part 3. Scoring: 100, 60, 30 marks.

4. LEWIS GUN.

Divided into two parts. 1st part in 20th week as handling competition. Scoring: 50, 30, 15 marks. 2nd part in 20th week. Section averages obtained from Table "A," Part 5. Scoring: 50, 30, 15 marks.

5. FOOTBALL OR CRICKET.

Held during 14th to 20th weeks. Run on League system. Two points for a win, one for a draw. Scoring: 100, 60, 30 marks. (In this competition non-commissioned officers and dutymen may play for their sections.)

6. CROSS-COUNTRY RUN.

In the final 3-mile test towards physical efficiency, held during the 17th week, the section averages are obtained. Scoring: 50, 30, 15 marks.

7. TABLOID SPORTS.

In the final field tests towards physical efficiency, held during either the 16th or 17th weeks as tabloid sports, section averages are obtained in the events given below. In each event sections are given 4, 3, 2, or 1 points. From the total of these, the order of sections is obtained. Events included are: 100 Yards, Swinging the Shot, High Jump, Standing Long Jump, Stride Jump, and Obstacle Race. Scoring: 100, 60, 30 marks.

8. PHYSICAL TRAINING.

At the end of the 17th week the results of individuals in the five classes of physical training tests counting towards physical efficiency are taken. In each class a man passing special scores 40, 1st class 30, 2nd class 20, standard 10 points for his section. From the total of these the section average is obtained. Scoring: 100, 50, 30 marks.

9. BOXING.

A Boxing Tournament is held either in the 19th or 20th week, each section entering a team of four. The normal team will be one in each of the following classes:—

- Class A, 9st. 3lbs. and under.
- Class B, 9 st. 10lbs. and under.
- Class C, 10st. 8lbs. and under.
- Class D, 11st. 8lbs. and under.

If it is found necessary, these weights are adjusted to suit platoons. There are three rounds of 1½ minutes each. The tournament is run on the "knock-out" principle, sections scoring 3 points for a win, 1 for a lose. Scoring: 100, 60, 30 marks.

10. INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIONS.

The following individual competitions are also included. In each case the men concerned have their names placed on the board in the Gymnasium. In each the winner scores 30 marks for his section, the 2nd 20, and the 3rd 10:—

(a) *Drill and Training*.—Held during the 20th week.

(b) *Musketry*.—For the highest scores obtained in Table "A," Part 4.

(c) *Physical Training*.—For the recruits gaining the highest number of points towards physical efficiency in the physical training tests by the 20th week.

(d) *Athletics*.—For recruits gaining highest number of points towards physical efficiency in field tests by the 20th week.

11. EDUCATIONAL TRAINING.

Up to the present a satisfactory method of including educational training has not been worked out. One method was tried but did not work well enough in practice to be retained.

ORGANIZED GAMES.

In conjunction with the Training Company Inter-Section Competitions, the following system of organized games is carried out:—

During the first month the following are carried out on an instructional basis: Football or Cricket, Run and Walks, Tabloid Sports (*i.e.*, 100 Yards, Swinging the Weight, High Jump, Stride Jump, and Standing Long Jump), Boxing, Passball, Handball, and Hockey on the Square.

At the end of the first month every recruit has to be passed out in the field tests, and at that stage the above events are formed, as far as possible, into monthly competitions between sections. Circumstances do not usually allow of more than two events, such as Football, Passball, etc., being included, as they are carried out on the League principle. At least two periods are allotted to Tabloid Sports, which are conducted on the same principle as in the Training Company Competition, the Obstacle Race being included. The latter is run essentially as a team event, scoring being based on the number of men home in a given time. Three periods are usually allotted for Cross-country Running, the length of run being one mile for the first two tests, and then it is extended to two miles.

These monthly competitions continue throughout his service at the Depot, gradually merging into the Training Company Inter-Section Competitions. The length of a run is gradually lengthened. At the end of four to five weeks' training he is being tested in one mile, eight weeks

training two miles, and ten to twelve weeks' training three miles.

During one period just previous to the Inter-Section Boxing Competition every man is paired off with a man of his own weight, and they have three one-minute rounds in the ring. This ensures that every man enters a ring whilst at the Depot, and allows sections to have a good opportunity of selecting their team.

This system not only passes out recruits in their field test (*i.e.*, 100 Yards, Swinging the Weight, High Jump, Stride Jump, Standing Long Jump, and one, two, or three miles), but also teaches him something about other sports that he comes into contact with in a unit. Being on a competitive basis the actual results obtained are better, and he learns the team spirit.

A Fine Regimental Family.

CORPORAL W. J. WYBER, late of the 1st The Royal Dragoons and Royal Tank Corps, has sent the following fine record of his family connection with the Regiment.

His father was No. 422 Cpl. W. J. E. Wyber, who served from February 26th, 1871, to September 6th, 1909. Service, 38½ years. Medals, Queen's South African with three clasps; Long Service and Good Conduct.

His grandfather served in the Regiment for forty years, and his great grandfather was also a Queen's man.

Cpl. Wyber himself served for eighteen years and ten months in The Royals and Tanks. He served in South Africa, and in the late war was wounded at Le Cateau. Returned to France and was transferred to the Tanks in 1917. Medals: Queen's South African, five clasps; 1914 Star, General Service and Victory.

After the death of his father, Cpl. Wyber's mother re-married Pte. H. Hickner, of The Queen's. Pte. Hickner served from 1900 to 1919. Medals: Queen's South African, three clasps; 1914 Star, General Service and Victory. Service, nineteen years.

Three of Cpl. Wyber's brothers and two brothers-in-law served in the Regi-

ment, and the particulars of their service are as follows:—

Sergt. V. Wyber (brother). Served from 1906 to 1919. In India, Aden and Bermuda with 1st and 2nd Battalions. France, 1914-1919. Service, thirteen years. Medals: Military Medal, 1914 Star, General Service and Victory.

Cpl. H. Wyber (brother). Served from March, 1913, to March, 1919. To France, December, 1914. Prisoner of war from December, 1914, to 1919. Service, six years. Medals: 1914-15 Star, General Service and Victory.

Cpl. F. Wyber (brother). Served from August, 1914, to November, 1923. In France and India. Service, nine and a half years. Medals: 1914-15 Star, General Service and Victory, Indian General Service with clasp "Waziristan."

C.S.M. H. King (brother-in-law). Served in Devons and The Queen's from 1889 to 1919. Service, thirty years. Medals: Military Cross, Queen's South African with five clasps, King's South African, 1914-15 Star, General Service and Victory, Long Service and Good Conduct.

In addition, two other brothers-in-law served in the Royal Garrison Artillery and Devons respectively.

The total Army service of this family amounts to over 210 years, and of this total those who served in the Regiment account for 170 years.

In sending these particulars, Cpl. Wyber states that he is of opinion that his family connection with the Regiment goes back still farther. He is trying to obtain further details, and it is hoped that he will be successful, and that it will be possible to publish more of what must be an almost unique family record.

CHRISTMAS message from the Commander-in-Chief, the late Earl of Ypres, to the Army in France, 1914:—

"In offering to the Army in France my earnest and most heartfelt good wishes for Christmas and the New Year, I am anxious once more to express the admiration I feel for the valour and endurance they have displayed throughout the campaign, and to assure them that to have commanded such magnificent troops in the field will be the proudest remembrance of any life."

The Third Colour.

ANYONE who has visited the Officers' Mess of the 1st Battalion of the Regiment cannot have failed to notice that, in addition to the usual two Colours (King's and Regimental) displayed, there is a third. This third Colour is green, and bears in the centre the cypher of Charles II and Catherine of Braganza. It is difficult to ascertain the origin of this Colour, but some interesting facts concerning it are available.

Colours were carried by the Regiment at Tangiers, but no description of these Colours is available. In those days every company had its own Colour, as in a Royal Warrant of King James II, dated August 21st, 1686, the payment of £206 5s. 6d. is authorized for ten Colours (The Regiment then had ten companies) of The Queen's Regiment of Foot. When these Colours were discontinued is not certain, but in 1750 three Colours were borne by the Regiment, i.e. :—

- 1st, the Union throughout, and in the centre the Royal Arms.
- 2nd, the Union throughout, and in the centre the Queen's Cypher.
- 3rd (a Regimental sheet) of sea green colour, which was the original facings of the Regiment, and in the centre the Colonel's arms.

The carrying of this third Colour was discontinued in 1750 by order, and in 1751 King George II issued a Royal Warrant which laid down "the King's or first Colour of every Regiment is to be the great union throughout," and that "the second Colour is to be the colour of the facing of the Regiment, with the Union in the upper canton."

In spite of the fact that the Regiment had been made a Royal Regiment for the gallantry of its defence of Tongres in 1703, the facings remained sea-green until 1768, when they were changed to the present blue. There was, however, no mention in the Warrant of 1751 of any third Colour.

As has already been stated, the third Colour was ordered to be furled in 1750 when the Regiment was at Dublin, and it was deposited in the Royal Hospital at Kilmainham.

In 1825 a petition was presented to the King, asking him to allow this Colour to be reinstated, and to be carried on

parade. King George granted this, and the Colour was taken from Kilmainham. It was found to be considerably the worse for wear, and Lady Torrens, the wife of the Colonel of the Regiment, repaired it, and she herself worked a new centre, consisting of the Cypher of Charles II and Catherine of Braganza, surmounted by a crown.

This Colour was restored to the Regiment with great ceremony at Chatham on January 31st, 1825, when Lady Torrens made the presentation to the Regiment. *The Sun*, of February 3rd, 1825, gave an account of the affair, and the following is extracted from it :—

"At a quarter to one o'clock Lady Torrens, accompanied by Major-General Sir H. Torrens, Adjutant-General to the Forces and Colonel of the Regiment, and a large party of officers and ladies proceeded to the Parade, where the Regiment was drawn up in line with bayonets fixed. On arrival of the party the Regiment was formed up in a square, in the middle of which Lady Torrens presented the Colour (which she herself had worked). As she handed it to Ensign Raitt, the junior ensign and a member of a very old Regimental family, she remarked, 'May the Lamb plead for mercy in the hour of victory.' The Regiment then presented arms, the Band playing the National Anthem. Major-General Torrens then addressed the Regiment, and concluded his remarks by saying: 'Upon this occasion, soldiers, I would say nothing of myself, but the present moment is so intimately associated with her who has worked this Colour, and my military pride, as your Colonel, in seeing your ancient banner again committed to your charge, that I should really be devoid of the feeling which ought to actuate a man and an officer so fortunately situated, if the same did not elicit some expression of the sentiments which weigh on my breast. I should fail, however, in any attempt to say all that my feelings would dictate. But I must assure you that I look upon it as one of the most distinguished events of my life that I have had consigned to me as your Colonel, the gratifying duty of carrying into effect His Majesty's gracious commands, that this honour should be restored to the Regiment. From the moment I attained the proud station of your Colonel I have laboured for your



[Photo: Whorwell, Bench St., Dover
Officers' Mess, 1st Battalion, ready for the dinner to Officers H.M.S. Excellent, 1925.

honour and advantage, and for your standing, as an old Corps ought to stand, in the estimation of the country. While I have life I shall ever endeavour with the same care to watch over your interests, and although my rank precludes me from accompanying you on your destined service, my heart shall be with you, and it shall form a principal feature in the comfort of my future life until we again meet to hear that your conduct keeps pace with your ancient reputation, and to learn, whether in quarters or in the field, whether it relates to your moral duties in social life, or to those against the enemies of your country, that your behaviour fulfils the hope and expectations which is raised by your present high state of discipline."

"The Regiment then marched past the flag, saluting; the Grenadier Company moved forward and formed in front of the flag, and when the whole Regiment had passed they marched with the flag to the left wing, the Band playing the 'Grenadiers' March.' Ensign Raitt, holding the Colour, then stood a few paces in front of the King's and Regimental Colours, when the whole Regiment presented arms."

The Sun goes on to say: "It is not, perhaps, too much to say that the Queen's Royals are at this moment a military spectacle in discipline, conduct and efficiency; they can hardly be excelled. During the last twelve months a corporal punishment has not been inflicted in the Regiment, nor could a stronger testimony be borne to the affection and interest their Colonel has ever evinced for his Corps than the proud appearance it made on this interesting occasion."

"In the evening the men were entertained at dinner at the expense of the Colonel, while the Officers gave a ball, which was largely attended."

The third Colour was, however, not permitted to be carried for very long, for on August 14th, 1836, the Right Hon. Sir James Kempt, G.C.B., then Colonel of the Regiment, received the following letter from the Adjutant-General:—

"SIR,—

"By desire of the General Commanding-in-Chief, I have the honour to make the following communication for your information and guidance, viz.:—

"The Fifth Foot having at Malta preferred a claim to the distinction of bearing a third stand of Colours, Major-General Sir Frederick Ponsonby referred the case to Lord Hill's consideration, and his Lordship immediately submitted it to the King.

"His Majesty at once disallowed this claim, and at the same time inquired whether a similar claim had been made and submitted in the case of any other Regiment. Lord Hill mentioned the case of the 'Queen's Royals,' and fully explained the grounds upon which the distinction of a third stand of Colours had so recently been conferred upon that Corps, when His Majesty was pleased to decide that no Regiment in His Majesty's Service should be permitted to display a third Colour under any circumstances whatever, and to command that His Majesty's said decision should be communicated to you.

"The King, however, expressed to Lord Hill His Majesty's earnest hopes that you and the Queen's Royals collectively would regard this decision not as a mark of His Majesty's forgetfulness of the uniformly high character of the Regiment, but solely as a proof of His Majesty's determination to establish uniformity in this as in every other respect throughout the Army.

"The King was further pleased to observe that if it were wished, upon your part and upon the part of the Queen's Royals, that the third Colour should be retained and preserved, His Majesty would not insist upon its being actually withdrawn, but in making that observation His Majesty expressly ordered that on no account should the third Colour ever be displayed in the ranks of the Regiment.

"Lastly, His Majesty was pleased to command this letter should be entered on the Regimental Record, as well as in the Standing Orders of the Queen's Royals."

(Signed) "JOHN MACDONALD, A.G."

Since the date of this letter the third Colour has always been kept in the Officers' Mess, and the only time it appears on parade is when the Regiment moves and when it is carried cased by an officer together with the other two Colours.

Depot News.

A GREAT many changes have taken place in the Depot staff during the year, as reliefs of those who were on the establishment when the new organization came into force in 1923 commenced in April, and have been carried out every quarter. This has affected most of the Depot sports team, but we hope to carry on as usual.

* * *

We have had the pleasure of welcoming both the 24th London Regiment and the 4th Battalion during the year. The 24th London Regiment came for Easter and the 4th Battalion for Whitsuntide. We hope these visits will be repeated, as we are always delighted to see our friends of the Territorial Army, either as units or as individuals.

* * *

The Annual Garden Party was held on July 17th, and we were fortunate in having a perfect day. The guests numbered about 400, and this year constituted a record in the number of past officers of the Regiment who attended. The Officer Commanding 1st Battalion kindly sent the Battalion Band and Drums, and in addition to the regular programme they gave a very fine performance of massed "Retreat," which was very much appreciated. Various competitions were held and were keenly contested during the afternoon, and a silhouette artist was kept busy with portraits of all and sundry.

* * *

The following past and present members of the Regiment have visited the Depot during the year:—

Brig.-Gens. Dawson, Taylor, and Glasgow; Cols. Mangles and McNamara; Lieut.-Cols. Tringham, Feneran, and Parsons; Major S. T. Watson; Capts. Elliott, Hardy, Hayes, Bingham, P. Adams, W. J. Adams, Sanders, Hopkinson, Philpot, and Coates; Messrs. Prescott, Pierssene, Senior, Cleary, East, Wood, Newell, Cowan, Wright, Bathgate, and Whitfield.

* * *

Major F. W. H. Denton assumed command of the Depot on October 16th, *vice* Major G. N. Dyer, D.S.O., whose tour of duty was completed.

* * *

The following are the results of the Inter-Section Competitions in the three platoons trained under the new organization:—

"Tangier" Platoon.—May, 1925. No. 2 Section (Ptes. Pepper, Tyler, Legge, Baker, Wilkinson, Stevens, Muskell, and Turner).

"Namur" Platoon.—July, 1925. No. 2 Section (Ptes. Brien, Boon, Lilley, Poxon, Moerel, and Dunaway).

"Peninsula" Platoon.—September, 1925. No. 3 Section (Ptes. Gasson, Girling, Woodham, Dockerill, Alcock, Allingham, and Larkin).

SPORTS.

FOOTBALL.

1924-25.

Surrey Junior Cup.—Into semi-final, *v.* Surbiton Old Boys (lost 3-1).

Surrey Junior League.—Runners-up by only $\frac{1}{2}$ point.

Army Cup.—First round, at Guildford, *v.* 1st Coldstream Guards, 3-3. After replay at Aldershot, lost 2-0.

1925-26.

Since last season we have lost most of the team (Cantor, Gillison and Shrubb posted to the 1st Battalion; Cpl. Smith and Pte. Smith discharged; and L./Cpl. Wilkinson transferred to the Rifle Brigade), but several recruits have been found to fill the vacancies and compose the complete forward line.

Results to date:—

League.—*v.* Grayswood, 4-4; *v.* Shottermill, won 2-1; *v.* Chiddingfold, drawn 3-3; *v.* Dennis, lost 3-0.

Games have also been played against Camberley Cadet Corps, Stoke 2nd XI, and No. 6 Company, R.A.S.C., Aldershot.

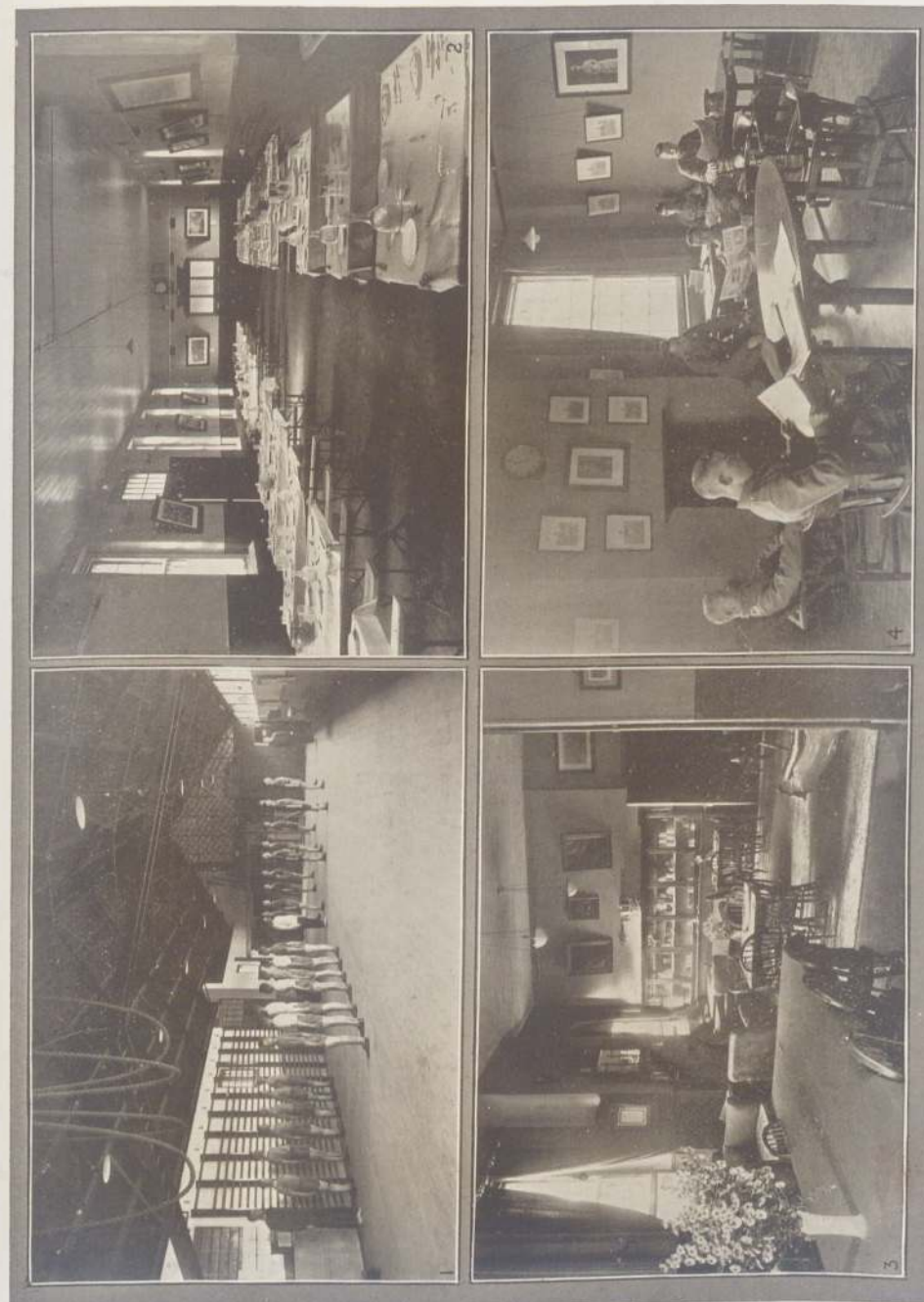
HOCKEY.

1924-25.

Twenty-eight matches were played, out of which only the small number of 4 were drawn or lost.

Army Cup.—First round, bye. Second round, *v.* Royal Warwickshire Regiment, at Guildford; won 1-0. Third round, *v.* R.E. Training Battalion (Chatham), at

THE DEPOT



1. The Gymnasium

3. The Sergeants' Mess

2. The Dining Hall

4. Reading Room and Library

Guildford; won 2—1. Fourth round, *v.* Duke of York's School, at Guildford; lost 2—0.

1925-26.

As in the football team we have lost, or are about to lose, many of the team (Capt. M. W. H. Pain and Pte. Cantor to the Battalion).

Results to date.—*v.* Depot, Royal Berkshire Regiment; won 1—0. *v.* Ellis Place; won 10—7. *v.* 2nd Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment; won 5—3.

CRICKET.—1925.

Twenty-six matches were played, out of which 14 were won, 3 drawn, and 9 lost.

The following officers occasionally assisted:—Capt. R. H. Philpot, M.C., and Capt. E. S. Bingham, M.C.

The Sergeants' Mess played two games *versus* Borough Police and one against the Corporals' Mess.

RIFLE CLUB.

Depot teams took part in the following competitions:—

1. Surrey County Rifle Meeting, at Bisley, June 20th and 21st, 1925.
2. Army Rifle Meeting, at Bisley, June 29th to July 4th, 1925.
3. Prince of Wales's Cup (A.R.A. Non-central Match).

In the Surrey County Rifle Meeting the following successes were gained:—

1. County Championships (Individual).		Score
L./Sergt. Hillier, 3rd place ...	...	155
Sergt. Jones, D.C.M., M.M., 4th place ...	...	155
Lieut. A. J. Sullivan, 5th place ...	...	155
Sergt. Mole, 8th place ...	...	148
C.S.M. Fisher, 10th place ...	...	144

2. Lord Lieutenant's Prize (Team).

Depot team, consisting of Lieut. A. J. Sullivan, R.S.M. Tedder, D.C.M., C.S.M. Fisher, Sergt. Jones, D.C.M., M.M., Sergt. McTravers, and L./Sergt. Hillier, 2nd place.

In the Army Rifle Meeting the Depot had four entries for the Army Championship, viz., Lieut. A. J. Sullivan, R.S.M.

Tedder, D.C.M., L./Sergt. Hillier, and L./Cpl. Wadey (Class "B"). The results were as follows.—

1st Stage.—RouPELL Cup, Class "A": L./Sergt. Hillier, 20th place; Lieut. A. J. Sullivan, 62nd place. Class "B": L./Cpl. Wadey, 28th place. Aggregate of 1st Stage: Lieut. A. J. Sullivan, 70th place.

2nd Stage.—Army Hundred Cup: Lieut. A. J. Sullivan, 96th place.

In the Prince of Wales's Cup, the Inter-Depot Competition of the Army Rifle Association, the following were the scores of the Depot team. The result of this competition is not announced until the end of the year.

	Snaphooting 300 yards.	Deliberate 600 yards.	Rapid 300 yards.	Total.
L./Cpl. Wadey ...	25	32	34	91
R.S.M. Tedder, D.C.M.	22	30	30	82
L./Sergt. Hillier ...	18	35	26	79
C.S.M. Fisher ...	28	34	15	77
Lieut. A. J. Sullivan ...	17	28	22	67
Q.M.S. Wakeford ...	15	23	20	58
Sergt. McTravers ...	21	12	17	50
Sergt. Jones, D.C.M., M.M. ...	0	33	14	47
Total of Team ...	146	227	178	551

The Spoon Shoots for recruits in the miniature range were recommenced in September, the winner for that month being Pte. Carter.

FENCING.

During the season 1924-25 11 matches were fought; of these 5 were won, 4 lost, and 2 drawn. The following have represented the Depot in the weapons shown against their names (F indicates foil, S, sabre, E épée, B. bayonet):—Major G. N. Dyer, D.S.O. (F.E.S.B.), Lieut. Sullivan (S.), Lieut. Wilson (F.E.S.B.), C.S.M. Fisher (F.E.S.B.), S./Sergt. Hart (F.E.S.B.), Cpl. McNeff (F.), Cpl. Munings (F.E.S.B.), Cpl. Inkpen (E.B.), L./Sergt. Wakley (S), Cpl. Smith (F), L./Cpl. Fox (E.), and Pte. Welsh (B.).

In the Eastern Command Bronze Medal Tournament, where the Depot entries were limited to one per weapon in each

class, the Depot representatives gained the following places:—

Officers:

Foil—Major G. N. Dyer, D.S.O. ... 1st
Epée—Major G. N. Dyer, D.S.O. ... 3rd
Sabre—Major G. N. Dyer, D.S.O. 1st

Other Ranks:

Foil—Cpl. Munnings ... 1st
Epée—L./Cpl. Cox ... 1st
Sabre—C.S.M. Fisher ... 1st
Bayonet—C.S.M. Fisher ... 2nd
(after tie).

At the Royal Tournament, Olympia, the following places were gained:—

Officers:

Foil—Major G. N. Dyer, D.S.O. ... 3rd
Sabre—Major G. N. Dyer, D.S.O. ... 1st

Other Ranks:

Foil—Cpl. Munnings ... 2nd

Old Comrades Association.

THE All Ranks' Dinner was held at the Cannon Street Hotel on Saturday, June 13th, with Brig.-Gen. W. Glasgow, C.M.G., as Chairman. The attendance totalled just over 400, and included representatives of H.M.S. *Excellent* and of the Pensioners from the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. In his speech, Gen. Glasgow extended the heartiest congratulations, on behalf of the past members of the Regiment, to the 1st Battalion on their winning the Army Football Cup, and also expressed the

pleasure it gave to all present to welcome the representatives of H.M.S. *Excellent*.

The Hon. Treasurer was able to present a very satisfactory report of the activities of the Association.

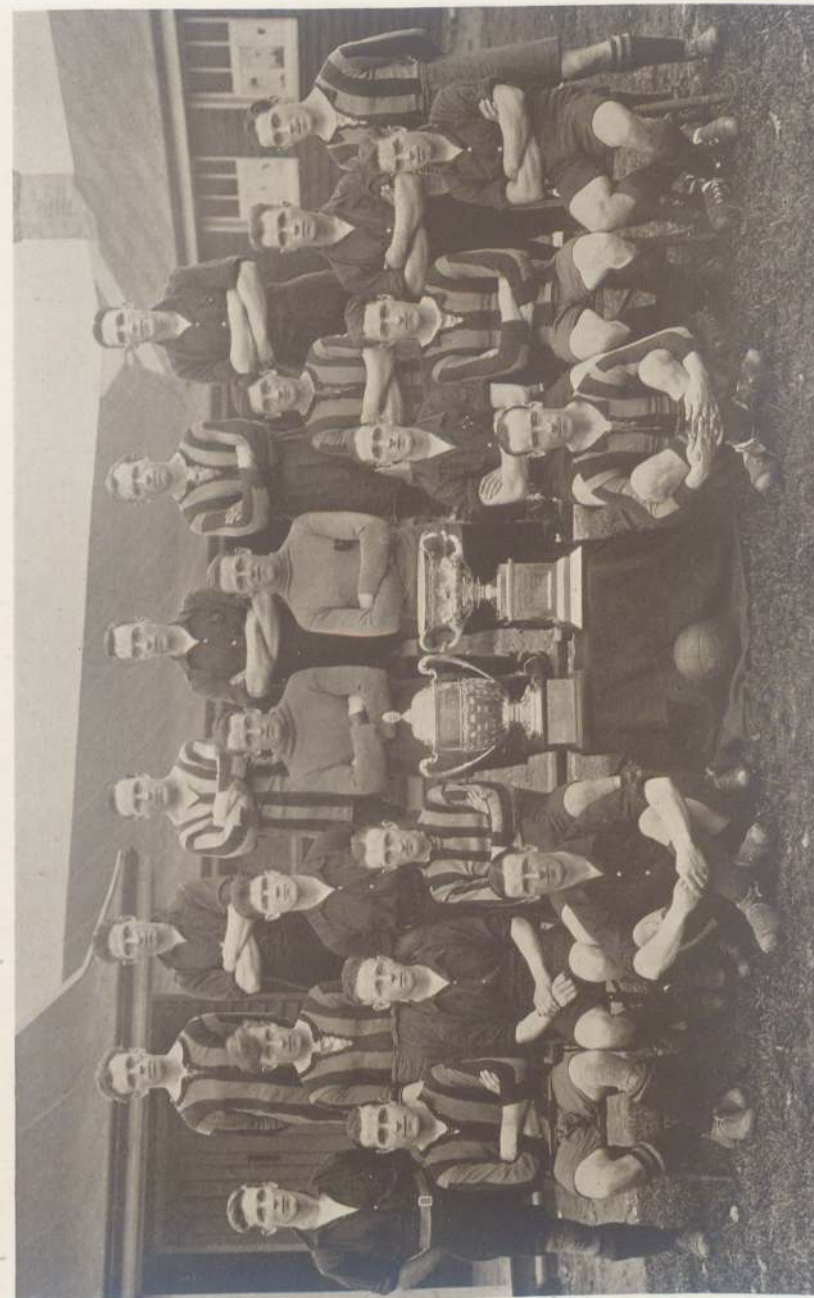
In proposing the toast of "Absent Comrades," Capt. Riemann referred to the 2nd Battalion in India, and to the many past members who were prevented from attending.

The Old Comrades Association Garden Party was held at the Depot on Saturday, July 18th, and proved to be a very successful gathering. Those attending numbered about 350 past members, with their wives and families. The Regimental Museum was open for inspection all the afternoon and proved a great source of attraction. Some of the old groups came in for a great deal of attention, and many were the discussions as to the identity of those portrayed. The Army Cup, won by the 1st Battalion, was on view, having been kindly lent by the Battalion for the occasion. The guests had an opportunity of trying their skill and fortune at several games and competitions. The 1st Battalion Band and Drums played during the afternoon, and brought the proceedings to a close by a very fine performance of "Retreat." It is hoped to make the Garden Party an annual affair, and, if it is held next year, full particulars as to date, etc., will be given in the next number of the Journal.

Obituary.

RANK AND NAME.	BN.	SERVICE.	DATE OF DEATH.
Maj.-General Sir Harold Parsons, K.C.M.G., C.B. ...	2nd	1883-1890	13/2/25
Pte. 6080353 A. E. Gooderham ...	1st	1922-1925	30/1/25
R.Q.M.S. 2861 A. Norris, D.C.M. ...	2nd	—	7/2/25
Cr.-Sergt. 3632 J. Balchin, D.C.M. ...	2nd	1881-1911	22/4/25
Cpl. 8252 A. Grevitt ...	1st	1904-1917	—/4/25
Cpl. 6077494 W. H. Hambleton ...	2nd	1915-1922	8/5/25
Pte. 202031 W. H. Girling ...	5th	1915-1919	22/6/25
Pte. 5918 A. Norman ...	1st & 2nd	1899-1918	29/6/25
Pte. 6077988 H. Pentecost ...	1st	1916-1922	9/9/25
Pte. 2090 T. West ...	1st & 2nd	1887-1900	14/9/25
Pte. 2383 A. Gair ...	8th	1914-1916	23/1/25
Cr.-Sergt. J. T. Davies ...	2nd	1887-1916	5/10/25
Cr.-Sergt. 2082 F. Hooper ...	1st	1887-1908	22/10/25

1ST BATTALION THE QUEEN'S AND H.M.S. EXCELLENT



Photo

(Gate & Poles, Ltd.)

Musn. Marcussohn L./Cpl. Hamilton H. Collinson Pte. Larkin F. Payne L./Cpl. Caldicott
L./Cpl. Hooper H. Tugwell, A.B. Pte. Cantor G. Daisley, P.O.G.M. Bdsman. Moss R. Nicholas, A.B. L./Sgt. Hill S. Wardby, A.B.
G. Cheetham, A.B. Bdsman. Richardson Lieut. F. Boswell Bdsman. Woodards A. Woodford, Off. Std. (Captain) Pte. Barclay
R. Fry, A.B. Cpl. Trew

Colonels in Command of The Queen's.

The Earl of Peterborough	...	...	1661-1663.	Resigned.
The Earl of Teviot	...	...	1663-1664.	Killed, Tangiers.
Colonel H. Norwood	...	...	1664-1668.	Resigned.
The Earl of Middleton...	...	...	1668-1675.	Died, Tangiers.
The Earl of Ichiquin	...	...	1675-1680.	Resigned.
Sir Palmes-Fairborne	...	...	1680-1680.	Died of wounds, Tangiers.
Colonel Piercy-Kirke	...	...	1682-1691.	Died at Brussels.
Colonel W. Selwyn	...	...	1691-1701.	Exchanged to 22nd Foot.
Lieut.-General Sir H. Bellasis, K.T.	...	...	1701-1702.	Dismissed by C.M.
Lieut.-General The Earl of Portmore	...	...	1703-1710.	Retired by Sale.
Colonel Piercy-Kirke	...	...	1710-1741.	Died in Command.
Colonel T. Fowke	...	...	1741-1755.	Transferred to 14th Foot.
Colonel Hon. J. Fitz-William	...	...	1755-1760.	Transferred to 2nd Irish Horse.
Major-General Sir C. Montague, K.B.	...	...	1760-1777.	Died in Command.
Colonel D. Jones	...	...	1777-1793.	Died in Command.
Major-General A. Stewart	...	...	1793-1794.	Died in Command.
Major-General J. Coates	...	...	1794-1822.	Died in Command.
Major-General Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.	...	...	1822-1828.	Died in Command.
General Rt. Hon. Sir W. Kepple, G.C.B.	...	...	1828-1834.	Died in Command.
Lieut.-General Rt. Hon. Sir I. Kempt, G.C.B., G.C.H.	...	...	1834-1846.	Transferred to 1st Foot.
Major-General Lord Salturn, K.C.B., G.C.H.	...	...	1846-1853.	Died in Command.
Major-General Sir J. Rolt, K.C.B.	...	...	1853-1856.	Died in Command.
Major-General Sir J. H. Schoedde, K.C.B.	...	...	1856-1857.	Transferred to 35th Foot.
Major-General Sir J. Spink, K.H.	...	...	1857-1877.	Died in Command.
Lieut.-General C. A. Edwards, C.B.	...	...	1877-1877.	Transferred to 18th Foot.
Lieut.-General Sir H. Smythe, K.C.B.	...	...	1877-1891.	Died, 1891.
Hon. Lieut.-General F. G. Wilkinson	...	...	1891-1893.	Transferred to Oxford L.I.
General Sir G. Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G.	...	...	1893-1896.	Died in Command.
Hon. Lieut.-General G. G. C. Staplylton	...	...	1896-1902.	Transferred to D.C.L.I.
General Sir T. Kelly-Kenny, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.	...	...	1902-1914.	Died in 1914.
Lieut.-General Sir E. O. F. Hamilton, K.C.B.	...	...	1914-1920.	Resigned.
General Sir C. C. Monro, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.D.C.	1920-	

Editorial Notes.

Editor:

Major G. N. Dyer, D.S.O.

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1st Bn.—Lieut. R. V. Palmer.

2nd Bn.—Lieut. I. T. P. Hughes, M.C.

4th Bn.—Major B. L. Evans, T.D.

5th Bn.—Major C. R. Wigan, M.C.

22nd London Regt.—Col. C. F. H.
Greenwood, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.24th London Regt.—Capt. H. J.
Saunders, D.S.O., M.C.

Depot.—Lieut. J. L. S. Boyd.

Hon. Treasurer:

Officer Commanding Depot
(Major F. W. H. Denton).

Offices:

Stoughton Barracks, Guildford.

The following are suggestions which may be of help to Battalion Assistant Editors and contributors in sending in material:—

1. Assistant Editors should frame their material on the following lines:

- (a) A general survey of things in which the whole Battalion has taken part, *i.e.*, Battalion General News.
- (b) Training, Musketry, etc., of the Battalion.
- (c) Battalion Games and Sports. In this connection it is suggested that short reports of important Battalion matches should be given, mentioning names of goal-scorers, good scores or good bowling performances at cricket, together with the names of teams in each match. Concerts, dances, etc., should be included under this sub-head.
- (d) Sergeants' Mess News.
- (e) Corporals' Mess News.
- (f) Company and Platoon Games and Sports.

2. Contributions should be written on one side of the paper only, and should, if possible, be typewritten, but this is not essential.

3. Photographs should be marked on the back with the title, and, in the case of groups, names should invariably be given. In this connection readers are invited to send in all photographs likely to be of interest.

* * *

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STOUGHTON BARRACKS,
GUILDFORD.



Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers serving at the Depot.



N.C.O.s. and Men at the Depot who have been awarded the Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct

Pte. C. H. Young (26½ years)	Pte. Stacey (20½ years)	Sgt. Mole (A.F.C.) (20 years)	Pte. Kelly (20½ years)	Pte. Harvey (22 years)
Cpl. Horn (24 years)	C.S.M. Fisher (20½ years)	L./Cpl. Dickinson (26 years)		