



Photo: Wheeler, Weymouth]

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. J. PINK, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.



The Journal of The Queen's Royal Regiment

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Editorial.

SINCE our last number great things have happened; the 1st Battalion is on its way to China and the Depot has arrived at Dover. To the former we offer our best wishes for a safe voyage and a pleasant time in the East; to the latter we offer our deep sympathy.

It will be remembered that in 1922 a Regimental Committee was assembled to investigate and report on all matters connected with the Regimental Crest, Badges, Buttons, etc. When the committee completed their report it was circulated to all Officers Commanding

Battalions, but expense forbade the general publication of all the details. In this number we publish as an Appendix extracts from the committee's report, and we hope they will prove of interest to our readers.

A suggestion has been put forward that the illustrations of the first four numbers should be bound up separately and sold in an album. As this entails some expense we shall be glad if our readers will send us their views on this suggestion. An amendment to the suggestion is that a collection of illustrations should

be bound up towards the end of the year and should be arranged with a calendar so that readers might use them as a Christmas and New Year greeting. We hope that those of our readers who would be prepared to purchase this calendar will write to us, so that we may be in a position to know whether the demand makes it worth while for the preliminary expenses to be incurred.

We offer our congratulations to the 1st Battalion on winning the Eastern Command Hockey Cup. The Battalion played a very fine game against the eventual winners of the Army Hockey Cup, and with a little more luck might have secured this coveted trophy.

In spite of the fact that four of last year's fencing team left for China with the 1st Battalion, the regimental team has got through the Command stage of the Inter-Unit Fencing Team Championship. We congratulate them, and wish them the very best of luck in the final round at the Royal Tournament.

When the original edition of Vol. VII of the Regimental History, covering the period of the Great War, was published, it was decided to publish a cheap edition. This edition is still on sale, and we publish elsewhere full particulars regarding it.

We desire to thank all those who have contributed articles and stories to this number, and we still ask for more. Our "Correspondence" column has not filled up, and we hope our readers will take steps to remedy this defect.

In this number we publish in full the Annual Report of the Old Comrades Association. The Association is in a flourishing condition and is doing excellent work. With both Regular battalions abroad the calls on the Association will inevitably increase, and we would urge on all those who are not members the importance of joining without delay.

Owing to the move of the Depot to Dover, we are given to understand that the Garden Party at Stoughton Barracks will not take place this year.

Our next number will be published in November, 1927, and we would like to receive communications intended for publication in it not later than October 7th.

This Month's Portrait.

OUR frontispiece this month is a portrait of Brig.-Gen. F. J. Pink, C.B., C.M.G., whose record of service is as follows:—

Gazetted Second-Lieutenant, The Queen's, February 16th, 1878, from Royal Wilts Militia. Afghan War 1879-80. Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissioner—General Khyber Line (Medal).

Promoted Lieutenant, March 8th, 1881. Burmese Expedition, 1886-9. Orderly Officer and Intelligence Officer and later D.A.Q.M.G. 3rd Brigade. Staff Officer to Karen Field Force. Twice Mentioned in Despatches. (Medal with two clasps and D.S.O.) Subsequently accompanied the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission as Intelligence Officer. Qualified for Staff.

Promoted Captain March 31st, 1888. Employed with Egyptian Army May 10th, 1895. Expedition to Dongola, 1896. Operations of June 7th and September 19th. Mentioned in Despatches (Egyptian Medal and two clasps).

Promoted Major, December 30th, 1896. Nile Expedition, 1897. Mentioned in Despatches (clasp to Egyptian Medal). Nile Expedition, 1898. Battles of the Atbara and Khartoum. In command of 2nd Battalion Egyptian Infantry. Mentioned in Despatches. (Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. Two clasps to Egyptian Medal, and English Medal.) South African War, 1899-1902. In command of 2nd Battalion The Queen's, November 30th, 1900, to May 31st, 1902. Mentioned in Despatches (Queen's Medal with five clasps. King's Medal with two clasps. C.M.G.). Brevet of Colonel, November 16th, 1904. Appointed to command 1st Battalion The Queen's, March 2nd, 1905.

Promoted Colonel, March 2nd, 1909. Awarded C.B., 1909. Employed with Egyptian Army as G.O.C. Troops at Khartoum, September 28th, 1909, to May 20th, 1910. Commanded No. 10 District, Hounslow (also i/c Records) November 10th, 1911, to May 13th, 1914.

Appointed Brigadier-General, August

5th, 1914. Commanded Special Reserve Brigades at Weymouth and Hull.

Retired, September 17th, 1916. (Mentioned in Despatches.) Granted Distinguished Service Pension, 1916.

CANADA'S EMPTY SPACES.

ONLY ONE-SIXTH OF ITS ARABLE LAND UNDER PLOUGH.

Despite the fact that within fifty-five years the occupation of Canadian arable land has increased from 36,000,000 to 145,000,000 acres, only one-sixth of the total is yet under crop.

This statement occurs in a review of the agricultural situation in the Dominion, published here by Mr. C. W. Peterson, formerly Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, and now President and Editor of the *Farm and Ranch Review*.

On this foundation, Canada, he says, shows within only fifty-five years an extraordinary record of national performance. Population has grown from 3,371,000 to 9,364,000; capital employed in agriculture has increased from £193,600,000 to £1,501,600,000; value of production from £48,400,000 to £290,600,000; area under crop from 10,000,000 to 57,000,000 acres, and the wheat yield from 16,000,000 to 422,000,000 bushels.

Explaining the increase in development—out of all proportion to the increase in population—Mr. Peterson says that it has been due to the increased use of machinery, to the ingenuity and enterprise of the population—a factor of great importance in the development of a new country—and to the encouragement of overseas trade and commerce.

Mr. Peterson concludes that there is room in the Dominion, without crowding, for a population of at least 50,000,000 people. He thinks that to function efficiently and economically, Canada must at least double her population.

1st Battalion.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE outstanding event since the publication of the last number has been the order for embarkation for China.

The first alarm occurred on January 22nd, when the Shanghai Defence Force was first formed in London. This alarm resulted, however, so far as the Regiment was concerned, in eighteen men only being selected to accompany the force in various capacities. Lieut. A. M. S. Harrington departed with the Headquarters of the force as cypher officer.

Interest in China became academic, and the life of the Battalion resumed its normal course until April 1st, when, late at night, the orderly-room suddenly sprang into sudden activity, and the bugler on duty noisily took up the offensive. It was subsequently discovered that this was not an April fool hoax. At the time of writing no more is known as to date of sailing than is common knowledge published in the Press.

The chief sporting even. of the winter season has been the winning of the Eastern Command Hockey Cup. The team, which is to be congratulated on several most excellent matches, details of which appear under the appropriate heading, was made up as follows:—L./Cpl. Jeans; L./Sergt. Hooper and Sergt. Dodds; L./Cpl. Miles, Q.M.S. Wakeford and Pte. Cantor; Lieut. D. C. G. Dickinson, Lieut. F. J. Davis, 2/Lieut. B. E. L. Burton, Lieut. P. Mawditt, D.C.M., and Sergt. Handscombe.

During the winter months whist drives have been held regularly in the Institutes, and these proved a welcome diversion. Another feature of the winter evenings at Dover has been the excellent series of dances held in the Gymnasium by the sergeants, and also the corporals. Nor were the privates to be outdone in this respect. The success of these functions has been largely due to the really excellent jazz band organized with his usual energy by Bandmaster Buckle.

A branch of the Royal Army Temperance Association was again started in November, and is in a flourishing condition, so far as numbers are concerned. The most visible sign at the present is a

very fine set of new curtains in the reading (or Court-Martial) room.

A branch of the National Savings Association was started on November 17th. Thrift in the Army is, unfortunately, not what it used to be, despite increases in pay, but already £345 have been put by for a rainy day.

Pte. Larking won the Battalion Billiard Competition, but was afterwards defeated by the Lancashire Fusiliers representative.

Five officers took part in the Regimental Point-to-Point this year. This was the fourth race at the West Street Harriers Point-to-Point at Whitfield on March 30th, and was in the form of a garrison inter-battalion team race, entries being unlimited, but the first three home only were to count.

Capt. G. A. Pilleau, M.C., rode his horse, "Mr. A.," and finished third, though first of The Queen's, thereby winning the Regimental Point-to-Point for the second year in succession.

Lieut. G. M. Elias Morgan, riding his own horse, "Carthusian," finished fifth, and Capt. M. W. H. Pain, riding "Sir Hugo," owned by Lieut.-Col. R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., was sixth.

Lieut. H. A. V. Elliott, riding "Nobbler," a Government charger (Capt. G. A. Pilleau, M.C.), fell at the fifth fence, but remounting finished eighth, and Lieut. A. V. H. Hackett Pain rode a good race on his own horse, "Marmalade II."

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, with first, second and eleventh places, beat The Queen's, with third, fifth and sixth places, by a very narrow margin. There were fourteen starters, and most of the Battalion turned out to support the team and enjoy the racing.

There will be several sad partings in the stables, only three chargers being allowed to embark for China, a very arduous voyage for horses, especially at this time of the year. The three to go are "Nobbler," "Buck" and "Prince."

All ranks leaving for China will be very sorry to leave behind Lieut.-Col. W. F. O. Faviell, D.S.O., who has been appointed to the command of the 1st Battalion of his old regiment, the Worcestershire Regiment. Col. Faviell has been with the Regiment for five years, and all his friends in The Queen's wish him the best of luck when he leaves for Allahabad in August.

We congratulate Col. A. E. McNamara, C.M.G., D.S.O., on his appointment to command of the Small Arms Schools at Netheravon and Hythe. Incidentally, he is probably the first bachelor officer of the Regiment to be allotted two commanding officer's houses simultaneously.

Col. C. F. Watson, C.M.G., D.S.O., has been appointed to the command of the Peshawar Brigade, and the good wishes of his old battalion go with him in his new appointment.

Major R. A. M. Bassett, M.C., goes to Gibraltar in May as General Staff Officer after his somewhat unusual experiences in Scotland, where he had the onerous task of keeping the Highlanders from each others throats in the matter of recruiting, and incidentally staged-managed a very fine torchlight tattoo at Edinburgh.

Capt. M. W. H. Pain has been posted to the 2nd Battalion at Khartoum, and runs a serious risk of undergoing another tour of duty at Dover.

Capt. G. R. Prendergast left us in December with a draft of 117 all ranks for the 2nd Battalion in the Sudan.

Capt. G. L. Harrison, D.S.O., retired in November, 1926, and 2/Lieut J. B. H. Kealy joined from Sandhurst on March 1st, 1927.

Our warmest congratulations go to H. E. Hume Wright, who successfully passed his course as a "Y" Cadet at the Royal Military College, and was appointed Second-Lieutenant on the unattached list, Indian Army, on December 29th, 1926.

Lieut. and Qmr. W. Routley, D.C.M., was promoted Captain on November 22nd, 1926.

C.S.M. Hartridge has joined us from the Depot, and C.S.M. Clenshaw has gone there for a tour of duty.

Sergt. E. G. Hillier and L./Cpl. T. M. C. McCann have been awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

The Battalion sent a large party to the funeral of the late Lieut.-Col. J. S. Dyke, M.V.O., O.B.E., late The Queen's Royal Regiment, and late Commandant the Duke of York's Royal Military School. Col. Dyke has visited the Battalion on several occasions recently, and accompanied his old regiment in the special train to Aldershot to witness the winning

of the Army Football Cup in 1925. His death is a great loss to the Regiment.

FOOTBALL.

The football team was again unfortunate, so far as the Army Cup is concerned, though they may take some consolation from the fact that they were beaten in the second round by the holders of the Cup for 1926. Great interest was aroused in local garrisons by the match at Shorncliffe between the holders of 1925 and the holders for 1926, and it was a great match.

A description of this and other matches will be found in another column.

The team has again been very successful in local leagues and competitions.

Since our last publication Cpl. Caldicutt, Ptes. Woodards and Larking have played for the Army, and Sergt. Hill played for Kent in France against the League du Nord.

In the Folkestone and District Senior League, which we won last year, the team have been very successful with the following results up to date:—Matches played, 17; won, 10; lost, 3; drawn, 4; goals for, 74; against, 29. This gives us third position in the league, three points only behind the leaders, with five or six matches unplayed.

In the Royal Cinque Ports United Service League, the Challenge Cup, which we have held for the two years we have been at Dover, should have been well within our reach, the position at present being:—Games played, 2; won, 1; drawn, 1; goals for, 7; against, 1.

In the Dover Hospital Charities' Cup, which we won last year, we are again in the final, and due to meet our old friends Dover United in the final next Saturday, April 9th.

The team at the end of the season is as follows:—L./Cpl. Moss; L./Sergt. Hooper and Pte. Bunn; Pte. Curtis, Sergt. Hill (Captain) and Pte. Cantor; Pte. Larking, Pte. Richardson, Pte. Woodards, L./Cpl. Barclay and Cpl. Caldicutt.

ARMY CUP, 1ST ROUND.

1ST BN. THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT v. TRAINING BATTALION, ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Despite a drizzling rain practically all

the afternoon, there was a good attendance at Crabble, Dover, on November 17th, 1926, to see The Queen's Royal Regiment, holders of the Cup for 1924-1925, and the Training Battalion, Royal Engineers, meet in the 1st round of the Army Cup.

Woodards was in great form, and scored five of our six goals. Hill played his usual distinctive game as centre-half, and Henderson was outstanding as inside left for the Royal Engineers.

The Queen's Royal Regiment.—Moss; Hooper and Bunn; Curtis, Hill and Cantor; Larking, Richardson, Woodards, Barclay and Caldicutt.

Training Battalion, Royal Engineers.—Buckle; Kennedy and Martin; Darlow, Roberts and Greig; Wilcock, Maple, Hanley, Henderson and Wells.

Playing against the wind in the first half, The Queen's had the better of the play, but it was ten minutes before they scored, Woodards taking advantage of an opening and giving the goalkeeper no chance with a fine shot. Almost immediately the Royal Engineers broke away, and their inside left scored with a fine screw shot. After seventeen minutes Woodards scored again with a typical effort, being very quick to seize an opening. Three minutes later the Royal Engineers equalized, their outside left putting the ball in the net from an awkward angle after Moss had run out too late to get to the ball. Towards the end of this half the Royal Engineers had the better of the play, but once Richardson nearly headed through from a good centre by Larking, and Woodards just failed with another good shot.

The visitors came nearest to scoring when Moss just managed to tip a fine shot from Henderson over the bar. At half-time the score was 2-2.

The play had been in progress little more than a minute when Woodards again gave The Queen's the lead, going through from the half-way line at a great pace, and although Buckle got his hands to the ball he could not stop it entering the net. The goalkeeper soon afterwards saved a hot shot from Caldicutt, but ten minutes' play brought another goal from Woodards, who shot into the top corner of the net from twenty-five yards.

The Royal Engineers about this time pressed harder, and our goal had two

narrow escapes. Moss saved well on both occasions. After half an hour Caldicutt increased the lead with a great shot, with which the goalkeeper had no chance, and five minutes from the end Woodards scored with a hot shot along the ground. In the last five minutes the Royal Engineers' goalkeeper made a fine save from a long shot by Hooper.

The end came with the Battalion winners by 6-2.

ARMY CUP, 2ND ROUND.

1ST BN. THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT v.
2ND BN. THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE
REGIMENT.

Those who expected a close fight in the 2nd round of the Army Cup between the South Staffordshire Regiment (holders) and The Queen's Royal Regiment (holders the previous year) were not disappointed, for at the Stadium, Shorncliffe, on Saturday, December 11th, the holders won by 2 goals to 1.

There was a large attendance, and the game was contested at a fast pace throughout. The Staffords had the better of the play for three-quarters of the game, but in the end they had good luck, an equalizing goal being disallowed in the last five minutes. The South Staffords played a fast and clever game, and were a well-balanced side.

Mr. Hickman, of Folkestone, was the referee, and the teams were:—

South Staffordshire Regiment. — Tompkinson; Dimmock and Watson; Bennett, Parr and Martin; Whitehouse, Crompton, Arrowsmith, Barrow and Flinn.

The Queen's Royal Regiment. — Moss; Hooper and Bunn; Curtis, Hill and Cantor; Larking, Barclay, Woodards, Richardson and Caldicutt.

In the first half the Staffords played well enough to have scored many times. In the first minute two corners were conceded by the Battalion, and soon afterwards Arrowsmith got through, and Moss, running out, kicked the ball against him. It went just by the open goal. There were several more corners before the Battalion got near the other end, and then Woodards got through on the right, but centred too far back. Cantor, getting the ball, shot, but three men were offside. The Staffords scored after ten minutes'

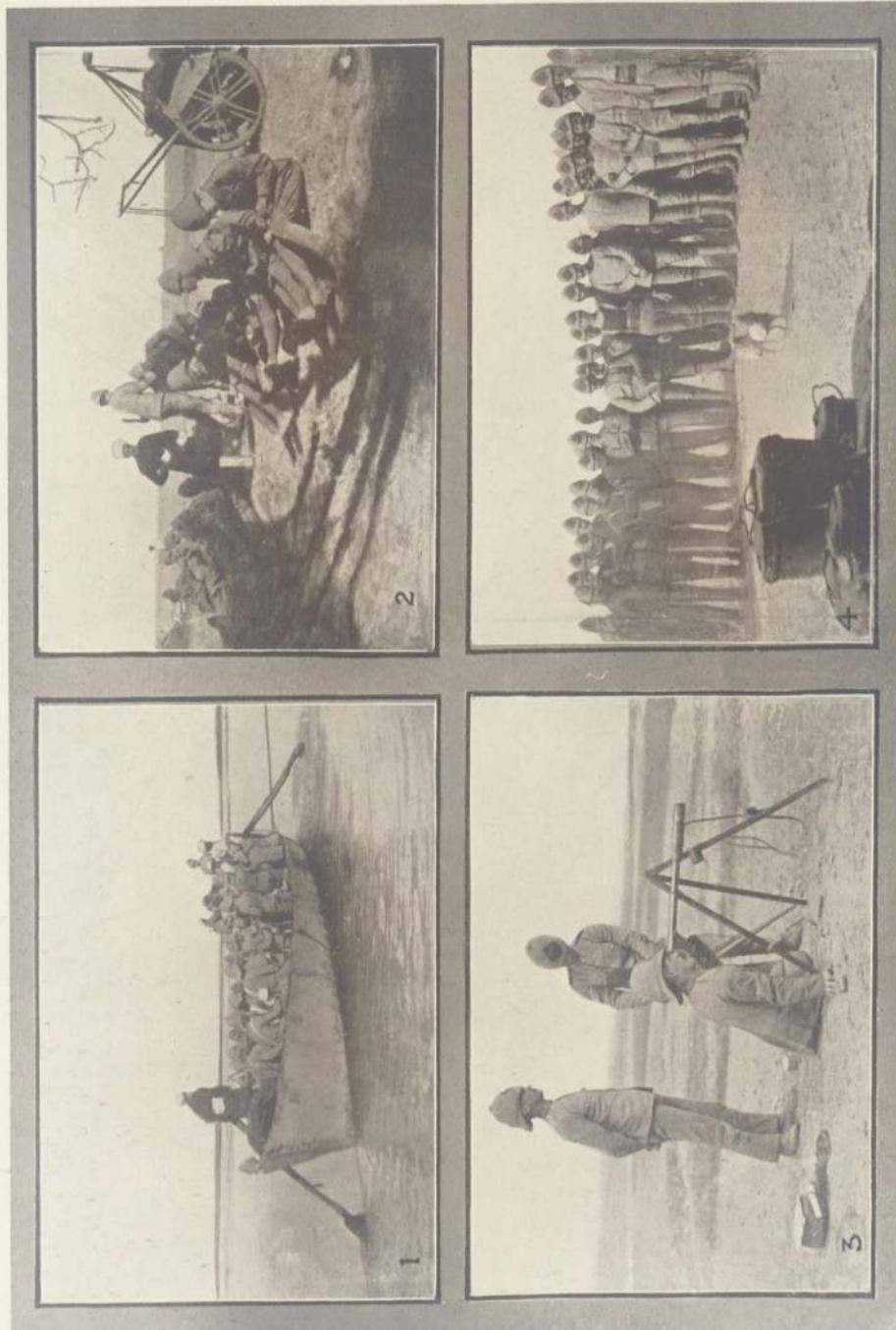
play, a clever movement getting the Battalion defence into difficulties. Flinn got the ball and centred, and Barrow netted before Bunn could get the ball. Play continued mostly in the Battalion half, and Moss made some good saves following corners. Five minutes more play brought the Staffords their second goal, and it was a splendid one, Crompton turning and shooting into the top corner of the net when there seemed no opening.

The Battalion after this made one of their best attempts in this half, Caldicutt getting a chance, but the goalkeeper saved a screwing shot finely. There was no disputing the superiority of the Staffords at this point, and they came near to scoring several times. Once Crompton hit the bar with a terrific shot, and Moss turned a fine shot from Crompton round the post. Near the end of this half the Battalion had one or two chances, but missed them. Caldicutt got in a good shot, and The Queen's were pressing when half-time came.

The Battalion opened the second half strongly, in the hope of reducing the 2-0 lead against them. The goalkeeper made two good saves from Larking and Cantor. The Battalion goal escaped again soon after, Whitehouse's shot being deflected by Bunn just outside the post. Woodards looked like bursting through, but the goalkeeper, by running out, saved. The same player nearly converted a centre from Larking, and from a corner headed wide. The Staffords came as near to scoring when Barrow headed over, and nearer when Arrowsmith struck the cross-bar with a terrific shot. Moss made good saves from long shot. Richardson beat the defence, and caused the Staffords goalkeeper to save, and from the corner Tompkinson missed the ball completely, but Watson headed away on the line. Soon after this the Battalion got their goal, and it came from a penalty. Caldicutt scored from the spot. Play now became exciting. Tompkinson saved a header from Richardson, and shortly afterwards Caldicutt, with the goalkeeper out of goal, put the ball too far across the goal outside. Then the Staffords broke away, and Crompton seemed certain to score, but Moss made a brilliant save at full length, amid tremendous applause.

Five minutes from time The Queen's

1ST BATTALION ON EUSUFZAI ("KUCH KHANA") MANOEUVRES, 1902



1. "D" Company crossing the Indus.
2. Officers at breakfast at Khundwa.
3. The Signallers.
4. A little diversion: an impromptu cockfight at the cookhouse.

had an equalizing goal disallowed for off-side. Larking had got away and drawn the goalkeeper out, then passing across to Woodards the latter scored, but was offside. Near the end we almost scored again. Richardson shot, and the ball was near the goal line, when Larking rushed in to score. A defender, however, just reached him in time, and the ball, instead of going into the net, went across the goal nearly to the corner flag.

FOLKESTONE AND DISTRICT SENIOR LEAGUE.

1ST BN. THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT *v.*
2ND BN. THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

At Shorncliffe during March we defeated the 2nd Bn. The South Staffordshire Regiment by three goals to two. The game was played on a heavy ground and in a strong breeze. The South Staffords opened the game with great determination, but found our defence a stumbling block. Sergt. Hooper always being in great form. Our left wing was dangerous, and should have scored twice during the first fifteen minutes. Our opponents' goal was in danger for about five minutes, but eventually Watson cleared. Their forwards soon got going again, and scored a good goal through Arrowsmith. The Battalion pressed and scored through Cantor, but the point was disallowed as Larking was offside. The other side then scored their second goal.

From the kick-off of the second half we had the best of the play, the South Staffords' defence being troubled by accurate passing. Herridge put in a nice centre, and Barclay scored with a ground shot which the goalkeeper had no chance of saving. The Battalion at once attacked, and after some close play scored through Caldicutt. Larking got away on the right wing and sent in a terrific shot which struck the crossbar. Shortly afterwards The Queen's scored the winning goal through Caldicutt.

The Battalion were without Sergt. Hill and Pte. Woodards, and the South Staffordshire Regiment without Crompton. Sergt. Morris played for the Battalion in place of Sergt. Hill.

HOCKEY.

The Battalion has had a very successful season this winter. We started off with a full fixture list, and have only had to scratch about ten per cent. of them owing to the weather. In all these matches the Battalion have done well, and have lost only one match. But our greatest success has been in the Army Cup matches. Here we had the assistance of Lieut. Mawditt from the Rhine and Lieut. Davis from Ireland. Quite a lot of young talent has also been found, and taken all round, given better grounds than there are at Dover, there is every chance of us having a very good side for the next few years.

Our success this year in winning the Eastern Command Cup and going so near the Army Cup was due to the fact that the hockey team was chosen early and always played together, with the result that every member of the team fitted into his place, and all individualism was eradicated. Lieut. Burton got most of the goals, backed up strongly by Lieut. Davis and Lieut. Mawditt. Lieut. Dickinson, as outside right, always played an excellent game, showing us continually a very good speed and accurate hitting. The defence is to be congratulated on their unvarying form. Q.M.S. Wakeford, though sitting in an office every day, was yet always quite capable of doing the job of centre-half efficiently. L./Cpl. Miles and Pte. Cantor were nearly capable of neutralizing their opposite numbers. Sergt. Dodds and Sergt. Hooper played well throughout, tiding us through several storms near our goalmouth. L./Cpl. Jeans, in goal, has improved enormously this year; he has always been invaluable.

1ST ROUND, ARMY CUP.

Played at Guston on December 29th, 1926, *v.* the Lancashire Fusiliers. We won the match by 3 goals to 1, Lieut. Burton (2) and Pte. Cantor being the scorers. Our team was rather raw at this time, and the Lancashire Fusiliers led us at half-time, but we rallied in the second half and pulled through easily.

Team.—L./Cpl. Jeans; Sergt. Hooper, Sergt. Dodds; Pte. Saunders, Q.M.S. Wakeford, Capt. Pain; Lieut. Dickinson, Lieut. Foord, Lieut. Burton, Pte. Cantor, and Sergt. Handscombe.

2ND ROUND, ARMY CUP.

Played at Shorncliffe on January 22nd, v. the Inniskilling Fusiliers. Score: 1st Bn. The Queen's, 2; Inniskilling Fusiliers, 0. This was a splendid hard-fought and clean game played in typical English weather, viz., deplorable. Until half-time there was no scoring, and both teams pressed alternately throughout. In the second half the superior combination of our forwards and the good support of the defence caused us to forge ahead, and Lieut. Davis scored two very good goals.

Team.—Jeans; Dodds, Hooper, Cantor, Wakeford, Miles; Lieut. Dickinson, Lieut. Davis, Lieut. Burton, Lieut. Mawditt, and Sergt. Handscombe.

3RD ROUND, ARMY CUP.

Played at Guston on January 24th, v. Depot The Queen's Royal Regiment. This was the first time that the teams of the Battalion and the Depot have met in the Army Cup. The 1st Battalion side was the better throughout, and though the Depot attacked very dangerously at times, we won by 6 goals to 1, Lieut. Burton (3), Lieut. Davis, and Lieut. Mawditt (2) being the scorers. The combination of the forwards and the defence was excellent. The team was the same as before and remained so for the rest of the season.

4TH ROUND, ARMY CUP.

Played at Guston on February 18th, v. Training Battalion, R.E. This match might be said to be the triumph of team-play over individualism. The Sappers had one international player and three United Services players on their side, but failed to combine. We were the better side throughout and won by 6 goals to 0, Lieut. Burton (3), Lieut. Davis (2), and Lieut. Mawditt scoring the goals.

5TH ROUND, ARMY CUP.

(EASTERN COMMAND FINAL.)

Played at Guston v. 2nd Bn. Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment. A fast and exciting game, resulting in a win for the Battalion by 3 goals to 2.

At the close, Major-General Scott (in charge of Administration, Eastern Command) presented the cup to the captain of the team, Lieut. Dickinson.

Lieut.-Col. R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding Officer of the

Battalion, thanked Major-General Scott for his presence and for kindly presenting the cup. He then called for three cheers for him, which were given with enthusiasm. Cheers were also given for the winners and the losers.

6TH ROUND, ARMY CUP.

Played on the Leas, Folkestone, on March 12th, v. the King's Shropshire Light Infantry. This round was as far as we got in the Army Cup. It was a splendid game, clean, hard-fought and by no means one-sided. The K.S.L.I. were undoubtedly the better side, but only just so. The Queen's were rather unlucky at times not to score more often. In this game the defence of the Queen's was magnificent, and the forwards went wrong at times by coming back to help. The score was: K.S.L.I., 2; Queen's, 1.

The K.S.L.I. thanked us heartily for a splendid game, and since then have won the Army Cup, winning their last two matches easily.

BOXING.

DOVER GARRISON v. ROYAL AIR FORCE, MANSTON.

Held at Dover on February 2nd.

Fly-weights.—Boy Lynwood (v. L.A.C. Learmont, R.A.F.) put up an excellent fight, but was defeated by a more experienced boxer.

Feather-weights.—Pte. Packwood (v. A.C. Stevens, R.A.F.) fought very well, and won on points.

Welter-weights.—Sergt. Inkpen (v. A.C. Scott, R.A.F.) punished his opponent rather severely, and won on points.

BATTALION BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Held at Dover on November 18th, 1926

Special Contests.

Pte. Packwood (Battalion feather-weight champion) was challenged by L./Cpl. de Verinne, and knocked out the challenger in the first round.

Cpl. Pearce (Battalion light-weight champion) beat Sergt. Hooper on points.

First Round.

Feather-weights.—Pte. Barry (S.D.) beat Pte. Fowler (M.G.); Pte. Premett ("C") beat Pte. Barratt (B.E.) on points.

Light-weights.—Pte. Neil ("B") beat Pte. Greve (B.E.) on points; Pte. Tillyer ("C") walk-over.

Ten-stone.—Pte. Ditchman ("B") beat Pte. Edwards (M.G.) on points; Pte. Harris ("D") beat Pte. Holland (S.D.) on points.

Eleven-stone.—Pte. Stout (M.G.) beat Pte. Marjoram ("C"); Pte. Taylor ("D") beat Pte. Brothers (B.E.) on points.

Welter-weights.—Pte. Neary ("B") beat Pte. Gearny (S.D.) on points; Pte. Butler ("B") beat Pte. Crook (M.G.) on points.

Light Heavy-weights.—Pte. Roadnight (S.D.) beat Pte. Blake ("C") on points; Pte. Mann ("D"), walk-over.

Boys.—Boy Salisbury (Band) beat Boy Barry (Drums) on points; Boy King (Band) beat Boy Stacey (Drums); Boy Hall (Drums) beat Boy Gallivan (Band) on points; Boy Durrant (Drums) beat Boy Whittle (Band) on points.

Semi-finals.

Feather-weights.—Pte. Peters ("B") beat Pte. Gatum (S.D.); Pte. Primett beat Pte. Barry on points.

Light-weights.—Pte. Allingham ("D") beat Pte. Beadle (M.G.) on points; Pte. Neil knocked out Pte. Tillyer in second round.

Ten-stone.—Pte. Rowbottom (B.E.) beat Pte. Wilkins ("C") on points; Pte. Harris beat Pte. Ditchman on points.

Eleven-stone.—Pte. Dunne (B.E.) beat Pte. Jarvis ("B"); Pte. Stout beat Pte. Taylor on points.

Welter-weights.—L./Cpl. Gower ("C") beat Cpl. Stevens ("D") on points; Pte. Butler beat Pte. Neary on points.

Light Heavy-weights.—Pte. Mann knocked out Pte. Roadnight in the first round; L./Cpl. Dodd ("B"), walk-over.

Boys.—Boy Salisbury beat Boy Hall on points; Boy King knocked out Boy Durrant.

Finals.

Feather-weights.—Pte. Peters beat Pte. Primett on points.

Light-weights.—Pte. Neil beat Pte. Allingham, who injured his wrist in the first round.

Ten-stone.—Pte. Harris beat Pte. Rowbottom on points.

Eleven-stone.—Pte. Dunne beat Pte. Stout on points.

Welter-weights.—Pte. Butler beat Pte. Gower on points.

Light Heavy-weights.—Pte. Dodd beat

Pte. Mann on points, after an extra round.

Boys.—Boy King beat Boy Salisbury on points.

Aggregate Points.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| "A" Company | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| "B" Company | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| "C" Company | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| "D" Company | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Machine Gunners | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Band and Regimental Employ | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Signals and Drums | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Band | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Drums | ... | ... | ... | 8 |

DOVER GARRISON BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Held at the Buffs' Drill Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday, February 22nd and 23rd, 1927.

Bantam-weights.—Boy Lynwood v. Fus. Barker (L.F.). Lynwood lost a hard fight on points. Barker was an older and more experienced boxer.

Pte. Clayton was knocked out by Fus. Wilson in the first round.

Feather-weights.—Pte. Packwood lost on points to Pte. Potter (Bedfs. and Herts Regt.). It was a good fight, but Potter had the advantage of reach and height.

Light-weights.—Pte. Rowbottom lost to Fus. Carter (L.F.); Sergt. Hooper lost to Pte. Quilter (Bedfs. and Herts Regt.).

Welter-weights.—Sergt. Inkpen lost to Cpl. Watts (L.F.), who had a big advantage in height, reach and weight, the fight being stopped in the second round. Cpl. Watts ultimately won the Army Boxing Championship in this weight.

Pte. Frost knocked out Pte. Gascoigne (K.O.Y.L.I.) in the first round. Frost showed very good form, his footwork being particularly good. In the next round, however, Frost lost to L./Cpl. Cromey (Bedfs. and Herts Regt.), the fight being stopped in the third round after Frost had got very much the worst of it. Frost put up a very good fight against a more experienced boxer.

Middle-weights.—Pte. Ryan lost to Bgr. Morgan (K.O.Y.L.I.) by a substantial margin.

Light Heavy-weights.—L./Cpl. Rush beat Pte. Tibbs (K.O.Y.L.I.), the fight being stopped in the third round. In the final of this weight, Sergt. Wootton (L.F.) beat L./Cpl. Rush on points.

A team was sent to Bermondsey on March 12th for a friendly encounter with the 22nd London Regiment (The Queen's) and suffered heavy reverses with the exception of Boy Lynwood, who won a very good fight.

BAYONET FENCING, 1926-1927.

Great interest was taken this season in bayonet fencing. This was largely due to the fact that a Brigade Inter-Company and Inter-Platoon Competition were organized so as to give units an opportunity of selecting a team for the Bronze Medal Tournament. The preliminary rounds were fought regimentally and the winning company and platoon qualified for the semi-finals.

The winning company and platoon within the Battalion were "C" Company and the Machine Gun Platoon.

The results of the Inter-Company Competition were as follows:—

1st Round.—"A" Coy. beat "H.Q." Wing, 9—4.

2nd Round.—"A" Company beat "D" Company, 7—6; "C" Company beat "B" Company, 11—2.

Final.—"C" Company beat "A" Company, 10—3.

In the semi-finals held on March 29th, "C" Company met the 1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers and were beaten 5—8. The Machine Gun Platoon beat the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment in the semi-final, but were beaten by the 1st Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers in the final.

In the Bronze Medal Tournament preliminary contests the Battalion met the Lancashire Fusiliers and lost 4—14.

R.S.M. Fulbrook and C.S.M. Watford won the No. 1 and No. 2 Pools held at Shorncliffe to decide individual entries from Dover and Shorncliffe garrisons for the finals of the Eastern Command competitions at Woolwich.

RUNNING.

The Annual Inter-Company Cross-Country Race for the Regimental Challenge Cup was held at Dover on March 28th, over a course of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, for the company teams of ten, the first seven to complete the course in each team counting.

The result was:—

"A" Company 49 points

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|------------|
| "D" Company | ... | ... | 114 points |
| "B" Company | ... | ... | 134 points |
| Machine Gun Platoon | ... | ... | 190 points |
| "C" Company | ... | ... | 239 points |

"A" Company are to be congratulated on their excellent performance and for having won the cup for two years in succession. The following were the first ten to finish in a field of eighty runners: 1, Pte. Davis ("A"); 2, Pte. Harris ("D"); 3, Pte. Mills ("A"); 4, Cpl. Upson ("A"); 5, L./Sergt. Divett ("A"); 6, Cpl. Twitchen ("B"); 7, Pte. Jupp ("B"); 8, Pte. Hutchings ("A"); 9, L./Cpl. Harris ("D"); 10, L./Cpl. Baxter ("A").

The Commanding Officer presented the cup to the winning team, medals to each member, and a replica of the cup to Pte. Davis.

SHOOTING.

The names of the best shots for 1926 have been published since the last issue, and are as follows:—

Sergeants.—Sergt. T. Dodds.

Corporals and Privates.—Pte. W. Peake.

"A" Company.—Pte. B. Bird.

"B" Company.—Sergt. F. Hill.

"C" Company.—Pte. W. Peake.

"D" Company.—I./Sergt. White.

CANADIAN HOMESTEADS.

364 FREE GRANTS DURING SEPTEMBER.

No fewer than 364 settlers, representing 831 souls, took up free homesteads in Canada in September. The figures for the corresponding month last year were 239; there was thus an increase of 125.

Of the total, 95 were Canadians, 68 were Americans, 63 were previous land-holders, 43 were British, and 27 were Austrians.

Free grants of 160 acres are given to British subjects of 18 and over, or to those who will become British citizens, on payment of a registration fee of £2. After fulfilment of certain duties over a period of three years, the settler is given the title to his property. In September this year, 396 persons became absolute owners of 53,551 acres.



Photo]

[Central Press]



Photo]

[Central Press]

On receipt of orders to proceed to China

Diary of the Journey of the 1st Battalion to China. 1927

FRIDAY, April 1st, 1927, will long be remembered by the 1st Bn. The Queen's.

At 11.30 p.m. the orders for the Battalion to go to China were received. The instructions stated that all boys and men under 19 years of age would be left behind and that the Battalion would be made up to strength by men belonging to Section "A" of the Army Reserve, and that it would embark at Colonial Establishment. Officers were only to be at Peace Establishment. All Officers and N.C.O.s. on courses were to be recalled. Everyone at Dover was informed that night, and work started early on Saturday morning. The Battalion heard that day that it would have to embark on the 11th or 13th.

By Tuesday, the 5th, the first reservists started to arrive, and from then onwards they arrived in a steady stream from their different depots. Unfortunately, nearly all the Section "A" reservists of the Regiment had been sent abroad when the first units of the Shanghai Defence Force left, and the Battalion was made up to strength by 350 reservists drawn from the following regiments:—

The Hampshire Regiment, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, The Buffs, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, The East Surrey Regiment, The Rifle Brigade, The Royal Sussex Regiment, The Devonshire Regiment, The Dorsetshire Regiment, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, and The Somerset Light Infantry.

We had only twenty-nine of our own Section "A" men. However, if it was not possible to have our own men back, we were extremely fortunate in those who joined us, for a finer set of men would have been hard to find.

From Tuesday onwards the work of fitting out the Battalion with khaki drill and sun helmets went on without cessation, and everyone was working at full pressure, settling accounts, checking equipment and packing up all the hundred and one things that had to be left in England.

Officers arrived from the Depot to take over the stores and luggage that were to

remain, and to look at the barracks into which they were shortly to move from Guildford.

Many past and present members of the Regiment came down to see us and say good-bye and wish us God-speed on our unexpected journey. While all this was going on, orders were received that our horses and mules would not accompany us, but they would follow in the *City of Poona* on the 22nd.

Dover expressed very great regret at our departure and, in a speech on Sunday night at the bandstand, where the Band was fulfilling its last engagement, the Mayor referred to the excellent relations between the Regiment and the town, and wished us the best of luck in the future.

Pressure of work reached its maximum on Saturday, the 9th, and one officer got so agitated in remonstrating with a department of the Army that he pulled his telephone wire out of the wall. Unfortunately, he failed to notice this before he finished, and the person to whom he was speaking lost the best of his remarks.

On Sunday the heavy kit was loaded, and the advance party left on Monday for Southampton.

By this time we had heard that we should leave Dover in two parties on Wednesday morning at 4.45 a.m. and 5.15 a.m. respectively, and that we should sail that afternoon from Southampton in the troopship *Nevasa*. We marched off from the Shaft Barracks in two parties at 3.30 a.m. and 4 a.m. respectively, the Headquarters, "H.Q." Wing and "B" Company in the first party and the remainder of the Battalion, under Major S. T. Watson, D.S.O., in the second party. The 2nd Bn. The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment very kindly sent their Band and Drums to play us down to the station, a most welcome and friendly act at such an hour of the morning. The Brigade Commander came to see us off at the station, as did Col. and Mrs. Whinfield.

Our two parties arrived at Southampton Docks at 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. respectively, and embarkation began at once.

Our old friends of H.M.S. *Excellent* proved once again that the bond between us is a real one, and we were delighted to find a party of them waiting to meet

the first train as it steamed into the docks. They started at once to unload the train and wheeled the baggage in barrows to the berth alongside which the s.s. *Nevasa* was lying. In accordance with the customs of their Service, everything was done at the double, and in no time the train was empty. They did the same when the second train arrived. We shall all long remember their cheery kindness and help.

From the time the first train steamed in, friends began to arrive to say good-bye, and very many past and present officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men came down to bid us farewell. It is impossible to mention everyone by name, but they will all understand how much we appreciated seeing them and hearing all their good wishes. We, too, knew how much it must have meant for all of them at seeing us go off without being able to come with us.

All day long there were telegrams and letters pouring in from all those who were unable to be at Southampton that day.

General Sir Charles Monro wired as follows:—

"Your telegram, bid good luck to all ranks and tell them that I am assured that they will always do their duty as British soldiers whatever situation may confront them."

Major-General E. O. F. Hamilton sent us the following letter:—

"My dear Clarke,—I see you and the Battalion are bound for China, and I expect there won't be much delay in getting you off, so I am writing at once to wish you and the Regiment God-speed and good luck."

Col. Clarke also received a letter from General H. P. Phillips, who is the only officer now living who was with the Regiment in China in 1860:—

"Dear Col. Clarke,—Please excuse my troubling you with a line when you must be much engaged, but as an Adjutant of The Queen's in the 1st Battalion in China in 1860, and commanding the 2nd Battalion in India in 1878, I feel I must wish you and the Regiment all good fortune, health and prosperity in your expedition to China."

At 3 p.m. we got under way to the accompaniment of the Band of H.M.S.

Excellent, which came down to play us out, and the cheers of all those who had come down to say good-bye. We had a magnificent send-off.

We found the Headquarters, the "H.Q." Wing and two companies of the 1st Bn. The Northamptonshire Regiment were to be our companions on the voyage. They are old friends, as they relieved our 1st Battalion at Aden in 1910. Their 2nd Battalion served alongside our 2nd Battalion at Colchester in 1907-08, and is now serving alongside them at Khartoum.

We found the *Nevasa* to be a most comfortable ship, with good troop decks and accommodation and plenty of deck space. She belongs to the British Indian Steam Navigation Company and has been fitted as a troopship for some years.

We left in splendid though rather cold weather and dropped the pilot off the Needles at about 6 p.m. "Boat Stations" was at once sounded, and everyone was shown how to adjust his lifebelt.

The officers accompanying the Battalion are:—

Lieut.-Col. R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. G. J. Giffard, D.S.O., and Lieut.-Col. H. N. A. Hunter, D.S.O.

Majors S. T. Watson, D.S.O., and H. C. E. Hull, D.S.O.

Capt. G. A. Pilleau, M.C., H. G. Veasey, B. C. Haggard, L. L. Welman, M.C., and E. S. Bingham, M.C.

Lieuts. F. A. Coward, G. D. G. Bottomley, A. J. Sullivan, D. C. G. Dickinson, J. W. M. Denton, J. F. K. Ponsford, G. C. Oldham, G. M. Elias-Morgan, H. A. V. Elliott, L. H. Fairtlough, and A. U. H. Hacket-Pain,

2/Lieuts. B. E. L. Burton, E. J. Foord, H. G. Duncombe, and J. B. H. Kealy.

Companies were commanded by:—

"H.Q." Wing.—Lieut.-Col. G. J. Giffard, D.S.O.

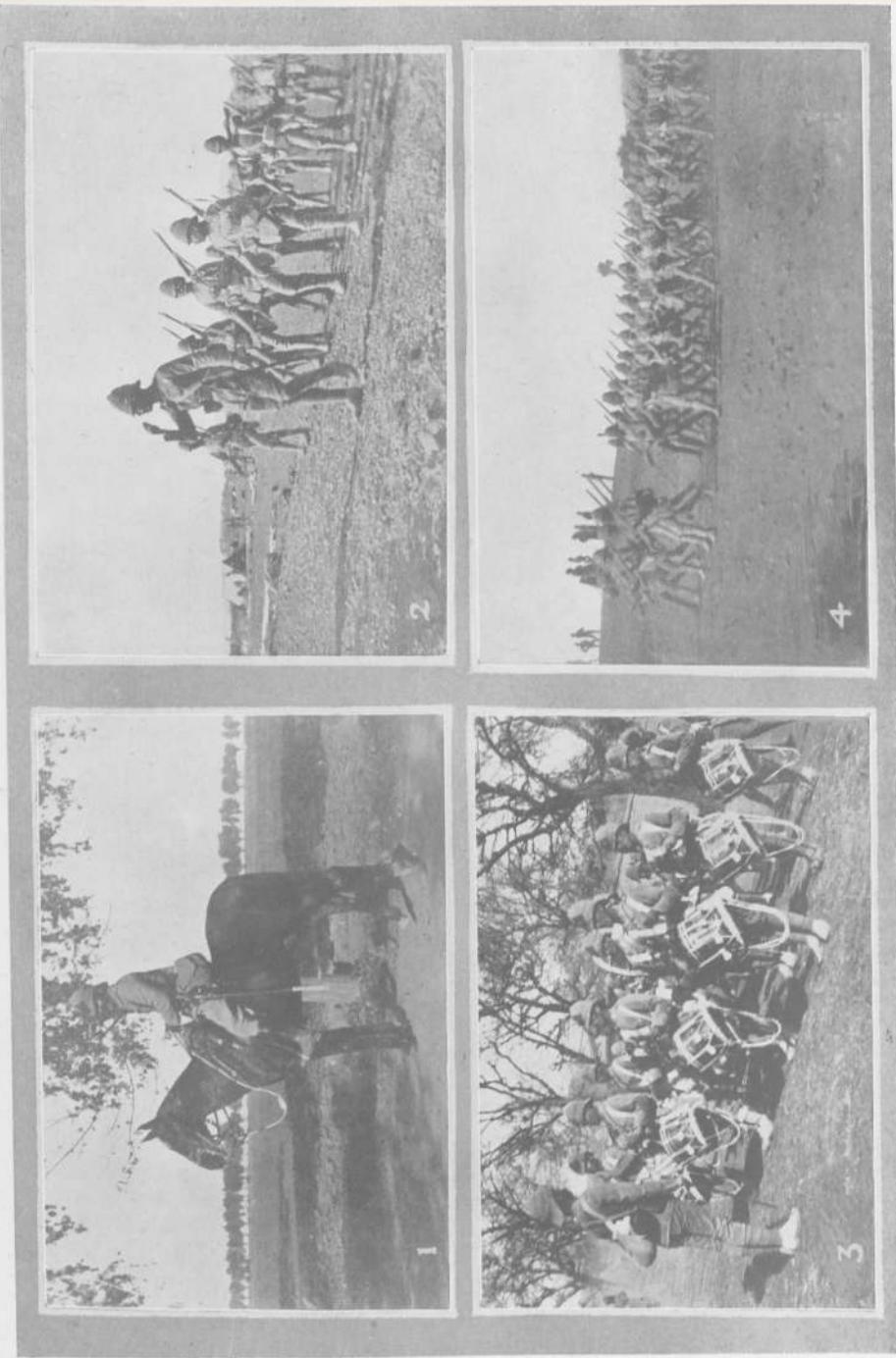
"A" Company.—Major H. C. E. Hull, D.S.O.

"B" Company.—Capt. L. L. Welman, M.C.

"C" Company.—Capt. E. S. Bingham, M.C.

"D" Company.—Lieut.-Col. H. N. A. Hunter, D.S.O.

There are only five officers and men on board who landed with the 1st Battalion at Southampton when the Regiment returned from Aden in 1910. They are:



1. The Commanding Officer (Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Burrell).

3. The Drums

2. Capt. G. H. Neale leading "C" Company into Camp.

4. "H" Company marching into Camp.

Lieut.-Col. Hunter, Lieut.-Col. Giffard, C.S.M. Stedman, C.Q.M.S. Eastman and Cpl. Cressey.

April 14th.—We woke up to a rather dull, cold day, but luckily there was little wind. The sea was very calm, and only a few people were sea-sick. A member of the Sergeants' Mess, who shall be nameless, prepared for the worst, brought on board a large supply of a celebrated sea-sick remedy, and gave out that he, at any rate, would be all right. Apparently the remedy was not much good, as he was laid out. We had another rehearsal of "Boat Stations," and the arrangements of the ship were pointed out to all ranks. Allotment of the decks for physical training and recreation was made and everyone began to settle down.

April 15th (Good Friday).—We had another rehearsal of "Boat Stations." Various parades took place, and we had voluntary services for the different denominations. We ran into a fog in the early morning and speed was reduced for four hours, but the weather cleared up later and we ran into bright sunshine. We crossed the Bay with almost a flat calm. A Sports Committee was appointed and a full programme of sports, concerts, etc., has been settled. Pte. Kingshott, "B" Company, was admitted to hospital with pneumonia. The usual ship's rumours as to our destination and stopping places began to go the rounds, and everyone knew something different, invariably backing up his particular lie by saying "The Captain says—" or "The Chief Officer told me—" etc. Everyone was paid to-day, and the well-known cry of "House" began on the forward well deck. We are lucky in having two bands and two corps of drums on board. Each band plays once a day and the drums every other day.

April 16th.—The weather continued perfect, a bright sun and very little wind. We reached Cape St. Vincent at 6.30 p.m. and passed very close in, not more than a thousand yards from the tremendous cliffs that form the Cape. Everyone crowded to the rail to see all there was to be seen and to get his first view of a foreign country. We sent a cable to General Monro, as follows: "Troopship *Nevasa* passes Europa Point 8.30 to-morrow

specially close in enable you get a glimpse of the Battalion."

April 17th.—We woke up to find a full gale blowing from the east, and a bright sun, but not much sea, and the ship was as steady as a rock. Everyone was up on deck about 8 to try to see if it was possible to make out the Colonel of the Regiment in case he should have come down to the lighthouse which we passed at a distance of not more than 800 yards. We were interested to see the Union Jack run up on a flag-staff just by it as we watched; we could see no one, but hoped that this signified that General Monro had come down. We sent him another message by signal lamp, as follows: "General Monro, best wishes, Queen's." We were disappointed in our hope that General Monro had come down to Europa Point to see us pass, as he telegraphed in the evening: "Much regret inability to go to Europa; bid all ranks good luck and tell them all past members will follow their future with pride and confidence that they will not forget our old traditions and that they will uphold the honour of the Regiment to which we are so proud to belong."

April 18th.—We have continued to have perfect weather and have run close along the north coast of Africa all day, passing Algiers at 3.30 p.m. A considerable swell started about 1 o'clock, which again upset a good many of us. Our first concert has been held to-day with considerable success. To-morrow our troubles begin, as the first batches are to be inoculated against enteric fever. Many sentries find the names of the different parts of the ship difficult to remember, and when one of them was asked what his post was, he replied that it was "on the Pope," while another stated that one of his duties was to prevent "women and children going on to the Boulevard Deck."

April 19th.—This day 500 men were inoculated and by the evening everyone's arms were very stiff, and people began to feel seedy. We passed Bizerta in the evening. The weather was fine, with a fairly heavy swell.

April 20th.—All those inoculated yesterday woke up feeling distinctly unwell, but by mid-day began to cheer up. The Captain took the ship in as close as

possible to Malta about 10 a.m. He was prevented from going as close as he intended, as we got mixed up in the Mediterranean Fleet exercises. We saw H.M.Ss. *Warspite*, *Royal Sovereign*, *Barham* (which signalled "Good luck" to us), and another battleship. We also went quite close to several destroyers at gun practice, and three or four submarines. Several aeroplanes came down quite low and flew close round the ship. I don't think any of us thought much of Malta. It already appeared to be dried up and dusty. We could see one of the barracks to which we may eventually go. We have had lovely weather again to-day. More men and officers were inoculated to-day.

April 21st.—The finals of the Novices' Boxing, which began yesterday afternoon, took place this afternoon. We did very well, and were successful in several events. The weather has again been lovely, but it has been a dull day, as we have seen no land. Our only interest has been the number of birds which have been on the ship during the day. We have seen a sandpiper, a dove, several swallows and various small birds of which no one knew the name. The sea has been rougher to-day, but we have nearly all got our sea legs and no one has been bothered much.

April 22nd.—Nothing much to chronicle to-day. The weather has got decidedly warmer. We are due at Port Said to-morrow about 9 or 10 a.m., when the usual dirty business of coaling will begin.

Fencing.

INTER-UNIT TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE first and second rounds of the Inter-Unit Fencing Team Championship took place at Woolwich on April 14th. The rules of the competition lay down that it will be fought off by Commands, and that winners in Commands shall meet until only four teams are left to compete in the final at the Royal Tournament at Olympia. In order to save expense, however, it was decided to complete the first and second rounds, as far as the Eastern Command and

London District were concerned, at the same time. Four teams competed at Woolwich, viz., Royal Horse Guards from London District, The Queen's Royal Regiment; The Royal Warwickshire Regiment and The Suffolk Regiment from the Eastern Command.

Owing to four members of last year's team having left for China with the 1st Battalion, the regimental team had to be remodelled at the last moment, and it was composed as follows:—

Foil.—Major G. N. Dyer, Sergt. A. McNeill and Cpl. W. Rowley.

Epée.—Lieut. L. C. East, Sergt. A. McNeill and Pte. Thwaites.

Sabre.—Major G. N. Dyer, Lieut. L. C. East and Cpl. Ridge.

As the results show, the new members of the team proved themselves fully equal to the emergency and put up a very fine performance. The greatest credit is due to Lieut. East, Cpls. Rowley and Ridge and Pte. Thwaites for their excellent fencing.

STOP PRESS.

FENCING.

The finals of the Inter-Unit Team Championship took place at the Royal Tournament, Olympia, on May 19th and 20th. Our Regimental Team won the Championship for the second year in succession, winning all three matches.

The regimental team thus enters the final, which will take place at the Royal Tournament at Olympia on the mornings of May 19th and 20th, commencing at 9.30 a.m. each day.

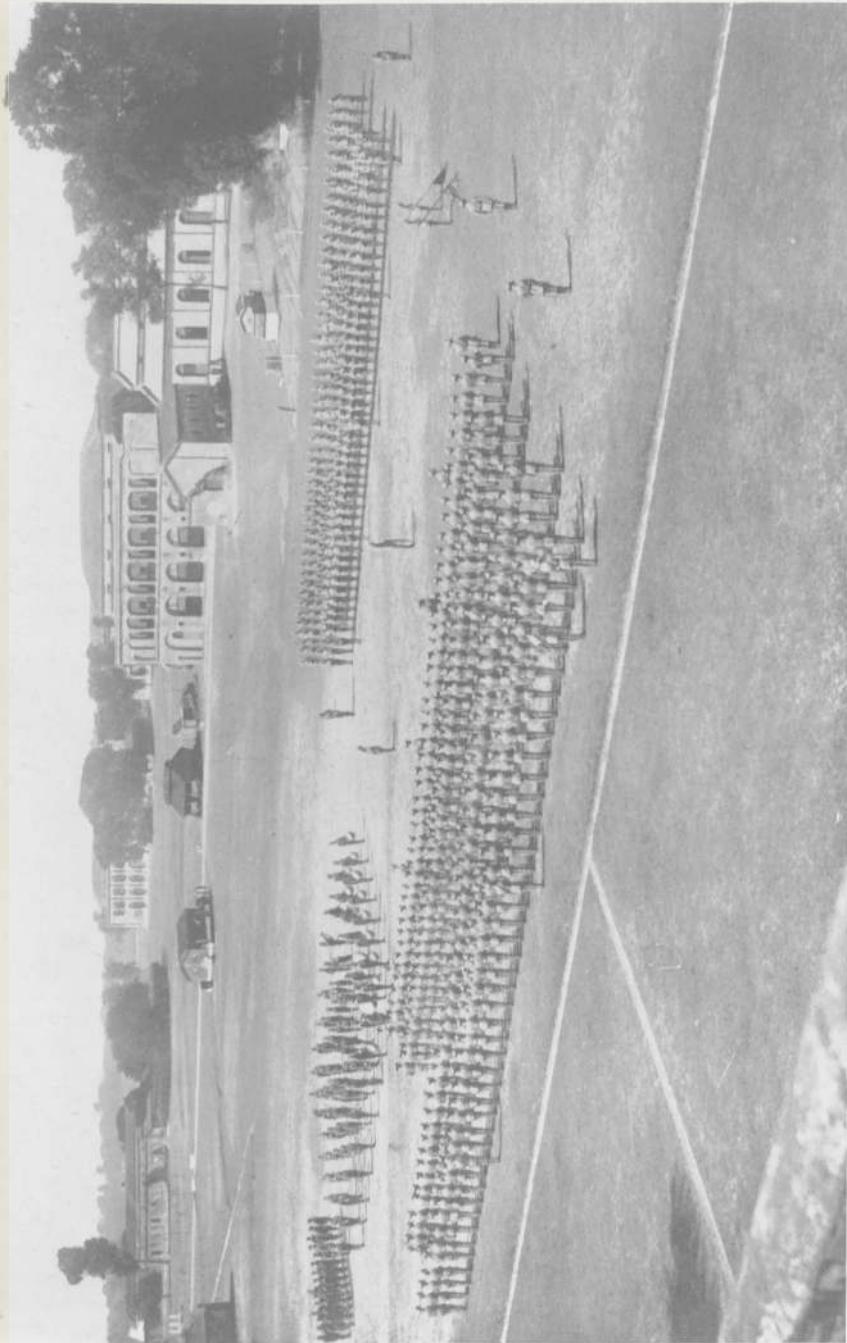
HAVE YOU HEARD THIS ONE?

Officer (asking questions): "What is a file?"

Recruit: "Two men, sir."

Officer: "What is a defile?"

Recruit: "Two men of 'D' Company, sir."



The "Two Minutes Silence." Armistice Day, 1926.

2nd Battalion News.

MUCH has happened since the dispatch of our news for the last number of the Journal, and we will begin with a record of the events of our last weeks in India.

The first event of importance after the return of the Kailana Detachment early in November was the Armistice Day Battalion parade. For this parade a regular form has now been instituted. The Battalion is formed up on three sides of a square; Band and Drums occupying one face. As soon as the companies have marched on to their markers, the order is given for officers to take post. Bayonets are then fixed and the Colours are marched on and take post in the centre of the empty face. After the Colours are in position, bayonets are unfixed and at about two minutes to 11 a.m. the orders are given to present arms, reverse arms, and rest on arms reversed. Officers reverse swords and rest on swords reversed in time with the men. If the timing is good, the men's heads are bowed over the butts of their rifles just as the signal gun fires. The accompanying photograph shows the Battalion resting on arms reversed and Colours lowered at the salute during the two minutes' silence. We ran a telephone line to the signal gun, and the Signal Sergeant (Sergt. Noon), who was posted where the Commanding Officer could see him, waved a flag at two minutes to the hour. After the two minutes' silence, the rifles are brought back to the order and the buglers march out and sound "Last Post," followed by "Reveillé." The parade then stands at ease and the combined Band and Drums play "The Vanished Army." After this the bayonets are fixed and the Colours marched off and saluted. The command is then given to form fours and turn outwards, and companies march off to their private parades with bayonets fixed, one company on each face turning to the right and the other to the left, the Band and Drums playing the Regimental March Past and themselves remaining halted.

The ceremony is short and impressive, and a large number of residents in Allahabad came to see it in 1925 and 1926.

Our next big show was "Trooping the

Colour" on Saturday, November 27th. This was a great success, the drill of the escort to the Colour and the five guards being almost faultless. The event was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, and the salute was taken by the Acting Governor of the United Provinces, Sir Sam O'Donnell. A point of interest in connection with this ceremony is that the Colour was trooped to the tune of "Rule Britannia." During the practice for the ceremony, various slow marches were tried for the actual troop, and the suggestion that "Rule Britannia" should be played in memory of the glorious First of June, 1794, and the Regiment's connection with the Royal Navy, emanated from the Commanding Officer. It was found that the tune makes a first-class slow march, and it was therefore played on this occasion.

The "Trooping the Colour" was followed on November 29th by a torchlight tattoo, and we are indebted to the *Pioneer* for the following account:—

"TORCHLIGHT TATTOO.

"DISPLAY BY 2ND QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT.

"FRONTIER 'WARFARE.'

"Allahabad, 29th November.

"The 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment have gained a well-deserved reputation for the excellence of their drill. They have also excelled in the production and staging of military displays. On Monday evening the public of Allahabad were entertained by the Regiment to the annual tattoo—a display which has become a local feature—and an event which is keenly looked forward to. The programme was short and only lasted about an hour and a quarter, but each of the six items was supreme. The torchlight procession was splendidly carried out, to the strains of 'The Voice of the Guns' and 'Light of Foot.'

"The Queen's parade ground is peculiarly suited to the staging of this particular form of display, the barracks lining each side being just visible at night. In the distance, and at the end, can be seen dimly the outline of the walls of another building.

" This gives the impression of a court-yard in which, to music, myriads of glow-worms parade with perfect precision and disport themselves in regular but fantastic movements—a picture of fairyland, and one unspoiled by disclosure that the fairies are soldiers, disguised by darkness, and with coloured lamps affixed to staffs. Only those who have participated in ceremonial parades can appreciate the intensive drill which is necessary to produce 'orderly confusion' and to again at the sound of a whistle produce militarily correct ranks.

" Physical training and gymnastics carried out by a platoon of soldier athletes showed convincingly the fitness of troops in peace, and a display of pre-war rifle exercises was excellently carried out. The platoon moved as one man.

" Vaulting provided an excellent display of gymnastics. The men, not content with clearing the 'horse,' performed double somersaults, and then they themselves formed a human 'horse,' over which various 'stunt' exercises were done. It was a display remarkable for its regularity, and one which testified to the high standard of physical training to which the men attain.

FRONTIER BATTLE.

" The parade ground was quickly transformed into a battle-front. In the distance could be dimly seen troops patrolling the Mohmand Frontier. Farther away was the dim outline of a mountain, one of the range so well known to residents of Peshawar. An informer arrived, and after a short conversation with the Political Agent, who was hastily brought from his tent, the camp became a scene of warlike activity. Patrols returned with the news that the tribesmen were about to attack. Within a short time, the action opened. Mohmands with gleaming swords, and to the din of shouting, attacked this outpost of India. Very lights illuminated the scene, hordes of wild men charged, and throughout all the entrenched British force emitted a stream of leaden bullets. The British were, however, greatly outnumbered, and for a short time it appeared probable that they would be wiped out, but they held firm. A friendly moon then came to their aid, and its pale light warned the tribesmen of the deadly

effect of organized rifle fire. The latter, who were badly cut up, decided that discretion was the better part of valour, and they retreated to their mountain stronghold. The scene depicted an attack on the Queen's on September 20th, 1897. It was realistic of frontier warfare.

IMPRESSIVE MUSIC.

" The Band and Drums, illuminated with small lights, gave of their best. The echo of each roll from the barracks lining the ground added to the impressiveness of military music. It provided vivid remembrances of the years 1914-18, and brought back recollection of the numberless regiments, manned by Britain's youth, who marched bravely from home to the fields of France, there to do their duty and, if necessary, to die. This sad remembrance was relieved somewhat by recollection of those who, duty done, were marched back again to their home towns, also to the strains of a regimental band or drums and fifes—men tried by fire and found *not wanting*. A splendid display was concluded with the playing of 'Abide with Me.' This hymn is always impressive, but, accompanied by bells, the notes of which echoed back as from a battlefield, it was entralling. The tattoo was concluded—a wonderful display, and one which evidenced the ever-readiness of the Army for whatever may occur, whether it be peace or war."

In connection with these displays, the following special Battalion Order was issued:—

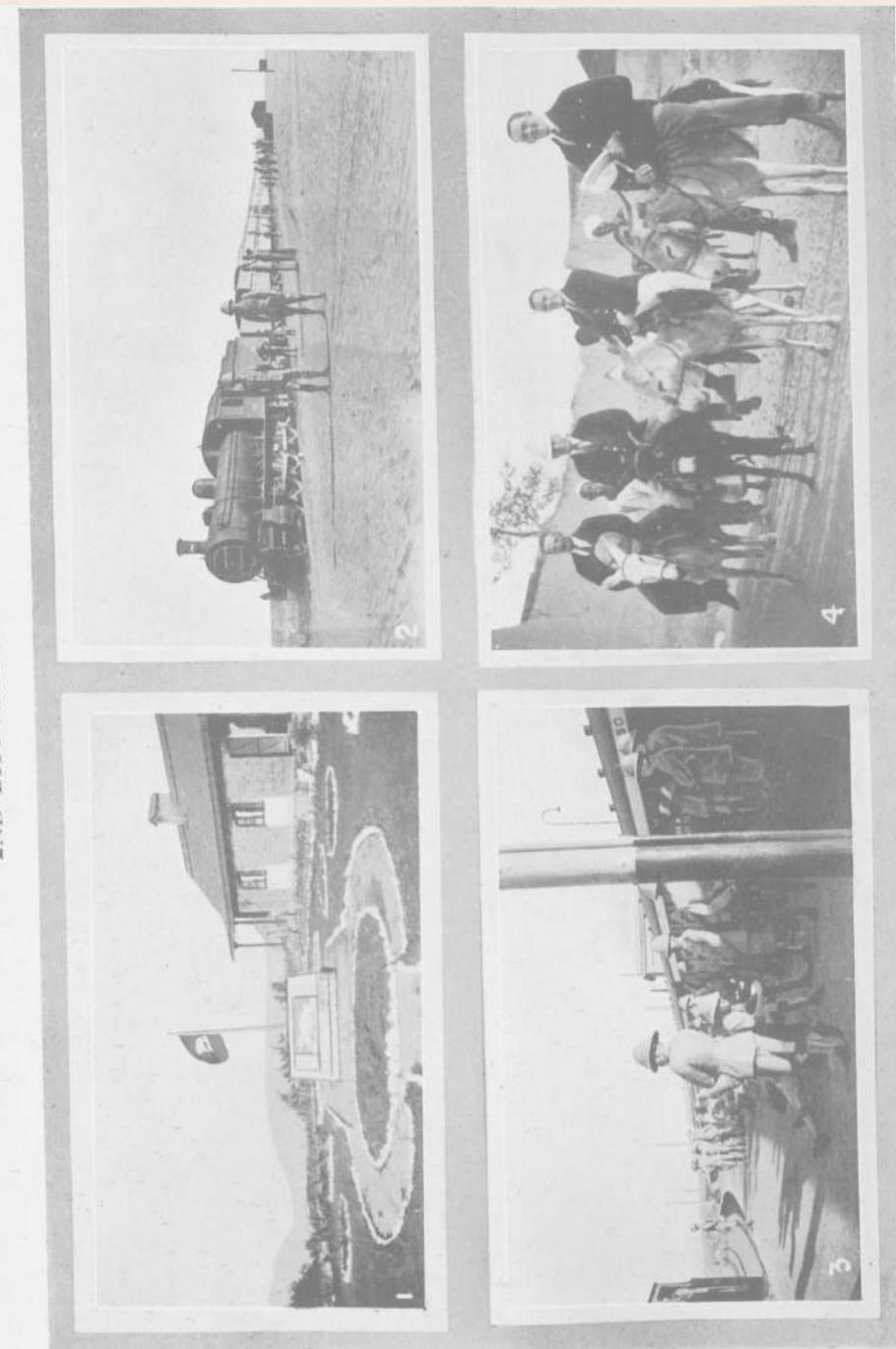
CONGRATULATORY.

(a) The following letter from Major-General H. R. W. Nightingale, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Commanding Allahabad Independent Brigade Area, to the Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion The Queen's Royal Regiment, is republished for the information of all ranks:—

" In the name of the Brigade, and of myself, personally, I wish to thank and congratulate you and your battalion for the two very notable displays you have just given.

" The 'Trooping the Colour' was marked by a steadiness and precision of drill that was beyond all praise, and which I am sure would more than hold its own against that of any other unit in the Army.

2ND BATTALION



1. The Detachment Garden, Kailana, 1926.
2. The Sergeants' Mess has an outing at Omdurman.

3. The Battalion arriving at Bombay *en route* for Khartoum.
4. A Halt in the desert between Port Sudan and Khartoum.

"The torchlight tattoo was a particularly well thought out and fine achievement, reflecting the very highest credit on all those concerned.

"I fully realize what energy and hard work has been needed to produce these two displays, and the knowledge of their complete success in all respects is the best reward the producers can earn.

"I would be glad if you would bring these remarks (in any way you wish) to the notice of your officers and men."

(b) The Commanding Officer has directed the publication in Battalion Orders of the following:—

"I wish to thank all ranks of the Battalion for the way in which the ceremony of 'Trooping the Colour' was carried out, and also for the excellent work that was done by all those who helped to organize and take part in last night's tattoo. I feel sure that all ranks will be glad to hear that both events were very much appreciated by all those who witnessed them, and I have been almost overwhelmed with congratulations by large numbers of the spectators.

"When the parade was formed up for the 'Trooping the Colour,' I saw at once that every man on parade was pulling every ounce of his weight, and that, combined with the hard work put in by all ranks in practising beforehand, ensured the complete success of the ceremony.

"It was the same at the tattoo.

"When all did so well it would be invidious to single out any particular group for special mention, but I want to express my great satisfaction with the way in which the Band and Drums carried out their job on both occasions. Very much depended on them. Theirs was the hardest task and they rose to the occasion. The Regimental Police also put in a tremendous amount of work in marking out the ground and subsequently in helping in traffic control.

"Finally I want to express my most grateful thanks to Lieut. and Adjutant I. T. P. Hughes, M.C., and to R.S.M. Waspe. I would like to mention many more names, but on the shoulders of these two the chief burden and heat of the day fell, and it is to their untiring efforts, hard work and efficiency that the success of both 'Trooping the Colour' and the tattoo is mainly due."

On December 1st, the officers gave a

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dance at the Club. The ball room was draped with the Regimental colour, and at one end a trophy was made of the colour and drums. Supper was served in a specially-built "shamianah," which had sides of wattle and daub, covered with bunting. His Excellency, Sir William Marris, Governor of the United Provinces, who had just arrived back from leave, honoured us with his presence. Everything went off without the slightest hitch. Dancing was kept up till well after 4 a.m., the final dance being "Sir Roger de Coverley." The Band, who really did play very well indeed, and in fact contributed a great deal to the success of the evening, did their best with "Sir Roger," but after nearly thirty minutes of that monotonous tune without stopping, they and their instruments were completely done, and the dance had to come to an end.

On December 7th, His Excellency Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, visited Allahabad. The Battalion lined the Canning Road from west of the cathedral for a distance of 400 yards or so, and "B" Company found a guard of honour at Government House.

The guard was commanded by Bt. Major F. J. Jebens, M.C., the officers being 2/Lieuts. Grimston and Newell. During the Viceroy's stay, the Battalion formed an officers' guard at Government House, the officers concerned, Lieuts. Pickering and Wilson, both receiving silver cigarette cases as mementoes.

On December 8th, Sir William Marris gave a garden party at Government House in honour of Lord Irwin's visit. Both the Band and Drums were present, and played together and separately. His Excellency the Viceroy was good enough to say that the show they put up was the best of its kind he had seen since he came to India. Both Bandmaster Fleckney and Drum-Major Biggs were the recipients of silver cigarette cases from Sir William Marris in token of his appreciation of their work.

On Sunday, December 19th, the Bishop of Lucknow took the service at the Garrison Church and preached a farewell sermon to the Battalion. At this service he unveiled a memorial brass tablet to the late Pte. Percy Short, who was accidentally drowned in the Ganges on May 3rd, 1926.

After the service, Major-General M. R. W. Nightingale, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Commanding Allahabad Independent Brigade, took leave of the Battalion in a farewell speech. The heartiness of the three cheers which the Battalion gave him on the conclusion of his speech was a testimony to his popularity with all ranks of the Battalion, and also an expression of the regret felt by all in saying good-bye to a commander who had been a very good friend to us during the two years we had spent under his command.

On December 20th, the advance party, with the heavy baggage, under Lieut. H. E. Wilson, left, and on December 21st "H.Q." Wing, "A" Company and half of "B" Company left Allahabad at 6 p.m. in one train, followed at 8 p.m. by the remainder of the Battalion. We had a great send-off, and half the residents of Allahabad must have been at the troop siding to see the last of us. The Battalion contractor, Syed A. & M. Wazir Ali, most generously provided tea for the men and also entertained the officers and their friends to tea in a specially-pitched shamianah near the siding. At this tea we were all garlanded, and Syed Maratib Ali, son of Syed Wazir Ali, made a very nice speech. The firm has presented the Battalion with a handsome silver challenge cup, which will be competed for annually within the Battalion. Details of the competition still have to be settled.

We were sixty hours in the train between Allahabad and Bombay. Special kitchen cars were attached to each train, and meals for the men were served *en route*. The first train arrived at Ballard Pier, Bombay, at 6 a.m. on December 24th, followed by the second train about an hour later.

Breakfasts were issued on the pier, and medical inspection of all ranks followed. The heavy baggage had all been loaded on the previous day by the advance party, and all that remained was to put the kit-bags, Lewis and Vickers guns and Armourer's stores on board. The departure of the ship was delayed by the late arrival of a draft of Indian troops for Aden, but at noon the final inspection of the ship took place and at 1 p.m. we were looking at Bombay over the stern of H.T. *Assaye*.

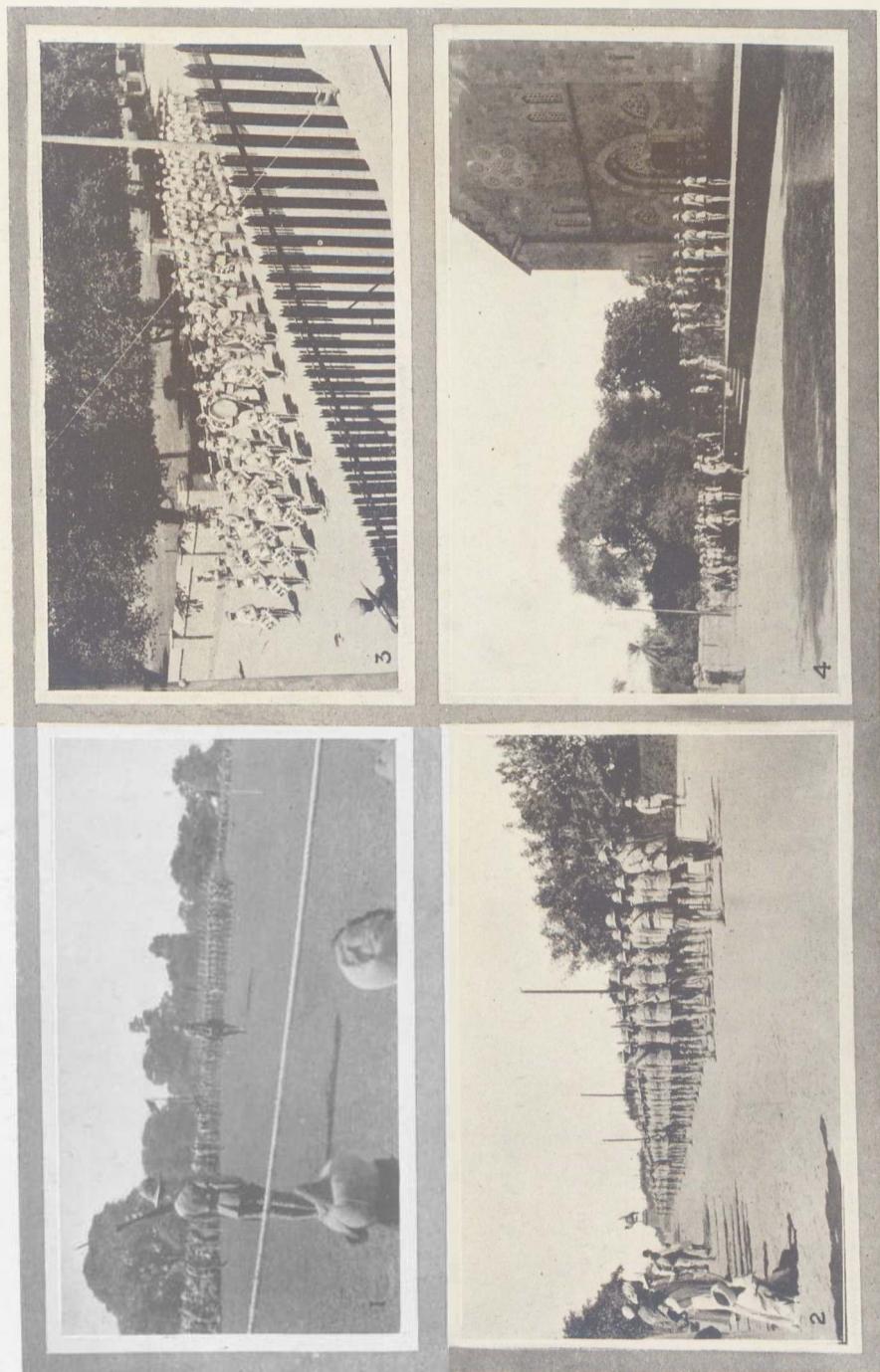
When we embarked at Bombay, an

enormous packing case was in position in the lobby just above the saloon, where it was thoroughly in the way of everybody. The Captain of the *Assaye* was very anxious to get rid of this ornament, and said it must be dealt with as soon as possible. The case contained Christmas presents for the families, which had been sent out from England and left in bond at Bombay, pending our departure. So on the night of December 24th, the Pioneer Sergeant opened the case, and dozens of presents were sorted out. The only way to deal with them was to send for the *patres familiarum* (I hope my Latin is correct) and issue the gifts to each in bulk. Unfortunately, an unpleasant roll had set in soon after leaving Bombay, and the result was a queue of "patres," some of them distinctly the worse for wear, waiting their turns whilst the gifts were being sorted out by an emergency committee of officers and ladies, who in some cases were afflicted in the same way as the "patres." However, the result was that by midnight on December 24th, all gifts had been distributed and the case handed over to the Pioneer Sergeant, who out of it contrived a most palatial cage for two Siamese cats, the property of Miss M. Rainsford-Hannay.

Christmas Day dawned as usual on December 25th, and the condition of health of the Battalion was not unlike the state of the curate's egg in the well-known story, *i.e.*, excellent in parts. There was more than a suspicion of a roll, and, although there was not enough motion to disturb the interior equanimity of troops who had found their sea-legs, coming so soon after our embarkation, a number of all ranks, and both sexes, were unable to enjoy their Christmas dinner. I think I am voicing the views of all ranks when I say we all hope that a paternal War Office will remember how often of late years the 2nd Battalion has spent Christmas under uncomfortable conditions and endeavour to allow us in 1927:—

- (a) To eat our Christmas dinner in Khartoum, or—preferably—
- (b) To eat our Christmas dinner in England, or—a very bad third alternative—
- (c) To eat our Christmas dinner on board ship, *but* to allow us time to get our sea-legs first.

2ND BATTALION



1. The March-Past after Trooping the Colour at Allahabad.
2. The Battalion falling in after Church Parade at Khartoum.

3. Band and Drums on Church Parade, Khartoum.
4. The Battalion entering the Cathedral, Khartoum.

We had an uneventful voyage as far as Aden, where we halted for a few hours on December 29th to disembark an advance party of the 1st Bn. The Welch Regiment and an Indian contingent, and to embark some time-expired gunners. Unfortunately, we had also to disembark 2/Lieut. H. W. Newell, who was under suspicion of typhoid. I am glad to say that he rejoined us a few days ago at Khartoum. After leaving Aden, we had sports for the men, consisting of pillow-fighting on a pole over a sail bath, a tug-of-war, won by the Machine Gun Platoon, and an obstacle relay race, won by L./Cpl. Eastmond of "C" Company. The *Assaye* carried a large number of officers and their wives belonging to other units, and on December 30th a tape-cutting competition for ladies was held. There were three races and a final. Each lady had to run to her tape, which consisted of about twelve feet of ordinary red tape, and cut it lengthways into two pieces with a pair of nail-scissors provided by the Captain. These were of the cheap folding type and thoroughly inefficient. The whole affair was run like a race meeting. Two vociferous "bookies" shouted the odds for each event, and all profits went to charity. The ladies were started behind a regular gate, and each carried round her neck a cardboard plate with her name printed on it. Prior to the event, the "bookies" had offered 40 to 1 against any individual naming the winners of all three preliminary heats, sixpence being the largest investment allowed. The Commanding Officer managed to name all three, and won £1. Mrs. Oliver won the first, Mrs. Rainsford-Hannay the second, and a Mrs. Adams the third. I think it was Mrs. Adams who won the final by a fraction of an inch after a tremendous race against Mrs. Oliver.

On the afternoon of December 31st we arrived outside Port Sudan, surely one of the most dreary and depressing-looking places in the world when first seen from the sea. As you steam into the harbour through a narrow entrance, you get a rather better impression, as there are bungalows with red roofs, and green trees round them. But even then, Port Sudan looks best from over the stern of a ship.

At 6 a.m. on January 1st, the first party of the Somerset Light Infantry arrived,

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and directly after breakfast, unloading commenced and all heavy baggage was got out and loaded into railway vans. The handling of the old-fashioned cranes of the *Assaye* was not particularly efficient, and a certain amount of damage to baggage resulted. At 2 p.m. on January 1st our first party, consisting of "C" Company and "H.Q." Wing (less Band), steamed out of the station *en route* for Khartoum. This party arrived at the troop siding near the British barracks here at 10 p.m. on January 2nd. We were met by Major H. J. Huddleston, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., commanding the British troops in the Sudan, and a number of officers of the 2nd Bn. The Northamptonshire Regiment and also of the Somerset Light Infantry.

At 7.30 a.m. on January 3rd, the last party of the Somerset Light Infantry left, and on January 5th our second party arrived from Port Sudan. We are now almost settled down. The barracks here are comfortable enough, especially the two new double-storey buildings, but the absence of roads and a parade ground in barracks is a great handicap. The buildings are along the left bank of the Blue Nile, and the Officers' Mess, Sergeants' Mess and Institutes are nicely situated, looking across to Khartoum North. To move about barracks is difficult, as, wherever you go you have to plough through shifting sand. If the reader can imagine himself taking a walk above high-water mark along a sandy shore, he will have a very fair idea of our mode of progression here. We are doing our best to obtain enough ballast to make roads and a parade ground in barracks, but all depends upon whether this can be procured. There are two football grounds and a hockey ground in barracks, the latter being very much on the small side. All are grass grounds and watered by water pumped direct from the Nile. One ground is new and cannot be used at present, and the other is under repair. The surface is simple sand and the grass has very little root and consequently little resistance to wear. So all grounds have to be carefully treated and constantly flooded with water. This means that for at least three days out of ten, any one ground is out of use.

However, Gordon College adjoins the barracks, and the Principal is very good

in allowing us to use one or more grounds of the college for games, but we feel the shortage very much after our plentiful supply of grounds at Lucknow and Allahabad.

Our ambition now is to keep ourselves fit and to leave the British barracks at Khartoum with a system of roads and paths and also a parade ground when our time comes to depart next trooping season.

Before leaving Bombay, the following telegram from His Excellency Field-Marshal Sir William R. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief in India, was received by the Commanding Officer:

"It is with the greatest regret that I am losing 2nd Battalion The Queen's from my Command in India AAA. It has always been a source of real satisfaction to me to have had your magnificent Battalion with me in India, for, for the last forty years I have realized that there are no troops better than the Queen's AAA. The best of good wishes to you all for your period of service in the Sudan, and happy return to England at the end of it."

SERGEANTS' MESS NEWS.

The Annual Ball was held on December 4th in the Rink Theatre. A large number of invitations were sent out to the officers of the garrison and sergeants' messes of other units, also to a large number of civilian residents. The ball served a double purpose this year, as it was held just prior to the Battalion leaving Allahabad, so that it was a fitting farewell to the many friends the members of the Sergeants' Mess had made during their stay in Allahabad.

The whole thing went off with a great swing, and much credit is due to Clr.-Sergt. Mercer and his Committee for the able manner in which they carried out their duties. Everybody had a very cheery evening, and much appreciated the efforts of the Committee to bring this about.

The Mess has sustained a great loss by members going home, and thence to civilian life. They include R.Q.M.S. Scholtz, C.S.M. Boxall, and C.S.M. Domoney. All have been members of the Sergeants' Mess for a good number

of years. We wish them every success in civilian life.

We offer our heartiest congratulations to the undermentioned on promotion to Warrant rank:—

Clr.-Sergt. C. H. Smith to Company Sergeant-Major; Clr.-Sergt. G. Carter to Company Sergeant-Major; Sergt. W. G. Hankin to Company Sergeant-Major; Sergt. E. D'Albertanson to Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant. Also to Sergt. J. Fincham to Colour-Sergeant; Sergt. S. Mercer to Colour-Sergeant; Sergt. R. Clark to Colour-Sergeant.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

Owing to the move of the Battalion from India, it was impossible to play off an Inter-Company Competition—a few friendly games were all that could be carried out.

Since arrival at Khartoum, football has been progressing slowly, due largely to lack of grounds. The Regimental team have had two games, drawing with Head-quarter Detachment of the 58th Regiment 3—3, after a very good game in which we might have been winners had our shooting been more deliberate and accurate. The second game was with Khartoum City, a combination of three teams, in which we ran out winners by 4—2.

Companies have entered for the Davis-Bryan Competition (a local cup competition), and we hope to bring a cup into the Regiment. Company football has reached a high standard, and we should do well. The platoon competitions are helping us to find players.

Our reserves played the Anglo-Egyptian Bank on February 4th, and ran out easy winners by 8—1.

While at Khartoum we hope to build up a team which will give a good account of itself at home.

HOCKEY.

There have been no important Regimental matches this season, and owing to the move from Allahabad few matches have been played.

The prospect of having good hockey while at Khartoum is not at all promising, owing to there being only one very indifferent ground for the use of the Battalion, and very few outside teams to play.

Picture Board Dummies at the County Hotel, Carlisle*

By R. S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.
(Chancellor of Carlisle)

Reprinted by kind permission of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland from the "Archaeological Journal," vol. xlvi. p. 321.

Some of the members of the Institute, who attended the successful meeting at Carlisle in 1882, may recollect two Picture Board Dummies, or life sized figures of grenadiers, which were exhibited in the temporary museum then formed. These figures are painted on planks or boards joined together, and are cut out, or shaped to the outline, like figures cut out of cardboard. They are the property of the County Hotel Company, Carlisle, and, as they usually occupy positions on the main staircase of the hotel, they are well known to travellers to and from the north, and enquiry is often made at the office, as to who and what they represent. The usual answer is that these figures represent two of the Duke of Cumberland's guards, and that they are in some way or other relics of the campaign of 1745. That these figures are of an earlier date, and that they represent grenadiers of the 2nd or Queen's Regiment of Foot, now the Royal West Surrey Regiment, we hope presently to show: meanwhile we propose to give a detailed account of the uniforms, accoutrements, and arms, distinguishing the figures as Nos. 1 and 2.

No. I.

No. 1, a grenadier, total height to top of the tuft or pompon of his mitre shaped cap, 7 feet 3 inches: as the cap is 1 foot 5 inches high, and covers the forehead down to the top of the line of the eyebrows, the wearer is 5 feet 10 inches in height to that line, and must be at least 6 feet 2 inches in total height, particularly as he stands with his feet 18 inches apart, which was at the date of these figures the position of attention.

He is dressed in a long broad skirted red coat, piped, or edged with white, now turned by age, or varnish, into yellow: the piping is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in breadth. His chest, down to his waist belt, is

* Read at the monthly meeting of the Institute, May 1st, 1890.
† Three buttons are visible in this position on the second figure: probably the number is four, set two and two, the upper ones being concealed by the hands, belts, etc.

‡ In a series of 286 coloured drawings illustrative of the Complete History of the British Standing Army from 1660 to 1700 drawn by Colonel Clifford Walton, C.B., and exhibited at the Royal Military Exhibition 1890 Royal Hospital Chelsea (No. 1940 in the catalogue) a figure representing a soldier of the Queen's regiment wears green breeches. I do not know Col. Walton's authority for his very interesting drawings. Cannon for his regimental records took his pictures of uniform from a coloured book in the British Museum.

covered by a *plastron* of green cloth, piped or edged as the coat: it has six buttons on either side, set two and two at the ends of loops of white piping, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The buttons are plain, and whether of yellow or white metal, it is difficult now to say. The coat has large deep cuffs of green, slit below the arm, and piped or edged as the coat: each cuff is 9 inches in depth below the arm, and 6 inches above it: each has a row of buttons (four are shown) near the upper edge of the cuff, going round the arm: parallel to the piping is an ornamental band, a broad white stripe between narrower stripes of white and green. There are pockets in the front of each coat skirt covered by immense pentagonal flaps, each nearly a foot in breadth by 10 inches in depth, and ornamented with two rows of the same ornamentation as on the cuffs. One of these pocket-flaps is well seen: the other is almost covered by the buff leather pouch presently to be described. Below the waist belt, the upper parts of the skirts are buttoned together by two buttons, set at the end of loops as on the *plastron*: the lowest of these buttons is about six inches below the waist belt.†

The coat is cut low at the neck, and there, and at the wrists, the shirt is well in evidence. A cravat goes round the man's neck, and its twisted ends (as seen in the other figure) hang down in front, but are concealed in this case by the grenadier's hands and fusil.

The breeches are covered by the skirts of the coat, but will be either green or red: Cannon's Historical Records of the 2nd foot show that in 1685 that regiment wore green breeches, and in 1741 red ones.‡

The stockings are white, and drawn over the knees, and so over the ends of the breeches, or venetians, as Grose calls them: they are gartered below the knee, and apparently rolled over at the tops. The garters are either black or green. The stockings are actual stockings, not leggings such as the grenadiers and drummers wear in Hogarth's "March to Finchley," and "England," as proved by the white strap going under the foot, distinctly visible in these pictures. In the case of these dummies there is no foot strap, and the stockings go inside the coverings of the feet, which are ankle jack boots.||

The mitre-shaped cap, 1 foot 5 inches high, is of red cloth with a green flap or frontlet over the brow. The tuft on the top is apparently green, but ages of varnish have made the paint almost black. On the frontlet is the figure of a lamb, not a paschal lamb, but a plain lamb, with a tail like a fox's brush. Round the edge of the frontlet is the motto:

PRISTINÆ VIRTUTIS MEMOR.

Above the frontlet is the feather badge of the Princess of Wales, and above that again a crown.

This book has not been published, but is merely a collection of coloured figures: in all about three varieties of foot and four of horse of each regiment coloured properly and the arrangement of lace, buttons &c. shown. The press mark is 142 E. 14. I am indebted to the Hon. H. A. Dillon, F.S.A., for this information.

§ *Military Antiquities*, 2nd edition, vol. I., p. 313.

|| It is clear that during the last half of the 17th century and the early part of the 18th, the English army did not wear leggings or gaiters over their stockings. But by the middle of the 18th century they had adopted long white leggings or gaiters coming high up the thighs, buttoned up the sides, and strapped under the feet.

The accoutrements consist of waist belt of buff leather: a sling from the front of this carries the sword and bayonet: a second sling from the back must be required to further support the sword. A buff leather pouch, about one foot square, hangs on the right front by a cross belt which passes over the left shoulder, and comes outside of the waist belt. This cross belt has a plain buckle in it about the level of the waist belt. From the second figure we find it has another buckle at the level of the shoulder: we do not at present see the object of two buckles in one cross belt. The pouch is plain, that is to say it has not the royal cypher and crown displayed, as on the pouches of the guardsmen in "The March to Finchley in 1745": at that date the cross belt of the pouch passes underneath the waist belt and not outside of it, as may be seen by reference to the plate in Cannon's Historical Records of the 2nd foot: see also figure of a Grenadier of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, reproduced in the Archaeological Journal, vol. xxiii, from "The Grenadiers' Exercise of the Grenado in His Majesty's First Regiment of Foot Guards," by Bernard Lens. The date of this figure is 1735.

The arms consist of fusil with buff leather sling, socket bayonet, and basket hilted sword, which last hangs in slings from the waist belt at the left side. The bayonet is carried in front of the left thigh (a very awkward position one would imagine) by the foremost sword sling, passing through a loop, we fancy, on its inside. In the pictures just referred to, sword and bayonet are carried in a double frog at the left side slung from the waist belt. The fusil is a snaphance, or flint lock, with bright barrel.

The position is not known to the present manual and platoon exercise: the feet are separated by about 18 inches: the butt of the fusil rests on the ground, barrel to the right, lock to the front. The hands rest, palms downwards, right hand uppermost, on the muzzle of the fusil, elbows squared level with the shoulders, head slightly turned to the right.

The pouch will contain three grenades, and probably the cartridges for the fusil, unless they are in one of the coat pockets. The grenadiers of the footguards in 1684 carried a cartouch box and a "Granada pouch." See *A General and Complete List Military, &c.*, of that date, printed in Appendix X to Grose's *Military Antiquities*, first edition.

The face is clean shaven and seems to be a portrait, the hair is close cut at the sides of the head; what it may be behind it is impossible to say.

No. II.

No. 2, a grenadier, originally of the same height, 7 feet 3 inches, as No. 1, but it has lost its feet, and stands only 7 feet high. The figure is uniformed, accoutred, and armed exactly as the other.

* The English Army did not, in the 17th century and the early part of the 18th century, bring their heels together at attention; see the plates in Grose's *Military Antiquities*, Exercises for pike, musket, halberd, &c. Standing at attention with the heels closed, was introduced from Prussia about the middle of last century.

† The motto *Pristinae virtutis memor* was given to the Queen's regiment for gallant conduct at the reduction in 1703 of Tongres on the Saar in Limburg, Belgium, when the regiment was forced to surrender after an obstinate defence of 48 hours, but was made Royal.

Sir Sibbald Scott, *The British Army*, vol. iii, 436.

The fusil is slung on the back, and is not visible with the exception of its sling, which passes over all, i.e., outside of waist belt and cross belt. The barrel of the fusil should appear over the right shoulder, but has been broken off. The right arm is extended downwards at the right side, knuckles outwards, and holds a grenade. The left arm is doubled at the elbow, left hand in front of the centre of the body, knuckles to the front; head a little to the left. The basket hilt of the sword appears at the left side.

Like the other, the face is clean shaven and seems a portrait.

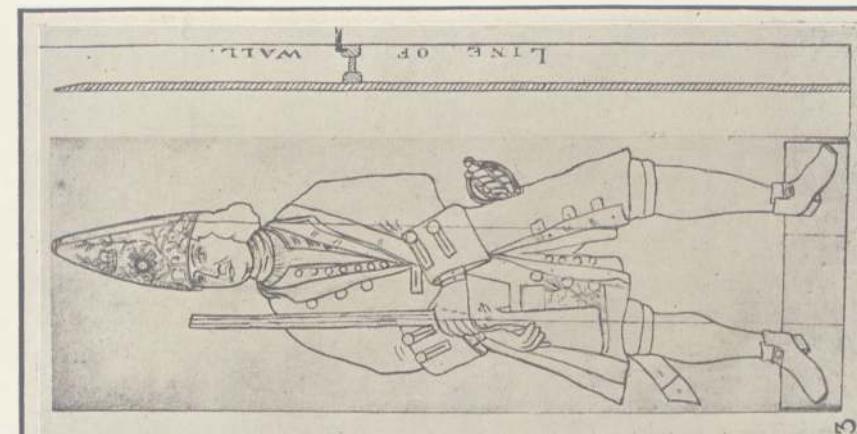
Little is known of the history of these two figures: they were brought in 1853 to the County Hotel by Mr. Breach, from the Bush Hotel when he moved, as landlord, from one house to the other. The Bush Hotel was a famous place in the coaching and posting days: how these figures came there no one seems to know, but there they had been as long as memory of them runneth. The late Lord Lonsdale (Earl St. George) professed to have found at Lowther Castle, some *memoranda* shewing that these figures were made from the wood of a tree grown in Lowther Park. It is to be feared that this clue to their history is now lost.

The lamb and the motto *Pristinae virtutis memor* clearly identify these figures as belonging to the Queen's or 2nd regiment of foot, now the Royal West Surrey regiment: the tall caps identify them as belonging to the grenadier company. The limits of time are defined by the feather badge on the caps, which this regiment carried from 1714 to 1727: during this period the regiment was styled "The Princess of Wales' Own Regiment of Foot," and bore the feather badge.† The figures are thus identified as grenadiers of the Queen's or 2nd regiment of foot, between the years 1714 and 1727. From Cannon's Historical Records we learn that the Queen's regiment was on service in England from 1712 to 1729. It is probable that it was in the north of England, and at Carlisle about the time of the rising of 1715.

The regiment, whose grenadiers are represented by these figures, the Royal West Surrey regiment, was raised in 1661, as the first Tangier regiment; it arrived at Tangier

† On the 1st August, 1714, George I not having a Queen Consort available, the regiment (the Queen's) was called after his daughter-in-law "The Princess of Wales' Own Regiment of Foot." When she came to share the throne on the death of George I, in 1727, its appellation was again changed to "The Queen's Own Regiment of Foot."

Sir Sibbald Scott, *The British Army*, vol. iii, p. 437.



3



2



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3. Grenadier of H.M. Third Regiment of Foot Guards (1714-1727). From Picture Board Dummy in the possession of Sir H. Dryden, Bart.

2. Grenadier of H.M. Second Regiment of Foot, 1714-1727. From Picture Board Dummy, No. 2, County Hotel, Carlisle.

1. Grenadier of H.M. Second Regiment of Foot, 1714-1727. From Picture Board Dummy, No. 1, County Hotel, Carlisle.

on the 29th January, 1662.* After that place was abandoned, the regiment, consisting of two battalions, and 560 men, returned to England, in 1684 its colonel being the well known Percy Kirk. The 2nd Tangier regiment also returned, and, as the designations of these regiments as Tangier regiments now became meaningless, fresh designations were required: the first Tangier regiment, consolidated into one battalion, became "The Queen's," and the second Tangier regiment became the "Duchess of York's." They also adopted the colours of those ladies for their facings, viz., green for the Queen's, and yellow for the other regiment, whose fortunes do not concern us.†

What the uniform of this regiment was when first raised may be doubted: in all probability they were armed with pike and musket, and wore buff coats and cuirasses. In 1685 "John Synhouse" occurs as ensign in the list of officers of the regiment given in *A General and Compleat List Military, &c.*, printed in appendix to Grose's *Military Antiquities*. This gentleman was one of the Senhouses of Netherhall in Cumberland, and nephew to Captain Richard Senhouse, who, from having served in Tangier, is known in the family as the "Tangier Captain." His portrait is at Netherhall, and as the nephew would probably select his uncle's old regiment, the portrait is probably in the uniform of the First Tangier regiment. The portrait only shews the head and chest: the "Tangier captain" is represented in cuirass, gilt gorget, white cravat, red coat richly laced with gold, and black full bottomed wig.‡ Colonel Davis in his History of the Queen's gives full length front and back view of an officer of the regiment taken from two figures of officers in a view of Tangier by Wenceslaus Hollar in 1669: these figures are dressed in long full skirted and richly laced red coats, but wear neither cuirass nor gorget.§

Cannon's Historical Records of the regi-

* A most elaborate and valuable history of the regiment is being published by Col. John Davis, F.S.A., 3rd Batt. the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).

† Blue, green, and yellow were in the times of Charles II the colours respectively of the King, the Queen, and the Duke of York. Thus "A General and Compleat List Military, &c." printed in Appendix X to Grose's *Military Antiquities*, gives—

"King's Own Troop of Horse Guards."

"The grenadiers of this troop have blue loops tufted with yellow upon red coats, &c."

Queen's Own Troop.
The grenadiers paid clad and armed as the King's differenc'd by green loops with yellow tufts on their coats.

ment gives a coloured picture shewing the uniform of an officer, a grenadier, and a private sentinel in 1685. All wear red coats with broad skirts, green breeches, and white stockings:—the officer and private wear flapped and plumed hats: there is little, but the arms, distinctively military about the costume of these two. The grenadier wears a tall conical fur cap with a red jelly bag hanging therefrom. Grenadiers were first introduced into the English Army in 1678. Evelyn in his Diary under date of June 29, 1678, writes

Returned with my Lord by Hounslow Heath, where we saw the newly raised army encamped. . . . Now were brought into service a new sort of soldiers, called *Grenadiers*, who were dexterous in flinging hand grenades, every one having a pouch full: they had furred caps with sloped crowns like janizaries, which made them look very fierce, and some had long hoods hanging down behind, as we picture fools. Their clothing being likewise piebald, yellow and red.

Yellow and red were the livery colours of the House of Stuart: they did not long continue to be the grenadier uniform. By 1684 grenadier companies were attached to most of the regiments of infantry, and also to the three troops of horse guards. They wore the uniform of the regiments with certain differences which are specified in the old grenadier song:

Come let us fill a bumper, and drink a health to those
Who carry caps and pouches, and wear the looped clothes.

This song is, according to Chappell (cited by Sir Sibbald Scott), at least 200 years old, and must come very near to the date of the picture in Cannon's *Historical Records*, &c. The differences between a grenadier, and a private sentinel or battalion company man were very well marked, when grenadiers were first brought on the strength of the British Army. The grenadiers wore caps, the "furred caps with sloped crowns" of Evelyn; the private sentinels wore hats,

Duke's Troop.
Granadiers differ by coat loops of yellow upon their breasts.
The three troops were themselves distinguished by pouch belts, covered respectively with blue, green and yellow velvet.

‡ I am indebted to the late Mrs. Senhouse of Netherhall, for kindly making me a water colour sketch of this portrait very shortly before her lamented death. Col. Davis considers that Captain Richard Senhouse's portrait represents him in a cavalry uniform, that of the "First or The Royal Regiment of Dragoons," which served in Tangier. In 1683 Richard Senhouse was "Pratique Mr." at Tangier, see Col. Davis's *History of the Queen's Regiment*, p. 231.

§ Exhibited by Col. Davis, at the Royal Military Exhibition 1890, No. 1983 in the catalogue.

hats very like the ordinary hats of contemporary civil life.* This distinction was long maintained, though the grenadiers very soon exchanged the "furred caps" for the tall cloth caps, which reigned so long, and which Hogarth has made so familiar. From "A General and Compleat List Military," which we have cited before, we find that in 1684, the grenadiers of the Foot Guards were dressed like the musketeers but distinguished by "caps of red cloth lined with blew shaloon, and laced about the edges: and on the frontlets of the said caps (which were very large and high), was imbroidered the King's cipher and crown." When the Queen's Regiment discarded the furred caps for their grenadiers does not appear, but these Dummies have "caps of red cloth . . . very large and high," certainly. These tall cloth caps had a long reign but ultimately gave way to the bearskin caps, which were introduced from Prussia into the French army in 1740,† and at a later period into the English.

The second distinction was that grenadiers carried pouches for their grenades, while the battalion company men carried their ammunition in collars of bandoleers: these were presently discarded by all ranks for pouches, as much more convenient. We do not quite understand where these Dummies carry their cartridges and the match for their grenades: there is ample, but inconvenient storage in the pockets of their skirt fronts, or they may have a cartridge box on the waist belt behind. The grenadiers of the Foot Guards in 1684 (see *A General and Compleat, &c.*) carried a "cartouchbox, bionet, granada-pouch, and a hammer hatchet."

The third distinction specified in the couplet, the "looped clothes," refer to the loops at the end of which the buttons of the coat are set. We at first supposed the reference was to some arrangement for

* The bills and estimates for soldiers' clothing, given in Grose's *Military Antiquities*, shew the authorities recognised the difference between a private sentinel's "bat" and a "grenadier's cap." It was only in modern times that the "bat" gave way to the "cap." A general order in 1800 directed that the use of "bats" be abolished throughout the whole of the infantry and "caps" worn instead, see Grose ii. p. 195, 2nd edition. But subsequently to this date some officers (query, staff officers) wore in uniform the ordinary tall round hat of civil life, decorated with cockade, cords of gold or silver lace, and a red and white plume: see Stothard's death of Sir Ralph Abercromby, No. 688 catalogue Royal Military Exhibition, 1890, De Loutherbourg's Battle of Alexandria, No. 687 (*Ibid.*) and other pictures—see also a Silver Centre Piece given to 5th Duke of Richmond by recipients of the Peninsular War Medal. No. 745, *Ibid.*

† Planché's *Cyclopedia of Costume*, vol. 11, p. 361. Authoritie

looping up the skirts of the coats for convenience, but the explanation will be found in the account of the grenadiers of the three troops of horseguards, cited from Grose, 1st edition, in a previous note:—thus the grenadiers of the Duke's troop have "coat loops of yellow upon their breasts," these of the Queen's, "green loops with yellow tufts on their coats." Whether this distinction continued long or not, we are unable to say: it probably originated in the coats of the newly invented grenadiers being fastened by buttons and loops, instead of by buttons and button-holes.

It may here be remarked that the distinction between civil and military attire, so thin in the period immediately succeeding the disuse of defensive armour, and now so much accentuated, first began with the grenadiers on their first institution. The citizen in one of the plates of Hogarth's *Marriage a la Mode* wears a red, broad skirted coat with pockets and cuffs, much like those worn by these two Dummies, and the pattern has survived to this day as the livery of a state coachman. Of course, while armour was in use, the armour and a coloured scarf and plume formed sufficient uniform.

It has already been pointed out that the lamb on the caps of these Dummy grenadiers is a white lamb, pure and simple, and not the white lamb passant and carrying the red cross banner or pennon of St. George, known in heraldic language as "The Paschal Lamb," which is now used as a badge by the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment (late the 2nd Foot). Lord Macaulay in a well known passage attributes the badge of "The Paschal Lamb" to this regiment at a very early date. He writes:—

When Tangier was abandoned, Kirk returned to England. He still continued to command his old soldiers, who were designated sometimes as the First Tangier Regiment, and sometimes as Queen

differ as to when the pointed grenadier cap was introduced into the English Army: Planché in one place (*Ibid.* 359) states it was introduced between 1713 and 1740, while in another place (*Ibid.* 363) he states it was not invented until 1730. But these Dummies prove it was in use in the English Army before 1727, for were it introduced after that date, the Queen's Regiment would not have put it upon the feathered badge which they abandoned in 1727. It is clear from Sandford's *Account of the Coronation of James II.* that these pointed caps were then in use in the English Army. Writing of the first troop of Horse Grenadiers he says, "the crowns of their caps were raised high to a point, falling back at the point in a *capuchon* (*capuchon?*) which were turned up before and behind triangular and faced with blue plush: and on the back of the crowns a roundell or granado ball of the same"; cited by Planché, *Ibid.* 282. See also the account of the caps of the grenadiers of the Foot Guard, "very large and high," given *ante*.

Catherine's Regiment. As they had been levied for the purpose of waging war on an infidel nation, they bore on their flag a Christian emblem, the Paschal Lamb. In allusion to this device, and with a bitterly ironical meaning, these men, the rudest and most ferocious in the English army, were called Kirk's Lambs. The regiment, now the second of the line, still retains this ancient badge, which is, however, thrown into the shade by decorations honourably earned in Egypt, in Spain, and in the heart of Asia.

Sir Sibbald Scott has shown (vol. iii, p. 433) that the First Tangier Regiment was never styled the Queen's while at Tangier, and that it was not until its return to England in 1684 that it got that designation. At that date it did not bear the device of the Paschal Lamb or any other lamb on its flag. *A General and Compleat List Military, &c.*, from which we have so often quoted, says that—

The Queen's Regiment consists of ten companies exclusively, besides the grenadiers, flies a red cross bordered white and rays as the admirals in a green field with her majesties royal cypher in the centre.*

Nothing is said about any badge; if the Queen's in 1684 had had a badge at all, it would certainly have been carried on the colour, and it would certainly have been mentioned in "A General Compleat List Military, &c." which purports to give the badges of all the regiments in the English service, and does give them for other regiments with great minuteness. The conclusion is irresistible that in 1684 the Queen's had no badge, and this is confirmed by Cannon's plate of the uniforms in 1685: no badge is shown on clothing or accoutrement. So Lord Macaulay's explanation turns out to be pure imagination. That the Queen's enjoyed the *soubriquet* of Kirk's Lambs, we do not doubt: that they were proud of it, we do not doubt; and when they wanted a badge to put on their grenadier caps, we fancy they assumed the lamb pure and simple.† A second Piercy Kirk, son of the first, served in the regiment from ancient to lieutenant colonel and commanded it from 1711 to 1741. He probably

* In the Royal Military Exhibition, 1890, is a colour thus described in the Catalogue: "5318 Colours, presented by Catherine of Breganza to the 1st Tangier Regiment (now 'The Queen's Royal Regiment') in 1661, when the regiment was raised for protection of Tangiers, part of her dowry: lent by the 2nd Queen's Regiment." We viewed this colour with interest and suspicion; as it was gathered up, we could not see what was on it. We are indebted to Col. H. E. Malet for a rough sketch. The colour is green, in the centre the paschal lamb, below it the motto *Prisina Virilis Memor*, and below that "II, or Queen's Royal Regiment." Above is "From the Queen 1661." The colour stands self-convicted as an imposter; it purports to be of the date of 1661, and it bears a title (the Queen's) not conferred on the regiment until 1684, another

put the lamb on the grenadier caps, and in course of time the lamb came to be the "ancient badge" of the regiment. The general warrant of 1751, issued when regiments were first numbered, for regulating clothing, &c., recites more than once that the lamb is the "ancient badge" of the Queen's regiment and therefore authorises it to bear "in the three other corners of the second colour "The Paschal Lamb," a strange *non sequitur*. The story of the badge of the Paschal Lamb now carried by the Royal West Surrey Regiment would seem to be that it arose out of the *soubriquet* of Kirk's Lambs, and was improved in 1751 from a lamb into the Paschal Lamb.

It is to be regretted that so little is known of the history of these Dummies: probably some ex-grenadier of the Queen's settled at Carlisle as landlord of some or other hostelry, and after the quaint fashion of the early part of the 18th century adorned his hostelry with Picture Board Dummies of his old comrades, which have had the luck to survive to this day—to excite our wonder and admiration. They are most valuable landmarks in the history of English military costume. In that history there is a great gap between 1700 and 1745: these figures, being certainly between 1714 and 1727, are most valuable pieces of evidence. The next piece of evidence is Lens' Exercise of 1735, which has already been mentioned; it gives figures of guardsmen. Further evidence is to be found in Hogarth's pictures; then we come to a valuable and curious collection of pictures of British soldiers of various regiments by David Morier, the property of H.M. the Queen. These were lent to the "Royal Military Exhibition, 1890," No. 1914 in the Catalogue, but were mostly skied, or so placed as to render a careful examination impossible. As the most of the figures in these pictures had regimental numbers under them, their date must be subsequent to 1751, in which year numbers were first assigned to the regiments; as Morier died in 1770, the date

title (Royal) and a motto not conferred until 1703, and a number (II) not conferred until 1751.

† As a general rule the colonel of a regiment put his crest or coat of arms on the front of the grenadier caps: we have seen a grenadier's cap in Cumberland, belonging no doubt to the Cumberland or Westmorland Militia, with the Lowther arms on its front. In the regular army this practice was sometime in the first half of the 17th century put a stop to, and the White Horse of Hanover substituted for the colonel's crest or coat of arms, but I fancy the militia were not so restricted until a later date; thus in the Royal Military Exhibition 1890 No. 603 Grenadier's Cap, Oxfordshire, about 1750" has on its front a peacock in pride, and must record a Duke of Rutland, or some member of the Manners family.

must be prior to that year.* As the figures are all represented at attention with their legs apart, the date can be further contracted to between 1751 and 1757, in which last year the Prussian system of drill was introduced, and the British army closed its heels at attention. Some of the sketches, without regimental numbers under them, clearly represent foreign, probably German soldiers. But throughout the 18th century English, German and French foot soldiers wore much the same type of uniform, though differing widely in colour.†

The Gentleman's Magazine, 1845, p. 591, gives an illustration of a dummy grenadier at the Black Boy Inn, at Chelmsford. The G.R. on his cap and his stockings (not leggings) assign him to the first George. His cap is not so high as in the Carlisle instances, and instead of a *plastron* of different coloured cloth over his chest, the edges of his broad skirted coat have, as far as his waist belt, a broad stripe of cloth, matching his cuffs, and adorned with buttons and lace in a zigzag pattern, in a manner which may be seen in some of Morier's pictures.

On the general subject of Picture Board Dummies—two papers by Mr. Syer Cuming will be found in the journal of the British Archaeological Association, vol. xxx. Sir Henry Dryden possesses a grenadier similar to those now exhibited: another of a grenadier is engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1845: others are mentioned by Mr. Cuming. A favourite subject for representation by a picture board dummy was a housemaid wielding a broom, of which Mr. Cuming gives several instances; I am told there is a very fine one of a housemaid at Castle Howard. Some of us may recollect seeing in one of the rooms at Chirk Castle picture board dummies of two quaint Dutch-looking children, standing right and left of the fire place.

These dummy figures are made feather edged from the back, and have a projection behind so as to make them stand away from the wall, against which they are placed: this adds to the delusion. They are secured in their place by a hook and staple.

* David Morier, born at Berne about 1705, portrait and animal painter: he came to England in 1743, and was introduced to the Duke of Cumberland, who settled upon him a pension of £200 a year. He painted portraits, horses, gods and battle pieces, and met with great encouragement. . . . He died in January 1770. Redgrave's *Dictionary of Artists*.

In spite of Morier's death in 1770, the catalogue "Royal Military Exhibition 1890," also assigns to Morier a series of sketches of British soldiers in 1832, see catalogue No. 1961.

APPENDIX.

SIR HENRY DRYDEN'S DUMMY GRENADIER.—A Grenadier, total height to the top of his mitre-shaped cap, which has no tuft or pompon, 7 feet 0 inches: as the cap is 1 foot 3 inches high, and covers the forehead down to the top of the line of the eyebrows; the wearer is 5 feet 9 inches in height to that line, and must be nearly 6 feet in total height, particularly as he stands with his feet 18 inches apart.

He is dressed in a long broad skirted red coat, lined with blue, having no piping or edging, and no *plastron* of different cloth on the chest. The coat is cut low at the neck and it is worn open, but has three large buttons above the waist and corresponding button holes by which it can be closed; also three large buttons and button holes below the waist, by which the skirts can be buttoned together. It is buttoned at the waist, but the button is covered by the belt, though the distinctive grenadier loop is visible on the button side of the coat; these loops are also visible on the buttonhole side of the coat skirt, but are concealed or covered elsewhere by the roll over of the coat edge. The coat has deep cuffs of blue, on each of which two large buttons set at the end of loops are visible. The open coat discloses a long red waistcoat, also open, but having seven small buttons and button holes above the waist, and four below. The waistcoat shows at the wrists, and discloses a small part of a white shirt, which is seen on the chest through the open coat and waistcoat. A cravat is round the grenadier's neck, but has no hanging ends, as in the case of the grenadiers of the Queen's; nor has the coat the great pockets in the skirts, which we find in the Queen's men's coats.

The breeches would be blue, but are not seen. The stockings are white and draw over the knees and over the ends of the breeches; the stockings are gartered below the knee. The coverings for the feet are shoes with buckles.

The mitre-shaped cap, 1 foot 3 inches high, is of red cloth, and has no tuft or pompon at the top. The letters G.R. are on the frontlet, and above them a star, and above that a crown, all surrounded by thistles (?), hence an idea that this figure represents a grenadier of the 3rd or Scots Guards: it is a little doubtful if the foliage really represents thistles; it may represent oak leaves and acorns.||

The accoutrements are puzzling; no waist belt is shown, but it may be covered by the cuffs and left hand, and the sword suspended by slings from it. The grenado pouch hangs in front of the right skirt of the coat, from a belt over the left shoulder; no buckle is shown in it. The front of the pouch has the letters G.R. and foliage similar to that on the cap, and probably also has the crown, but the butt of the fusil prevents that from being ascertained.

The arms consist of fusil and sword. The sword has a basket hilt, and a black leather scabbard

† Grose's *Military Antiquities*, 2nd edition, vol. 11, p. 185.

‡ See a plate "Uniform of the French Army" in Lacroix's "France: The xviii Century."

§ This waistcoat was made out of the soldier's coat of the previous years, see Grose, 2nd edition, vol. 1, p. 317.

|| See the figure of "A Grenadier of the First Regiment of First Guards, 1735," by Bernard Lens. *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xxiii.

with brass chape of falchion shape.* The fusil has no sling, which was an essential part of a grenadier's equipment, part of the barrel is broken away: no bayonet or scabbard for one is to be seen. The absence of sling and bayonet is puzzling. The drawing of the lock of the fusil is indistinct, apparently it is on the left side of the piece, an impossible position. This must be an error. The position is that of "present arms" at the general salute.

The face is clean shaven, with strongly marked lines on each side of the nose, and, as in the other two instances, seems a portrait. The figure either

* See Grose, 2nd edition, vol. 1, plate opposite p. 153, titled "Infantry," for an engraving of a similar sword, but with a different hilt.

14,000 FARM WORKERS WANTED.

CANADA'S CALL.

A call for 14,000 men for farm work in Canada this spring has been issued by the Government at Ottawa.

The announcement is made by Mr. J. Bruce Walker, Director of European Emigration for the Dominion of Canada in London, who has received a cable to this effect from the Dominion Minister of Immigration, the Hon. Robert Forke, himself a Scottish emigrant.

Interviewed in London, Mr. Bruce Walker said:—

"Of this, the biggest contingent of male settlers ever to leave these shores, 10,000 will go under the auspices of the Dominion Government, and 2,000 each under the two railway companies, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific.

"The Government's quota will be divided as follows:—

"5,800 with farm experience.

"2,500 partly experienced, with knowledge of horses, etc.

"1,700 without experience.

"Each railway quota will consist of:—

"500 with farm experience.

"500 partly experienced.

"1,000 without experience.

"These 14,000 men will be in addition to emigrants under the 3,000 Families Scheme and all will travel at the lately-reduced cheap rate varying from £2 to Halifax, St. John and Quebec, to £4 10s. to Winnipeg and £5 10s. to Calgary.

wears a wig, or the hair is dressed and powdered to resemble one. From this, and the absence of sling and bayonet, we were inclined to consider the figure was one of an officer carrying a light fusil,† but other details are more suitable to a private sentinel, and we have quite abandoned the idea that it represents an officer.

This figure is feather edged from the back as the others, and is valuable on account of having the apparatus for placing it free from the wall, viz., a projecting ledge or frame behind, six inches deep. This and the feather-edge add much to the delusion, and life-like appearance of the figure.

† Officers occasionally carried fusils instead of spontoons. See in Sir S. Scott's book a picture of "An officer of the Norfolk Militia marching past"; he carries a fusil, and the practice is mentioned in the text.

"The Canadian Government will undertake to place its 10,000 men on farms and will be responsible for their after-care. The 4,000 going out under the railway companies will be placed on farms by their respective organizations.

"All these men must be British," Mr. Bruce Walker added, "of sound health and good character, and it must be definitely understood that they will be required to sign an undertaking to go to farm work."

THE MODERN PENTATHLON.

With the approach of the Olympic games, to be held at Amsterdam in 1928, interest is becoming centred on the various events. One of these is the Modern Pentathlon, which, from the nature of the competitions comprising it, is almost entirely limited to soldier entrants. These competitions are cross-country running, cross-country riding, swimming, revolver shooting, and épée fencing.

For the last Olympic games in 1924 a Modern Pentathlon Association was formed at Aldershot. The Association arranged for the training of the competitors and carried out the preliminary trials. A team was selected and competed at Paris.

The Committee of the Association met recently to discuss the preliminary arrangements for the 1928 games. Full details will be published in the next number of this Journal, but anyone interested can obtain particulars now from the Hon. Secretary, Modern Pentathlon Association, Army School of Physical Training, Queen's Avenue, Aldershot.

Home Stations.

THE 1st Battalion was detailed in Army Orders for February, 1927, to be prepared to move to Malta next trooping season, when the 2nd Battalion would move into the barracks at Dover vacated by the 1st Battalion.

Orders were subsequently received by the 1st Battalion, on April 2nd, to be ready to move to China. The possibility of another meeting of the battalions is always a very interesting one, in view of the fact that these meetings are rare events and have only occurred altogether five times.

On the first occasion, the Regimental History states in connection with the voyage home of the 2nd Battalion in 1894 after the Burma War:—

"At Malta 348 Privates were disembarked and transferred to the 1st Battalion, the two Battalions meeting for the first time in the Regimental history."

The 2nd Battalion had also previously been stationed for a year at Malta in 1877 on their way to India, twenty years after the Battalion was first constituted at Colchester in 1857.

The second meeting was at Gibraltar in 1910, when the 1st Battalion, bound home from Aden to Warley, were able to visit for a few hours the 2nd Battalion, then stationed at Gibraltar. The third and fourth meetings were particularly historical, as they occurred on the battlefield. At the First Battle of Ypres, on October 29th, 1914, the 1st Battalion found themselves in support of the 2nd Battalion in this desperate fight, in which the 1st Battalion alone sustained 630 casualties.

Later in the war, on the Somme, the two battalions went into action side by side at High Wood on the night of July 14th/15th, 1916.

The last meeting was at Harfleur in February, 1919, when the cadre of the 2nd Battalion, on their way home from the Great War, were entertained by the cadre of the 1st Battalion, then on duty in that camp.

Another point of interest in connection with home stations of the Queen's is that these have, during the last half-century, nearly always been confined to South-East England, as is shown by the following dates:—

1st Battalion.—Colchester (from India), 1879; Aldershot, 1890; Malta, 1891; India, 1895-1910; Warley, 1910; Bordon, 1912; Aldershot, 1923; Dover, 1925.

2nd Battalion.—Dover (from the Burmese War), 1894; Woking, 1895; Aldershot, 1898; Portsmouth, 1899; Shorncliffe (from South Africa), 1904; Colchester, 1906.

The 2nd Battalion sailed for Gibraltar in 1910 on the Colonial Tour, and returns home this year, after fourteen years abroad, excluding, of course, the Great War.

The following dates are an interesting reminder at the moment of writing. The Queen's Regiment embarked at East London, South Africa, in February, 1860, for China, and left Hong-Kong again in December of the same year for Portsmouth. "The voyage was without incident," says the Regimental historian, "and occupied nearly five months, which was then considered a quick passage."

1st Battalion.—After China Campaign, to Portsmouth, Cambridge Barracks, May, 1861; North Camp, Aldershot, 1862; Devonport, 1863; Cork, 1863-1865; Aden and Haidahabad, 1866; Belgaum, 1870-1873; Poona, 1876; Colchester (ap. 47 years), 1879; Ireland, 1883; Aldershot, 1890; Malta, December, 1891, and was quartered at Verdala Barracks, with one company at Fort Ricasoli. The Battalion moved to Floriana Barracks in November, where 348 privates were received from the 2nd Battalion on way from India. To India, 1895. On way home met the 2nd Battalion at Gibraltar, February, 1910. Warley, 1910-1912; Bordon, 1912 to Great War; Bordon, Great War to May 1st, 1919; Nottingham, 1919; Aldershot, 1920; Ireland, 1920; Aldershot, January, 1923; Dover, January, 1925. Moving to Malta.

2nd Battalion.—After Burmese War, to England, January, 1894: when at Malta 348 privates were disembarked and transferred to the 1st Battalion, the two battalions meeting for the first time in the Regimental history. Dover, February, 1894, to November, 1895; then to Woking, 1895; Inkerman Barracks, Aldershot, September, 1898; Salamanca Barracks, Portsdown Forts, Portsmouth, September, 1899; South Africa, October, 1899; Shorncliffe, 1904; Colchester, 1906; Gibraltar, January 1st, 1910; Bermuda.



Sergt. Austin Sergt. Field Capt. Mathew-Lannow
Capt. Heath Capt. Tringham Capt. Neale
Col.-Sergt. Wakeford

Lieut. Guldie Pte. Alderton
Lieut. Lancaster Lieut. Koebel
Pte. Chew

January 12th; South Africa, January, 1914; Great War, 1918. Home in February, 1919. Cadre met 1st Battalion at Harfleur. Tournay Barracks, Aldershot, 1919; India, July, 1919.

Cricket Reminiscences.

(An extract from the "Pioneer" of December 19th, 1926.)

THE RECORD OF THE QUEEN'S.

IN recent issues of the *Pioneer* some very interesting articles have appeared recalling old cricket records, especially regimental records, in the Punjab, and particularly Lahore, which must have brought many a pleasant memory to old cricketers.

It is felt by some that a few other reminiscences must be added in memory of those old cricketers whose keenness on the great game and whose skill, both civilians and soldiers, brought cricket to the great popularity it enjoyed in the Punjab during the period 1900 to 1910, a popularity, it is claimed, never since equalled.

Unfortunately, score books are not available at the time of writing, but such records are not necessary to recall to mind the names and instances now to be mentioned.

Should, however, Mirchu of Lahore ever read this article, he will be able to corroborate, and perhaps to elaborate.

Firstly must be mentioned Mr. Justice Fred Robertson, who was justly looked upon by all, and especially by soldiers, as the father of cricket in the Punjab.

If Fred Robertson did not actually initiate the Punjab Commission Regimental Cricket Challenge Cup it was most certainly due to his enthusiasm and to his hospitality to, and friendship for, soldiers that this tournament attained such success and through it brought together in a close comradeship the civilian and the soldier.

We have read with much interest of the prowess of certain regiments, enthusiastic, keen cricketing regiments, but to many a big gap exists which must be filled. The gap is filled by a gallant regiment whose cricket team was undefeated for four years in the Punjab in regimental cricket, and upon whose

hospitable mess table the Punjab Commission Cricket Cup rested proudly and securely during those years—the 1st Battalion The Queen's Royal Regiment.

Many a keen and pleasant struggle in the finals on the Lahore ground will be recalled to mind by mention of a few names such as G. H. Neale, E. B. Mathew-Lannow, "Granny" Heath, K. O. Goldie, G. N. Bignell, E. H. Lancaster, P. Whetham and Bandsman Alderton, all of The Queen's; Charles Shaw and "Goose" Gosling, of the Rifle Brigade; Harker and Denison, of the 60th; "Crokatt" Murray, of the Black Watch; Fowke, of the Gordons; and Charles Lyon, of the Staffords.

The 1st Battalion of the Queen's must also surely hold an unbroken regimental record, for besides winning the Punjab Commission Cricket Cup for four years, they on one occasion won this cup and two polo challenge cups within the space of some ten days at Lahore—the polo cups being the Punjab and Infantry Tournaments. On this occasion two members of their cricket team, one of whom was "Bobby" Creek, had to leave the cricket field after luncheon to play in the polo ties, and again to don their flannels to complete the day's cricket.

These reminiscences cannot be complete without the mention of those civilians who formed such an integral part of the happy cricketing family which then existed, and whose prowess and keenness were no less than those of the soldiers. E. Le French (the great and tricky stumper), Sidney Robinson (of left-hand googly fame), Humphreys (now of Kabul fame), V. H. Wilson-Wood ('Varsity blue), and the undefeatable B. N. Bossie Smith, who, however late the calls of Montgomery Hall may have detained him, invariably produced a straight bat and the best part of a century, much to the chagrin of the bowlers, who had hoped to find on such occasions an easy victim. Indeed, they were glorious and happy cricket days.

These few reminiscences have been written largely at the request of a few of those who still survive as in memory of those who have gone, and also in memory of a gallant regiment which has always maintained, in all its battalions, cricket traditions at their highest.

"S.O.Q."

4th Battalion.

Headquarters: The Barracks, Mitcham Road, Croydon.

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

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. B. L. Evans, T.D.

WE seem fated to have to open our remarks by bidding farewell to old friends, and this time Lieut.-Col. F. E. Bray, M.C., is the cause. Owing to his increasing practice as a barrister, he has found it necessary to relinquish the command after holding it for only two years. He has commanded sufficiently long enough, however, to leave his mark upon the Battalion and has made things considerably easier for his successor than they have perhaps been in the past.

Our Permanent Staff is now entirely composed of Queen's men, which is as it should be, and as they appear to be a cheerful set of men we expect to see a greater spirit of cheerfulness in the Battalion.

After all, we have very little to be depressed about, for even the Brigade Commander in an unguarded moment at the prize distribution remarked that the Battalion had made distinct progress in the last twelve months, and we hope to continue to progress in the future, in spite of the loss of the bounty and of the various other cuts and the lack of encouragement which we receive.

The prize distribution was held on November 24th, when Col. B. C. Dent, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding the Surrey Infantry Brigade, gave away the prizes. Among the guests was Lady Edridge, wife of the former Honorary Colonel of the Battalion and the donor of what is generally considered the principal cup in the Battalion, and we all felt very grateful when Col. Dent graciously asked her to present the cup which bears her name.

We were very glad to see Major Watson and Mr. Duncombe from the 1st Battalion. We are grateful to them for coming and giving us evidence of the liaison which is growing up between the Regular and Territorial units of the Regiment. We were particularly pleased

at their presence when we realized the long way they had to come.

The Battalion football team has done well on the whole, and we have to congratulate ourselves upon winning the Divisional championship for the first time. We had hopes of going further in the Territorial Army Cup, but met our Waterloo against the 4th Essex, who beat us 3-1. They were, however, a really first-class team, and we have no hesitation in saying that undoubtedly the better team won.

It is hoped that among the large number of recruits we have had in recent months there will be not only a number of footballers, but a number of cross-country runners as well.

There are rumours that the Battalion is contemplating cricket during the summer months, and here, too, our recruits may be able to help us.

We regret we cannot satisfy the inquiry of our comrades in the 5th Battalion as to what diet or beverage our tug-of-war team trains on, and we hope there is no truth in the rumour that before the contest this year they are going to call for an inspection of cuff-links.

We do not know whether we have the honour of being the first battalion to obtain a recruit since the abolition of the bounty. We have, however, done so, and rumour has it that there is another in the offing.

Lieut.-Col. B. L. Evans assumed command on March 1st. This fact, we are assured, is entirely unconnected with the abolition of the bounty from the same date.

In conclusion, we would like to offer our congratulations to the 1st Battalion who, we have just seen, are under orders for China. We, however, greatly regret that they will be going so soon, because we had been looking forward very much to meeting them at Dover, where we are due at Annual Training.

"H.Q." WING.

Capt. J. H. Bryer.

It is very encouraging to report that the several new recruits attached to the Machine Gun Platoon and Signalling Section are making good progress. It is

hoped that they will bring along many new men, as there is still a shortage in numbers. During Easter it is probable that these sections, together with those of the other battalions in the Brigade, will go to Bisley for instruction under Regular Army instructors.

The Drums and Transport are doing excellent work. The latter are determined to have their revenge on their contemporaries of the 5th Battalion in the Brigade Sports this year.

Lieut. Ault has been transferred to the Machine Gun Platoon from "A" Company, and is welcomed not only for his military abilities, but as a useful addition to the football team.

The Company is drawn against "B" Company in the second round of the Dashwood Cup (football), which we hope to retain.

Everyone is looking forward to annual camp at Dover, and it is rumoured that the "star" turns are already practising for the smoking concert.

"A" COMPANY.

Capt. B. W. Cummins.

There is not much to report since the last issue of the Journal. The Company dances have been fewer in number this year, but that held on St. Patrick's Night will stand out as a red letter night. Before the advertised hour for commencing, the hall was comfortably filled, and not long afterwards the door had to be shut, to the disappointment of quite a hundred would-be dancers.

Perhaps the most important event during recent months so far as the Company is concerned was the marriage of C.S.M. E. H. Organ to Miss Phillips, "Spot's" sister. They were the recipients of numerous wedding presents, including a pair of marble vases and a cruet from "A" Company.

The Company Dinner was held at the Café Royal, North End, Croydon, on Friday, April 1st. The dinner was, as usual, a great success, and the entertainment following a good one. It is a pity that more men do not attend these functions, which do considerable good in bringing people together.

"B" COMPANY.

Capt. R. Papworth.

Since the publication of the last issue of the Journal, "B" Company have been fortunate in securing many recruits of an excellent type, and we can look forward to the active training season with every confidence that these men will not only live up to the Company's reputation, but enhance it.

During the winter months, all ranks in the Company took a keen interest in the social and sporting life of the Battalion and provided eight members of the Battalion football eleven, which had a very successful season.

The Company won the following trophies during the year 1925-26, viz.:

Harold Atkins Cup for training and manœuvres.

Major Whinney Cup for miniature range shooting.

Hussey Cup for efficiency in Lewis-gun training.

Torrens Cup for Inter-Company team shooting.

The Bishop's Shield for musketry and drill.

The Col. Mosse Robinson Cup for the highest average in Annual Musketry Course.

The Lady Edridge Cup, awarded for the highest aggregate in all Inter-Company competitions.

"D" COMPANY.

Capt. L. Wallerstein.

We have very little of interest to relate since the last issue of the Journal.

A welcome addition has been made to our numbers in the shape of eighteen likely recruits. What we now want is that each of these eighteen should bring in another, and so on in snowball fashion.

C.S.M. Wollen has left us, and C.Q.M.S. White temporarily performs the double duty.

Attendance at the Section Leader Training Classes has been satisfactory, although several "senior" N.C.O.s. were often noticeably absent.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

We were rather more in evidence than last year, both in respect to prize-taking and attendance.

COMPANY PRIZES.

Pte. Frost gained the Company Commander's Prize for having brought in the largest number of recruits, and Pte. James for having performed the most drills.

CAMP, ETC.

We are all looking forward to Annual Training this year at Dover. It is a neighbourhood which we can strongly recommend to all those who have not been there before. The great point is to arrange as early as possible with the "boss" for permission to attend the whole fifteen days: if he does not "come up to scratch," let your platoon commander know at once.

There is also to be Easter Training in Marden Park—an agreeable manner of putting in six drills.

DANCE.

We had a Company Dance of our own at last, and it was fairly well attended; so well attended, in fact, that it showed a much larger profit than all other companies combined. Modesty forbids our mentioning the actual figure. But as, unfortunately (we come from Aberdeen!), it was arranged that profits, if any, should be pooled, it will perhaps give our comrades in the 1st and 2nd Battalions who study in the solitude (*sic!*) of the barrack room for their "First" an inkling of the colossal dividend when we announce (with due pride, mind you) that each company will receive the proverbial (and pre-war) lawyer's fee!

DRILLS.

There are still a few who think that so long as they perform the minimum number of drills, etc., they need do nothing further. As a gentle hint, we would here mention that these few are quite wrong.

GENERAL.

Apparently we are at last recognized as being in need of repairs. We refer to our dilapidated headquarters, and not our dilapidated selves.

We refrain from commenting on this beyond stating that the effect on recruiting should be decidedly stimulating, if anything like the comforts of any average London T.A. unit are catered for.

There are plenty of attachments, courses, etc., "going" all the year round for officers and other ranks. It is only through attending such that the T.A. soldier can in peace-time get into touch with his full-time brother, exchange ideas and learn more than he at the time realizes. This question of "liaising" is one of the most important: incidentally, it repays those concerned a hundredfold.

Each officer and N.C.O. should make up his mind to attend one course each year—away from the unit. This is written for "D" Company, but the above paragraph applies to all in the 4th Battalion.

FOOTBALL.

The football season is now drawing to a close and we can look back with considerable satisfaction, as our teams generally were much better than in the previous year, and if we continue to progress in the same measure in future, we shall have a team that will be a force to be reckoned with in the Territorial Army Cup and local competitions.

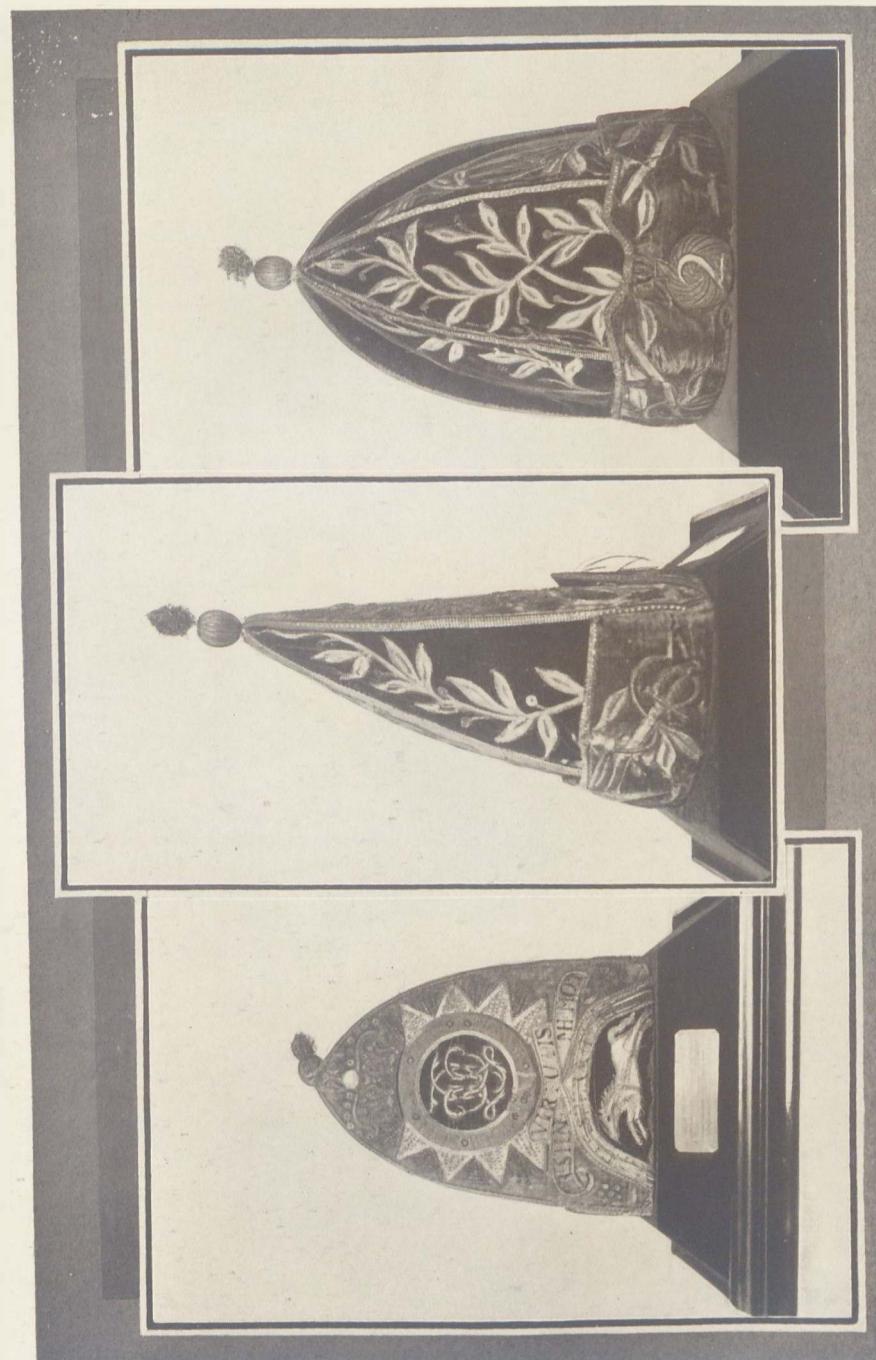
Our chief pride during this season was the winning of the Divisional Cup, which is a good step on the road to the "Mecca" of all Territorial footballers—the Territorial Army Cup.

This is the first time the Battalion has won the Divisional Cup, it having eluded us by a narrow margin in other years, as we have been beaten in the final on two previous occasions by the 4th Bn. The Royal Sussex Regiment; each match being played on their ground at Horsham.

Fortunately, we had the luck in the draw this year, and the game was played at the barracks, Croydon. We were looking forward to a keen game with our old rivals and had great hopes of settling outstanding accounts, but were to be disappointed, for the team we had to meet was the 5th Bn. The Royal Sussex Regiment, who, however, proved very worthy substitutes.

Our team was anxiously awaiting this game, for to them this was the match of the season and they were determined to win the cup.

The game was played on January 1st, the visitors arriving by cars from various parts of Sussex.



Photograph of cap worn by officers of the Grenadier Company of the regiment. The original cap was presented to the First Battalion by Lieut.-Colonel Henry Waring as a memento of his service in the Regiment, and that of his great grandfather and father, namely:—
 1st. Averell Daniel, the wearer of the cap who joined the Regiment as Ensign on 4th January, 1757, and retired as Lieutenant, 22nd March, 1770.
 2nd. Henry Waring, father of the donor and who married the grand-daughter of Lieut. Averell Daniel. Joined the Regiment as Ensign, 21st November, 1816, became Major 16th April, 1829.
 3rd. Lieut.-Colonel H. Waring, the donor and great-grandson of Lieut. Averell Daniel—served in the Regiment from June, 1857 to May, 1860, when he retired, being senior major—was Adjutant of 1st Battalion 1862-1864.

During the first half, play was fairly even, but at half-time we were leading by 2 goals to 0, and in the second half we had slightly more of the play, adding a further three goals, while our visitors scored their only goal shortly after the change of ends, the final result being a win for us by 5-1.

In presenting the Divisional Cup to the Battalion immediately after the final whistle, the Brigade Commander, Col. B. C. Dent, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., expressed his pleasure that the cup had at last come to Surrey, and the hope that it had come to stay for a considerable time. We would like to pay a tribute to our opponents, who proved themselves to be as sporting losers as they had been worthy opponents. Both teams adjourned to the Drill Hall, where tea was provided, and we understand a little later an adjournment was made to the Sergeants' Mess. We have, however, no definite proof of this.

In the next round, we were drawn against the 4th Bn. The Essex Regiment, but this time the luck of the draw was against us, and we had to journey to Ilford. The match took place on January 29th, and after a good game we were beaten 3-1. After about ten minutes' play, we were given false hopes when Pte. Bylett opened the scoring from a penalty kick given against our opponents for "hands," but the 4th Essex were soon on equal terms and before half-time had added a further goal. After the interval, we tried hard to get an equalizing goal, but another goal was registered against us, making the score 3-1, which was the final score and signified our exit (though a very dignified one) from the Territorial Army Cup.

As to other competitions, we were unexpectedly beaten 1-0 by the Accounting and Tabulating Company in the first round of the Croydon Charity Cup, and in the Surrey Junior Cup we lost to Silverthorne Athletic after winning 1-0 in the first round against Boysons Athletic.

In the Surrey Junior League we have done better than last season, but not so well as we expected, and since the New Year we have lost more games than we have won. Undoubtedly our best league win was the beating of Whyteleafe Albion on their ground by 1-0, for this was

indeed a case of "bearding the lions in their den," this team having only lost that game so far this season, after going through last season undefeated, and in the return game seemed to remember this and overwhelmed us by 8 goals to 0.

We have had quite a number of injuries during the past few months, which accounts in a measure for our falling off, and it was very unfortunate that Sergt. W. Stockdale, our speedy outside left, was unable to play in the last few games, as he badly injured his knee on March 12th and was compelled to spend about two weeks in bed.

In the first round of the Dashwood Cup (an Inter-Company cup), "B" Company beat "A" Company by 9-0. The draw now stands: "B" Company v. "C" Company; "H.Q." Wing v. "D" Company. These games will be played on April 23rd.

CROSS-COUNTRY.

Valiant efforts have been made to re-establish the Battalion cross-country team, and at present it looks very probable that we shall be able to put in a team in the Divisional Cross-Country Championship, which will be run on the South London Harriers' course on April 9th, starting at Coulsdon. We shall, or rather we hope we shall, have rather more to write about this in the next issue.

"NOTES FOR SECTION COMMANDERS." By Lieut. J. Jefferson, Welsh Guards. Illustrated with diagrams. Second edition. Printed and published by Gale and Polden, Ltd., Aldershot. Price 9d. (per post 10d.).

This pamphlet consists of lecture notes for a Section Leader's course, and is arranged in the order in which the lectures were given.

It has already been used privately in a battalion, and has been found to be of the greatest value to N.C.Os.

The principles contained in "Infantry Training," Vol. II (1926), and "Section Leading in Attack and Defence" (1923) have been strictly adhered to, but have been expressed as shortly, and in as concrete a form, as possible.

With the 2nd Battalion.
1877 to 1890.

(Continued.)

IV.

THE evening of Saturday, February 11th, found H.M.S. *Malabar* approaching the low-lying spits of sand marking the entrance to the Suez Canal, and by 6 p.m. the vessel was moored opposite the quay and coaling had begun. This operation lasted well into the night; there was very little sleep for the troops.

At daylight we started the passage of the Canal. From dawn until mid-day, troops were engaged swabbing and washing down until all trace of coal dust was removed.

In 1878 the now common electric light was not a practical proposition, and all ships in the Canal had to haul up for the night in accordance with signals from the Canal offices, Port Said, the passage generally taking some thirty-six hours.

Before leaving Malta, each man had been supplied with a sea kit, at a cost of £1 9s. 11d. The sea kit consisted of a thin unlined blue-serge jacket and trousers, a suit of white drill, blue-stockinette cap, one pound of tobacco, and a bar of marine soap. This last was said to be made especially for use with salt water, but although its issue continued until recent years I never knew or heard of anybody who ever made practical use of it.

After leaving the Canal, the weather became warmer, and the thin serge suit was much appreciated.

The usual parades, inspections, fatigues, etc., occupied a portion of the day, but otherwise the want of exercise and occupation made time hang heavily. Games of cards and "House" were the main recreations, the stakes being chunks of tobacco cut from the sea-kit supply. Money was scarce; no pay was issued on board, as the sea kit had to be paid for, and charges for white clothing required in India had to be anticipated.

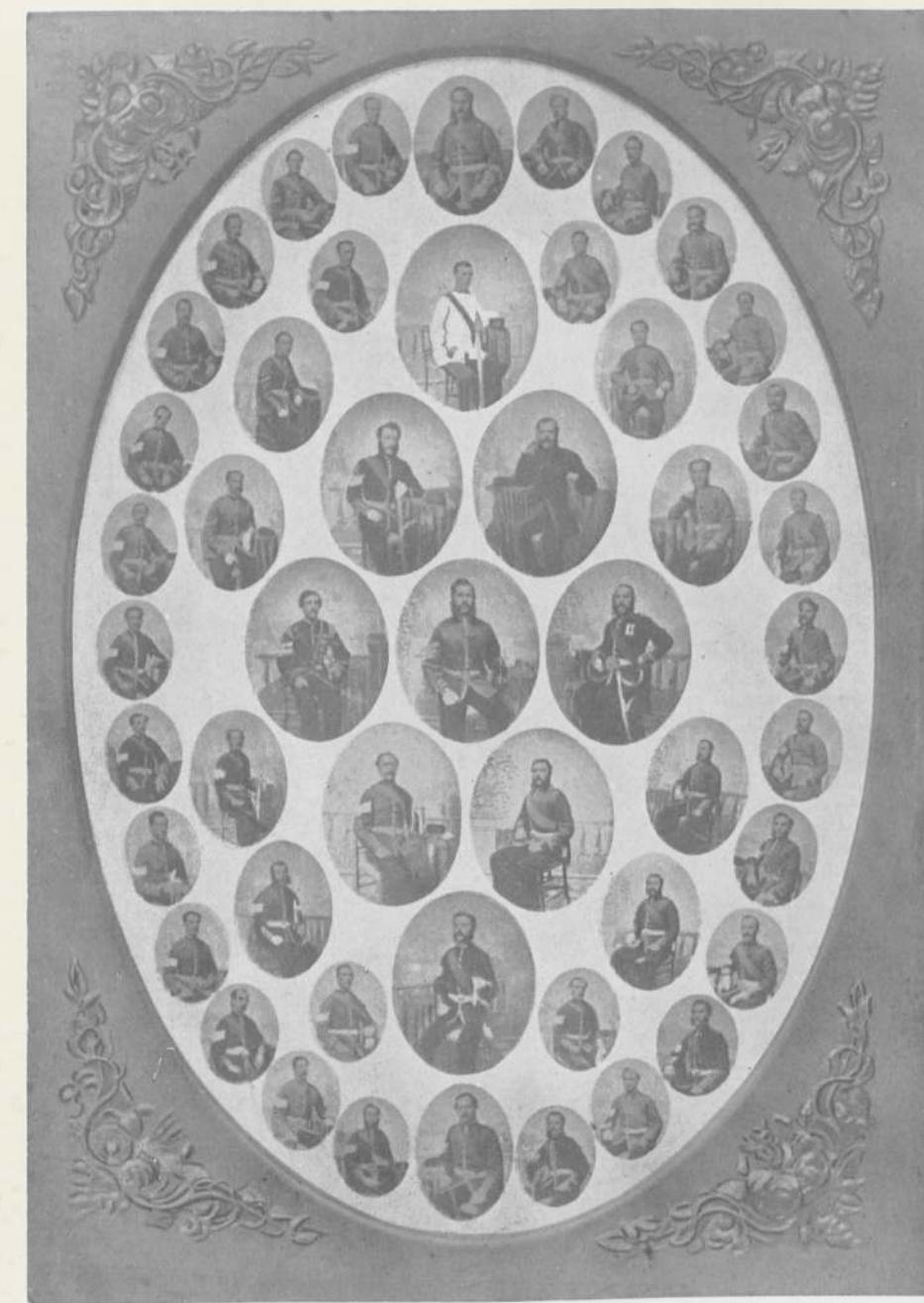
The voyage was uneventful until the evening of February 27th. About 5 p.m. a commotion was observed on the bridge. Marines with rifles and fixed bayonets appeared at each of the boats. The

"Cease Fire" and "Lie Down" were sounded; the order was passed that everyone should remain stationary and silent, and double sentries were posted at each gangway and on each companion ladder. It was evident that something serious was afoot and soon the ominous whisper "Fire" passed round the ship.

Parties of sailors now appeared on the forecastle hauling rolls and sheets of canvas, some smouldering and some blazing, from below. These, as they came up, were thrown overboard. Then the First Lieutenant appeared more like a chimney-sweep than a dapper naval officer, and made his way to the bridge. After a short conversation with the Captain and the Commanding Officer, the sentries were withdrawn and matters resumed their normal tenor.

It appeared that No. 48B/1149 Pte. W. Hornsby, the "Johnny Morgan" of a previous chapter, who was an old sailor, had made friends with the sailmaker and had been employed in the sail room where he had stored his kit. He had been indulging in a pipe while at work, and sparks or a "dottle" from his pipe had fallen unobserved among the canvas and must have smouldered for days until at last it burst into flames. The magazine was immediately above the sail room, and above that again the cells. A prisoner, finding that smoke was percolating into his cell and that it was becoming uncomfortably warm, had called the sergeant of the guard, who had informed the Ship's Sergeant-Major—a Colour-Sergeant of Marines, who notified the First-Lieutenant. Hornsby was at once arrested and brought before the Captain, to be remanded until the following day.

Hornsby was a man of about forty, an American by birth and nationality, who had sailed before the mast from the age of eleven. He had deserted his ship at Plymouth and enlisted at Exeter, when his money was spent. A sturdily-built, stocky man, about 5 ft. 7 in., he bore on his features the marks of his calling and the scars of many a fray. Very handy with his fists, an excellent clog-dancer, he could sing a good song and give an expert performance on the tin-whistle. Cheery, good natured, generous to a fault, he was a rattling good comrade. The writer joined the Battalion from Guildford with him and occupied the next



Photograph of a picture of Sergeants, 2nd Battn. The Queen's, presented by them to the Sergeants' Mess, 2nd/17th Regt. for their hospitality while messing together at Halifax, N.S., during the epidemic at Bermuda, 1864.

cot for six months in Malta. Unfortunately, drink was his bane, and when in liquor he became quarrelsome. He knew the haunts of sailors in Malta, and could always pick up an acquaintance. Absence was his principal crime, and after two or three days' spree he would appear at the guard room—"Here's 'Johnny Morgan, sergeant.'" In India Hornsby's clog or big-boot dancing always formed a welcome item in Regimental programmes. For a time he was a teetotaller, took promotion and became corporal, but the old failing reasserted itself. He left us in 1883 a good soldier away from drink, a type of the man you would like to have by you in a tight corner. Either his face or his explanation appealed to the Captain, for although kept a prisoner for the next two days he was released at Bombay with no entry.

H.M.S. *Malabar* anchored off Bombay at dawn on March 1st, and soon all was hurry and bustle on board. Heavy baggage and stores were loaded on lighters and shortly after the mid-day meal the Battalion landed at the Carnac Bunder. Our original destination had been Bellary in the Madras Presidency, to reach which station we should have had to pass through Poona, where the 1st Battalion was then stationed. This would have afforded a meeting of the two battalions, and the 1st Battalion had made great preparations for our entertainment, but we were posted to Bareilly and the 2nd/13th who followed us from Malta were sent to Bellary. Several officers from the 1st Battalion came to Bombay to welcome us. I remember particularly the two brothers Hercy from their resemblance one to the other. Capts. W. C. Hood and G. H. Woodard, with 2/Lieuts. Allen and Atkinson, had joined us on the ship, also Schoolmaster T. Wright, who replaced Schoolmaster Pell, the latter having returned to England in November, 1877. Other changes in non-commissioned ranks were Clr.-Sergt. M. T. Allen promoted in "A" Company vice Robinson, reverted, and Clr.-Sergt. "Teddy" Freeman in "H" Company vice Johnson, reverted.

On the evening of March 1st we entrained by half-battalions for Deolali. It was not a comfortable journey. We were in full marching order with rifles, and valise equipment, packed eight in a

compartment. Our half-battalion arrived at Deolali at 3 a.m., very cold and tired. It seemed a long tramp over sand before we reached the barracks. When "C" Company arrived at its location, I was sent by Capt. Lawrie to find out where the officers were to be accommodated. I wandered about for some time in the dark and eventually reached the female hospital. Some kind soul sent a native servant to show me the way back, and when I at last found "C" Company everybody was in bed asleep, and I had to do the best I could with a spare blanket on the floor. I well remember my first night in India.

Deolali was then the focus for all troops arriving or leaving India, except those for or from the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

It was a rest barracks with a temporary Commandant and staff. Here on the day after arrival we received each man a brown blanket, settringee or canvas rug 6 ft. by 2½ ft., a large black "vitry" bag and a canvas suleetah. The black bag was intended to hold the whole of one's kit, while the suleetah held the full bag and the bedding. In later years, the canvas suleetah, one per man, was replaced by the bag suleetah made of gunny, one per two men.

Our stay at Deolali for three days was interesting. Everything was novel—only about half a dozen men in the Battalion had any knowledge of India, and we were entirely in the hands of the depot native cooks, sweepers and *sicligars* (native batmen, who cleaned buttons and boots for a couple of pice).

We were awakened at *réveillé* by the native cooks, who deposited a basin of "gunfire" and a one-pound loaf of bread at the foot of each man's cot. "Gunfire" was the normal morning draft, brewed by stewing the previous day's tea-leaves in a large *degchi*, and was served with little sugar and no milk.

Breakfast consisted of half the day's ration of meat fried in large frying-pans, dry bread and a weak edition of "gunfire." Butter and eggs could be purchased from native hawkers. Dinner, the remainder of the meat ration and potatoes, cooked in accordance with individual taste, two pice or an anna being given to the cook according to the dish

selected; bomb-shell, curry and toad-in-the-hole were the main items. Needless to say, the native cooks made a good business out of new arrivals, as all the so-called "extras" came out of the normal ration. Old hands returning to England were not so easily fleeced.

Canteens in India were then on the closed system, *i.e.*, the allowance for each man was limited to two pints of beer and one dram of rum per day. The price of beer was one and a half annas per pint, and rum one anna per dram.

The first issue of beer, limited to one pint per man, was made at 11 a.m. Orderly corporals of companies collected the names of men who wished to indulge, together with the money, and, accompanied by native cooks with degchies, adjourned to the canteen and obtained the beer each for his own company. The men who had "put down" for beer each received what purported to be his pint. The surplus remaining, and there always was a surplus, became the orderly corporal's perquisite, to be shared by him with his particular friends. A second similar issue was made at 1 p.m. The canteen was opened at 6 p.m. and remained open until quarter of a hour before "First Post." According to what had been had during the day, each man could obtain up to his day's allowance. The rolls recording the day issues were used as a check on the evening consumption.

The "closed" canteen system was in theory a perfect arrangement for ensuring that no soldier obtained malt or spirituous liquor beyond a moderate and reasonable quantity, and the red-ink numbers in defaulter sheets denoting cases of drunkenness should have been conspicuously absent during service in India. In practice, however, it was the cause of crime and malpractices on the part of both N.C.O.s. and men, to which senior ranks, in many cases, closed their eyes and shared the spoil. Provided a man had the money, liquor was always obtainable, though generally at an enhanced price. The supervision of the canteen and messes at Deolali was in the hands of the non-commissioned staff, and either caterer for the sergeants' mess or canteen sergeant was a billet for which there was much competition.

Men who could obtain no more liquor at the canteen would present themselves at the back door of the sergeants' mess, where unlimited quantities of beer were supplied at six annas a pint, and rum at one rupee a bottle (cost: beer, one and a half annas a pint; rum, two and a half rupees a gallon, six bottles).

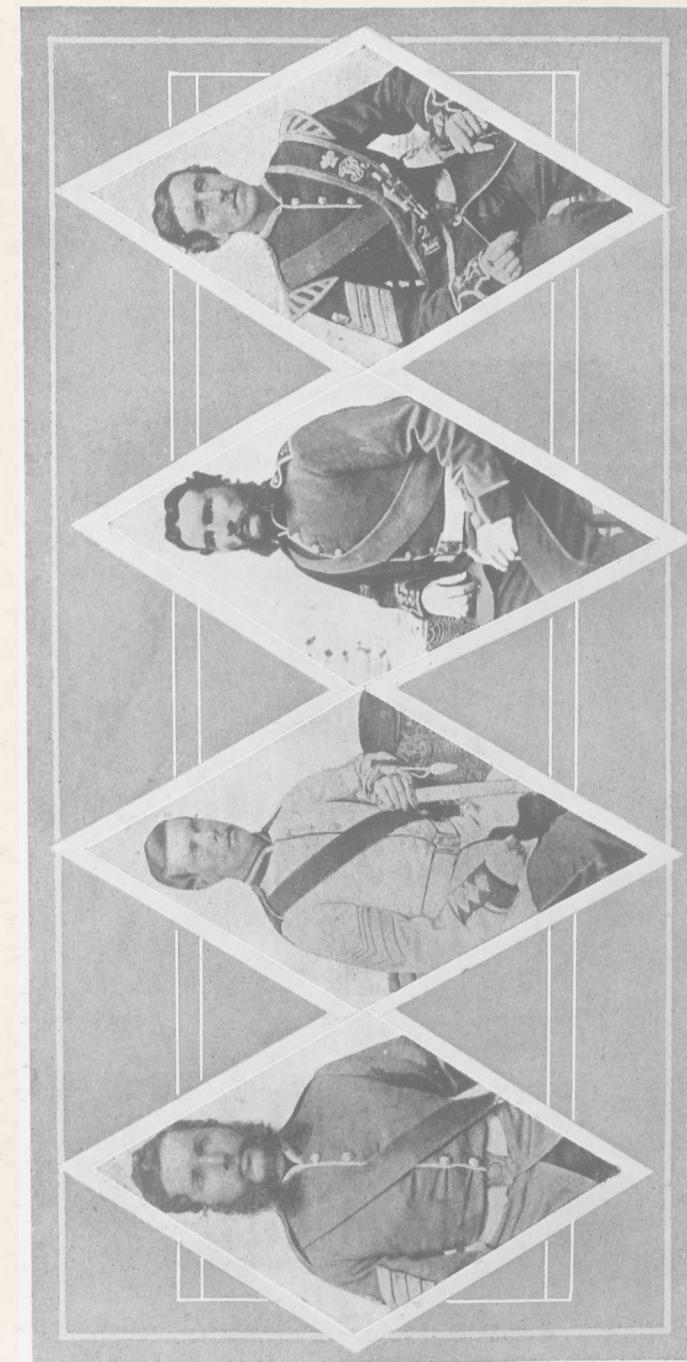
Further, to ensure that the supply should not run short, a fire tank at the back of the sergeants' mess afforded a convenience for reducing the strength of the liquor before sale. This surreptitious sale was carried out openly, and some years afterwards led to a considerable scandal.

Although the foregoing has special reference to the establishments at Deolali in 1878, my remarks on the "closed" canteen system apply generally. Even in the strictest and best-disciplined units, the "closed" system was a failure. It was abolished in 1888 by Lord Roberts.

In 1878, side-whiskers had not gone out of fashion, and a number of the older officers, non-commissioned officers and men indulged in these hirsute appendages. The day after arrival in India, a hint was given that whiskers were to be either curtailed or removed, and on the first Battalion parade it was observed that the C.O., Adjutant, Sergeant-Major and a number of N.C.O.s. had adopted a close-cropped, mutton-chop style of whiskers instead of their former miniature "Dundrearies." In a year or two, the whisker entirely disappeared.

The move up country was made by half-battalions. "A," "B," "C" and "D" Companies, under the command of Capt. G. H. Woodard, went first, followed by Headquarters and the remaining four companies at twenty-four hours' interval.

Entrainning daily about 5 p.m., we journeyed to the next rest camp during the night, and, being confined to camp during the day, we saw very little of the country. We halted at Khundwa, Sohagpore, Jubbulpore, Allahabad and Cawnpore. Except at Jubbulpore, the rest camps were in the near vicinity of the troop sidings, but at Jubbulpore we had to march two miles over a sandy road. We were met by the Band of the 1st/1st Regiment, but, as this band played marches at 135 paces to the minute, the regulation being 120 to which we adhered,



SERGT.-MAJOR WALSH. BAND-SERGEANT PASHLEY. DRILL INST. BRADLEY. OF 2ND BATTN. THE QUEEN'S, 1864. DRUM-MAJOR ASKEW.

we could have dispensed with the compliment.

Cir.-Sergt. Bartlett, "C" Company, was Acting Sergeant-Major of the half-battalion, and it fell to my lot to prepare the marching-in state, ration returns and other documents required at each camp. These had to be taken to Capt. Woodard for signature. This officer was accompanied by his wife, and generally stayed at some hotel away from the camp. I therefore had an opportunity of seeing a little more of the country than my comrades.

I also had one other duty imposed upon me. There were no canteens at rest camps. The two issues of beer and the issue of rum were drawn by companies direct from the Commissariat representatives. The beer for "C" Company was drawn by the orderly corporal as usual, but the duty of drawing the rum was assigned to me. I was given the money and told to draw one dram for each man on the strength of the company. The issue was made half an hour before we entrained. At the first rest camp, Khundwa, when the word was passed that any man requiring rum was to come to the Colour-Sergeant's tent, it was discovered that there was nothing available to measure a dram. Someone suggested that the sight protector of the rifle held about that quantity. Now, the sight protector of the M.H. rifle had a hole in the top, and this had to be closed with a finger; moreover, the capacity of this utensil was only about half a dram, consequently when all those who wanted rum had been served, a large balance remained, viz., the allowance of those men who did not require rum and the surplus due to short measure. Water-bottles and other receptacles were filled, and it all found its way into the train, but there were some heavy eyes among the senior N.C.O.s., who travelled together in a second-class carriage, the next day. I drew the full quantity of rum at each halt, but a measure holding a closer relation to a dram than a sight protector was in use after the first day.

On March 9th at Cawnpore I had my first personal interview with Capt. Woodard. Attending at the Railway Hotel, I was informed by the bearer, "Sahib, gusil hai." Mrs. Woodard, seeing me in the verandah, asked me into the lounge

of the hotel, at the same time telling me the Captain was having a bath. I removed my helmet and at her invitation sat down. I had heard that Capt. Woodard had a reputation for strictness, but did not expect the reception I received when presently he entered the lounge. I rose from the chair and was greeted, "Corporal, what do you mean by removing your helmet? Do you not know that a soldier removes his head-dress only when a prisoner or in a court of law? Go outside at once and enter my presence as a soldier should." I put on my helmet, went out into the verandah, then returned, halted, clicked my heels, saluted and, standing rigidly at attention, presented my papers. This episode was a source of amusement to other residents in the hotel who were present. I have often laughed at the recollection of it since. When telling the story on my return to camp, I was told, "Just what 'Yellow Jack' would do." Capt. Woodard was known as "Yellow Jack" from the time of the yellow fever epidemic in Burmuda when he was Adjutant of the Battalion.

On my way to the rest camp, I was approached by a native, who proffered a small monkey for sale, which I purchased for four annas. When we entrained, the flank of "C" Company overlapped the flank of "A" Company, and in the same compartment were men of both companies. Opposite me in a corner seat was "Darby" Doyle, of "A" Company. "Darby" was a noted character in the Battalion. He was a champion at "putting-the-shot with a follow," and won many competitions. As his name implies, he was an Irishman. "Darby" had served about nine years in the 19th Regiment and had been invalided from Rangoon some years before. Returning to Dublin he had married. "Darby's" establishment included his mother-in-law. "Darby" used to say, "Shure, I loved little Katie, but I couldn't stand that — she-ass that suckled her." "Darby" re-enlisted, concealing his former service, was tried by court-martial, sentenced to fifty-six days' imprisonment with hard labour, and held to serve on.

On the evening in question, "Darby" had had more than one dram, and seeing the monkey shivering in my arms, took him from me, saying, "Ah, shure the

poor little devil is lonely; let me have him and I'll talk to him in the *bat*." It was a warm evening and we had removed our coats. "Darby" took his coat from the rack and buttoned it round the monkey, who, however, failed to respond to "Darby's" blandishments. The warmth of the evening and the rum began to take effect. "Darby" dropped off to sleep, and when the train pulled up outside Lucknow station, the monkey, wrapped in "Darby's" coat, jumped out of the window and disappeared into the darkness.

We arrived at Bareilly in the early morning, and when paraded to march to barracks, "Darby" was minus his coat. Capt. Hood, inspecting "A" Company, asked "Darby" for an explanation, and received the reply, "Sorr, the divil of a monkey had it." This called for further explanation, and I was sent for. "Seven days' C.B. and pay for a new serge frock" ended the matter. "Darby" was a smart, clean soldier, but drink was his failing. Very little liquor made him a raving maniac, a danger to himself and all near him. Ten shillings fine followed ten shillings fine with an occasional court-martial sandwiched in between. "Darby" left us in 1880 a debilitated, broken-down drunkard.

Headquarters and the remaining companies reached Bareilly the following day. Six companies were accommodated in barracks, and "B" and "C" Companies, which had been detailed for detachment duty at Moradabad, went under canvas.

On the evening of March 12th, the Battalion, in full marching order, was inspected by General Biddulph, and on the morning of the 14th "B" and "C" Companies, under the command of Capt. Woodard, proceeded by march route to Moradabad, leaving at Headquarters all young soldiers who had joined in the Malta draft and men regimentally employed. The writer, being senior School Assistant, did not proceed to Moradabad with "C" Company.

(To be continued.)

Opportunities in South Africa.

THE WORK OF THE 1820 MEMORIAL SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE story of Canada and the salient features in the growth of Australia and New Zealand are generally well known, but few are aware of the part played by that small band which left these shores in the year 1820 and after many hardships landed on the then barren shores of Algoa Bay, South Africa. To alleviate the distress following the Napoleonic Wars the Government of the day voted a sum of £50,000, and 3,500 British subjects took advantage of the assistance. How well justified was this expenditure can be judged from the census taken during the centenary celebrations in 1920. This census showed that the descendants of the original settlers numbered no less than 150,000, or fully one-tenth of the white population of the Union of South Africa. One outcome of the centenary celebrations was the formation of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, which is unique in the annals of the Empire. The motive which actuates its members is, in the words of the Chairman of its General Council, the Earl of Selborne, "the love of South Africa and the belief that Britons who settle there can be of great service to the Empire and do good for themselves."

It is generally admitted that the prospects for the young farmer in South Africa are unsurpassed, but the presence of a largely native population narrows the field of immigration. All unskilled labour, and much of that labour which passes almost imperceptibly from unskilled to skilled, is done by natives or coloured people, and therefore a man who would take advantage of the opportunities must command at least a small capital.

The climate of South Africa can hardly be beaten, because the variations of the altitude and latitude allow the settler to choose the climate he prefers, and in which he thinks there is the best chance of success. There is the ordinary mixed farming, dairy farming, cattle ranching, sheep farming, growing of mealies, fruit both citrus and deciduous, cotton and tobacco. Nor does this exhaust the list, but gives some idea of the varieties.

The 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, through its network of branches in



HOCKEY TEAMS, 1ST BATTALION AND DEPOT

Photo : Whorwell, Dover

South Africa and its offices in London and Edinburgh, helps and advises the settler from the moment he applies to them for assistance until he is in beneficial occupation on his own farm. It approaches the problem of filling the vacant spaces from a different angle from that generally employed. Its keynote is the placing of each individual settler in the environment best suited to his particular needs and capacities. Training, with board and lodging, all free, is arranged with established and reputable South African farmers for long or short periods, according to the aptitude of the settler. Various categories are dealt with, and the amount of capital which the Association considers is a safe amount on which to start depends on the experience of the intending settler.

A party of British farmers, under the leadership of Mr. Herbert Padwick, recently visited the Union and had every opportunity of examining the methods adopted by the Association. In Mr. Padwick's report he states: "The 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association has won approval for the excellent and disinterested work it does in fathering the settler in South Africa. No sounder advice can be given to the intending settler than to go out through the Association and thus secure steamship and other available concessions. There are several settlement schemes run by land companies, some on what seemed reasonably good lines; but our advice to the settler is to put his faith rather in the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, whose sole concern is the settler's welfare. From what we saw we can realize the soundness of the warning given by the Association against buying South African land without seeing it, and against setting up on a farm without knowledge and experience of local conditions."

Full information may be obtained on application to the Secretary, 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199 Piccadilly, London, W1.

Institute Funds.

A COMPARISON OF PRE-WAR AND PRESENT REBATE AND DISCOUNT.

RETURNS of the rates of rebate and discount paid to Army units by the various tenant contractors for the year 1913 have recently become available, and it is not uninteresting to compare these pre-war figures with those which have been obtained from the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes for a normal month in 1926.

The pre-war average has been compiled from the returns of 160 Army Institutes at home and thirty in the Mediterranean Commands, and the existing average has been taken from the returns of all institutes conducted by the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes on behalf of the Army and Royal Air Force throughout the world for a normal month in 1926. The rate of rebate is the monthly rate per man in mess.

| | Tenant Contractor, 1913. | N.A.A.F.I., March, 1926. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Average Rebate, Home | 3s. 2d. | 4s. 1½d. |
| 2. Average Discount, Home | 7.1% | 10% premium on deposits. |
| 3. Average Rebate, Overseas | 4s. 2d.* | 4s. 4d. |
| 4. Average Discount, Overseas | 5.9% | As for Home. |

* It is improbable that contractors would have maintained such a high rate under existing conditions, for in certain Overseas Commands messing articles which, in 1913 were purchased from institutes out of the cash allowance, are now supplied to the troops in kind, thus reducing the rate of rebate which can be earned.

Substantial as this increased cash distribution proves to be, it is to be remembered that the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes has also gone a long way towards solving the age-old problem of furnishing Institute premises.

Since the inauguration of the scheme for the refurbishing of Regimental and Service Institutes in 1924, the Corporation has, at a cost of approximately £150,000, refurbished practically every Army and R.A.F. Institute which it conducts throughout the world on up-to-date and attractive lines, and every Institute the Corporation conducts will eventually be so refurbished.

5th Battalion.

Headquarters: The Drill Hall, Guildford.

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

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

THE outstanding event during the last half year has been the West Surrey Territorial Ball—a joint effort of the Surrey Yeomanry, now the 392nd (Howitzer) Battery 98th (Surrey and Sussex Yeomanry, Queen Mary's) Field Brigade R.A., and this Battalion. The ball took place at the Guildford Drill Hall on New Year's Eve, and the passing of the Old Year was commemorated by the dimming of the lights and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne." The Clifford Essex Band provided a good substitute for Big Ben, and, after midnight had struck, "Reveille" was sounded and when the lights were raised a notice was displayed wishing the company "A Happy New Year." In spite of restrictions on the sale of tickets, those attending numbered 550, which rather exceeded the total of last year, and although the expenses worked out at somewhere near a thousand pounds, the committee had the satisfaction of handing over a small profit balance to each of the units concerned.

There have been one or two changes among the officers. Capt. Harold Gabb has retired from the active list of the Territorial R.A.M.C., so that we shall not be seeing him as our M.O. at camp in future. Owing to his long association with the Battalion, he was known and liked by a large number of officers and men, both past and present, and his close association with the Battalion will be much missed.

Wise has taken over "D" Company in the absence of Capt. Sturmy Cave, who, we fear, is not yet completely restored to health; and the following new officers have been gazetted and posted to the companies as shown:—

R. D. Simpson, "D" Company (Farncombe).

G. I. P. Saunders, "D" Company (Woking).

J. T. Halsall, "C" Company (Guildford).

A Reunion Dinner of all ranks who served with the 5th Queen's at any time during the war is to take place at the Drill Hall on Saturday, April 30th. Major-Gen. Sir H. T. Brooking, K.C.B., in whose division in Mesopotamia the Battalion served, has promised to be present.

The following news has been received from the companies:—

"A" COMPANY.
REIGATE DETACHMENT.

The Annual Distribution of Cups and Prizes took place at the Drill Hall, Reigate. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Harris, and a capital programme of music was provided. The varied items met with loud applause and encores were frequent.

Miniature Shooting during the winter months has been very keen. The Company were second in the "Hawkins" Challenge Cup, which was a very creditable performance against so many civilian clubs.

Several Dances have been held during the season, and they have been much appreciated.

This Detachment has only recently taken up Badminton. We had our initial match with Horley Night Schools on Wednesday, April 6th, and won 10 games out of 13.

DORKING DETACHMENT.

Two Miniature Rifle Matches have been held against Coldharbour, Coldharbour winning both events.

Badminton Matches v. Holmwood (two), Brockham (two), Dorking (two). Having lost several good players we have not done so well against these teams this season. Points are about equal.

The Annual Prize Distribution for the Christmas Shoot was held on December 21st. The prizes were contributed by residents and local tradespeople and presented by Mrs. Aitken.

Top score, Cpl. Foster—49 out of 50.

The Prize Distribution was followed by a Carnival Dance in the Club Room.

The Concert Party has been in great demand. We have helped considerably to augment the funds of the British Legion at Capel and Holmwood and the band at Coldharbour. Our services were very much appreciated, and on each occasion we were publicly thanked by their respective committees. Our next appearance is at the Village Hall, Brockham, on May 4th.

"C" COMPANY.

The progress of "C" Company since the last issue of the Journal has been considerable, and the indoor programme which has been carried out during the winter months has contained some very strenuous training. This may be partly due to the fact that three of our non-commissioned officers—two sergeants and one lance-corporal—have each undergone a twenty-eight days' Weapon Training Course at the hands of our very efficient Depot Cadre.

Our twice-weekly parades cannot fail to be a revelation to any save the most casual onlooker.

It is impossible at times to realize that these men, falling in at eight o'clock, have completed in many cases a hard day's work, and sometimes have just enough time to rush home and change into khaki. Certainly the polished boots and buttons do not betray the fact. We must especially mention our recruits. They fairly radiate keenness, and win many a word of praise from our officers and permanent staff.

From the moment the R.S.M. gives the command, "Instructors, carry on," it is work—work with a capital "W," every man striving to learn, and to fit himself to play the part of a "pukka" soldier should the occasion arise.

It must not be imagined that in "C" Company we confine ourselves entirely to the business side of soldiering. Our Company Football Club is in the Guildford and District Minor League, and although we are not placed very high on the League table, our fellows can always be relied upon to play a sporting game with enjoyment. We have got together a very decent team, and at present have only lost one match since Christmas.

A comparatively new feature is our Temperance Club, where, by the kindness of our officers, we have a billiard table and various other games, together with a library.

This club room is greatly appreciated by those of our fellows who do not wish to use our Licensed Club.

Our Annual Prize Distribution was held at the Drill Hall, Guildford, on Tuesday, April 5th, where, during an interval in a most enjoyable musical programme, the Brigade Commander, Col. B. C. Dent, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., gave away the prizes. He congratulated the Company on the amount of week-end work which they put in, and said that he would hand over his command knowing that the Company would always keep up the reputation it had held as a keen and efficient Company in a smart and really serviceable Territorial Battalion.

"D" COMPANY.
WOKING DETACHMENT.

The competition which is being held by the Battalion Rifle Club on the League system has, up to the present, been very interesting, and promises a very close finish between the different detachments taking part. The following is Woking Detachment's record to date:—

Fired 4, won 3, lost 1, points 9.

Feb. 7th.—Woking v. Guildford "B" team. Woking won.

Feb. 21st.—Woking v. Farnham "A" team. Woking won.

March 6th.—Woking v. Farncombe. Farncombe won.

March 27th.—Woking v. Guildford "A" team. Woking won.

Woking detachment paid a visit by char-a-banc to Farncombe on March 12th, where a very enjoyable evening was spent, from 8 to 9.30 p.m. After drill, which lasted about thirty minutes, various games such as billiards, bagatelle, and darts were played between the two detachments, which proved very interesting. We arrived back at Woking at about 10.15 p.m. The visit is to be repeated at an early date.

Finally, we all join in wishing the best of luck and a safe return to our 1st Battalion, who are setting sail for the

Far East, and it may give them some satisfaction, when reading this issue of the Journal, to show that their brothers of the 5th Territorial Battalion are watching their movements with the greatest interest and pride.

Army Officers' Art Society.

THE above Society was founded in 1925 by the late Lieut.-Col. A. F. Owen-Lewis, D.S.O., Green Howards, in order to afford to officers holding or having held a permanent commission in the Regular Army or Royal Marines, and interested in, or practising, any form of Art, an opportunity of getting into touch with one another and of exhibiting their work once a year in a leading London art gallery.

Two exhibitions have already been held and have proved successful. A considerable number of sales were effected on each occasion, and the proceeds of the exhibitions, after payment of expenses, were handed over to Field-Marshal Earl Haig's Fund for Ex-Service Men. A sum of £46 19s. 4d. was handed over to this fund as the proceeds of the last exhibition.

An exhibition will be held next October in new galleries now in course of construction in Burlington Gardens.

The election of members is vested in the committee, who may require candidates to submit examples of their work. These need not necessarily be framed, and can therefore be sent without difficulty from any part of the world.

The annual subscription is £1 5s., which entitles a member to exhibit four works free of further charge. Two more may be admitted on payment of a hanging fee of 5s. each.

Officers interested are invited to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, 2, St. Leonard's Terrace, Chelsea, S.W.3, who will be pleased to answer any enquiries and to forward a copy of the rules and list of members.

R. H. W. WILSON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Chairman of Committee.

F. A. WILKINSON, Major,
Hon. Secretary.

February, 1927.

A Visit to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

By MAJOR G. N. DYER, D.S.O.

WHILE in America last year I had an opportunity of visiting the United States Military Academy at West Point. Although the visit was purely private I was taken to the Commandant on arrival, and he was kind enough to detail an officer to accompany me and show me everything.

West Point is on the right bank of the Hudson River, and is about forty miles from New York. The Academy is built on a sort of plateau about 200 feet above the river, and the situation is a very beautiful one. The buildings are of grey stone and are built round a large area of parade and sports grounds.

The views over the river are very lovely, and the scenery is very similar to that on the Rhine above Cologne.

The buildings consist of Administrative Offices, Library, Lecture Rooms, etc., in one large Block; Cadet Quarters, Cadets' Dining Hall (a new dining hall is now being built), Gymnasium, Riding School, Officers' Mess and Quarters, Ballroom, Chapel, etc.

Entrance to West Point is entirely by nomination, and I was given to understand that the President of the United States has 100 nominations and the Senator of every State in the Union has two. There is very great competition for these nominations, and they are not easy to get. At one time a Cadet from West Point was not obliged to enter the United States Army, but now a Cadet, on entering the Academy, has to sign a promise to serve at least four years after obtaining his commission. The only actual examination is the medical one, and this is very strict.

There are about 1,350 Cadets at the College, and the course lasts for four years, consequently about 350 Cadets enter each year and the same number pass out.

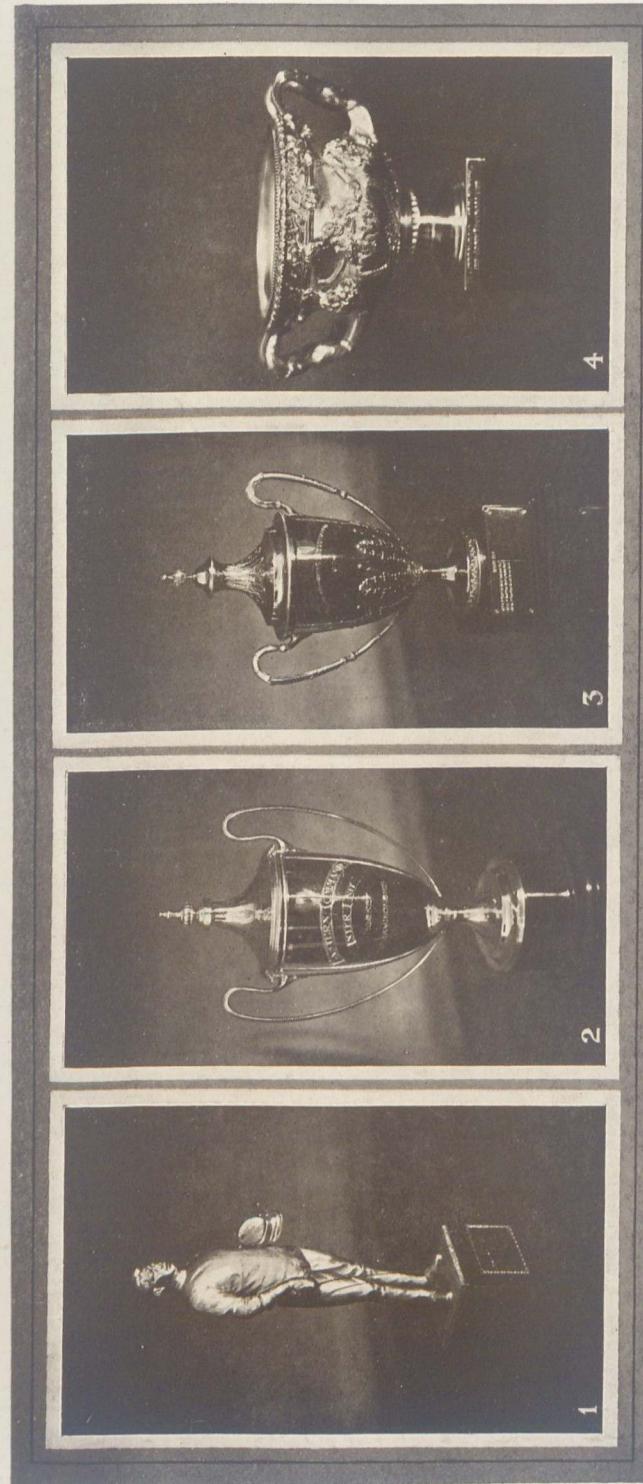
ORGANIZATION.

The Cadets are organized as a battalion of twelve companies, each company con-

1ST BATTALION

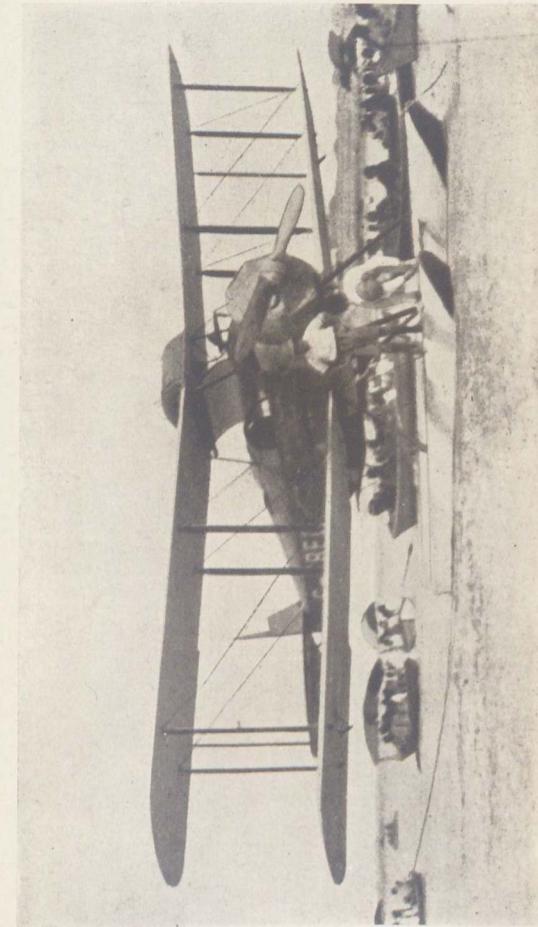


Challenge Cups won in 1902-3



CUPS WON BY 1ST BATTALION, 1925-27

1. Army Inter - Unit Team Fencing, 1926.
2. Eastern Command Hockey Cup, 1927.
3. Small Arms Cup, 1926.
4. Army Football Cup, 1925.



Mr. Alan Cobham (stooping figure) on his machine on River Jumna after arriving at Allahabad, July 27th, 1926.

taining the same proportion of Cadets of each year.

Each company is commanded on parade by a Cadet Captain, and also has two Cadet Lieutenants and a proportion of Cadet sergeants and corporals. The Senior Cadet Captain takes command of the battalion on parade, and is assisted by a Cadet Second-in-Command and a Cadet Adjutant. Cadet officers also have a certain amount of administrative duties to perform, such as inspection of living-rooms.

The discipline is almost entirely in the hands of the Cadet officers, and it is very strict. I was told by my conductor that it is extremely seldom that an officer has to interfere, although a Cadet has the right to appeal to an officer.

Cadets in their first year are under the strictest discipline, they must always move at the double except when on parade, their carriage must be perfect and their hands must always be behind the seams of the trousers. I actually saw an incident there which confirmed what I had been told. I was crossing a court towards the Gymnasium when a Cadet came out of a doorway and ran across in rather a slovenly manner; unfortunately for him he was a "beast," as the first-yearers are called, and he was spotted by a Cadet officer who was behind us. He was promptly pulled up and reprimanded in no uncertain language, and the last words I heard were "Report to your Company First Sergeant" (C.S.M.). I asked what this implied, and was told it meant being "on the mat" in front of his company officer, and would probably entail extra drill and full-dress parades at inconvenient hours.

The working dress is a dark grey-blue coat ornamented with black braid; the coat has a high stiff collar and hooks down the front rather like our old infantry fatigue jacket; the trousers are of the same colour, with black braid down the seams; a peaked cap of similar shape to our own is worn with this working-dress. The full dress is a coatee with tails, exactly like our old red full dress, and a black shako with ball tuft; Cadet officers wear a plume of black cock's feathers instead of the ball tuft. A waistbelt is worn with the working dress and white cross-belts with the full dress.

The Cadets live two in a room and mess

together in an immense dining hall; the present dining hall is not very convenient or well equipped, and a new one is in course of construction.

TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION.

As I have already mentioned, the course lasts for four years, and in addition to military subjects it comprises classics, mathematics, foreign languages and applied science, but all these subjects are taught from the military aspect. Although officers from every branch of the service go through the Academy, the course is the same for everyone, the idea being that each Cadet shall attend the technical school for his own branch of the service immediately after being commissioned. This principle is not strictly adhered to, but I was given to understand that cavalry, artillery, engineer and signal officers generally attend the schools of their own arm during their first three years of service.

The general idea of the training is to train the Cadets as privates during the first year, as junior non-commissioned officers for the second year, as senior non-commissioned officers for the third year, and as officers during the fourth year.

In addition to theoretical work, a great deal is done on the ground in the form of tactical exercises. The Cadets go into camp for several weeks during the summer, and it is then that the senior Cadets have a chance of commanding a mixed force in the field. Attached to the Academy is a squadron of negro cavalry and one and a half batteries of artillery. The Cadets usually work as cavalry troopers and gunners, and thus gain first-hand knowledge of this work.

The riding school is enormous, and is, I believe, the second largest in the world. It is large enough to play polo in, and I actually saw four rides going on at the same time. Every Cadet has, of course, to learn riding, and the riding test on passing out is a stiff one and includes a complete knowledge of horsemanship.

Very little leave is given to Cadets. In their first and second years they get a week at Christmas, in the third year about three weeks, and in the last a month.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND GAMES.

The gymnasium building is a very fine one and wonderfully well equipped. It

comprises a large gymnasium with all sorts of apparatus; large boxing, wrestling and fencing rooms, a swimming bath, massage rooms and a changing room with fifty showers. The massage room is in charge of an expert in electrical treatment, and when we went in a Cadet was being treated with the very latest in electrical massage. The expert told me that it was invaluable, as in many cases of minor injuries to muscles and tendons they could cure in a few days, while in the old days the cure would have taken several weeks.

The whole of the basement is occupied by the sports stores, which are very complete. These stores contain a complete outfit for every Cadet for every sport. There are two suits of the appropriate clothing for every sport, and a Cadet can change a dirty suit for a clean one any time he likes. As the games seasons change the kit is taken in, thoroughly overhauled, and put into proper order for issue the following season. The kit includes the proper boots, shoes, sticks, balls, etc. etc., for every sport. Every Cadet pays five dollars a year (£1) subscription, which comprises every sport.

Every Cadet must attend three physical training parades a week, during which massed physical training, under a trained officer, is carried out, and there are no non-commissioned officers employed. The only non-commissioned officer employed in the gymnasium is a warrant officer instructor in fencing, who incidentally is a member of the American fencing team.

With regard to games, every Cadet has to play every game and take part in all games and sports, irrespective of whether he is any good or not, for his first two years; after that he is allowed to specialize. In the afternoon I went round the playing fields and actually saw all the following in progress:—Lacrosse, track and field athletics, baseball, instructional rugger, polo, rifle and revolver shooting and golf instruction. When a Cadet does specialize, if he is good enough to get into the team he has to work very hard.

The first teams are in charge of professional coaches and go through a very stiff course of training. In all American games the changing of players while the game is in progress is permitted, and to

allow for this two full teams are always kept in training.

There is a full-dress parade every evening at Retreat; it is carried out by alternate half battalions on weekdays and by the whole battalion on Saturdays and at midday on Sundays. I saw the evening parade just before I left the Academy. It was an impressive ceremony, and the drill was excellent. The parade was commanded and carried out entirely by the Cadet officers.

The chapel stands on a hill overlooking the other buildings. It is built of the same grey stone as the rest of the Academy; it is very plain and simple, but of very fine proportions.

The big ballroom looks over the river, and I was given to understand that the dances there are very popular. It is an immense room, as well it must be to accommodate over a thousand dancing couples.

I saw the whole of the Cadets march in to dinner, and I was very struck with their magnificent physical condition. In fact, the whole atmosphere was one of alertness and virility.

There is no doubt that the American officer, on joining, should be first-class material, but it is, I think, open to question whether the long course does not tend to staleness. Certainly the Cadets in their last term looked a bit fine-drawn.

I should like to add my appreciation of the kindness of the Commandant and staff. I was shown everything and given the fullest information, and was thus able to gain first-hand knowledge of the system.

During the Battalion Sports Meeting at Khartoum, when all ranks had to run a certain distance in a specified time, and on completion give their number, rank and name, etc., to a sergeant on duty, one man, having completed the 440 yards in "record time," was asked for his particulars; to his dismay he found he was a little "overdrawn on his wind account," so he replied as follows: "Puff—puff—Six Owe—Puff—Puff—Six Owe—oh, give me the book, I'll write it."

22nd London Regiment (The Queen's).

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

Honorary Colonel: Col. E. J. Previte, V.D.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. E. J. Woolley, M.C.

SINCE the last number of the Journal appeared, some notable events have taken place within the Battalion.

Col. C. F. H. Greenwood's term of command expired on February 16th, and he has now left us. There is not space here to enlarge on the debt that this Battalion owes to him. Suffice it to say that after seven years of hard and ungrudging work for the Battalion, during which he made it out of nothing into not only an organized unit, but also one of the strongest in numbers in the Division, he leaves us with the deepest regrets of all ranks. It is, however, some consolation to know that his services to the Territorial Army are not to be lost entirely, for he has taken on the job of Secretary to the Territorial Army Sports Board.

Lieut.-Col. E. J. Woolley takes over command; he is an old friend of the Regiment who came back to us from the Reserve some eighteen months ago, and we wish him the best of success.

Our new Adjutant has now got firmly into the saddle, and the many advantages of having again an Adjutant from a Regular battalion of the Regiment are making themselves felt.

During the last six months, Capt. B. H. Hughes has transferred to the Reserve, and Lieut. E. J. D. Agate has been seconded owing to his business taking him to Burma. Lieut. F. R. Richards, M.C., has also retired. To make good the loss of these officers, all of whom have rendered good service to the Battalion, the following officers have joined us: 2/Lieuts. A. L. Stock, N. Bristowe, and R. H. Philpotts.

Proud as we are of belonging to the 47th London Division, it has never ceased to be a source of sorrow to us that this Battalion is the 22nd London Regiment instead of being one of the battalions of "The Queen's," as it used to be prior to the formation of the Territorial Army in 1908. It is, however, some consolation

that the Battalion is affiliated and has "The Queen's" after its title.

That the liaison between this Battalion and the Regiment is very real and genuine is proved by the fact that there has been no event this winter of any consequence at which there has not been representatives of the Regiment present. Indeed, on March 12th the 1st Battalion sent a team up from Dover to take us on at a boxing competition. In the whole course of our long history never before have we been able to record a visit from either of the Regular Battalions to our Headquarters in Jamaica Road. This, therefore, is an outstanding event in the annals of the 22nd London Regiment (The Queen's). Col. Clarke and eleven officers of the 1st Battalion dined at Headquarters prior to the boxing competition between the two Battalions, and sixteen sergeants came up from Dover as guests of the Sergeants' Mess. We hope that this is only the first of many occasions when we may have the pleasure of entertaining the home Battalion at our own Headquarters; such visits do an enormous amount of good in raising our *esprit de corps*.

The boxing was particularly sporting, and every contest was well fought. The losers put up the most gallant fights and showed everyone present that to lose well is as good for the reputation of the Regiment as to win well. Our Sergeants' Mess undertook the responsibility for the financial side of the meeting, and it is largely due to them that the whole evening was so successful.

The result of the competition between the two Battalions was:—

Bantam-weights.—Boy Lynwood (1st Queen's) beat Pte. Grainger (22nd L.R.).

Feather-weights.—Pte. Mitchell (22nd L.R.) beat Pte. Packwood (1st Queen's).

Light-weights.—L./Cpl. Aston (22nd L.R.) beat Cpl. Pearce (1st Queen's).

Welter-weights.—Pte. Beecham (22nd L.R.) beat Pte. Frost (1st Queen's).

Middle-weights.—Pte. Welch (22nd L.R.) beat Pte. Dunne (1st Queen's).

Light Heavy-weights.—Pte. O'Connor (22nd L.R.) beat L./Cpl. Rush (1st Queen's).

The winter months are usually some of the busiest in a Territorial battalion, and this year has been no exception.

The Annual Prize Distribution, followed by a Regimental Ball, took place at the

Town Hall, Bermondsey, on Wednesday, December 15th. The prizes were given away by Lieut.-General Sir William Thwaites, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., the Divisional Commander.

Among those present were Col. E. J. Previté, V.D. (Honorary Colonel), officers from all the other battalions of the Queen's Royal Regiment, and several commanding officers of other units in the Division.

The prize distribution was followed by a most successful Regimental Ball.

On January 9th, the Annual Children's Party took place and about 140 children between the ages of 6 and 12 years, were present. This year the children of serving members and Old Comrades were invited in addition to the children and widows of men of the Battalion who lost their lives in the war.

Major H. Cook, M.C., again undertook the organizing and running of the proceedings, supported by a numerous band of willing helpers. After a large and hearty tea, the party played round games, and the proceedings terminated with a first-rate conjuring entertainment followed by marionettes.

The manner in which all the children entered into the spirit of the party and their continuous happy laughter were the best testimony of the success of this event. The whole proceedings went with that swing which can only result from good and sound organization.

The Officers' Dinner took place at the Royal Adelaide Galleries Restaurant on Thursday, January 27th. In addition to the present serving officers, a large number of past officers attended. Among the guests was Major-General L. C. L. Oldfield, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., our new Divisional Commander. This was made the occasion for presenting Col. Greenwood with a silver tray inscribed with the signatures of all the officers who have served with him, as a memento of his successful term of command.

The Sergeants' Mess Dinner was held at the Cannon Street Hotel on Saturday, February 5th, and constituted a very successful evening. Members from the 1st Battalion and Depot Sergeants' Messes were present. The Warrant Officers and Sergeants made a presentation to Col. Greenwood on the occasion of his retirement, and Sergt.-Major

Shepperd, in the course of his speech, said Col. Greenwood had taken on a very big task to build up the new 22nd London Regiment (The Queen's) after the war, and that he had succeeded in bringing it to the second strongest unit in the Division.

The Regimental Boxing Competition was held at Headquarters on January 28th. The results were as follows:—

Fly-weight.—Winner, Pte. J. Simpson ("D" Company); runner-up, Pte. F. Johnson ("H.Q.").

Bantam-weight.—Winner, Pte. A. Wadman ("D" Company); runner-up, Pte. A. Walker ("A" Company).

Feather-weight.—Winner, Pte. R. Goodwin ("A" Company); runner-up, Dmr. E. Langridge ("H.Q.").

Welter-weight.—Winner, Pte. W. Webster ("H.Q."); runner-up, Pte. R. Warren ("D" Company).

Middle-weight.—Winner, Pte. C. Welch ("A" Company); runner-up, Pte. G. Millward ("D" Company).

The boxing on the whole was of a higher standard than the previous year. One of the events of the evening was a three-round contest between Sergt. Inkpen, of the 1st Bn. The Queen's, and Pte. Beecham. After a most sporting fight, Pte. Beecham won on points.

The Inter-Company Boxing Cup was won by "D" Company by a narrow margin of points, "H.Q." Wing running them very close.

Major H. C. E. Hull and Capt. G. A. Pilleau came from the 1st Battalion, and Lieut. East from the Depot.

In the Brigade Boxing Competition, which was held on February 11th, we were not quite so successful as in previous years, only managing to achieve third place. However, what is more important, all our team fought out their fights in the most sporting manner possible, as is shown by the fact that the two best losers' prizes were won by two of our team, Pte. O'Connor and Pte. Welch. We congratulate them both. We also congratulate Pte. Beecham on winning the welter-weight competition.

A notable event this winter has been the revival of bayonet fencing in the Battalion, and a most successful Inter-Company Competition was held at Headquarters on February 18th. "D" Company, after having to fight off a tie with

"H.Q." Wing, finally won the competition and the challenge cup, which has been instituted for the first time this year. Although there is ample room for improvement, the fighting was better than might have been expected under the circumstances.

Lieut. A. J. Sullivan and Lieut. L. C. East were kind enough to come up from Dover and Guildford respectively to act as referees.

Annual Training this year takes place at Colchester from July 24th to August 7th.

CANADA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

SIXTY YEARS OF CONFEDERATION.

The most important anniversary of 1927 will be the Diamond Jubilee of the Dominion of Canada, which came into existence with the passing of the Act of Union on March 9th, 1867.

On that day, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were formally confederated. Within the next few years, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia came in; the Province of Manitoba was formed, and presently the North-West Territories became the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, these also entering the Dominion.

It is a matter of history that Queen Victoria took great personal interest in the consolidation and development of this part of her Empire overseas. She herself suggested Ottawa as the capital, and her son-in-law, the Marquess of Lorne, she made fourth Governor-General. Many years later her own son, the Duke of Connaught, held office, and won enduring popularity.

The jubilee is to be fittingly celebrated. During his visit to this country, the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., M.P., stated that it is proposed to proclaim the historic event by ringing, for the first time, on that day, the fifty-three bells of the new carillon, to be placed in the main tower of the Ottawa Parliament Buildings.

During the last sixty years, Canada has been transformed. Population has trebled, and the Prairie Provinces, then the home of the moose, buffalo and a few fur traders, have become one of the world's greatest wheat fields, production last year totalling over 400,000,000 bushels.

Kandahar, 1879 and 1880.

By MAJOR-GEN. SIR E. O. F. HAMILTON, K.C.B.

TOWARDS the close of the year 1878 it was evident that the long-standing complications with Afghanistan had at length reached a climax, and unless the Ameer acceded to the demands of the Government of India, war could not be averted.

For some time previously troops had been gradually massed at three points in readiness to cross our frontier, and orders had been issued for a Reserve Division, composed of troops from Madras and Bombay Presidencies, to be formed in Scinde. Major-Gen. J. M. Primrose, commanding the Poona Division of the Bombay Army, was appointed to command this Reserve Division. About a year previous to this I had been appointed A.D.C. to Gen. Primrose, and in this narrative I am attempting to record my experiences on our first journey to Kandahar in January, 1879, and during our short stay there; and also on our second journey in March, 1880, which culminated in more stirring events.

On November 21st, 1878, a telegram reached Poona stating that our troops had received orders the night before to advance into Afghanistan at all points, and so the war began.

On November 30th Gen. Primrose received orders to start at once for Sukkur, on the Indus, and take up command of his Division, which was forming there.

We left Bombay on December 7th in s.s *Scotland*, chartered as a transport for the occasion. We had on board 300 men of the 66th Regiment (now 2nd Bn. The Royal Berkshire Regiment), the 1st Bombay Native Infantry and a company of Sappers and Miners, besides a number of native followers. In all, we numbered about 1,600. The journey from Bombay to Karachi took two days and was without any incident worth mentioning. My impressions of Karachi, as recorded in a letter I wrote from there, were that it was "a dreary-looking place, not a tree to be seen, nothing but sand." I also said that the "climate is delicious at this time of the year, and I believe that it is never extremely hot." I think my latter remarks hold good at the present time, but,

very possibly, my description of the place as "dreary looking" no longer applies. We stayed one night in Karachi with Mr. Melville, the Commissioner in Scinde, and left by rail in the morning of December 13th for Sukkur, arriving there early on December 15th. The country through which we passed was quite flat, with no trees, but much scrub jungle, and to a newcomer not at all attractive. Sukkur was the base from which all supplies for the troops, which had already advanced, had to be forwarded, and on our arrival there we found the river banks covered with commissariat stores ready to be sent on to Quetta. As well as I remember the transport was entirely camel, and convoys went right through to Kandahar, without any change, stopping at various places where depots of supplies had been formed. This system of through transport was discontinued later on, and a staging system introduced with good results. Previous to its introduction, the mortality amongst the camels was appalling. About 18,000 camels had been collected in Scinde, and, if my memory is correct, there was no wheeled transport at that time. Capt. W. Mackie, of The Queen's, was acting as Chief Transport Officer at Sukkur when we arrived.

Sukkur is somewhat picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Indus, with the island of Bukkur in midstream, and the town of Bokri on the farther bank. There was no bridge over the river, and everything had to be ferried across. The only troops in the place when we arrived were a wing of the 19th Bombay Native Infantry and a company of Sappers and Miners. The 83rd Regiment and the 1st Bombay Native Infantry (Grenadiers) were on their way from Karachi. The Madras Brigade, which formed a part of the Reserve Division, was ordered to concentrate at Mooltan, so it was difficult to understand why Gen. Primrose had been sent to Sukkur. However, on December 26th a telegram came from Army Headquarters directing him to proceed to Kandahar and assume command of Gen. Stewart's 1st Division. I may mention here that nothing occurred during our stay in Sukkur that is worth recording.

Gen. Primrose, Col. Green, his A.A.G., and myself left Sukkur on December 28th, 1878.

Everything we took with us was carried on camels, and thus we started on our march to Kandahar.

I have attached to this narrative an itinerary showing our daily marches, and it may be noted that we took a month doing the 400 miles to Kandahar, but with camel transport it is difficult to make long marches, and, in our case, the camels, on arrival at the camps, had to be sent out to graze on camel thorn or whatever else they could pick up. Supplies were only available at certain places.

At Shikarpore the collector, Col. Wallace, put us all up, and made us very comfortable. The nights were chilly and a good fire was enjoyable. Our camels did not arrive till midnight. We left Shikarpore next day at 2 p.m., having sent on our camels, and rode 13 miles to Humayan, where there was a travellers' bungalow. The officers of the 1st Gurkhas were just sitting down to dinner, and invited us to join them, which we gladly did, for our cook was far behind. Next day we reached Jacobabad, which was a large station and the headquarters of the Scinde Frontier Force. It is very well wooded, all the roads in cantonments being shaded by large trees. The bungalows, although built of unburnt bricks plastered over with mud and chopped straw, are very good. They are flat-topped with punkhas on the roofs, for the heat is tremendous in the summer. Col. Beville, commanding the Frontier Force, entertained the General, and Col. Green and myself were well looked after. We halted one day at Jacobabad to have our horses shod, and I bought a "poshteen" which is a sheepskin coat worn with the woolly side in. I had, besides, a blanket coat which could be worn over the poshteen. We were given an escort of twelve sowars under a duffadar (sergeant). We left Jacobabad on January 1st, 1879, for Musafir Khana—a short march. Outside cantonments the change was startling, for we came on a vast sandy plain stretching as far as one could see. The road was only discernible by cart tracks. We had with us four Belooch guides, but the traffic recently had been so great that there was no mistaking our route. On January 2nd we started at 4 a.m. and rode 24 miles to Shahpore. The track was very heavy in parts, so we could not go fast.



KANDAHAR, 1880

We camped in a dreary, desolate-looking spot, not a tree or shrub to be seen; sandhills in all directions. I managed to shoot a couple of plover that were running about on the sand.

At Chuttur, where we arrived in time for breakfast next day, we found the camping ground in a filthy state. Pariah dogs were making a meal off a dead camel close to my tent. At Poolajee I found some interesting wells. They were about 100 feet deep and very narrow, about 3 feet in diameter, and I wondered how they were constructed. The water is drawn up in a small leather bucket holding about two gallons, and as all the cattle are watered from these wells you may imagine the time and trouble it takes, and judging from the appearance of the people no water was wasted in washing themselves or their clothes. At Poolagee we were overtaken by Lieut.-Col. Collins, of the 2nd Bn. 60th Rifles, and a correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*. We reached Tehree on the 5th, and here we found a detachment of the Scinde Horse, under a native officer, drawn up to salute the General. There were also two Europeans stationed in the walled enclosure, in charge of commissariat and transport stores. We had a thirty-mile march next day, January 6th, to Mitree, and making a very early start we got there at 11 a.m. Our cook, who had gone on the previous evening, had breakfast ready for us. The camels did not get in till 4 p.m., so we halted next day to give them a rest. We reached Dadur, at the entrance to the Bolan Pass, on January 8th. There was a telegraph office here and a European in charge. Here, I took over fifteen days' supplies for the whole of our party. We passed fifty dead camels on our twelve-mile march into Dadur. We left Dadur on January 9th and reached Quetta seven days later. Our march up the Bolan Pass was as uneventful as our earlier stages. The weather was fine and the cold nothing to complain of. The road was very bad; indeed, it could not be called a road, for the track was in the bed of the Bolan River and very rough going. At Kohndilani the pass is very narrow, but it opens out considerably before Kirta is reached, 12 miles farther on. From Kirta we proceeded to Ab-i-Gum, 16 miles, halting at Bebeenani, half way, to feed our horses. Here there is a beautiful pool of

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crystal-clean water, full of mahseer, some of large size. I tried to catch some with a pin-hook, with no success. As they seemed to like bread I threw some in, and when they jumped at it I fired my gun into the middle of them, an unsporting thing to do, but with no effect. Ever since we left Dadur we had been gradually ascending, and there was hard frost at night. At Sir-i-Bolan (Head of Bolan), 10 miles on, the river gushes out of the solid rock in two or three places and has its source here.

We reached Darwarza, at the top of the pass, on January 13th. Here we were on a plateau known as the Dasht-i-be-daulat, literally "a plain without wealth," and at this time of year it seemed a howling wilderness. The Dashti is 6,400 feet above the sea, and it has the reputation of being a terribly cold spot, of which we had experience on our return journey. We found a small bungalow there, which we occupied. It froze hard during the night, and there was ice a quarter of an inch thick on the water in my room next morning. Numbers of dead camels were lying about and one dead elephant, fortunately all frozen hard. From Darwarza we had a very cold march of 16 miles, to Sir-i-ab, meeting a convoy of invalids returning from Quetta. On January 16th we had an easy march of six miles downhill all the way, into Quetta. Quetta as we then saw it was a very different place to the Quetta of the present day. My recollection of it is somewhat hazy, but its chief feature was a vast mound of earth, which had been utilized as a fort, the base being surrounded by a wall or parapet.

The garrison consisted of half a battalion of Native Infantry. We got no news at Quetta of what was going on ahead, and as we remained there only one night my time was fully occupied in seeing about rations and transport for our onward journey next morning.

We left Quetta on January 17th, and marched 10 miles to a place near the Guzabund Pass. Our escort was a company of Gurkhas under Lieut. Ozzard, and a convoy of 280 laden camels travelled with us. That night was the coldest we had during our march; the thermometer in my tent went down to 22 deg., which was as far as it was capable of registering, so I do not know what the

actual temperature was. Next day we crossed the Gazabund Pass and entered the Pisheen Valley. At Gulistan Karez we found a wing of a native regiment, a detachment of native cavalry, and two mountain guns, the latter under command of an officer by name King. This force had just returned from a punitive expedition and had burnt some villages close by in retaliation for an attack on one of our convoys. The native officer in charge of the convoy behaved very well and beat off the marauders, who lost about 20 men and their leader. We dined with Major Sandeman, the Political Officer, a man with a great reputation on the frontier, who gave us an excellent dinner, and I enjoyed a bottle of beer, not having had such a luxury since leaving Sukkur. After leaving Gulistan we marched to Abdoola Khan Ka Killa (Abdool Khan's Fort).

Dead camels were lying in threes and fours all along the road, and they were very thick at the camping ground. From Killa Adoola we went to the top of the Kolack Pass, about 7,000 feet above the sea. We found there a company of 1st Punjab Infantry, under Capt. Campbell, camped near the summit of the pass. As we had only come nine miles we thought of descending to Chaman Chowki, five miles farther on, but found that a large convoy, under Lieut. Elverson of my own regiment, was on its way down and blocked the road. Our descent next day was a difficult job. Each camel had to be assisted down a very narrow winding track, which, from the top, looked almost perpendicular. I saw the place where our artillery had gone down. The guns were lowered down a very steep slide, into which posts had been fixed at intervals to which guys were attached. The heavy 40-pounders must have taken some manœuvring.

The rest of our march to Kandahar was most uninteresting. No variety of scenery, plains covered by wild thyme and stones being the principal features. We passed through several villages before reaching Kandahar, where we arrived on January 30th.

Gen. (afterwards Sir Donald) Stewart and his force encountered no opposition on their march up to Kandahar, except for a slight skirmish between his advanced cavalry and the Afghans at Takht-i-Pul,

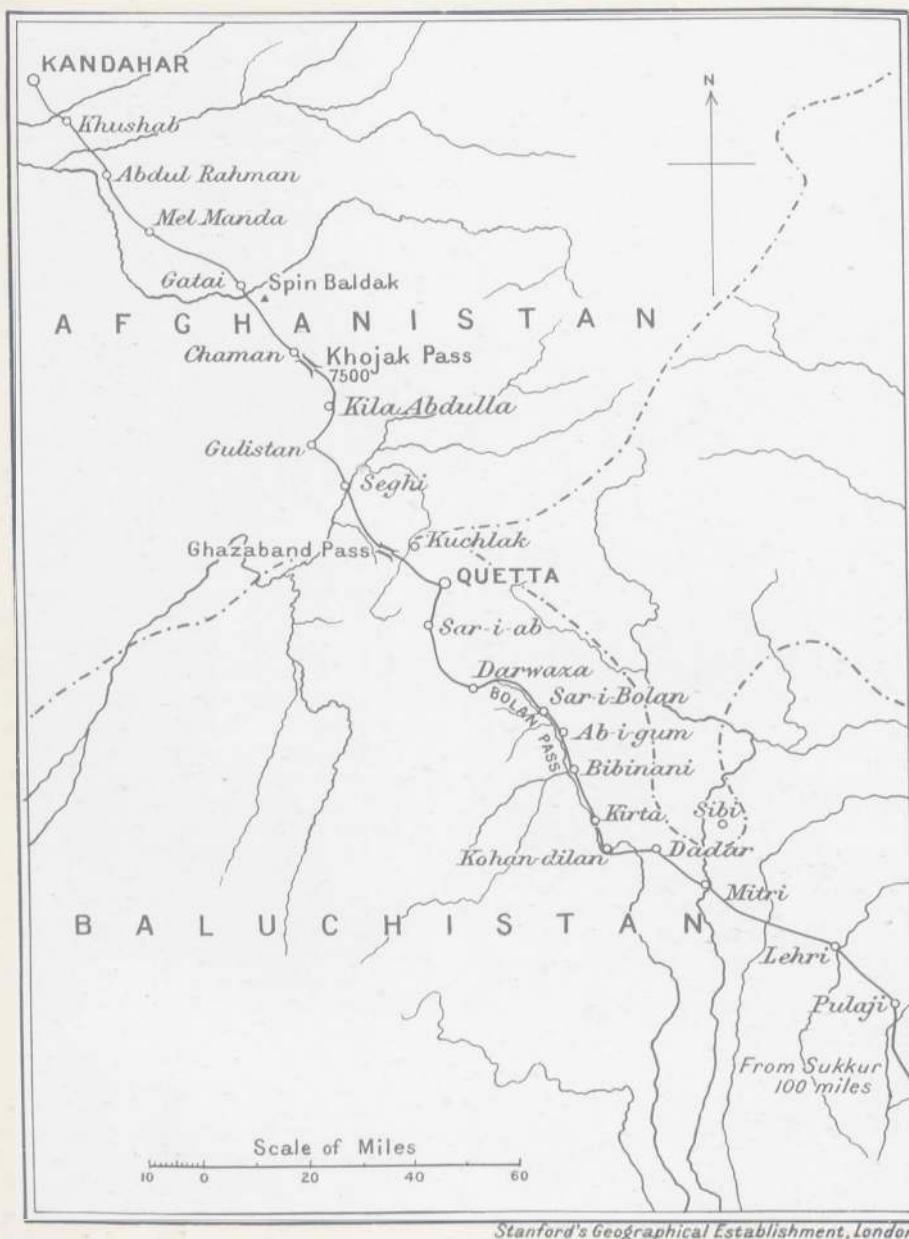
between Mel Munder and Abdool Rahman (see Itinerary).

Gen. Stewart and his 1st Division had advanced to Kelat-i-Ghilzai, on the road to Ghaznee, and was there when we arrived in Kandahar. We expected to join him there, but were told he was returning with the bulk of his division to Kandahar. Gen. Nuttall, a cavalry officer of the Scinde Frontier Force, was in command of the troops left in Kandahar, numbering about 2,500, and pending Gen. Stewart's return Gen. Primrose did not assume command. My only excitement during our short stay in Kandahar was the running amok of some Afghans through our camp. I was talking to Capt. Powys, of the 59th Regiment, at the time, when suddenly some shots were fired and a gunner came rushing towards us, shouting "carbines." I ran to my tent to fetch my revolver, and when I returned I found a crowd of men surrounding some Afghans who had been caught running away, but these turned out to be some dirzies (tailors) employed in the lines. When the alarm was raised the 59th men, unfortunately, began firing at the Ghazis amongst the tents, and although they killed three of them they shot two of their own men as well. A fourth Afghan was killed by a gunner and a fifth by some officers. The Ghazis wounded two gunners and two native followers. The only weapons the Ghazis had were a couple of bayonets stuck on two short bamboos, and some swords—no firearms.

Gen. Stewart arrived in Kandahar on July 11th, and next day Gen. Primrose received orders to return to Scinde and resume command of the Reserve Division. As this division was practically non-existent I concluded we should return to Poona, and so it happened. The war was over and the bulk of the troops were returning to India. It was settled, however, that Kandahar should remain in our hands until our future frontier with Afghanistan was fixed. Gen. Stewart remained in command there. We left Kandahar on February 16th, and I little thought then that I should ever see the place again.

Our return journey to India was as uneventful as our march up. We found the road over the Kojack Pass much improved. The position there is a very

MAP TO ILLUSTRATE ROUTE TO KANDAHAR.



strong one and can be held by a small force against an army, but there are ways of turning it. We reached Quetta on February 27th and left next day for the Bolan Pass. We had a very uncomfortable experience of the Dasht-i-be-daulat at Darwarzu, where we got into a storm of wind and sleet. We were lucky to get into the only bungalow there, but our followers had a bad time. One of our camel men died, and a convoy of sick on its way down the pass had twenty casualties from the cold. From Dadur, at the foot of the pass, we marched to Jacobabad by a different route from that we traversed on our upward journey, and had a good road all the way. As nothing of any importance occurred at the various places we halted, I will spare my readers the itinerary which I have in my diary. At Jacobabad we had a heavy thunder-storm and the rain poured through the shed in which I slept. On the 16th we arrived at Sukkur, and Mr. Melville, the Commissioner, entertained Gen. Primrose and myself on board his steamer. On the 18th we reached Karachi, and on March 22nd, 1879, landed in Bombay. Thus ended my first short and very uneventful experience of active service, although at the time it seemed to me full of incident and interest.

ITINERARY.
SUKKUR TO KANDAHAR.

| | Distance, Miles. |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Sukkur to Shikarpore | 23 |
| Shikarpore to Humayan | 13 |
| Humayan to Jacobabad | 12 |
| Jacobabad to Musaffirkhana | 6 |
| Musaffirkhana to Shahpore | 24 |
| Shahpore to Chuttur | 12 |
| Chuttur to Poolajee | 10 |
| Poolajee to Lehree | 16 |
| Lehree to Mittree | 30 |
| Mittree to Dadur | 13 |
| Dadur to Kohanilani | 6 |
| Kohanilani to Kirta | 12 |
| Kirta to Ab-i-Gum | 16 |
| Ab-i-Gum to Sir-i-Bolan | 10 |
| Sir-i-Bolan to Darwarzu | 12 |
| Darwarzu to Sir-i-ab | 16 |
| Sir-i-ab to Quetta | 6 |
| | <hr/> |
| From Sukkur | 100 miles |

237

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Quetta to Guzabund Pass | 10 |
| Guzabund Pass to Dinar Karez | 10 |
| Dinar Karez to Segi | 9 |
| Segi to Gulistan Karez | 10 |
| Gulistan Karez to Killa Abdulla | 10 |
| Killa Abdulla to top of Khojak | <hr/> |
| Pass | 9 |
| Kojak to Chaman | 5 |
| Chaman to Spin Baldock | 15 |
| Spin Baldock to Guttai | 12 |
| Guttai to Mel Munder | 10 |
| Mel Munder to Abdool Rahman | 15 |
| Abdool Rahman to Khush-ab | 15 |
| Khush-ab to Kandahar | 10 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 140 |
| | 237 |
| Sukkur to Kandahar | 370 |

(To be continued.)

CANADA WILL FEED "UNCLE SAM."

GRAIN GROWER'S FORECAST.

Prospects that in less than two decades the United States will be importing food supplies from Canada, and that in the same period Canada will outstrip in expansion all other nations, were outlined in a speech here by the Hon. T. A. Crerar, President of the United Grain Growers of Canada.

"The population of the United States is increasing at the rate of 1,500,000 a year; in twenty to twenty-five years it will total 150,000,000 to 160,000,000," said Mr. Crerar. "Long before that America will be importing food supplies, and the only country from which she can draw them is Canada."

"Canadian farmers' organizations have developed more rapidly during the last twenty years than those of any other country. To-day there is invested in the industry £1,200,000,000, and the gross output last year was £340,000,000. Agricultural products comprise more than half of the Dominion's total exports."

"There is every indication," concluded Mr. Crerar, "that during the next twenty-five years Canada's expansion will outstrip that of all other countries."

24th London Regiment (The Queen's).

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

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

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

THE period from which we are now emerging—referred to by a contributor to the last number of the Journal as the “close season”—is chiefly notable for such functions as celebrations, dances, concerts and dinners.

On Armistice Day the Regiment was represented at the service at the Cenotaph by C.Q.M.S. E. G. Shreeves and Sergt. W. Kent, and at the Royal Exchange by a Colour Party and Detachment. The Annual Memorial Service took place on the following Sunday, November 14th, at St. Mary's, Kennington. It was exceptionally well attended by the serving members of the Regiment and by a strong parade of Old Comrades, including many past officers.

The Old Comrades Association is a very active and vigorous organization and a strong support to the Regiment. Their Annual Dinner, held on November 27th at “The London Tavern,” was a great success and was attended by 169 members, including a number of serving officers and other ranks of the Battalion.

The chief event of the winter months is the Annual Prize Distribution, which took place on February 1st. The prizes were presented by Field-Marshal the Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., and it was a proud day for the Regiment when so distinguished a soldier visited our headquarters. His remarks were of a nature very encouraging to Territorial soldiers, but one felt a regret that they could not also be heard by more of the youth of London who are not Territorials. The guests present included Col. Sir Henry McMahon; Lieut.-Col. H. N. A. Hunter, D.S.O., from the 1st Battalion The Queen's Royal Regiment (who motored up from Dover in a snowstorm to be with us, and returned the same night); Major-Gen. L. C. L. Oldfield,

C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (who has recently taken over the command of the 47th Division from Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Thwaites; Col. C. E. Heathcote, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. C. I. Stockwell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Capt. J. B. Coates, M.C., from the Depot; and a number of officers of other units in the Division.

Our Honorary-Colonel, Col. W. G. Simpson, C.M.G., D.S.O., and two past Commanding Officers, Col. Buxton Carr, D.S.O., and Col. W. Parker, D.S.O., T.D., were also present.

The prize list was longer than usual, and we were this year able to award several cups which have not been competed for since pre-war days. The following is a list of the prize-winners:—

Inter-Company Challenge Shield for General Efficiency.—Won by “D,” or Capt. P. Adams's Company. Miniature: Sergt. A. H. Perrin.

Col. Rumsey's Challenge Cup.—Awarded to the company with the highest percentage of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men attending camp. Won by “A,” or Capt. D. G. Adams's Company: 87·5 per cent. Miniature: Cpl. F. J. Todd.

Sir Joseph Renals' Challenge Cup.—Awarded to the company with the best average in the Standard Test (Rifle). Won by “B,” or Capt. C. F. King's, D.S.O., M.C., Company: Average, 74·57. Miniature: Sergt. E. W. Shears.

Col. William Parker Challenge Cup.—Awarded to the company with the best average in the Standard Test (Light Automatic). Won by “B,” or Capt. C. F. King's, D.S.O., M.C., Company: Average, 43·63. Miniature: L./Cpl. W. P. Reeves.

Quartermaster's Bowl.—Awarded for cleanliness in camp. Won by “A,” or Capt. D. G. Adams's Company. Miniature: C.Q.M.S. E. C. Forey.

Inter-Company Bayonet Fencing Cup.—Winners to be announced.

The Clifford Shield.—Won by the 1st Cadet Battalion, The London Regiment (The Queen's). Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. R. C. Grant, O.B.E. Awarded for all-round general efficiency, and won by the 1st Cadet Battalion for the seventh year in succession.

24TH LONDON REGT. (THE QUEEN'S)



At Camp, 1926



The Officers, 1926

INDIVIDUAL CHALLENGE CUPS AND PRIZES.

John Shaw Challenge Cup.—Awarded to the warrant officer or sergeant with the highest score in the Standard Test (Rifle). Won by C.S.M. J. H. Cannon, "D" Company. Score, 105 (highest possible score, 115).

Andrew Cup.—Awarded to the corporal or man with the highest score in the Standard Test (Rifle). Won by Pte. W. Donoghue, "A" Company. Score, 101 (highest possible score, 115).

Andrew Challenge Cup and £5.—Awarded to the warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or man of "B" Company with the highest score in the Standard Test (Rifle). Won by C.S.M. J. E. Long, M.M. Score, 93 (highest possible score, 115).

Sir Joseph Renals' Cup.—Awarded for individual general efficiency. R.Q.M.S. C. Collins, M.M.

24th London Regimental Recruiting Cup.—Awarded to the warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or man who introduces the largest number of recruits during the year. Won by Pte. H. J. Eastgate, "A" Company.

Best Shot, Recruits (Rifle).—Awarded to the recruit with the highest score in the Standard Test. Won by Pte. J. W. Humphries, "C" Company. Score, 86 (highest possible score, 115).

Best Shot (Light Automatic).—Awarded to the non-commissioned officer or man with the highest score in the Standard Test. Won by Pte. H. Jelfs, "D" Company. Score, 64 (highest possible score, 75).

INDIVIDUAL EFFICIENCY PRIZES.

Sergeant: Sergt. H. J. Prockter, "A" Coy. Corporal: Cpl. S. W. Beale, "C" Coy. Lance-Corporal: L./Cpl. G. Nelson, "D" Coy. Private: Pte. T. A. Bromfield, "B" Coy. Recruit: Pte. S. Taylor, "A" Coy. Signal Section: L./Sergt. A. G. Terrell, "H.Q." Wing. Machine Gun Platoon: Sergt. A. T. C. Collins, "H.Q." Wing. Transport Section: Pte. W. Vernon, "H.Q." Wing.

Col. George Milner Cup.—Sergt. (O.R.S.) H. L. Fluke, "H.Q." Wing.

SPORTS.

CRICKET SEASON, 1926.

Commanding Officer's Prize for Best Batting Average.—C.Q.M.S. H. C. Fluke.

Adjutant's Prize for the Best Bowling Average.—Sergt. C. E. Beazleigh.

INTER-COMPANY BOXING SHIELD.

Won by "H.Q." Wing.

BATTALION BOXING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Fly - weights.—Winner, Pte. P. Williams, "H.Q." Wing. Runner-up, Pte. J. F. Horton, "C" Coy.

Bantam-weights.—Winner, Pte. G. Eastgate, "H.Q." Wing. Runner-up, Pte. T. S. Stratford, "D" Coy.

Feather-weights.—Winner, Pte. F. H. Meachem, "H.Q." Wing. Runner-up, Pte. H. Horton, "D" Coy.

Light-weights.—Winner, Cpl. E. Tadman, "H.Q." Wing. Runner-up, Pte. P. Ellis, "B" Coy.

Welter - weights.—Winner, Pte. J. Cook, "H.Q." Wing. Runner-up, Pte. A. S. Agate, "C" Coy.

Middle-weights.—Cpl. W. J. Grove, "A" Coy. Runner-up, L./Cpl. H. Lewington, "H.Q." Wing.

Heavy - weights.—L./Sergt. W. H. Smith, "H.Q." Wing.

Best Loser Medal.—Pte. J. F. Horton, "C" Coy.

The presentation of prizes was followed by a Dance in the Drill Hall.

There are a few changes in personnel to report. Capt. A. J. Cleary is transferred to the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers, and 2/Lieut. R. H. Senior, returned from his tour in Australia and New Zealand, has rejoined from secondment and taken over "H.Q." Wing.

The strength of the Battalion remains round about three hundred—at March 31st the numbers were fourteen officers and two hundred and ninety-four other ranks. There has been a considerable "turnover" in personnel recently, owing to a number of men having completed their term of service and not re-engaging. Consequently the Battalion presents a "young" appearance, owing to the large proportion of recruits, but their keenness and enthusiasm is such that we should welcome many more.

Training at this time of the year is almost confined to the Drill Hall, the miniature range and the lecture-room. We concentrate on the training of the section leader, the signallers and the machine gun platoon. The London District School of Instruction provides a series of courses for officers and non-commissioned officers, and of these full advantage has been taken.

Liaison has been firmly established with our gunner friends. On February 17th, a party of officers and non-commissioned officers visited the 63rd Field Brigade, R.A., to see a demonstration of artillery training, and spent an interesting and instructive evening. Easter training is just over at the time of writing. The Battalion visited the Depot at Guildford. It was fortunate that the removal of the Depot, consequent upon the 1st Battalion having gone overseas, did not take place earlier, or our Easter training might have been jeopardized. As it was, the Battalion spent an enjoyable week-end, in excellent weather among pleasant surroundings, and was treated with the hospitality we always receive from our friends at Stoughton Barracks.

Owing to financial stringency (a condition to which we are so accustomed that we should feel strange without it) no pay was issued at Easter, and in some quarters it was feared that the training weekend would, in consequence, be a fiasco. This fear proved to be ill-founded, as eleven officers and ninety-two other ranks were present, including a sufficient party from the band to play us to church.

Mention of the band reminds us that, after some months of endeavour and thanks to the generosity of the friends of the Regiment, the band is now equipped with scarlet. This added touch of colour so brightens our ceremonial parades that any movement of the Battalion from headquarters is attended throughout by all the infant and most of the female population of the district.

We would like to take the opportunity in this number of the Journal to wish the best of luck to the 1st Battalion of The Queen's Royal Regiment in their expedition to China. Their doings there will be followed with keen interest by all ranks of the 24th London Regiment.

The interest taken in bayonet fighting this year has shown a marked improve-

ment. With the exception of one event we have entered for every competition open to Territorial Army units.

To date we have done remarkably well, considering the difficulties which we have had to overcome, and the results given below are some indication of our progress.

We hope, however, next year to show a decided improvement, and with the keenness and enthusiasm shown to better this year's record.

T.A.A. COMPETITIONS.

Seniors.—Sergt. Stammer reached semi-final Pool.

Novices.—Sergt. Barber and Pte. Bury reached semi-final Pool.

Young Soldiers.—Pte. Bury reached semi-final Pool.

BATTALION COMPETITIONS.

Seniors.—C.Q.M.S. Fluke, undefeated, 1st; Sergt. Barber, one defeat, 2nd.

Juniors.—Pte. Bullard, 1st; Pte. Humphries, 2nd; Pte. George, 3rd.

"C" Company won the Inter-Company Competition, winning six fights to two.

THE SERGEANTS' MESS.

The winter months have been fully occupied. Numerous dances were arranged, every one being well enjoyed, though perhaps the attendance at some of them was not up to our usual standard.

The Cricket Club arranged two very successful dances under the auspices of the Mess, and these were easily the outstanding events of the season. They were well patronized, and no doubt the funds of the Cricket Club benefited thereby. Rumour had it that a wonderful electric novelty was to have been displayed at one of these dances, but alas! we were to be keenly disappointed, none more so than the very keen and enthusiastic member who had spent such a considerable time upon it; we are assured, however, that it will be on view in the near future.

Only one Mess Social was arranged, but it was certainly a huge success and thoroughly enjoyed by everybody present. We are to be congratulated on the talent which the Mess possesses, but even more so on the ability of various members to



Trophies shot by Lieut. M. Cust, 1st Battn., during a year's detachment, Asirgarh, and a trip to Kashmir, 1875

bring along such talented artists as appeared on this occasion.

The Shooting Club has been recently reformed, and already two Spoon Shoots have been held in the miniature range, the winners being R.Q.M.S. Collins, M.M., and Sergt. D. Weller, of the permanent staff. We are hoping that this section will be strongly supported and will prove successful.

A very interesting triangular contest (billiards, snooker and shooting) was arranged between H.M. Office of Works and the Mess, and we are pleased to report that the Mess acquitted themselves creditably.

The Annual Mess Dinner was again held at the Shaftesbury Hotel, and a very pleasant evening was spent by all present. We were honoured by the company of our Honorary Colonel, Col. W. G. Simpson, C.M.G., D.S.O.; our Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. C. E. Thompson, D.S.O., M.C.; Lieut.-Col. W. Millner, D.S.O., M.C., an ex-officer of the Regiment; Major H. J. Sanders, D.S.O., M.C., Capt. and Adj't. R. F. C. Oxley Boyle, M.C., and several other officers of the Battalion. Unfortunately, we had no representatives from either the 1st Battalion or from the Depot, this being the first occasion, but we have no doubt there were very good reasons for their non-attendance. During the evening a special word of welcome was extended to Capt. Oxley Boyle, this being the first dinner he has taken with us since taking up duties as Adjutant. We were pleased to welcome members from the remainder of the Brigade, and especially pleased to have with us six members of the 63rd Brigade, R.A. (T.A.); it is remarkable to note that the close liaison between Messes still continues, and we understand on this occasion continued long after the official proceedings had terminated.

With the arrival of Easter and our visit to the Depot, our thoughts are naturally turning to the bright days ahead. Unfortunately, owing to the serious depletion of the staff at the Depot, we spent a somewhat quieter time than is usually experienced when visiting either the Depot or the Regiment; however, perhaps it was well, seeing this was our first experience of camp without pay, and obviously the pockets were very much affected. We were favoured with

brilliant weather, and the few members present did all possible for us and we spent a pleasant time.

We cannot close without wishing all ranks of the 1st Battalion *bon voyage*, and good luck in their venture overseas.

A Day's Shikar.

By LIEUT.-COL. MITFORD CUST.

IN 1874 the 1st Battalion had a detachment of a company at Asirgarh, an old Mahratta stronghold about fourteen miles west of Khundwa, the trooping station. It was commanded by Capt. H. Flood, I being his subaltern. In those days (I do not know what it is now), it was about as fine a place for "shikar" as one could wish to be in, every kind of game to be found in Central India, except buffalo, being obtainable within easy reach of the fort, which stood on an isolated hill about 1,000 feet above the level of the plain, which was practically all jungle.

I will try to describe one of the luckiest day's sport I had while stationed there, starting from the fort about 4.30 a.m. I rode out about six miles along the Mhow Road, intending to try for sambur, the jungle here consisting chiefly of teak, bamboo and salei, cut up with numerous small but deep rocky ravines. I should mention that my shikari, by name Deschund, was a little jungly Bheel, who had lived all his life in the haunts of wild beasts and consequently had a rare knowledge of their ways and habits.

As soon as it was light enough we hunted about for sambur, but I did not see anything worth firing at or disturbing the jungle for; so, as the sun was well up and it was getting hot, I said we would go down into a ravine where Deschund said he thought we should find water and have *tiffin*. We did this and Deschund went round a bend of the ravine to look for water; in a minute he was back again, and whispered, "Sahib, bagh hai, pani ke pas sota." ("There's a tiger by the water sleeping.") I picked up my rifle and we went noiselessly round the rocks to the place where he had seen it. The pool of water was there, but no tiger, but we saw from the fresh pug marks in the sand the direction she (it was a tigress) had taken and that she had gone

up a small ravine, leading away from the main one. I knew it was perfectly useless following her, so we climbed out on to some fairly open ground, hoping to see her and get a shot from above. As luck would have it, however, the tigress sprang out of the ravine and crossed our path forty or fifty yards in front of us. For a moment she stopped and looked round and I got a good clear shot at her shoulder. She instantly reared straight up her full height with a terrific roar, fell over backwards, then bounded away up the ravine roaring loudly. "Bahut achcha, Sahib" ("Very good"), said Deschund, delighted, with his arm bare and grasping a long shikar knife as sharp as a razor, and ready for anything.

We saw from the blood on the grass and bushes that the tigress had been very badly wounded and the question was what next should be done; it would have been madness to follow her up then, so we decided to stay where we were until later in the day, when we might possibly come across her lying dead. So about 3 o'clock in the afternoon we proceeded to make a wide detour of the ravine up which she had gone, and after going some way turned back, on the chance of finding her alive or dead. The plan succeeded, for in a short time I thought I saw something suspicious and Deschund whispered, "Bagh hai." My glasses showed the tigress lying at full length under the shade of a tree, but whether alive or not we could not tell. However, it never does to chance anything with a tiger, but the difficulty was to get a clear view to shoot without being seen or heard ourselves. At last I succeeded in getting a fairly good sight of her and, resting my rifle on Deschund's shoulder (he was just the right height for it), I fired. She instantly sprang into the air with a loud "waugh" and then disappeared. Deschund said he was sure she was now dead, and, going cautiously up, we found it was so and that she was lying wedged between some rocks in a small ravine in front of which we had seen her. With great difficulty, we hauled her up to where we could get the skin, which was a very handsome one. I found that my first shot had gone through the lungs, the second through the heart, a lucky shot considering the circumstances. The sun was now set and it was dusk before we got out of the jungle

and dark when we reached the fort. So ended a successful day's sport. Tiger shooting on foot is always a bit risky, and getting the tiger when wounded decidedly so.

At a sing-song one night at Asirgarh I heard the following in a duologue:—

"I say, Tom, how do you like Asirgarh?"

"I don't like it at all."

"Why, how's that?"

"Well, I'll tell you the reason why: because it's all Flood, Bleak, Wild and Cust."

(Blake was our surgeon, Wild was commissariat officer.)

Wedding.

CAPT. GUY KINGSTON OLLIVER, M.C., of The Queen's Royal Regiment, and Diana Rowan-Robinson, daughter of Lieut.-Col. J. Rowan-Robinson, D.S.O., and Mrs. Rowan-Robinson, of Allahabad, India, were married at the Cathedral, Allahabad, on December 4th, 1926, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lucknow, assisted by the Rev. A. H. Broughton, M.A. The bride was given away by her father, and was attended by four diminutive bridesmaids. They were the bride's sister, Miss Pamela Rowan-Robinson; Miss Barbara Roberts, the daughter of Major and Mrs. A. N. S. Roberts; Miss Betty Parkes, and Miss Clare McCririck. Bt. Major F. J. Jebens, M.C., acted as best man.

There was a great array of "toilettes" mingled with scarlet and gold at the Cathedral. Everyone in the station who could be there was present, and the Cathedral was filled to overflowing. Among them were Lieut.-Col. J. Rainsford-Hannay, D.S.O., commanding the 2nd Battalion; Major A. N. S. Roberts, O.B.E., and Capt. R. H. Philpot, M.C., who acted as sidesmen; ladies and other officers of the Battalion; Major-Gen. M. R. W. Nightingale, C.B.; C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Commanding Allahabad Independent Brigade Area, and his daughter, Miss Nightingale; Mrs. Smith, the wife of the Commissioner, who

WEDDINGS



Photo]

Lieut. J. W. M. Denton (1st Battn.) and his bride leaving the Church

[Brock, Dover



Capt. G. K. Olliver, M.C., 2nd Battn.
Miss Pamela Rowan-Robinson

Mrs. Olliver Bt.-Major F. J. Jebens, M.C.
Miss Betty Parker
Miss Barbara Roberts
Miss Clare McCririck

could not himself be present, as he was away from the station; the Hon. Sir Cecil Walsh, acting Chief Justice of the United Provinces, and Lady Walsh; Sir Charles and Lady Ross-Alston; Mr. Crosthwaite, the Collector, Mrs. and Miss Crosthwaite. Nearly the whole of the bridegroom's company came to the Cathedral, and many of the married families. After the ceremony the bridal pair passed through an arch of swords to their car, which was drawn away by men of the Transport Section.

The reception was held at the residence of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Rowan-Robinson. A colossal shamanah had been erected, under which the large company of guests assembled. The Regimental Band provided the music. There were many and beautiful presents.

In the evening the happy couple left for Delhi for their honeymoon.

The Ju-Ju Crocodiles of Wukari.

TO those who have travelled on any tropical African rivers, one of the most familiar objects is the crocodile.

The River Niger, and its largest tributary the River Binue, are no exception, and numbers of these brutes may be seen on the sandbanks.

Almost universally the crocodile is an object of hatred and detestation to all persons, European and Native, and when we find that it has been adopted as part of the religious paraphernalia of a tribe, it is used always as an instrument of murder or of sacrifice, as for example the crocodile societies of the coast tribes which, like the kindred leopard societies, are simply organized for the purpose of secret murder, and in most cases cannibalism as well.

The sacred crocodiles of Wukari are a notable exception to this rule.

Wukari is the chief town of the Jukon people, and is situated about 25 miles south of Ibi, an important town on the River Binue about 250 miles from its junction with the Niger.

The Jukon people are a very decadent

race at the present time, but at one time, probably about 150 years ago, they were powerful and their empire extended over a very large tract of country north and south of the River Binue.

The sacred crocodiles live in a pool which extends into a cave near the town, and the natives believe that they foretell prosperity or disaster according to the number that may be found in this pool. If any great event is about to take place, for example the death of the Chief, the crocodiles are said to come out of the pool and walk about in the town.

The natives appear to have no fear of the brutes, and certainly, when the writer was there, he saw the women go to the pool to get water while four or five large crocodiles were lying on the bank, and he saw one woman pass down between two of them who were lying half in the water. She waded in knee deep without any hesitation and filled her calabash. While she was in the water she could have touched the crocodiles on each side of her, and actually did touch them when ordered to do so by one of the sub-chiefs. She showed no fear at all and gave them each a hard blow.

The people were questioned as to whether they provided food for the crocodiles, and what they lived on.

They said they did not feed them, but that they believed that they lived on fish which came into the pool from the river. They said that they never took or injured any of the people of the town. This was confirmed by men of other tribes living in the town, many of these being Moslems.

A number of goats and native dogs were walking about near the crocodiles, and they appeared to be as safe as their masters.

The crocodiles appeared to be the same species as those found in the Niger and Binue, but the writer was not certain whether the crocodiles were prepared to accept a European on the same terms as they did the natives, so his inspection was made from a discreet distance. The Jukanawa consider that these crocodiles are the protecting deities of their race, and especially of their king, but it was impossible to find out how they had become so tame and harmless. There did not appear to be any tradition of their having been used for sacrificial purposes.

MAI KAKI.

Regimental Badges, Buttons, etc.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY GENERAL SIR CHARLES MONRO, BT., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT, IN 1922, TO CONSIDER CERTAIN MATTERS OF REGIMENTAL INTEREST SET OUT IN THEIR TERMS OF REFERENCE AND TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS THEREON.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

In recent years it has been the practice of each Battalion of the Regiment (Regular Battalions, Depot and Territorial Battalion alike) to adopt on Uniform, Regimental Plate, Official and unofficial notepaper, cards, etc., a varied form of Regimental title, varied styles of Regimental crest, badges, buttons, numerals and other items, without regard to authority or Regimental tradition.

A departure from the correct pattern of the Regimental colours in ties, scarves, blazers, and other articles of dress for recreational purposes is also noticeable.

It is considered advisable that uniformity in these and kindred matters should be secured throughout the Regiment in all Battalions and component Units.

With this object in view and at the suggestion of General Sir C. C. Monro, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Colonel of the Regiment, and with the full concurrence of the Officers Commanding 1st and 2nd Battalions, it has been decided to appoint a Committee, composed as follows, to examine the subject:—

| | | |
|---|-----|-----------|
| Lieut.-Col. C. Parsons, D.S.O., Reserve of Officers | ... | Chairman. |
| Major W. H. Alleyne, Reserve of Officers | ... | Member. |
| Major G. N. Dyer, D.S.O., The Queen's Royal Regt. | ... | Member. |

The Committee to submit their report to General Sir C. C. Monro, Bt.

DEFINITION OF THE SUBJECTS TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE.

1. Official.

- (a) Title of the Regiment for all official purposes, and abbreviations thereto, including those for Q.M. marking, marking vehicles, etc.
- (b) The Regimental Crest.
- (c) Styles of shoulder, collar, cap and helmet badges for every article of uniform, including foreign pattern helmet, whether they shall be bright or dull on service dress and khaki drill.
- (d) Types of button for all articles of uniform.
- (e) Patches.
- (f) Identity discs.

2. Regimental.

- (a) Title of the Regiment for all unofficial and private purposes, invitation cards, visiting cards, and any legitimate abbreviation thereof.
- (b) Crest on Regimental Plate.
- (c) Style and size of crest on notepaper, invitation cards, menus, band programmes, etc.
- (d) Buttons on servants' liveries.
- (e) Type and size of Regimental Camp Colour.

3. Recreational.

- (a) Correct pattern and shade of Regimental Games colours generally.
- (b) Ties, hatbands, sashes, scarves, width of stripes.
- (c) Blazers, football shirts and jerseys, with descriptive pattern of each; buttons.
- (d) Boundary flags, badge, etc.

4. Any other item not specifically provided for above which, in the course of investigation, may come to light and which the Committee may consider it advisable to include in their suggestions and recommendations. In all cases the Committee are requested to provide for Officers, W.O.s., N.C.O.s. and men collectively or respectively as the case may necessitate.

(Signed) H. C. WHINFIELD, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Bn. The Queen's Royal Regt.

COUNTERSIGNED.

(Signed) C. C. MONRO, General,
Colonel, The Queen's Royal Regiment.

FOREWORD.

In framing their recommendations, the Committee have had as their first consideration the maintenance of Regimental tradition.

The interest of each Battalion and Unit comprising the Regiment and the needs of all ranks respectively have been carefully borne in mind.

In respect of articles of uniform governed by Regulations only, such recommendations have been put forward as are in conformity with the orders on the subject and fulfil military requirements.

In respect of other items, the Committee have had regard to Regimental custom.

The recommendations made express the unanimous opinion of the three members of the Committee, arrived at only after searching investigation and thorough discussion of every item under review.

REPORT.

The Committee recommend as follows:—

1. OFFICIAL.

(a) Title of the Regiment.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT as here spelt. Considerations of space may in some cases necessitate the substitution of REGT. for REGIMENT.

Abbreviations:—

- (i) For the purposes referred to in the schedule to Army Order 509 of 1920 to be as stated therein.
- (ii) For Quartermaster's markings—Q.R.R.
- (iii) For vehicles—As and when ordered or permitted to be marked with the name of the Unit, then QUEEN'S preceded by the designation of the particular unit—e.g., 1ST BN. QUEEN'S; 1ST C BN. QUEEN'S.

COMMENT.

The above recommendations are based on Army Order 509 of 1920.

(b) The Regimental Crest.

A "Paschal Lamb" bearing pole and flag, surmounted on a scroll with motto PRISTINÆ VIRTUTIS MEMOR, strictly in accordance with a drawing obtained from the College of Arms, of which Design No. 1 is a copy.

See also Para. 2 (c) on this subject.

ARGUMENT.

To this important question, governing as it does our recommendations as to the style of all badges and type of Lamb on all buttons, very special attention has been paid. We have it on the authority of Garter King of Arms in his capacity as Inspector of Regimental Colours that the ancient and historical crest of the Regiment, as registered at the College of Arms, is a Paschal Lamb, bearing on the "off" shoulder a pole to which is affixed a flag rectangular in shape, the whole surmounted on a scroll with motto *PRISTINÆ VIRTUTIS MEMOR.*

On the Colour, *circa* 1806, illustrated opposite page 68, Vol. IV, of Colonel John Davis' History of the Regiment the flag is thus shown, though this illustration does not bear out the contention that the pole is borne on the "off" shoulder.

Turning to the existing Colour of the 1st and 3rd Battalions, we find the design of the College of Arms carried out in all respects. When or by what authority the flag borne by the Lamb was converted into a "pennon" or "fishtail," or flown as a banner, we have not been able to discover, but it is to be found in that form in the volume above referred to opposite page 263 and thereafter in almost every illustration of more recent date and on all badges which we have examined.

The existing Regimental Colour, dating from 1857, of the 2nd Battalion also shows the flag in "fishtail" form. In 1889 this Colour was practically remade, as on the return of the Battalion from Burmah there was little of it left but pole and tassels. The arrangements for remaking were made with a firm privately by an officer deputed by the 2nd Battalion to do so, and we are forced to the conclusion that this officer accepted—erroneously, we think—the type and style of badge then in use as the authentic and historically correct design of crest. That the Paschal Lamb is the ecclesiastical badge of St. John the Baptist, and is also the badge of the Merchant Taylors Guild, renders it the more important that in the case of the Regimental Crest historical accuracy should be preserved in all its details. The most recent illustration of this principle is the crest on the "Book of Life" which forms part of the Regimental War Memorial in the Holy Trinity Church, Guildford. It seems to us superfluous to indicate on a scroll, as has been the practice in recent years, the particular Regiment to which a crest belongs. It is not done in the case of crests belonging to old English families, mottoes only are used, and we recommend the use of the motto only in this case also. To the uninitiated, when the crest is used on official documents, Mess plate, band programmes, invitation cards, and such like, there are usually other indications which denote the title of the Regiment. With unofficial notepaper the writer can adopt such explanations as may appear to him necessary.

A suggestion that the number of the Battalion be stated under the crest does not find favour with the Committee; in their opinion it is contrary to the fundamental idea of a united family having a crest, customs, and traditions in common.

(c) Badges.

We regard the type of badge—viz., a plain Lamb—worn by Officers prior to 1900 as the most suitable for every article of uniform, both for Officers and Other Ranks, on which a badge is worn. A scroll is unnecessary and would, in our opinion, with the lengthened title, be clumsy. Moreover, identification is provided by numerals on the shoulder, when worn.

We recommend—

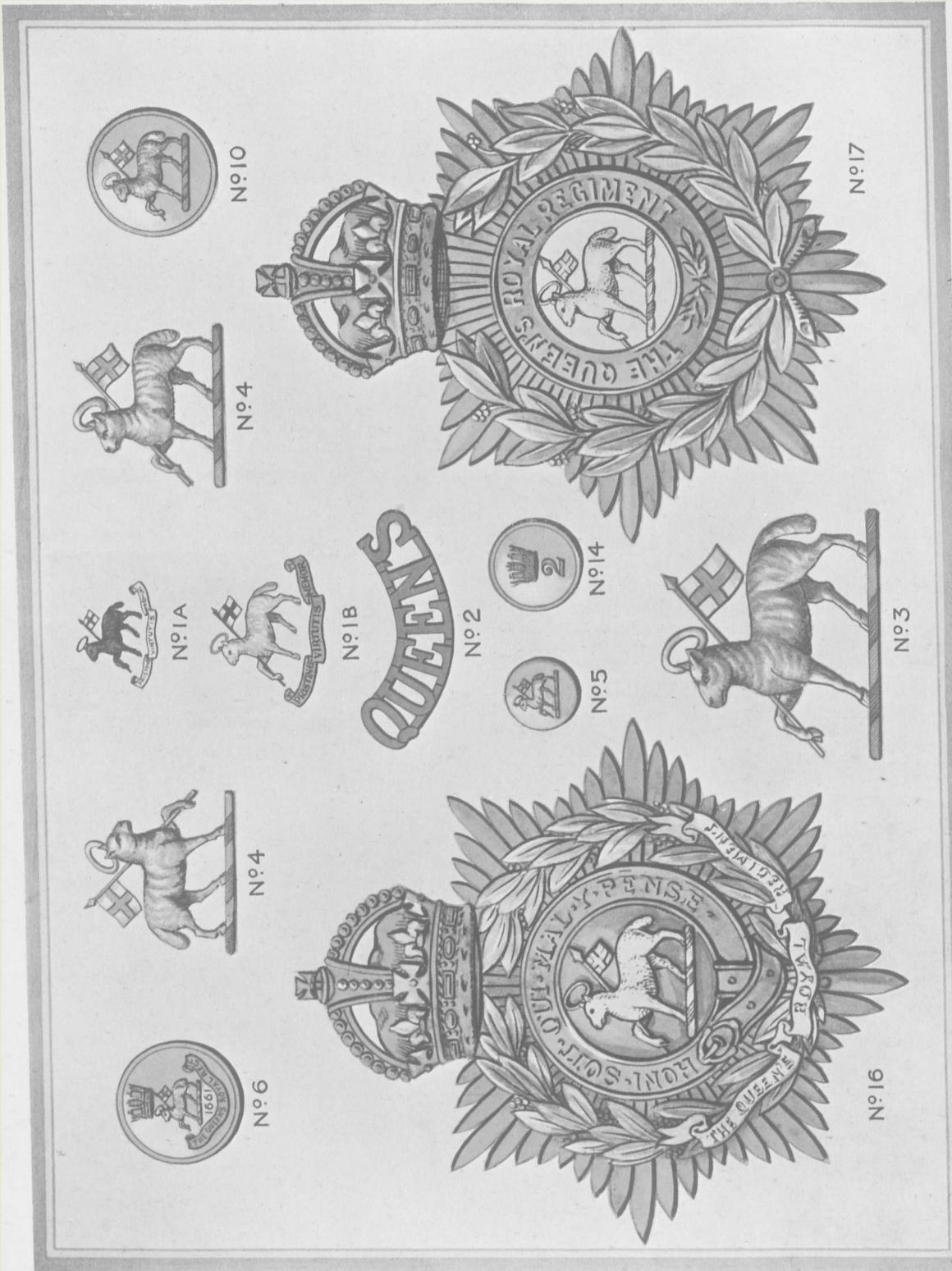
| | |
|--|---------------|
| (i) Shoulder Badges or Numerals | Design No. 2. |
| (ii) Cap Badge | ... |
| (iii) Foreign Service Helmet Badge... | ... |
| (iv) Badge on Satchel worn by Band and Drums, Orderlies, etc. | ... |
| (v) Collar Badges | ... |
| (vi) Officers' Mess Jacket | ... |

Design No. 3.

Design No. 4.

A pair of gold embroidered badges
similar to those worn at present,
but of correct design.

Note.—The badges worn by Officers and Other Ranks (a) in khaki drill to be bright,
(b) in khaki service dress to be bronzed.



HELMET PLATES.

- (i) Other Ranks: Abolish WEST SURREY and substitute THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT. Design No. 17.
- (ii) Officers: Same as for Other Ranks, Design No. 17, but of same quality as the old Officers' Helmet Plate.

It is possible, however, that Headquarters may not consent to the abolition of the standard type of helmet plate for Officers, in which case we recommend as follows:—Abolish the existing silver scroll at the top. The silver scroll at the base to bear the title THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT—Design No. 16.

On any belt buckle, clasp or other article on which WEST SURREY appears, substitute THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT.

COMMENTS.

With regard to (v), it is to be noted that the collar badge worn on the right side of the collar differs slightly from the orthodox pattern. It is clear that with this badge the pole cannot be borne on the "off" shoulder of the Lamb, and meticulous accuracy must give way to symmetry in appearance. The pole is therefore placed on the "hidden" shoulder and the further leg suspended.

As regards (vi) the above remarks apply. Designs of gold embroidered badges are not appended owing to the cost of production. For type see Design No. 4.

(d) Buttons.

OFFICERS.

| | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| (i) Mess Jacket. Half dome gilt button with silver Lamb | Design No. 5. Each button in its appropriate size, as now. | |
| (ii) Mess Waistcoat. Ditto | | |
| (iii) Blue Forage Cap. Ditto, all brass. | | |
| (iv) Khaki Forage Cap. Ditto, all bronze. | | |
| (v) Tunic and other uniform, large, brass... | | Design No. 6. |
| (vi) Tunic and other uniform, small, brass | | Same design in its appropriate size. |

COMMENT.

Items (v) and (vi) will require the official approval of the War Office, and must conform to the recognized type of military button, therefore the title of the Regiment has been included in the design, though opposed to our recommendation in 1 (b) and (c).

The Tudor Crown has been replaced by the Naval Crown (a correct drawing of which was obtained from the College of Arms), which the Regiment has authority to wear in recognition of valuable services rendered by it on board H.M.S. *Queen Charlotte* in action on the Glorious 1st of June, 1794, emphasizing the relationship and traditional goodwill which exists between the Regiment and the Royal Navy.

OTHER RANKS.

In full dress Design No. 6 (as for Officers).

COMMENT.

It is understood that the Army Council have already given approval for a Regimental button to be worn by Other Ranks in full dress (as recommended by Sir Archibald Murray's Committee) when again it is taken into wear. Therefore we suggest that timely application be made accordingly in respect of the design.

See also para. 4 (d).

(e) Patches.

OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS.

Design No. 7, as now worn on Foreign Service Khaki Helmet.

Note.—This design was originated when drafts were being prepared for service in the South African War, 1899-1902, and answers the purpose.

(f) Identity Discs.

Officers Design No. 8 (not reproduced).

Other Ranks Regulation disc: Army Number, Name, Religion.

2. REGIMENTAL.

(a) Title of the Regiment for all Unofficial and Private Purposes.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT, the one and only deviation permissible being REGT. for REGIMENT.

(b) Crest on Regimental Plate.

As in 1 (b). Design No. 1.

(c) Crest on Notepaper, Invitation Cards, Menus, Band Programmes, etc.

STYLE.—As in 1 (b)—viz., the Paschal Lamb surmounted on a scroll with motto PRISTINÆ VIRTUTIS MEMOR. Design No. 1.

SIZE.—(i) Large and small notepaper, envelopes, etc.: Design No. 1, Size A.

(ii) Invitation cards, menus, band programmes, etc., of ordinary dimensions: Design No. 1, Size A.

(iii) Invitation cards, menus, band programmes, etc., of larger dimensions, used the more important occasions of balls, garden parties, etc.: Size B.

COLOUR.—If in one colour, then "Royal Blue" or "Old Gold." If more than one colour, then as Design No. 9 (not reproduced).

COMMENT.

The Committee deprecate the use of fanciful designs for the ornamentation of Christmas cards and other purposes.

See also para. 4 (v).

(d) Buttons on Servant's Livery.

(i) Large Design No. 10.

(ii) Small Design No. 10 in appropriate size.

(e) Regimental Camp Colour.

Type Design No. 11.

Size (i) Large flag for masthead, 6 ft. by 4 ft.

(ii) Boundary flags, 3 ft. by 2 ft.

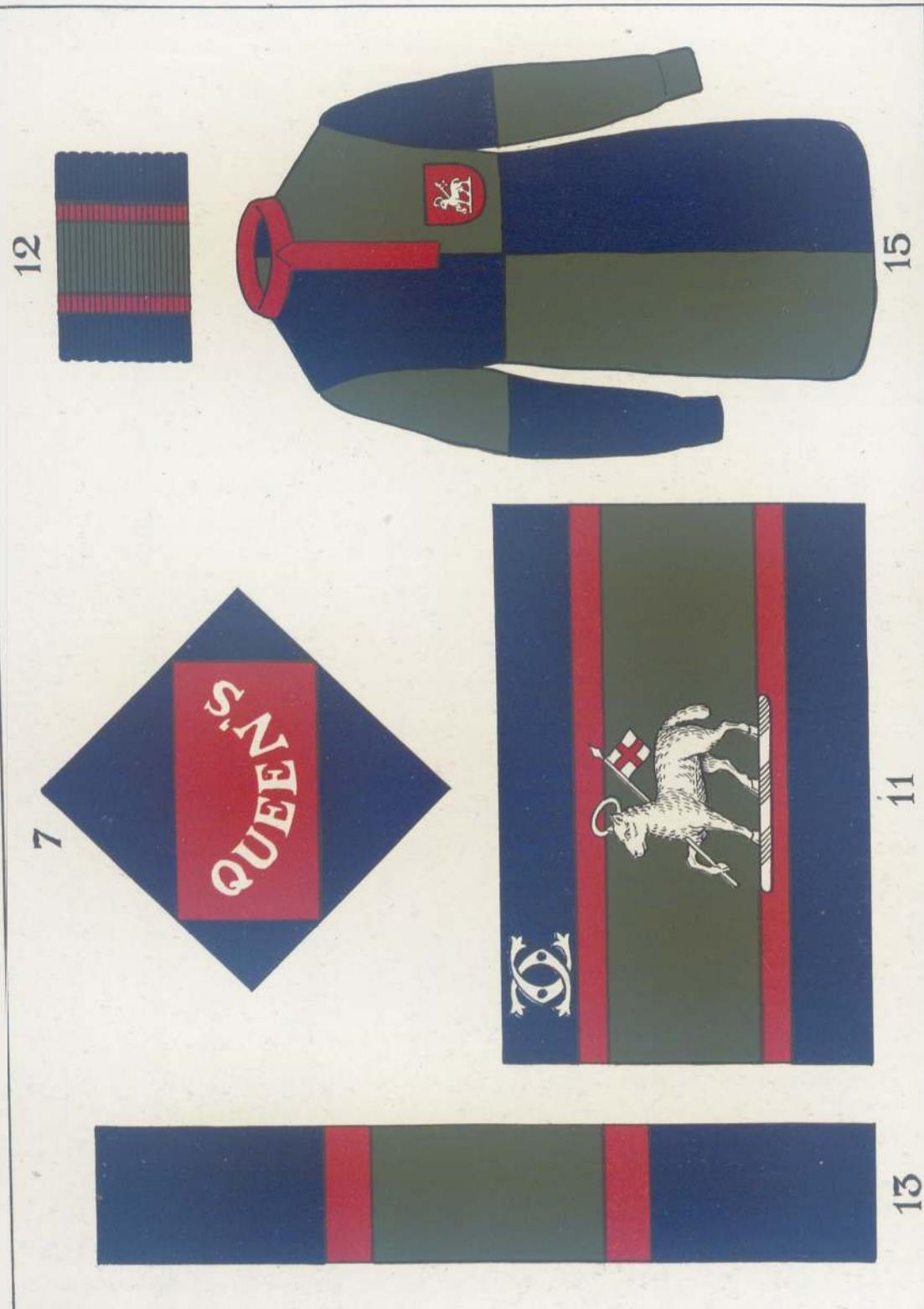
3. RECREATIONAL.

(a) Correct Shade and Pattern of Regimental Games Colours generally.

Design No. 12.

DEFINITION.—Alternate bands of a "full deep blue" and of "olive green" separated by a line of "scarlet."

To this definition of each colour we are indebted to Miss Gertrude Jenkyll, of Garden Fame, and the authoress of many books in "Colour" and "Colour Effect." She



comments as follows : " The blue cannot be absolutely defined by any colour word, for it does not answer to any of the colour names in common use—ultramarine, indigo, cobalt, or the iron blues, Prussian and Antwerp blues. Your colour is just an average deep blue.

(b) **Ties, Hatbands, Sashes, Scarves, etc.**

Design No. 12 (No change).

(c) (i) **Blazers.**

For this purpose we consider the original stripes too narrow ; they do not make a good jacket. The Committee experimented with varying widths of stripes, and recommend the arrangement in Design No. 13 as being the most suitable.

(ii) **Blazer Buttons.**

We recommend that the present Tudor Crown be replaced by a Naval Crown as in 1 (d). Design No. 14.

(iii) **Cap.**

Stripes of same width as blazer.

(iv) **Association Football Jersey and Hockey Shirt.**

The pattern suggested has been arrived at by copying to some extent the old shirt worn in India. This had then scarlet piping between the other colours, but inquiries as to cost elicited the fact that the introduction of the piping at present-day prices would make the shirt very expensive. The Committee therefore recommend Design No. 15.

To the shirt will be added a scarlet pocket, jersey a scarlet shield, with the Lamb embroidered upon it. This pocket or shield will be worn only by an individual who has been given his " colours " for any game, the year of obtaining them being embroidered under the Lamb.

COMMENT.

We regard the scarlet pocket or shield as an appropriate emblem for wear on any suitable shirt, vest, jersey, sweater, etc., worn by an athlete in connection with running, rowing, boxing and fencing competitions, etc., in which an individual who has been given his " colours " for any game represents the Regiment in the field of sport or athletics.

(v) **Rugby Football Jersey.**

As in Design No. 13.

This pattern is taken from the old polo jersey worn in India.

(d) **Games Boundary Flags.**

Design No. 11, as for Camp Colour in 2 (e).

Size, 10 inches by 12 inches.

4. The following points appear to call for attention, and the Committee recommend as under :—

(a) That the Regimental Colour of the 2nd Battalion, when next it is repaired, should be altered in respect of the Lamb, pole and flag, to conform to the correct type of crest ; see 1 (b).

(b) With the blue serge jumper, that collar badges be worn. The collar of this jumper (if not legislated for by the Dress Regulations), whether " stand up " or " rolled," should be uniform in shape throughout the Regiment. Beyond remarking

that this is not at present the case in the 1st and 2nd Battalions, and that each shape appears to have its own peculiar advantages, we do not feel called upon to express an opinion with regard to the one shape or the other, but we suggest that if Commanding Officers do not agree in their views, the point should be referred to the Colonel of the Regiment for decision.

(c) That the right to wear the Regimental colours be restricted to past and present members of the Regiment and the wives of members on the Active List. The Committee very strongly deprecate the wearing of these colours by any relatives more remote.

(d) In connection with para. 1 (d), it would seem that in respect of buttons only the principle of uniformity throughout the Regiment is officially impossible of attainment. In order to carry out the principles in as large a measure as possible—that is to say, in respect of regular soldiers only—we suggest that by mutual arrangement and agreement between the Commanding Officers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, after due consideration of the cost, it might be found practicable to issue Regimental buttons exactly similar in design to those recommended for Officers (Design No. 6), though not necessarily so in quality, through the Regimental Institutes for the use of Other Ranks, the cost to be defrayed from Regimental Funds, the buttons to remain the property of the Regiment, losses to be paid for by the individual. Alternatively, the issue could be confined to N.C.O.s. as a mark of distinction on attaining that position, or on attaining the rank of sergeant. We do not feel justified in making any such suggestion in respect of soldiers other than regulars.

(e) The Active Service Steel Helmet has not been overlooked by the Committee, but the Regulations with regard to it are quite clear and no further comment appears necessary.

The Committee venture to put forward the following suggestions with regard to procedure :—

PROCEDURE 1.

When circulating the Committee's Report to those principally concerned for the purpose of obtaining concurrence with or amendments to it, it is considered that the following method will tend towards simplification and expedition—viz.: Two copies to the Colonel of the Regiment, one for retention by him, the other for return to the Committee with his preliminary remarks thereon.

One copy each to O.C. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Battalions with the Chief's preliminary remarks (if any) recorded on each for retention. As soon as possible after receipt, each C.O. should forward on behalf of his own Battalion his approval or suggested amendment, paragraph by paragraph for easy reference, direct to the Colonel of the Regiment (105, Eaton Place, S.W.), to enable the latter to come to a decision on each point and give approval to the whole in its final form (subject only to War Office sanction where such is necessary).

Till this stage (the Colonel's approval) is reached, it is suggested that the Committee should remain in being and then be dissolved. It would then devolve on the O.C. Depot to record the Chief's verdict on the original proceedings and to circulate his decision to the C.O.s. above referred to against the remarks which they themselves had submitted.

The original proceedings to be retained in the custody of the O.C. Depot.

PROCEDURE 2.

The application to the War Office in respect of such points—Badges, Buttons, etc. (a) Officers, (b) Other Ranks—as require official sanction by Headquarters should be prepared by the O.C. 1st Battalion for submission by the Colonel of the Regiment. The latter is required to state thereon that "the proposals are in accordance with the wishes of the Regular Battalion, Militia and Territorial Army Battalions."

The following stipulations should be embodied in the application—viz., (a) Officers may be continued to wear old pattern until worn out; (b) Other Ranks will be issued with the old badges until existing stocks are exhausted.

PROCEDURE 3.

Finally, we recommend that the conclusions reached be embodied in "Regimental Standing Orders," from which there shall be no departure without the sanction of the Colonel of the Regiment.

We cannot conclude our report without recording our indebtedness to Major J. J. Grubb, O.B.E., late The Queen's Royal Regiment, for the valuable help and advice he has given to the Committee in respect of many of the items under review.

(Signed) C. PARSONS, Lieut.-Colonel.
W. H. ALLEYNE, Major.
G. N. DYER, Major.

The foregoing report was submitted to Officers Commanding 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th Battalions, with a request that they would consider it and submit any suggestions they considered necessary.

On receipt of the remarks of Officers Commanding Battalions, the Committee reassembled and considered the points raised, on which the following supplementary report was rendered :—

(a) Para 1 (d). Button on the Forage Cap, Officers, should read: "Half dome gilt button with Silver Lamb." It was not intended to alter the style of the button, only the type of Lamb.

(b) We do not recommend the inclusion of Queen Catherine's Cypher in the helmet plate, nor do we think such a recommendation, if made, would be approved by the War Office.

We agree that the Cypher would be well placed in the top corner next the pole, on the Camp Colour (large size only), flown at the masthead, in six-inch letters in the same material as the crest. Para. 2 (e) of original report should be amended accordingly.

(c) For the reasons stated by O.C. 2nd Battalion in respect of 1 (e), we recommend the Patch be worn on the right side of the foreign service khaki helmet instead of on the left as at present.

(d) All articles embracing the Regimental Games Colours will be registered.

(e) A stand-up collar with collar badge is recommended for the blue serge jumper.

(f) Since the sword is now used for ceremonial purposes only, we strongly recommend that the sword-knot should not be worn loose.

(g) For all officers we recommend the adoption of the same pattern cane which was in use by Officers of the Regular Battalions prior to the war—i.e., total length, 28 inches, surmounted by a circular silver knob with the Regimental crest embossed on it.

* * * * *

The recommendations of the Committee were finally approved by the Colonel of the Regiment, and those requiring official sanction were submitted to the War Office. Approval was given to the suggested changes in badges and buttons, with the exception of the helmet plate. It was withheld in this case as the whole question of full-dress was still under consideration.

Charterhouse Contingent. Officers Training Corps

WINTER training has been on much the same lines as usual, the only change being a partial introduction of the graded system recommended by the War Office. Entries for Certificate "A" again show an increase, and the weather has interfered very little with the training.

Two whole-day tactical exercises have been held, one near Puttenham in November and the other last month at Aldershot. The latter was on quite a large scale, under the direction of Col. McCulloch, commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade. An Eastland Force, consisting of the Charterhouse Battalion, a machine gun platoon of the Lincolns, and a pack battery, under Lieut.-Col. Jameson, fought a delaying action between Pond-tail Bridge and Albuhera Barracks against a pursuing Westland Force under Lieut.-Col. V. M. Fortune, 1st Seaforth Highlanders. The scheme worked out very well, and provided a useful day's training.

The Annual Drill Competition was won by No. 1 Platoon for the third year in succession. Major Denton kindly assisted in the judging.

The Signallers underwent the Annual Classification Tests at the end of March, and are to be congratulated upon the result. Sixteen 1st Class Certificates were obtained among the twenty cadets tested, and Cpl. Bartholomew obtained 100 per cent. on all subjects.

We were very glad to see Major Dyer over here again, this time as judge in the fencing match against Bradfield, Wellington and Beaumont.

The shooting team just failed to win the *Surrey Advertiser* Cup this year. They were well up in the first two shoots, but had a misfortune in the third. One of the team, in adjusting the wind-gauge screw after his first three shots, inadvertently pushed the slide up to 800 yards! Two misses naturally followed before he discovered what was wrong. The remaining five shots were in the bull, but the damage had been done and the cup has departed, for twelve months only, we hope.

The Annual Inspection will be carried out on June 21st by Major-General C. W. Scott, Major-General in charge of Administration, Eastern Command.

Col. Clarke had very kindly offered the services of the Band and Drums of the 1st Battalion, and their visit would have been a tremendously popular feature of the inspection. Owing to the Battalion's departure for Shanghai, the arrangements have had to go by the board, greatly to our disappointment. We appreciate the compliment very much indeed, and hope that we shall see the Band on some future occasion. Meanwhile, may we repeat the good wishes which were sent to the Battalion on embarkation?

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Journal of the Queen's Royal Regiment."

DEAR SIR,

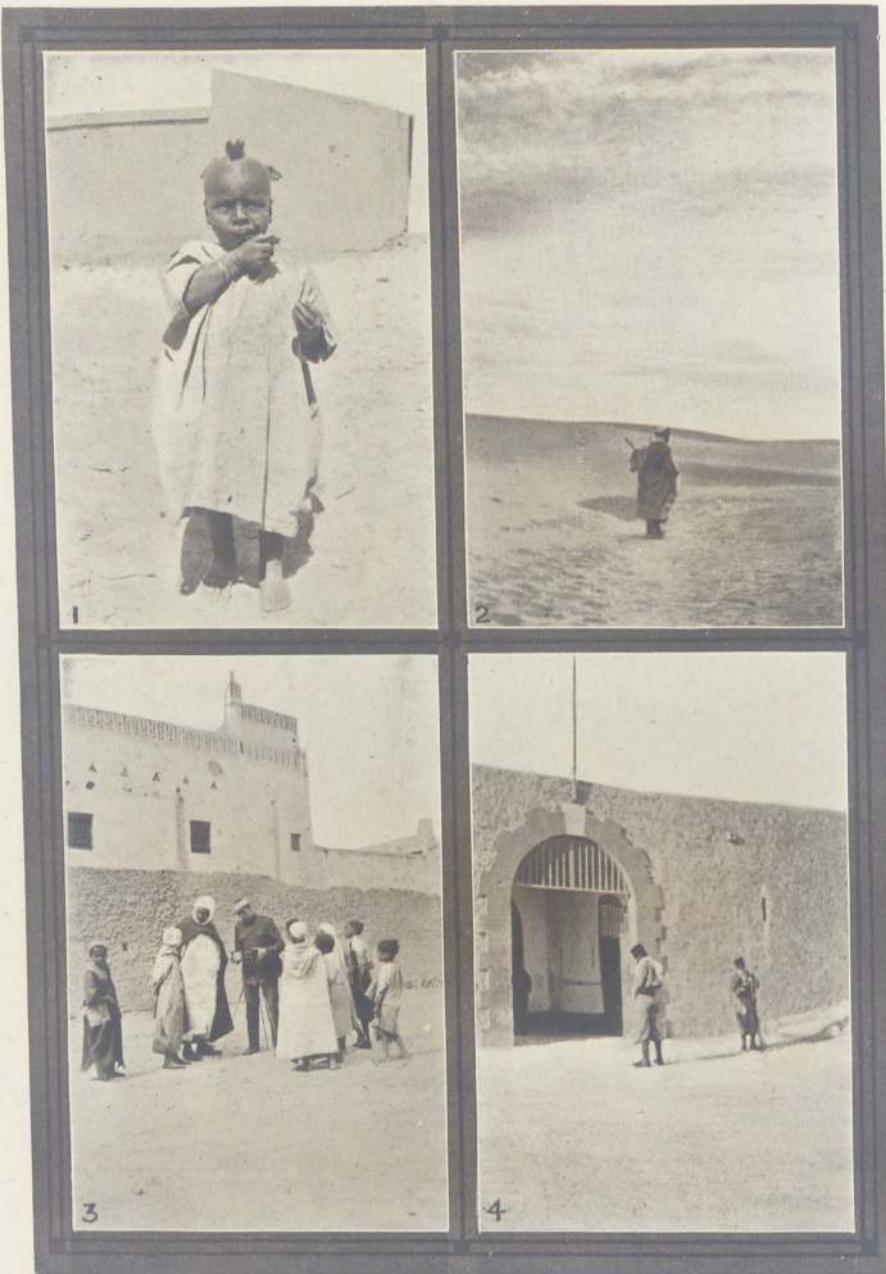
In our last number you invite correspondence on matters of Regimental or general interest. I venture to suggest that the following extract from an authentic life-story of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, by Major F. E. Verney, M.C., The Dorsetshire Regiment—lately published in Hutchinson's Magazine—is worthy of reproduction in all regimental periodicals, but more especially in the journal of a regiment one of whose proud mottoes is *Pristinæ virtutis memor*.

Yours faithfully,
"QUARTER BLOKE."

"Being a soldier myself, I am disposed to think that the influence of the spirit and traditions of a British Regiment is the most lasting and powerful of any that a man can meet, whether he be a Prince or a Prize-fighter.

"I have seen men of every type, class, character, age and belief come under the influence and gradually surrender to it the best that was in them. I have known men in the ranks recruited from the riff-raff of a city who would have robbed their own mothers for the price of a pot of beer or a bout of self-indulgence, cheerfully share everything they had with a comrade and readily give their lives for the honour of the regiment. You can hear old soldiers who are workless and destitute in the backwaters of civilian life, neglected in their post-service struggles by an ungrateful country, curse the government,

THREE WEEKS LEAVE IN THE SAHARA



1. A Visitor.
2. March, 1927. "On the road" by car.
About 7.30 a.m. after leaving
Touggourt for Ghardaia.
3. Gerra.
4. French fort at Ghardaia. Stayed night.
11-12/3/27.

reproach themselves, and damn England. But in their worst moments you will never hear them refer to their old regiment except with pride or in a sort of sacred whisper.

"It is not easy to exactly define this regimental spirit, but one can describe in a phrase its principal effect upon the individual. That phrase is the immolation of self. By this I do not mean that soldiering changes human nature by killing the individual instinct, destroying personal ambition, abolishing natural predilection, and generally fitting Thomas Atkins with a pair of luminous wings. But what I do mean is that it harnesses and directs these impulses to the good of the community instead of to the satisfaction of the individual. *Esprit de corps*, discipline, and force of example knock personal egotism out of a man and replaces it with pride of regiment. It impels and inspires him to govern his inclinations according to their reactions on his comrades instead of towards the fulfilment of his own temperament or the pursuit of his own ends. It makes him realize that work and duty are not merely onerous alternations to an empty stomach, but the hall-marks of a man, and the pride of finer men than he. Through the clear unflinching eyes of that concentrated community whose past deeds have their living evidence in the vital panoply around him, he sees himself as a thing of not much account, and his job as everything. Before he entered the Army he might be the pride of his village or the terror of his town. Or, if an officer, the cock of his school or a budding county magnate. But when he joins his regiment he is a unit of a corporate entity that takes no stock of individual importance or external distinction, but puts in their place a pride of united achievement and the honour of belonging to his corps, with the creed of regiment first and all other things after. 'Do your duty, pull your weight, and keep fit,' etc., reverse this sequence, and then begin again. If you have any energy left, use it as you please, so long as it does not impair the honour of the regiment or let down a comrade. When there is a war on which sends up the morale of the whole nation and the fighting man comes to his own, the regimental spirit flames to heroic proportions and magic intensity."

Three Weeks' Leave in the Sahara.

FEW Britishers, unless they have travelled in the Sahara, can have any idea of the fascination of that part of the desert which is, of course, controlled by our allies, the French. The writer had a recent opportunity of seeing something of this land in a short tour of three weeks, during which he travelled over eight hundred miles by motor-car beyond railhead. From Algiers we travelled in luxury for a night and a day by sleeping-car, and excellent meals were provided on the train.

During the afternoon of the third day, our train was boarded by the G.O.C., Northern Sahara, and his wife. The General, immaculately turned out, with three rows of medal ribbons and one leg missing, had a compartment reserved for him. We were told he was on a tour of inspection of the outpost garrisons of his command, which, judging from the map, seemed to cover an area about the size of France. No staff nor A.D.C. accompanied him. We foreigners eagerly anticipated the arrival of the train at Biskra, and quite expected to witness a parade of the garrison, or at least a guard of honour at the station, to meet our distinguished fellow-traveller. We were to be disappointed. The train no sooner stopped than a horde of jibbering Arab "porters" invaded us, seizing bags, coats and rugs, to be taken off and sorted out by owners at the station Customs office. No sign of the guard of honour, no bugle nor "General Salute." Just a pale, thick-set Commandant with a heavy black "beaver" and dressed in khaki, Sam Browne belt (but no sword), brown leggings and no spurs, waited on the platform to welcome the G.O.C. The G.O.C., Commandant, and G.O.C.'s wife then entered the Customs office, and joined the general scrum to get their baggage passed "through the usual channel." We did the same, and beat them by a short head. Then, however, the army staff functioned, for before we were able to move off to our hotel out came the G.O.C., wife, Commandant and baggage by the station main door. The G.O.C. halted for a brief moment to shake hands with two Arab gentlemen,

both wearing the Legion d'Honneur, whilst baggage and wife were hurled into a four-wheeled hotel bus, drawn by two grey quadrupeds, whose ribs and legs were apparently held in place by skin. The G.O.C., after saying "au revoir" to the Commandant, followed his wife and baggage, and the whole clattered off at a jog-trot to the temporary G.H.Q., quite the nastiest hotel in the town. The Commandant disappeared in the opposite direction, but under his own steam, *i.e.*, in his car. We were unable to be present at the G.O.C.'s inspection of the garrison which was held the next day.

We did, however, have an opportunity of seeing some Senegalese troops returning from firing their machine-gun course on the range close by the local race course. At about 9 a.m. we were having a canter round the course and met a French officer evidently in a hurry to get back to barracks for his breakfast and with little thought for his troops who were following at a distance of about a quarter of a mile. These consisted of three sections of very cheery souls, nominally in charge of three N.C.O.s. The leading section appeared to be, like their officer, in a hurry to get back home, and had certainly forgotten anything they may have been taught on the subject of march discipline.

Anyhow, they decided that the weight of the gun delayed their progress, so they dumped it in the sand, hoping that someone following would bring it along; the second section passed by the derelict weapon—it did not belong to them! The N.C.O. in charge of the third section evidently had a conscience. He halted his men and after considerable argument persuaded one of them to pick up the gun and carry it off.

The last we saw of the column as it disappeared in the distance was three lonely men carrying three guns—and their companions were far ahead making for home. We sighed and wondered what certain British commanding officers' comments would have been.

Much has been written of the "Garden of Allah." We were not very impressed. The garden is the private property of a Frenchman and is certainly picturesque, consisting as it does of many fine specimens of tropical vegetation. It is beautifully kept, and the Arab "guardian

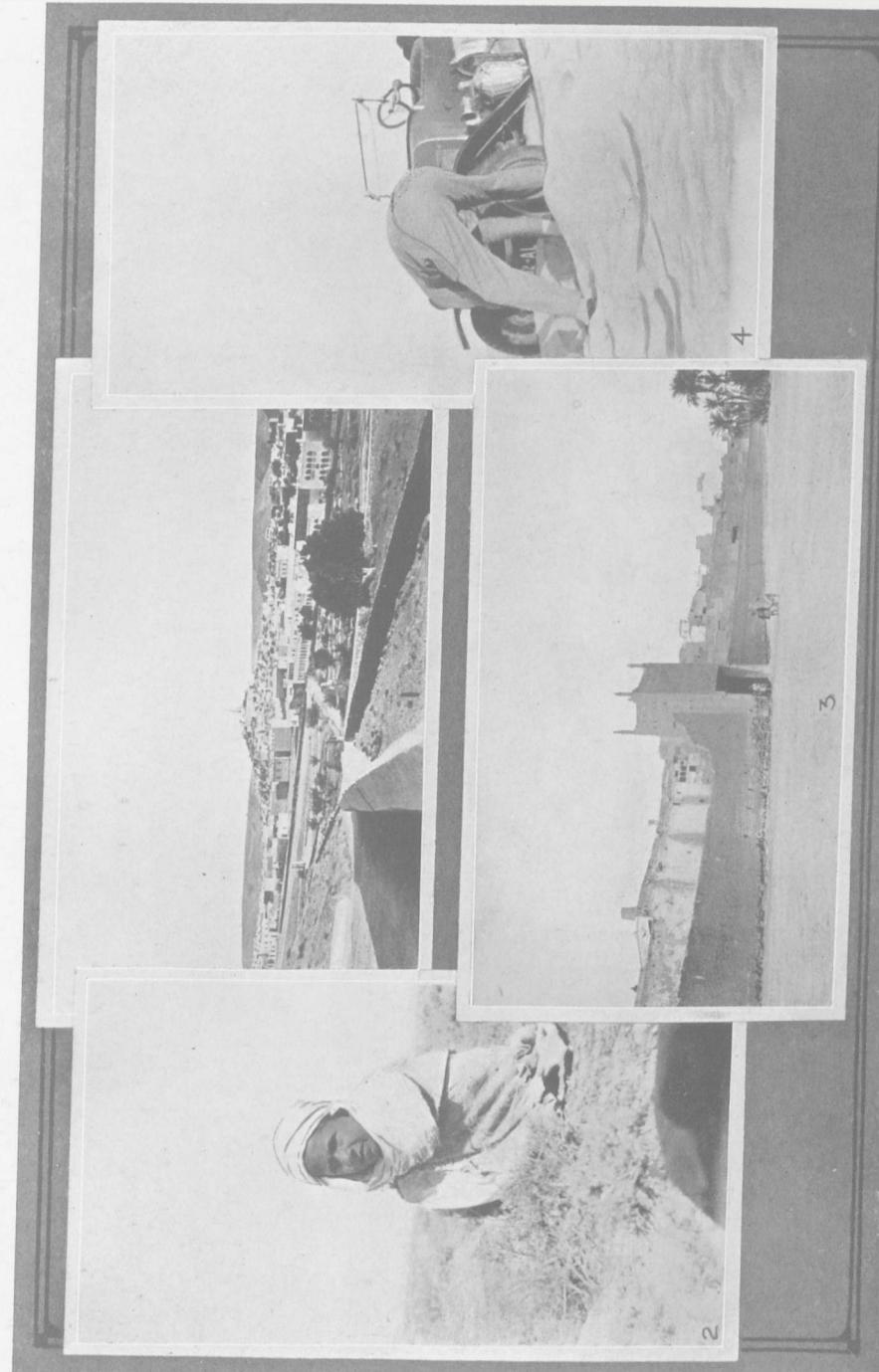
angel" at the gate "stung" us for a "pourboire" before we were allowed entrance, which struck us as hardly romantic!

Before continuing our journey by car over the desert track we had to obtain permission to undertake the various stages of our proposed trip, from the French military authorities. We were informed that a party of travellers who had recently attempted this journey, whose car had broken down, had to be rescued by an aeroplane, specially sent out, and who were only brought into the outpost after suffering considerable privation, and that if we were prepared to take the risk, we could go on, on our own responsibility. We were fortunate in obtaining the services of an excellent French chauffeur, who had only recently been over the same journey, and his four-seater Citroën car. He assured us we could get through, and the fact that we were able to cover eight hundred miles through every description of country in six days over the roughest tracks without a single mechanical breakdown and only one puncture, speaks volumes for the efficiency of the French car and driver and Michelin tyres.

We left our hotel at 8 a.m. for Tourgout, a distance of 290 kilometres, carrying spare parts and water in case of emergency. The first part of the journey was along a really first-class road, which gradually disappeared till we passed over the dried bed of a salt lake, the surface of which would have gladdened the heart of any motor record-breaker. The track followed roughly the lines of the railway for many miles, passing through two oases, each containing a village of a few hundred inhabitants.

The country was absolutely flat for miles in every direction: the only relief to the eye was the distant ever-changing mirage. We reached our destination at about 5 o'clock—a typical oasis town of about 4,000 inhabitants. There is one excellent hotel run by the Companie General Transatlantique, who appear to have the monopoly of the desert hotels and who provide all the comforts of modern civilization, hot baths, electric light and excellent cuisine. There is a small garrison of Spahis with imposing barracks. It was market day and the town was crowded with Arabs, camels, mules and sheep, making a picturesque

THREE WEEKS LEAVE IN THE SAHARA



1. Ghardaia.
2. One of our "guests" at lunch.
3. Gherera, between Tourgout and Ghardaia.
4. "Stuck" between Tourgout and Ghardaia, about 8 a.m., 11/3/27 H.D.

1. Ghardaia.
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3. Gherera, between Tourgout and Ghardaia.
4. "Stuck" between Tourgout and Ghardaia, about 8 a.m., 11/3/27 H.D.

sight, though distance lent enchantment to the scene. We noticed a concrete tennis court in course of construction, and two soccer football grounds, just outside the town.

It had been a very hot day in the sun, and a keen, dry wind soon blistered our hands and faces, but we found it very cold after dark. We turned in early, in view of a start at 6.30 a.m. the next day, and left instructions to be called at 5.30 a.m. The Arab *femme de chambre* was evidently unaccustomed to travellers getting up so early. At any rate, he failed to call us till 6.15 and then we had to wake up the hotel staff before we could finally get off at 7.30 for Gardaia.

This was the longest day's journey—thirteen hours. The first twenty kilometres were over sand dunes, and as there had been a wind-storm during the night the camel track was completely obliterated. Our chauffeur had to pull up now and again and get out to walk to the top of the dunes to look for landmarks. At times we had to drive in a circle and take a running leap at a sandbank. For the greater part of the time, the car was driven on second gear, but never once did it fail or overheat. Once we sank up to the axles in sand and had to dig ourselves out with a spade. After about half an hour's work, deflating the tyres and hard pushing, we escaped and had no further mishap. At last we left the sand dunes behind and continued our journey along the old camel track, the same that had been used for thousands of years, over rocks, dried-up rivers, streams and miles of loose flints and stones. There was not a sign of life human, animal or bird, only now and again the skeleton of a camel or the old tracks of some motor-car told us we were on the road. At about 3 p.m., however, we were startled by the appearance of six gazelle, and my companion took a running shot at them with his revolver over the wind-screen. The chauffeur gave chase at once, and we bumped along across country after them. Needless to say, our "bag" was nil.

By this time, we began to climb a range of mountains and on reaching the summit we were confronted with one of the finest sights of the whole journey. After hours of flat and undulating scenery, we suddenly emerged to look down on a

fertile plain, green with palms and growing corn. In the centre was a large Mosabite town—Gerrera—surrounded by a wall with square towers at intervals and a large mosque in the centre. On arrival at the main gate, we were at once surrounded by a crowd of very inquisitive inhabitants, men and children, who were conspicuous for their uncleanliness and too lazy to even mind the flies which were making a meal of their eyes, noses and lips. It was very hot, and so, after stretching our legs for a few minutes, and taking some photographs, we proceeded on our way. We eventually arrived at Gardaia at 7 p.m. and put up for the night in the French fort. Good, clean quarters (mine was next to the orderly room) and fair meals were provided at absurdly low charge.

The fort is substantially built of stone and has a commanding position overlooking the large picturesque town. It was once manned by the Foreign Legion, but now the small garrison is composed of Senegalese. One could not help thinking what an ideal station we British could have made it, but the French, so far, only deal with essentials, and we were told that the officers hate the place owing to its isolation. We had a walk through the town, and after dinner sat on the ramparts under a full moon, which made the scene all the more impressive. This town was the only place we stayed at where we could not get either a bath or electric light.

The following morning we left at 8 a.m. for Laghouat—280 kilometres—leaving the town by an excellently-engineered metal road through the surrounding mountains on to the plateau above. For many miles we motored through the trackless waste, though the scenery was ever changing. Large flocks of sheep and goats were grazing under the charge of shepherds and getting fat apparently on nothing but coarse desert grass. It was a bright, cold day and we wore our motor coats, but in the late afternoon we ran into a sand-storm and the sun was almost obliterated. We put on our goggles, but the sand, blown by a strong wind, seemed to penetrate through everything, stinging our faces and hands.

Lagouat is an old fortified town and still garrisoned by a squadron of cavalry and a detachment of infantry. It is a

centre of activity, is well laid out, and its 6,000 inhabitants include a French doctor, *notaire*, European nurses for the hospital (built in 1857 before the Arab Rebellion and subsequent memorable massacres).

We were very interested to find two retired British officers living here; one, a Gunner colonel, was at Bordon in 1914 and knew the 1st Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment well. He told me he was sheep farming in partnership with an Arab and doing very well. For £24 a year he paid his rent, taxes, cook and servants. He and his wife had a couple of fine Arab horses and seemed to be perfectly at home, though very glad to see someone from England. They were seventy miles from the nearest railway, but the wireless kept them in touch with the outer world. After all, they explained, living was cheap and they were only five days' journey from London!

They dined with us at our hotel and afterwards took us into the town, but beyond the ordinary native "dances" there was nothing of unusual interest to see.

Two more days' motoring brought us back to Biskra, travel-stained and weary, but all aglow mentally and physically as a reward for our journeying.

Our chief form of exercise during these six days was derived from our "medicine ball," which accompanied us everywhere. It was produced on every possible occasion, and always caused much amusement both for us and for the Arabs, who must have thought us "just two mad foreigners."

Our trip was all too short, and we longed for more leave (and money) to enable us to go still further south into the Sahara.

Perhaps we may yet do it.

Royal Grammar School, Guildford

Officers Training Corps

THE chief item of interest in connection with the Officers Training Corps recently has been the success of its teams in miniature rifle shooting. The trophies won include:—

Country Life Public Schools Championship (Class B).

"Frankfort" Challenge Shield (Bisley).

"Lee" Challenge Cup (Bisley), 1st and 2nd.

"Elles" Challenge Shield.

"Boys of Surrey" Challenge Shield.

Surrey Advertiser Cup.

These successes are very largely due to the keenness and ability of Sergt.-Inst. A. L. Stent, who added to his laurels last year by securing the Championship of Surrey.

The following were successful in the Part II (Written) portion of Certificate "A" held on November 9th, 1926, thus obtaining the certificate:—Cpl. Broatch, L./Cpls. Briggs, Clarke, Lucas and Wilson; Cadets Benson, Plumley and Sutcliffe. An examination in Part I (Practical) of the Certificate took place on February 18th, when seventeen candidates passed and qualified to sit for Part II on March 8th. The results of this latter examination are not yet to hand.

In March, Gen. Sir William Furze, K.C.B., D.S.O., an old boy of the School, invited a party to pay a visit to the Imperial Institute, and a most enjoyable day was spent.

The contingent will attend the Public Schools O.T.C. camp at Tidworth Park from July 26th to August 3rd, in company with contingents from Harrow, Repton, Shrewsbury, Marlborough, and Winchester.

ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, GUILDFORD



Shooting Team, 1926-27

Swimming in the Army.

(Reprinted from "Mind, Body and Spirit," the Journal of the Army Physical Training Staff, by kind permission of the Editor.)

IN 1920, an Association, now called the Army Swimming Union, was formed for the purpose of stimulating interest in swimming and the arrangement of annual competitions for championship honours at various distances as well as in diving, plunging and water polo. It is gratifying to note that the standard and number of competitors grow higher year by year, and it is hoped before long that the Army will be on a footing to compete at swimming with the best in the country, as it does in other branches of sport.

Three years ago, the Inter-Services Swimming Championships were instituted, and the Army has twice beaten and once drawn with the Royal Navy and Marines. It is hoped that the Royal Air Force will be included in the Services Championships next year, as the airmen have formed a Swimming Association and held their first championship this year. In their programme was a relay race for the three Services, which the Army won.

Unquestionably, swimming has a great military value, and there is no form of sport which so conduces to that harmonious development which is one of the principal objects of physical training.

There is an appalling and unnecessary loss of life every year among non-swimmers, whose neglect to acquire the art of swimming not only leads to their own deaths, but occasionally to the death of swimmers who go to their assistance. Unfortunately, also, the method of reviving the apparently drowned is little known, and many lives are lost through the lack of this very simple knowledge.

Our physical training tables contain a few exercises for recruits in the elementary movements of the breast-stroke; but I would urge "the powers that be" to see that, in addition, every soldier has a thorough knowledge of the method of resuscitation.

The majority of public schools and physical training institutions have baths and swimming is included in the general curriculum, and P.T. instructors are expected to be able to demonstrate and teach the art of natation. L. H. C.

1st Cadet Battalion
The London Regiment
(The Queen's).

President: H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll.

Honorary Colonel: Col. the Right Hon. the Duke of Atholl, K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., T.D., A.D.C.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. R. C. Grant, O.B.E.

Chairman of Executive Committee: Col. Sir A. Henry McMahon, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Headquarters: Haileybury House, London, E.1.

IT is with much regret that we have to report the death of our Battalion Chaplain, the Rev. J. H. Fleming, C.M.G., Chaplain to the Forces, 1st Class, who died suddenly while watching the R.M.A. v. R.M.C. rugger match last November. He had created a great impression on the Cadets by his personal charm and simplicity of character, and he will be greatly missed not only by the Cadet Battalion but also by a very large number of serving officers in the Army who knew him at Woolwich and Sandhurst when Padre Fleming was Chaplain at these establishments. The Battalion was represented at the funeral service at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, where Padre Fleming was Chaplain, and also at the graveside at Brookwood, where he was laid to rest with full military honours among the old veterans he served and loved so well.

We were notified by the County of London T.A.A. in January, that we had won the "Clifford" Shield for the most efficient Cadet unit in the County of London for the year 1926. This is the seventh successive year in which we have won it. Lieut.-Col. C. E. Thompson, D.S.O., M.C., Commanding 24th London Regiment (The Queen's), to which unit we are affiliated, kindly invited the officers and cadets to the annual prize-giving of the 24th on February 1st, when Field-Marshal the Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., presented the shield to Col. Grant, on behalf of the County T.A.A.

A rare event occurred on January 19th, when the Director-General of the Territorial Army (Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hugh S. Jeudwine, K.C.B., K.B.E.) and Capt. J. C. Latter, M.C., of the War Office, paid us a visit in uniform. The visit happened on an ordinary "club" evening, when the cadets were engaged in physical training, boxing and musketry. The General was keenly interested in all the activities, and some impromptu boxing bouts were arranged at his request. The visit has left a sound impression on the boys, as he was not only interested in the military side, but also in the social side, and spoke to many of them about their work, parents and homes.

Boxing has had a very prominent place in our activities during the past six months. A full team was entered for the Prince of Wales's Shield, and gained 21 points, taking second place in the County. Lieut.-Col. J. B. Dodge, D.S.O., D.S.C. (late 10th (Service) Battalion The Queen's Royal Regiment) has presented a silver cup to the Battalion for inter-company boxing, which was won for 1926 by "D" (Haileybury) Company, Stepney.

On April 9th a Battalion Boxing Tournament was held at "D" Company headquarters, presided over by Col. Sir A. Henry McMahon, G.C.M.G., etc., and supported by Lieut.-Col. R. C. Grant, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Dodge, the Rector of Stepney (Hon. and Rev. J. R. Phillimore), Rev. V. Lawson, and Major Snowden (1st Surrey Rifles). We were also pleased to welcome Major H. A. W. Greagh, Officer Commanding Depot, East Surrey Regiment, and Lieut. Sutton, M.C., the Adjutant of the Depot, who have been very good friends of the Battalion, and regret that through the move at Guildford, Lieuts. Boyd and East were unable to be present. The boxing was good and thoroughly clean and sportsmanlike. The weights ranged from 6 st. 7 lb. up to 11 st., and the winners in each weight represented the Battalion at the Stadium Club on April 28th in the tournament for the Stadium Club Cup for Cadets of the Metropolitan area. During the course of the evening Col. Dodge presented the "Dodge" Boxing Trophy to Capt. F. S. Deacon ("D" Company) and Sir Henry McMahon made some very appropriate remarks on the value of boxing in training. Capt. R. A. F. Oxley-Boyle,

M.C. (The Queen's Royal Regiment) and Capt. W. Tatham (1st Cadet Battalion The Queen's) were the judges, and Staff-Sergt. Butters (A.G.S.) refereed. Dr. J. K. Reid officiated as medical officer, and the Cadet officers were fully occupied as time-keepers, stewards, etc. The Drill Hall was packed, and it was one of the most successful shows ever held in the Battalion.

Following the tradition of the past thirty-two years the Battalion, at the kind invitation of Major H. A. W. Greagh, went into Easter training at the Depot of the East Surrey Regiment, Kingston, from Good Friday to Easter Monday. Twelve officers, ten staff and 130 non-commissioned officers and cadets paraded at Sloane Square at 11 a.m. on Good Friday morning, and, headed by the band, marched to Kingston. A halt of fifteen minutes was made at Parson's Green, and at Putney Heath a halt of an hour for lunch was made. Here R.S.M. Granger instilled some regimental history into the Cadets, as this was the spot where the Regiment first mustered in 1661.

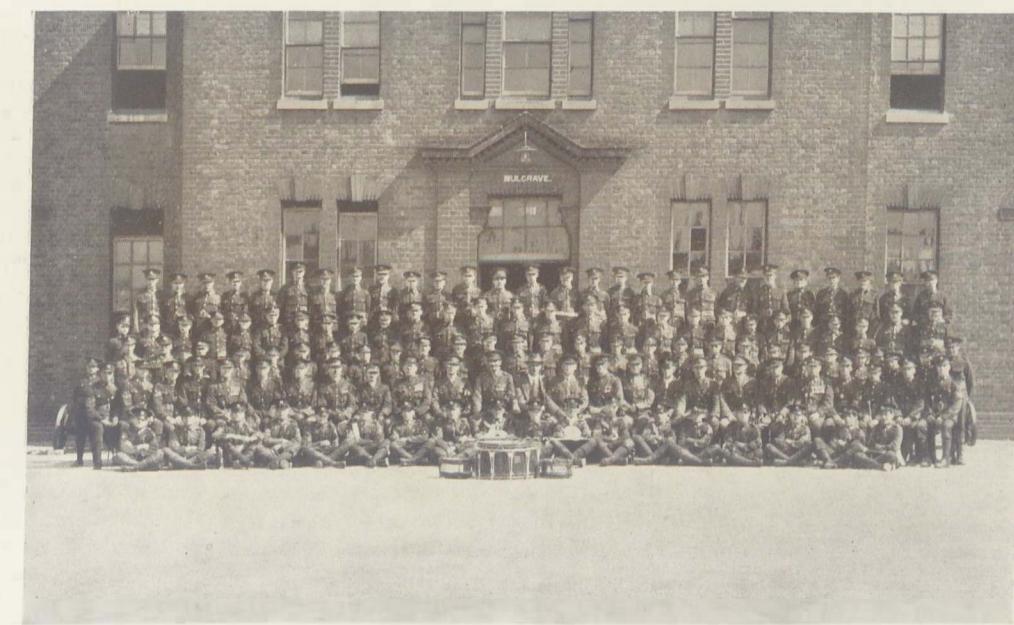
It was during the halt for lunch that an amusing incident took place. A small Cadet, in search of adventure, found it by falling into a pond, and it looked as if he would have to continue the march in wet clothes. The Quartermaster's department, however, seemed prepared for such happenings and immediately produced the necessary boots, trousers and puttees. Cadets formed a circle round the unfortunate adventurer, and to a great deal of sarcasm and chaff he changed into dry clothes, not in the least dismayed at the fact that the newly-issued clothes were apparently made for a boy six feet in height, while he himself scarcely reached the five-feet standard.

The Battalion moved off at 2 p.m., and after a short halt at Richmond Park arrived at Kingston Barracks at 3.45 p.m.

"D" Company provided the first guard, which mounted at 5.30 p.m., and in the evening a concert was held.

Saturday morning was devoted to company and battalion drill and the afternoon to field training. On Sunday morning a church parade was held at St. John's Church, Kingston, and the Cadets were then free for the day. On Monday morning the competition for the Silver Bugle was held, which was won by Sergt.

1ST CADET BN. LONDON REGT. (THE QUEEN'S)



The Battalion during Easter Training at Kingston



The Officers, Easter, 1927

Favell, of "G" Company, with 385 points; Sergt. Bull ("E" Company) coming second with 370 points.

The Battalion paraded at 2 p.m. and was inspected and addressed by the Officer Commanding the Depot. At 2.30 we moved off, arriving at Sloane Square at 6 p.m.

It was remarkable the improvement in bearing and drill that these few days in barracks makes in the boys. The time seemed all too short. The discipline was splendid, there were no barrack damages and no cases for the orderly room. Every boy marched the whole distance from London and back; not one fell out or appeared in any way distressed, and on arrival at Sloane Square many offered to march back to Kingston if they could only stay another night there. The officers and staff of the Depot did everything to make our stay enjoyable, and invited us to visit them again next Easter.

A monthly Officers' Dinner has been instituted, which makes for better co-ordination in the battalion. At these dinners we have as guests old officers of the Battalion and members of the committee.

The situation as regards officers is easing considerably, and a closer link with school Officers Training Corps should help to solve this difficulty. Messrs. J. R. P. Chrystal (Edinburgh Academy O.T.C.) and R. McDougall (Haileybury College O.T.C.) have joined the Battalion as Second-Lieutenants.

Flying-Officer A. Meredith Rowe, having been placed on the Royal Air Force Reserve, has resumed duty with the Battalion after an absence of four years, and is posted to "B" (Sherborne) Company.

We regret losing Mr. B. B. Watson, who has had to resign his commission owing to his business taking him to the north of England.

Capt. G. C. Buzzacott, owing to business pressure, has had to resign his appointment as Adjutant and has been appointed Quartermaster. Capt. J. H. Spence-Duncan succeeds him as Adjutant, and Capt. F. S. Deacon, on promotion, assumes command of "D" Company.

On the Staff we welcome Sergt. W. J. Neal, M.M. (late 24th London Regiment, The Queen's), who has been appointed Company Sergeant-Major of "B"

Company, and Staff-Sergt. J. Darnell (an old "Queen's" boy), who is posted to "G" Company as Company Sergeant-Major.

The "Bennett" Shield for efficiency was won (1926) by "D" Company with 78½ points, "B" Company being the runners-up with 46 points.

The Annual Inspection will take place in the Temple Gardens on either the first or second Sunday in July, when Field-Marshal Sir Claud W. Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G. (an old Sherburnian) will inspect the Battalion. Invitations will be sent out as soon as the date is definitely settled.

**History of 1st Cadet Battalion
"The Queen's" Royal West Surrey
Regiment, now 1st Cadet Battalion
The London Regiment, "The
Queen's. Founded 1889.**

"THE 1st Cadet Battalion "The Queen's" has the honour of being the senior Cadet Battalion in the kingdom, and members should show their appreciation of this by always bearing in mind that on their individual conduct, on and off parade, depends the maintenance of that high reputation which the Battalion has acquired for efficiency, smartness and good conduct." This is the thirteenth and last as a set of Battalion rules drawn up in 1908 and still acknowledged by the members of the Battalion in Southwark, Stepney, Islington and Chelsea. Seniority—so small a thing to the outsider, but great in the annals of British military history—is made much of; that it is something to these Cadets is evident from their manly bearing when on parade or in the streets of the Metropolis. The history opens with this rule because it is the one which explains so much of the *esprit de corps* existing among these lads drawn from all parts of London.

But there is something else. In

Southwark Cathedral a tablet was unveiled on January 31st, 1904, by Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, to the memory of Lieut.-Col. A. L. Salmond, the first Commanding Officer, and ten former members of the Battalion who were killed during the Boer War. It has been an incentive to the youth of this Battalion, ever since, to live to honour these glorious traditions.

Then, there is the Regiment whose name the Battalion bears and whose badge it carries. No Regular soldier could be prouder of his regiment and badge than the Cadet who belongs to "The Queen's."

Like all pioneer enterprises, its beginning was small. In January, 1889, Capt. A. L. Salmond, of the 3rd (Militia) Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, was asked by Miss Octavia Hill, Rev. W. Ingham Brooke and others, to raise a Cadet Corps of working boys in Southwark. A similar organization in Whitechapel had proved very satisfactory, and it was thought that Southwark presented a still larger field for such an enterprise. Capt. Salmond approached the War Office for authority to raise two companies, and on May 23rd, 1889, he received the permission of the Secretary of State to carry out his proposals.

At this time Col. Haddan commanded the 4th (Volunteer) Battalion The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment. He was very interested in the new venture, and welcomed the idea of the new corps being attached to his battalion. In those days a Cadet Corps, as distinguished from a Cadet Battalion, had to be attached to a Volunteer Battalion. A drill hall was the next thing required, and the trustees of the Red Cross Hall, Southwark, readily gave their consent to the use of those premises as a drill hall.

All the details having been settled, an inaugural meeting was held on May 30th, 1889, at the Red Cross Hall, presided over by the Commander-in-Chief and supported by the Duke of Westminster and many prominent men of the day. Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley made a powerful appeal for support for the new Corps, and, with Capt. Salmond agreeing to take over command, the corps came into being.

The object of the promoters of the

movement was to offer the attractions of a distinctly military organization to the more enterprising spirits among the working boys of London, and to afford them a healthful and advantageous outlet for their energies. It was thought that a corps raised under Government sanction, shown in the Army List, with scarlet uniform, and attached to a famous British regiment, would attract lads who, as a rule, do not care to join organizations which are not really military bodies. Here was the provision of interesting occupation for the evening hours of London working lads, and an opportunity to help them to develop a sense of self-respect at an age—14 to 18—when lads are most susceptible to good or evil influences and when character is forming.

The entire success of the Corps in these respects is sufficient proof that it has fulfilled the expectations of the founders.

On the same day as the inaugural meeting, notification was received from the War Office that the establishment of 120 was granted. On May 31st Capt. Salmond commenced enrolling recruits, and on the following day drill commenced. At first he was the only commissioned officer, though aided from the outset by Mr. Ingham Brooke and Mr. Cyril Bennett, who were appointed to the Corps shortly afterwards.

As time went on it was found that many lads, after a few drills, left off attending, and consequently there was never a full muster on any single parade. When the nominal number reached the establishment it was not considered necessary to reject recruits, and by December, 1889, the enrolled strength was 150, told off into two companies, one commanded by Mr. Brooke and the other by Mr. Bennett. Gradually the irregular attenders and loafers were weeded out and the Corps began to settle down.

On October 11th the first parade in uniform took place, and a great impetus was thereby given to attendance. A rule was made that no Cadet would receive his uniform until he had attended a certain number of drills. Other privileges were also made dependent on the number of drills attended; and it proved an effective method of punishing unsteadiness or irregularity on parade to strike out that day's attendance of each offender.

On October 18th, 120 Snider carbines

were received from Weedon, and two rooms were then rented in Stanhope Buildings and fitted up as an armoury and store-room.

In consequence of the steady flow of recruits, the amount payable by each boy who joined was raised on January 1st, 1890, from 2s. 6d. to 5s., with the result that the birds of passage kept away, and the Corps was taken much more seriously by the new recruits.

The first appearance in public was on March 1st, when the Cadets took part in an assault-at-arms of the 4th West Surrey Volunteers. *The Times* on this occasion observed that "the bayonet and manual exercises by the Southwark Cadet Corps was excellent, and showed that a large amount of training had been bestowed on them to put them in such a state of efficiency."

On April 18th the first march out took place, and all who had uniform (numbering ninety in all) marched through the streets to Southwark Park. The first attempt at marching was very successful, and at the next parade, attended by 103, fifteen recruits enlisted. A similar march was carried out on April 26th to the headquarters of the 4th West Surreys, where, at the invitation of Col. Haddan, battalion drill with the Volunteers was gone through. The Corps was becoming firmly established, and many of the smarter boys had gained promotion. The various activities fully engaged all the spare time the three officers could give to the Corps, and the appointments of Mr. B. Fletcher and Mr. L. W. Bennett as Lieutenants at this time was very opportune.

A band was considered to be really a necessity, and as Mr. Fletcher offered to form one and to teach the boys, flutes, drums and bugles were purchased in May. Capital progress was made, and owing to the rush of applicants to join the band it was found necessary to impose a separate entrance fee to the band of 5s., in addition to the ordinary subscription.

The first march out with the band took place on May 24th, 1890, and was very successful. The march was to Southwark Park, and there for the first time the Cadets fired blank cartridge.

On May 31st the Corps paraded at the Military Exhibition and was inspected by

Gen. Hamilton. The following paragraph appeared in *The Times* the following day:—"Brig.-Gen. Hamilton was on the ground in uniform, and Major Salmond put his miniature battalion through various manœuvres. The Cadets went through the manual firing with blank cartridges, and bayonet exercise, in which performance they acquitted themselves very well. Among other manœuvres they advanced in echelon of companies and then formed square, firing three volleys with blank cartridge with admirable precision."

The Corps had been in existence a year and the progress made was highly satisfactory. As soon as the lengthening days permitted open-air parades were held, the numbers present largely increased, and averaged 130 on Saturdays, which was well over 100 per cent. of the full establishment. An application was made in June, 1890, for the establishment of a third company. Since the commencement only two boys had been turned out of the Corps, some of the elder ones passed into the Militia, and many into the Volunteers. It is interesting to note in the first report the following remarks:—

"The effect of discipline and *esprit de corps* on the lads is strongly marked; they are invariably steady and smart on parade and their conduct leaves nothing to be desired. Considering some of the material on which these influences had to work, the result is really surprising.

"All this has necessitated constant expenditure for uniforms, rent, band instruments, etc. At present we have 99 uniforms, but no greatcoats or leggings. No grant is made by the Government to Cadet Corps and the whole cost has hitherto been defrayed by private subscription."

Thus commenced the 1st Cadet Battalion "The Queen's," which for thirty-eight years has maintained its traditions and efficiency.

Frimley and Camberley Cadet Corps.

Affiliated to the 5th Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment.

Officer Commanding: Brig.-Gen. R. G. Jelf, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Headquarters: The Maple Leaf Hut, Crawley Hill, Camberley.

THE year 1926 has been a very important one in the history of the Cadet Corps, in that it has been given an honoured place in the Journal of the County Regiment.

We feel that we shall not do justice or show our appreciation of this unless we take the opportunity given us to record our activities in the Journal and so bring to the notice of officers and other ranks of the Queen's Royal Regiment what the younger generation in the south-west corner of Surrey has been doing since the publication of the last Journal.

The Cadet Corps is steadily growing, and it has now been found necessary to form more companies, and the Corps is now divided into four companies, "H.Q." Company, Senior Company, Intermediate Company, and Junior Company.

Our winter programme up to the end of 1926 was mainly devoted to P.T., and in December the companies were examined by the Superintendent of P.T. at Sandhurst, who commented very favourably on the work and keenness shown by the competitors. The winner of the Reynolds P.T. Silver Challenge Cup was Sergt. A. Catchpole with 154 points, whilst the runner-up, Cpl. C. Vowles, obtained 153 points.

A grand boxing tournament was arranged in the gymnasium of the Royal Military College Sandhurst, in November in aid of the Cadet Corps funds. Several of the service champions competed, and the following professionals gave their support by either boxing or acting as officials at the ringside: Messrs. Jimmy Wild, Bombardier Billy Wells, Johnny Summers, and Pat O'Keefe.

The Cadet Corps produced two "mighty atoms" weighing 4 st. 2 lb. and 4 st. 5 lb., ages 10 years, i.e., Cadets R. Stanley and T. Ivatts, the latter being the son of

No. 6932 Pte. G. Ivatts, late of the 1st Battalion.

Mr. Jimmy Wild commented very favourably on the style of these lads, which was recorded in the Press as follows:—

"The contest between the two paper-weights, Reginald Stanley and Thomas Ivatts, of the Frimley and Camberley Cadet Corps, was a lesson to older men. Both displayed great knowledge of the 'noble art,' using their lefts to great advantage, while their footwork was better than that of many experienced fighters."

The Annual Prize-giving took place in December, when the following trophies were presented to the winners by the Baroness Berkeley, who in a few words congratulated each winner in a manner which added to the honour of the various trophies and prizes. One of the greatest friends of the Cadet Corps, Major-General C. E. Corkran, C.B., C.M.G., Commandant of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was unavoidably prevented from attending the function on account of restrictions owing to illness having been placed on all at the R.M.C. at that time. We missed General and Mrs. Corkran very much, as in the past few years his words of encouragement have always been listened to eagerly, more especially when he brought forward the fact that he knew the Regiment personally and their history, dwelling at great length on the meritorious achievements of the 1st Battalion in winning the Kitchener Cup in India.

WINNERS OF TROPHIES, 1926.

Major-General D. MacInnes' Musketry Cup.—Cadet A. Mothersole.

Reynolds P.T. Cup.—Cadet-Sergt. A. Catchpole.

Old Boys' Cup (best all-round Cadet).—Cadet J. Vowles.

Junior Company Cup.—Cadet M. Irons.

Senior Company Challenge Shield.—No. 4 Platoon.

Junior Company Challenge Shield.—No. 6 Platoon.

A very pleasing result of H.M. the King's Shield Musketry Competition (open to Cadet Corps throughout the Empire) has now been received. In Great

FRIMLEY AND CAMBERLEY CADET CORPS



The Prizewinners, 1926



The Band

Depot News.

GENERAL.

SEVERAL changes have taken place recently in the personnel of the Depot.

Capt. T. O. M. Buchan, M.C., has been relieved by Capt. J. B. Coates, M.C. We should like to wish Capt. Buchan the best of luck in his new appointment, and thank him for the many improvements he has been instrumental in introducing at the Depot. (He will be relieved to hear that his proposed squad-training book is now in use.)

Our camp arrangements are now made for this year, through the kindness of Col.-Cmdt. A. E. McNamara, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant of the Small Arms School, Hythe, and we will be able to spend (from August 7th to 21st) a very enjoyable musketry camp once more.

It is hoped to run a composite camp this year which would allow other Cadet Corps of the county to join us, especially as we are able to offer shooting on both miniature and open ranges. Full details concerning this can be obtained from the O.C. Frimley and Camberley Cadet Corps.

At the present time, the Cadet Corps has entered for the Lady West Memorial Competition for Physical Training. This competition is in its early stages, and we are hoping for good results. Having now passed out of the County phase to the Command Championship, we have the optimistic feeling of being well able to forge right through to the Royal Tournament, where the final will take place.

This last winter, football matches have been carried out in a very creditable manner by the Cadets, each match proving that true sportsmanship exists among them. Really good matches have been played and enjoyed against several recruit teams from the Depot, both at home and away; also against various enlisted boys' teams in the Aldershot Command, all of which have been keenly contested, and it has established that "good fellowship" feeling which shines like the sun after a really good game on the sports field when all have played their best in a clean, healthy, sportsmanlike style.

In conclusion, all members of the Frimley and Camberley Cadet Corps send their greetings to the 1st Battalion, and wish them the best of luck in China.

Lieut. A. J. Sullivan has been replaced by Lieut. G. V. Palmer. We wish him all success with the 1st Battalion.

Another great loss is that of C.S.M. Hartridge, now in the "home" battalion. Our respect for this warrant officer is reflected in the following story. A recent draft, previously evenly allotted to the four companies, arrived on the Dover Square. The draft were told to fall in by companies, and it was found that the party to be taken over by C.S.M. Hartridge had swelled to almost four times its intended size. We endorse the opinion of the eager recruits, and could pay him no greater tribute.

Still another "figure" is greatly missed—that of Sergt. Mole. Perhaps there are many who do not realize that this N.C.O. had served nearly six years with the Regiment, in Ireland, Aldershot and Guildford.

His admirable patience in school and his keenness in games (not to mention his knowledge of our Regimental history) will be long remembered by those who knew him.

He is now in India. We wish to convey our remembrances and good wishes to him and Mrs. Mole.

Recruiting on the whole has been good. We have received 129 recruits since November, fifty of whom have been drafted to the Battalion at Dover.

Of those remaining at the Depot, one squad has been formed from Liverpool Irishmen, and one from men of Norfolk. It will be agreed that it requires a somewhat versatile N.C.O. to instruct men with a strong Norfolk accent. How much

greater is the difficulty when one has to deal with Irishmen possessed of a Lancashire "brogue" in addition to their native one!

The following are the statistics and results of competitions of the recruit squads dispatched to Dover:—

LADYSMITH PLATOON (STRENGTH 24)—TO 1ST BATTALION, DECEMBER 30TH, 1926.

Winners of Inter-Section Competition.—No. 2 Section.

Winners of Individual Competitions:—

Drill.—6072780 Pte. T. Rogers.

Weapon Training.—6082767 Pte. R. Cole.

Physical Training.—6082766 Pte. T. Wetling.

Athletics.—6082766 Pte. T. Wetling.

TANGIER PLATOON (STRENGTH 17)—TO 1ST BATTALION, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1927.

Winners of Inter-Section Competition.—No. 4 Section.

Winners of Individual Competitions:—

Drill.—6082779 Pte. T. Dowd.

Weapon Training.—6082793 Pte. E. Knill.

Physical Training.—6082802 Pte. E. Fousler.

Athletics.—6082802 Pte. E. Fousler.

NAMUR PLATOON (STRENGTH 14)—TO 1ST BATTALION, APRIL 5TH, 1927.

Winners of Inter-Section Competition.—No. 2 Section.

Winners of Individual Competitions:—

Drill.—6082826 Pte. W. Scott.

Weapon Training.—6082826 Pte. W. Scott.

Physical Training.—6082830 Pte. W. Arnold and 6082776 Pte. P. Whiffen.

Athletics.—6082818 Pte. T. Salmon.

WE CONGRATULATE

Rugby Football.—Lieut. G. V. Palmer on having been chosen as reserve for England against both Scotland and Ireland, and on obtaining his Army "cap." Also Lieut. L. C. East on representing both the Army and Richmond.

Medals.—Sergt. McTravers, Sergt. Lawrence and Pte. Winter on receiving Long Service and Good Conduct Medals.

Billiards.—C.S.M. Clenshaw on only just losing the final of Stage II, Army Championship.

1st Class Certificates.—L./Cpl. Harris and Pte. Salmon on obtaining their 1st Class Certificates.

Both parties of Section "A" reservists who turned up within twenty-four hours and who are now serving with (1) the 1st Bn. Middlesex Regiment in China; (2) the 1st Bn. at Dover and under orders for China. When one remembers that these men, for the most part, only recently returned from India, have left their hard-gotten jobs and returned to the Colours at a moment's notice, one feels that their keenness and cheery faces are a tremendous example of the *esprit de corps* which is looked for and obviously obtained.

VISITS.

We expect the 24th London Regiment (The Queen's) at Easter. They arrive on Thursday, April 14th, and leave on Monday, April 18th, and hope to bring 12 officers and 100 other ranks.

SPORTS.

HOCKEY.

The hockey season has not been as successful as in other years, but some very good games have been played. We have won slightly over 50 per cent. of our matches. In the Army Cup, the results were as follows:—

1st Round.—Bye.

2nd Round.—Beat 18th Brigade, R.A., Woolwich, 7—0.

3rd Round.—Lost to 1st Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment at Dover, 6—1.

We congratulate the 1st Battalion on their success in winning the Eastern Command Cup and on being beaten in the Army Cup, after an even game, by the ultimate winners.

FOOTBALL.

It has been more difficult to produce an evenly-balanced team this year, and we have suffered by too much individuality. The team has done very well and has

EASTERN COMMAND HOCKEY TOURNAMENT



Photo

1st Battalion v. Depot

[Dover Chronicle

secured fourth place in the Surrey Junior League. In the Surrey Junior Cup we were not so successful, being knocked out in the second round by Shottermill F.C. by 4 goals to 3.

We drew the R.A.O.C. (Bramley) in the Army Cup, but they proved too good for us after a fairly even game.

Second XI and Recruits' XI matches have been played, and a good liaison set up between the Depot and the Camberley Cadet Corps.

RECRUIT INTER-DEPOT BOXING TOURNAMENT (EASTERN COMMAND).

The first round of this tournament took place this year at Guildford and was held at the 5th Battalion Drill Hall on Wednesday, February 16th.

Recruits from three depots took part in the championship bouts—The Queen's, Stoughton; the Royal Sussex, Chichester; and the Royal Engineers, Chatham—and they fought very keenly. In the race for points, the chief rivals were the Royal Sussex and the Royal Engineers, who were level at eleven points each before the final contest gave the Engineers the lead. There was a service limit for recruits who participated, and the Queen's were unfortunate in being caught at a transition period.

The result was:—

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Royal Engineers | ... | ... | 13 points |
| Royal Sussex | ... | ... | 12 points |
| The Queen's | ... | ... | 5 points |

Further interest was created by exhibition bouts between Army boxers of championship fame.

At the conclusion, Major Denton said the contests were by recruits of only about twenty weeks' service, and he thought that they could be congratulated on their display—(hear, hear)—and especially the Royal Engineers, the winners. He was sorry his own regiment had not done a little better, but they had put up a good show. He appealed to young fellows who had jobs and did not like them, or had not got jobs, to call on him at the Depot, where they could be guaranteed a job.

The Mayor of Guildford presented the prizes, which consisted of miniature cups, to the winners and runners-up. He thanked the Officer Commanding, the

officers, N.C.Os. and other ranks for the rally that night, and remarked that with a little more enthusiasm there would be no difficulty in getting recruits. If he could be of any service he would willingly do his best. He promised, if the referee could tell him who was the best loser that night, he would give a prize of the value of two guineas.

Cheers were given for the Mayor on the call of Major Denton.

Prizes had been presented by the Mayor, Brig.-General Dawson, Brig.-General Longbourne, Col. I. A. Elias-Morgan, Col. C. Parsons, Lieut.-Col. R. G. Clarke, and the officers of the 1st Bn. The Queen's, Major G. N. Dyer, Major F. W. H. Denton and the officers of the Depot The Queen's Royal Regiment, and Mr. A. W. Harvey.

SERGEANTS' MESS.

Since the last issue, the popular figure of "Gus" has left our ranks.

His place has been filled by C.S.M. Clenshaw, the only difference being a little more space being required for the latter.

Several changes in personnel have taken place: Sergt. Collins has rejoined the 1st Battalion and has been relieved by Sergt. Ashby.

Sergt. Clarke has joined the 2nd Battalion in Khartoum, being relieved by Sergt. Burgess.

Sergts. Collins and Clarke are to be congratulated on their recent promotion to Colour-Sergeant.

Sergt. Mole (Army Educational Corps) has been relieved by Sergt. Good, and has been drafted to India.

A social evening, which was a great success, was held on January 11th, as a farewell to these N.C.Os. Our usual monthly dances have been very well attended and are going well.

The Mayor of Guildford attended our Annual Ball last year, which was held on October 25th. Three hundred and fifty were present, and all expressed their appreciation of the evening's amusement.

Our New Year Ball was held on January 21st this year; the Mayor again attended and this time further honoured us by bringing his wife.

We are looking forward to the summer season, when we are to renew our friendship with such cricket teams as the Territorials and Borough Police.

We are also hoping to improve our tennis so that we may not again receive such a knock-out from the Officers' Mess as we have hitherto received.

We congratulate C.S.M. Clenshaw on having reached the final of Stage II in the Army Billiards Championship. We understand that he lost by only a very small margin, and we commiserate with him on not having pulled it off.

CHRISTMAS TREE.

The Annual Christmas Tree for the Depot families was held on Monday, December 20th. About seventy children were present, and about 140 people sat down to tea. Amusement was provided

by a conjuror and a ventriloquist, after which the presents were given away by Father Christmas in the shape of Capt. W. G. R. Beeton, assisted by "Bonnie the Clown" (Lieut. L. S. Boyd).

In contrast to former years, Father Christmas arrived down the chimney in the traditional manner.

We have been asked to convey the appreciation of all ranks to Mrs. Denton for all the trouble she took to ensure the success of the party.

MOVE.

As we go to press comes the news of our move to Dover on April 28th, to take over the 1st Battalion barracks.

We presume that the move is dictated by higher policy, but the reasons for it are not apparent to our humble minds.

Obituary.

| RANK AND NAME. | BATTALION. | SERVICE. | DATE OF DEATH. |
|---|------------|------------|----------------|
| Lieut.-Col. J. S. Dyke, O.B.E., M.V.O. ... | — | ... — | 5/2/27 |
| Capt. W. L. Pook, M.C., M.M. | 7th ... | ... — | 18/1/27 |
| 1348 Pte. C. Cripps ... | 1st ... | 1869-1876 | 11/3/26 |
| 7654 Pte. M. Glynn ... | 2nd ... | 1902-1927 | 10/12/26 |
| 6082678 Pte. L. A. Brunning | 2nd ... | 1925 | 3/1/27 |
| 6076499 L./Cpl. L. Sullivan | 2nd ... | 1915-1924 | 18/1/27 |
| 1286 L./Cpl. T. Peet ... | 2nd ... | 1867-1895 | 31/1/27 |
| ?4584 Cpl. Jim Chew ... | 1st ... | 1895-1900? | 2/27 |
| 872 Pte. F. Cock ... | 1st ... | 1864-1886 | ?/?/22 |



THE LATE LT.-COL. J. S. DYKE, O.B.E., M.V.O.



BT. LT.-COL. W. F. O. FAVIELL, D.S.O.



COMPANY COMMANDERS, 1ST BATTALION, BATTALION TRAINING, 1926

**Lieut.-Col. J. S. Dyke,
O.B.E., M.V.O.**

LIEUT.-COL. JOHN SAMUEL DYKE, O.B.E., M.V.O., for eighteen years Quartermaster of the 2nd Battalion and at the Depot, died suddenly from heart failure, at Folkestone, on February 5th last.

Lieut.-Col. Dyke joined the 2nd Battalion in 1875, at the age of 16, having previously served for two years as a drummer on the permanent staff of the Warwickshire Militia, of which regiment his father was Quartermaster-Sergeant.

After a year in the band he passed into the ranks and became Corporal in February, 1877, being promoted Sergeant in the following September when the 2nd Battalion came on the Indian Establishment.

In September, 1878, he became Paymaster-Sergeant, and remaining in that appointment attained the rank of Quartermaster-Sergeant in 1884.

He succeeded Capt. C. H. Pulsford as Quartermaster of the 2nd Battalion on November 13th, 1886, and served with the battalion until transferred to the 3rd Battalion early in 1894.

In February, 1904, Lieut.-Col. Dyke was appointed Quartermaster and Adjutant of the Duke of York's Royal Military School, eventually becoming Commandant of that establishment until his retirement on January 1st, 1920.

Lieut.-Col. Dyke served with the 2nd Battalion in Burma, 1886-89—medal with two clasps—and with the 3rd Battalion in South Africa, 1900-1902, being for a time specially employed under the G.O.C. Cape Colony—Queen's Medal with two clasps, King's Medal with two clasps. Twice mentioned in despatches. For his services during the Great War he was awarded the 4th Class of the Order of the British Empire. In May, 1908, he was invested with the 5th Class of the Royal Victorian Order on the occasion of the late King Edward's visit to the Duke of

York's School, in acknowledgment of his services to the School.

Through the kindly offices of Lieut.-Col. R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding the 1st Battalion at Dover, and Lieut.-Col. G. C. Thomas, D.S.O., Duke of York's Royal Military School, the deceased officer was buried at Folkestone on February 10th with full military honours. The 1st Battalion provided the firing party, buglers and bearers, the last being old boys from the School. The band, warrant and non-commissioned staff and 100 boys from the School attended the funeral. A gun-carriage and team was kindly provided by the 67th Field Battery R.A. Among the pall bearers were Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie Rogan, C.V.O., and Major Grubb, O.B.E., old regimental comrades, Capt. Croft-Montague, and Lieut.-Col. Skeats, O.B.E.

After retirement, Lieut.-Col. Dyke made Folkestone his home and interested himself largely in local affairs, serving as a Guardian and a member of the Town Council, to which he was re-elected last November. He was also a prominent member of numerous Masonic fraternities. The esteem in which he was held was exemplified by the attendance of the Mayor and Corporation at the funeral service and the presence of delegations from Masonic Lodges and Chapters at the graveside.

Lieut.-Col. Dyke's successful career was due to his thoroughness and to his faculty for putting his best efforts into every work, no matter how trivial, in which he engaged.

Although he left the Regiment in 1904, he never lost interest in The Queen's, and whilst at the Duke of York's School was instrumental in obtaining many efficient recruits for the bands of both battalions. His services to the School were incalculable. An officer now on the staff of the School writes: "He did more for the School than any other Commandant since its establishment."

His oldest regimental comrade pays the following tribute: "A white man to the core."

Lieut.-Col. Dyke was twice married, and leaves a widow to mourn his loss.

Editorial Notes.*Editor:*

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

Assistant Editors:

1st Bn.—Capt. B. C. Haggard.

2nd Bn.—Major A. N. S. Roberts, O.B.E.

4th Bn.—Lieut.-Col. B. L. Evans, T.D.

5th Bn.—Major C. R. Wigan, M.C.

22nd London Regt.—Capt. T. O. M. Buchan, M.C.

24th London Regt.—Major H. J. Sanders, D.S.O., M.C.

Depot.—Lieut. J. L. S. Boyd.

Hon. Treasurer:

Major G. N. Dyer.

Offices:

Corner House, Worplesdon, 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 type-written, 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.

* * *

The Rates of Subscription to the Journal are:—

Officers: 7s. 6d. per annum. Single copies, 5s. each.

Other Ranks: 4s. per annum. Single copies, 2s. each.

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* * *

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Old Comrades Association.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1926.

The Committee have the honour to present their Sixth Annual Report and Abstract of Accounts for the year 1926 duly audited.

General.—The Association formed by the late Colonel D. Warren in 1914, had just commenced to operate when war broke out and put a stop to its activities. In 1919, after collecting the views of the then existing Battalions of the Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel J. Rainsford-Hannay, D.S.O., formed a committee comprising representatives from all battalions as far as possible, which reorganized and enabled it to renew its work on May 12th, 1920.

Membership continues to increase. Figures for 1925 and 1926 are as follows:—

| Officers and Hon. Members. | Other Ranks Serving. | Other Ranks Non-Serving. | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | | |
| 306 | 1,572 | 2,230 | |
| 316 | 1,550 | 2,500 | |

All ranks who have served, also those connected with or interested in the old Regiment, not yet enrolled as members are earnestly invited to apply for membership.

Life Membership is still on the increase. Figures now stand at 336 serving and 175 non-serving against 347 and 120 respectively at the close of 1925.

Assistance Given.—During the year above £290 was expended in grants to 170 cases, £876 in loans to 28 applicants, and £62 in subscriptions to other societies. Above 550 applications by post were investigated and 86 personal calls were dealt with.

Employment.—Thirty-eight men were assisted in securing employment. Members, employers and employed are urged to help the Committee by sending particulars to Secretary of any vacancies known, or likely to occur. Men of most trades, etc., are invariably available.

Gifts of Clothing.—Thanks to donors of a number of serviceable and very useful consignments, the Committee have been able to make up and dispatch 12 useful parcels in cases where clothing was the outstanding need. The Committee again appeal that cast-off clothing, boots, etc., may be dispatched to the Association, particularly before the winter months.

Appeals for Legacies.—Incalculable good

can be afforded the Association by benefactors remembering it in their wills, and the Committee feel that it has never occurred to many interested in the old Regiment to help the Association and those for whom it was instituted, by means of this form of assistance which perpetuates the donor's association with the Regiment, and his or her help to its old soldiers.

Garden Party (All Ranks).—The second was held at Stoughton Barracks on Saturday, June 26th, 1926, and was again well attended by old hands, their wives and children, some 350 being present.

The third will take place on Saturday, June 25th, 1927. The Band and Drums of the 1st Battalion will again be in attendance.

Annual Dinner (All Ranks).—The eighteenth, at Harrods', on June 12th, 1926, proved to be very popular. The meal, service and accommodation placed at our disposal were in each case both ample and excellent.

The nineteenth takes place in Guildford on Saturday, June 25th, at 8 p.m. Will those intending to be present please inform the Secretary as soon as possible.

N.B.—The 1927 Dinner, having been decided to take place in Guildford, was fixed for same date as Garden Party in the interest of members living at a distance.

Conclusion.—The Committee on behalf of all ranks, past and present, express their gratitude to those who have shown a kindly interest in the Regiment by supporting the Association by subscriptions and thus becoming honorary members.

The Association continues to gain ground. Members have, apart from financial and employment questions, found the Association useful to them in many other respects—pensions, security, etc., matters.

The help given by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society in investigating and reporting upon cases referred to them has again proved very valuable.

The Committee trusts that the improved conditions will be more noticeable during 1927, also that the steady increase in membership may be maintained.

R. NEVINS, *Captain*,
Secretary.

F. W. H. DENTON, *Major*,
Hon. Treasurer.

W. J. T. GLASGOW, *Brig.-General*,
Chairman of Committee.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1926.

| EXPENDITURE. | | INCOME | |
|--|-----------|---|----------|
| £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| To Salaries and National Insurance | 294 17 4 | By Members' Subscriptions | 719 12 2 |
| .. Printing, Postage and Advertising | 25 4 5 | .. Life Members' Subscriptions (proportion) | 49 17 7 |
| .. Expenses of Garden Party | 14 0 4 | .. Interest on Bank Deposit Account | 9 1 6 |
| .. Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses | 33 16 7 | .. Sale of Badges | 2 4 0 |
| .. Trade Training Grant | 50 1 3 | .. Miscellaneous | 6 10 0 |
| | 417 19 11 | | 787 5 3 |
| .. Balance being Excess Income over Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1926. Carried to Balance Sheet | 369 5 4 | | |
| | £787 5 3 | | |

DINNER CLUB (ALL RANKS).

| EXPENDITURE. | | INCOME. | |
|--|----------|---|----------|
| £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| To Dinner, London | 188 1 0 | By Members' Subscriptions | 172 12 9 |
| .. Salary (proportion) | 40 0 0 | .. Life Members' Subscriptions (proportion) | 12 13 0 |
| .. Printing, Postage, and other expenses | 10 1 6 | .. Interest on Bank Deposit Account | 7 4 6 |
| | 238 2 6 | | 192 10 3 |
| | £238 2 6 | | |

CHARITABLE FUND.

| EXPENDITURE. | | INCOME. | |
|--|-----------|--|----------|
| £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| To Grants in Aid | 286 14 0 | By Dividends on Investments | 246 16 6 |
| .. Subscriptions to Charity Organizations | 61 19 0 | .. Income Tax on Dividends recoverable | 47 3 10 |
| .. Trustees Fees and Expenses | 5 17 6 | .. Donations | 127 11 4 |
| .. Postages and Miscellaneous Expenses | 4 7 5 | .. Interest on Bank Deposit Account | 5 7 4 |
| | 358 17 11 | | 426 19 0 |
| .. Balance being Excess Income over Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1926. Carried to Balance Sheet | 68 1 1 | | |
| | £426 19 0 | | |

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET MADE UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1926.

| LIABILITIES. | £ | s. d. | ASSETS. | £ | s. d. |
|--|-------------|--|------------------------|-----------|-------|
| To Life Members, Association as per last Balance Sheet | 451 | 17 7 | By Lloyds' Bank, Ltd.: | 162 | 3 5 |
| .. Add Subscriptions received during year 1926 | 44 0 0 | General Account | 238 | 8 11 | |
| | 495 17 7 | Charitable Fund Account | 245 | 4 10 | |
| .. Less Proportion transferred to 1926 Revenue Account | 49 17 7 | .. Cash in hands of Secretary | 14 5 0 | 710 2 2 | |
| .. Life Members, Dinner Club as per last Balance Sheet | 115 13 0 | .. Investments (nominal value £7,299 4s. id.), at cost | 6270 | 2 11 | |
| .. Add Subscriptions received during year 1926 | 12 0 0 | .. Advances: | | | |
| | 127 13 0 | Balance as at 1st January, 1926 | 1544 13 0 | | |
| .. Less Proportion transferred to 1926 Revenue Account | 12 13 0 | Advances made during year | 876 1 0 | | |
| .. Editor, Regimental Journal | 20 10 0 | | 2420 14 0 | | |
| .. General Income and Expenditure Account: | | Less amounts repaid | 391 11 1 | 2029 2 11 | |
| Balance as at 1st January, 1926 | 1383 13 0 | .. Income Tax recoverable | 47 3 10 | | |
| .. Add Net surplus of Income over Expenditure for the year 1926 | 369 5 4 | | | | |
| | 1752 18 4 | | | | |
| .. Charitable Fund Income and Expenditure Account: | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1st January, 1926 | 6542 5 2 | | | | |
| .. Add Net Surplus of Income over Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1926, as per Statement | 68 1 1 | | | | |
| | 6610 6 3 | | | | |
| .. Dinner Club Income and Expenditure Account: | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1st January, 1926 | 157 9 6 | | | | |
| .. Less Net Surplus of Expenditure over Income for the year 1926 | 45 12 3 | | | | |
| | 111 17 3 | | | | |
| | £9056 11 10 | | | | |
| | £9056 11 10 | | | | |

F. W. H. DENTON, Major,
Hon. Treasurer.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

The foregoing Statement of Accounts relating to the Queen's Royal Regiment Old Comrades Association have been examined by me together with the Books and Vouchers relating thereto, and, subject to provision for loss on any advances that may prove irrecoverable, I certify them to be correct and in due order.

(Signed) W. KELLER SNOW, F.S.A.A., Auditor,
Incorporated Accountant.Dated this 22nd day of February, 1927.
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