



Photo]

[Hay Wrightson

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILKINSON D. BIRD, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Colonel of the Regiment.



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EDITORIAL

IT is with the deepest regret that we have to announce the death, on December 7th, 1929, of General Sir Charles Monro, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Colonel of the Regiment since 1920. The Regiment has lost a very real friend and one who always took the very keenest interest in its doings. We publish elsewhere particulars of his service and some personal notes.

* * *

We also regret to announce the death, on February 18th, 1930, of Brigadier-General R. Dawson, C.B., a former Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion. Since his retirement, Brigadier-General Dawson maintained a close connection with the Regiment, and rendered excellent service as Chairman of the Regimental War Memorial Committee.

* * *

We welcome Major-General Sir Wilkinson D. Bird, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., on his appointment as Colonel of the Regiment *vice* General Sir Charles Monro. We feel sure that under his leadership the Regiment will continue to maintain its high reputation.

* * *

We are glad to be able to publish in this number some particulars of the 2nd Battalion, Australian Military Forces. It will be remembered that the announcement of the alliance of this Battalion with the Regiment appeared in our last number. From now on we shall publish regular news of the doings of the Battalion.

* * *

We congratulate the 2nd Battalion on winning the Eastern Command Hockey Cup and on reaching the final of the Army Hockey Cup. In the final match, an account of which appears elsewhere, the team made a gallant fight against a team containing several players of International and Army standing. We wish them the best of luck for next season, and hope they will succeed in carrying off the cup.

* * *

Malta gave us a cold welcome last month as regards weather, but this was amply atoned for by the warm welcome we received from the 1st Battalion. The Battalion seemed very happily situated and housed. Two things which claimed our attention were the annexation by the Battalion of almost all the available football cups and the very strong bond of friendship existing with the Royal Navy. The news of the move to Tientsin had not then reached the Battalion, and it was the general hope that it would proceed to India. We wish the Battalion a safe journey to Tientsin, and hope that as a station it will turn out better than it appears at first sight.

* * *

The announcement of the Regimental Dinner (Officers), the All Ranks' Dinner and the Old Comrades Association Garden Party for 1930, is published in this number. We would remind readers who propose to attend these gatherings of the necessity of notifying the respective secretaries in good time.

* * *

We wish again to ask readers to let us have early notification of any change of address. Several copies of each number are returned to us owing to the fact that a change of address has not been notified.

* * *

The next number of the JOURNAL will be published in November, and all articles, news, etc., should reach us not later than September 15th.

1st BATTALION

SINCE the last number of the JOURNAL the Battalion has passed through a period of rumour and counter-rumour, which, as mentioned in the last issue, commenced with the order to the Battalion to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Palestine. Since then, according to rumour-mongers, there have been very few places in Europe, Asia and Africa to which we have not been ordered at one time or another. At last we seem to have something definite in the shape of Tienstin, probably in the early part of the trooping season, where, owing to the Pekin and Wei-hai-wei Detachments, the Battalion becomes split up once again.

Having packed and unpacked our kits several times, we finally gave up the idea of Palestine and got down to serious business with Platoon and Company Training. This training was carried out under somewhat difficult conditions, chiefly due to the extremely broken country, studded with very sharp rocks. The daily routine was mainly as follows:—A march of some five miles along the only road, if we may be permitted to call it such, to the areas. Having arrived, we proceeded to carry out an exercise amongst the many rocky features. This consisted mainly of climbing innumerable stone walls, mostly bearing the legend "Riservato," until some individual had broken either his rifle or his neck. We then climbed back again and returned home.

During February Capt. Pilleau, Lieut. Sullivan and the Band and Drums went for a very enjoyable trip in H.M.S. *Eagle* to Athens, where the Band and Drums were billed to beat "Retreat" before the assembled Athenians. Owing to unforeseen circumstances they were unable to perform ashore, but did so several times on the flying deck.

Again we have experienced the hospitality of the Royal Navy on many occasions. All ranks have attended exercises and trials in all types of H.M. Ships. Those of us who were present are very unlikely to forget the experience of travelling in a destroyer at 36½ knots, or approximately 42 miles per hour. Several detachments of sailors from the cruisers *Sussex* and *Shropshire* have been attached to us for demonstrations, etc. Capt. N. F. Laurence, D.S.O., R.N., and later Capt. H. E. Dannreuther, D.S.O., R.N., of H.M.S. *Eagle* have been particularly kind in taking parties of all ranks on spring and summer cruises whenever possible. During one of these cruises a Queen's team, under L./Sergt. Mallion, won the Captain's cup for Gun Drill. On October 14th the Secretary of State for War visited the Battalion and lunched in the Officers' Mess. Subsequently he inspected the barracks.

On January 5th His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief attended Church Parade, and afterwards presented the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal to Bandmaster H. Perry and Clr.-Sergt. J. Hammerton, M.M.

On March 12th His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief inspected the Battalion. The Battalion received His Excellency in line and marched past in column. His Excellency then inspected the barracks.

The Battalion has been very successful at sport during the last season, particularly at football and hockey, where the Battalion found nine members of the Army side at both games. The football side have won the Cassan Cup, the United Service Cup, the *Daily Malta Chronicle* Cup and the Command Senior League Cup. In the final of the Army Football Cup the Battalion lost 3 goals to 1 to a very sporting unit, the 24th Field Coy., R.E., who, with their limited numbers, are to be congratulated on the result.

SERGEANTS' MESS NOTES.

We read in the last issue of the JOURNAL that the custom of presenting medals for military service originated in China. It is sincerely hoped that the individual responsible for collecting and publishing this interesting information will direct his energies towards other founts of information, and discover some other custom which originated a little nearer our native land; or, if it must be abroad, then let it be India for preference. This sincere hope is prompted by the fact that Dame Rumour has it that a copy of the last issue of the JOURNAL reached the powers that be in charge of movements at the War House, who, possibly with the best intentions, thought of giving us another opportunity of receiving something from the originator. In any case, we wish him a heartily LEase of life.

Apart from a number of little "home-y" affairs in the Mess (VERY home-y to some), our first big function was held on November 8th, and took the form of a Cabaret Dance at the Australian Hall. (At the meeting someone asked if garries would be used for the little cabs, or cab-ar-ets or whatever they called them.)

Arrangements were made for 500 to attend, and the attendance was well up to expectations. The hall is a very extensive place, and needed a lot of hard work by the Entertainment Committee to get it fixed up. However, all the arrangements went swimmingly, and the Committee were well rewarded by the success of the evening.

The following day the Battalion held their Sports, and, naturally, the Sergeants' Race was something to be remembered. Our chief difficulty appears to be the handicapper. At the start of the race there was something big and hefty about half-way round the course. The race was won by C.S.M. Jude, but there is no truth in the rumour that the track afterwards had the appearance of having been rolled. At no time during the race did C.S.M. Jude fall over.

The Veterans' Race caused a little more excitement. Here it seems that something went wrong with the starter and chief marshaller. The marshaller was well up towards the end of the course telling others where they were to run when the race started; and so did the marshaller. But the pace beat him. Someone said the winner put out his hand (?) and touched the tape. The first prize went to C.S.M. Watford.

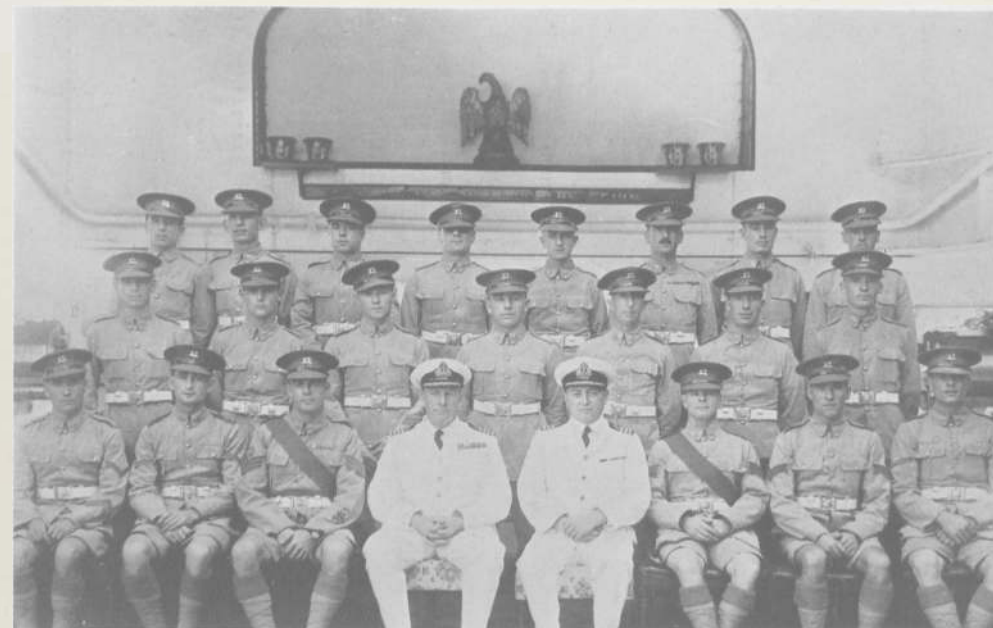
Just before Christmas no end of amusement was caused in the Mess at the Christmas draw. For the amount of cash received there appeared to be quite a number of prizes. And what prizes! Half an hour after the draw had commenced there were turkeys stalking about between rabbits and chickens, pigeons having rides on the backs of ducks, etc., etc. An exceptionally good demonstration, more than soul-stirring, was given by one member, of the use of cover, when a duck which he had won waddled beneath the billiard table. The visitors expressed great appreciation of that evening.

Christmas arrived and found us in fairly good trim for enjoying ourselves, which we did in a quiet sort of way. Everything, which at Christmas is quite a lot, went off very well. The only thing of note being a small sketch by an old man and a wolf in fox's clothing. The fox, being the younger one, lost.

On December 28th all the married members' wives and children were entertained in the Mess to tea, after which several members assumed one of the characters in Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man." The children were highly delighted to have found some new school mates.

Owing to the Corporals' Dance taking place on the same evening, the Sergeants' Mess Dinner had to be held on the 30th, two days later. Again a great deal of interest had been shown in the preparations, and the Dinner Committee came in for a fair share of the bouquets which were thrown about.

1st BATTALION.



THE CAPTAIN AND COMMANDER, H.M.S. "EAGLE," WITH PARTY FROM 1st BATTALION ON AUTUMN CRUISE, 1929.

They won the Captain's Cup for Gun-laying.



THE BAND AND DRUMS ON WESTERN BREAKWATER, MALTA, PLAYING OUT H.M.S. "EAGLE."

At the Regimental Rifle Meeting, which was held on March 7th and 8th, Clr.-Sergt. Handscombe just missed becoming the Battalion Rifle Champion, but this was redeemed, to a certain extent, by C.S.M. Watford winning the Battalion Revolver Championship. Two members, both of whom did very well at Hythe, took unto themselves the comfortable task of winning the L.A. Match. The H.P.S. was 120, and, up to the time for them to fire, the highest score was 72. It seemed to them, even if to no one else, that the money was theirs. They fired; the scores came over the 'phone:—First firer, 6; second firer, 7. Fortunately, one is exempt and the other does not have to fire the L.A. The Mess team for the Pink Column and Maude Cup did, at last, find their true form, and managed to win by 28 points, the scores being:—Officers, 470; Sergeants, 498.

Unfortunately for the officers, their best shot was ill, and could not fire; otherwise the true form of the Mess team may have still been missing.

The following week a Mess Rifle Meeting was arranged, and included a number of "mystery" shoots which enabled some of the lesser lights to win prizes. Invitation Shoots were arranged for the officers and corporals, a very nice cup being presented for each. The Commanding Officer won the Officers' Shoot, and Cpl. Cox was successful in the Corporals'. Sergt. A. Martin won the Sergeants' Individual Championship, and, in the Sergeants v. Corporals, the latter were successful by one point.

A shoot was arranged for members' wives, and this was won in fine style by Mrs. Wallis, the Drum-Major's wife. Out of a possible 40, Mrs. Wallis made a score of 33. Mrs. Watford was second with 20, and Mrs. Osborne and Mrs. Lowes fired off for third place with scores of 19, Mrs. Lowes winning on a re-shoot by 2 points. In view of the prizes which were presented to the ladies, it has been suggested that the Mess purchase a "Guide in the Hosiery Department" for future guidance.

We still maintain close liaison with the Royal Navy, and some very interesting battles royal have taken place on the football field and billiards table. One result of this is that quite a few members have taken the opportunity of going on a cruise. At present Sergt. Philpot and Clr.-Sergt. Morris are enjoying the sea life with the Fleet on the Spring Cruise. An invitation was extended to another member, but I understand that Mothersill's remedy is not sold at Malta, so he is still with us.

Since the last issue we have lost C.S.M. Jude and Sergts. Dodds and Manners, who have gone to the land of the living. Sergts. Tidmarsh, Smitten and Iles have also left, they having gone to civilian life.

CORPORALS' MESS NOTES.

As I write these notes the summer is once more upon us. Once more we look forward to the joys of sand-flies, Musketry, Battalion and Company Training, and other summer amusements, and we are once more thinking of our drill (of both varieties). Gone is the winter of our discontent, as Shakespoke remarked so brilliantly.

Down in the bay are the Battalion boats, and we hope to "lift" the Boating Cup, as we have the football trophies, from the inhabitants of this goat-ridden isle.

The Mess is flourishing, and the "ups and downs of life" give our existence a glorious uncertainty and cure us of any feeling of ennui which might otherwise afflict us. Congratulations to Paddy, who has left us on a visit to the "Madmen of Hythe." We wish him every success.

Football in the Mess has been overshadowed by the Battalion successes, and we have rather devoted the last months to indoor amusements, although our hockey team is full of beans. We managed to beat the officers at hockey, and the

sergeants at shooting, so we can congratulate ourselves on the improvement in these branches of sport.

With regard to the shooting, we are in a position to state that t'coop was christened according to ancient custom. 'Nuff said.

The Concert Party is our latest departure, and certain members are rapidly acquiring a type of conversation which is apt to be slightly wearing at first. We are waiting anxiously for the time when we shall behold the fruit of their labours. Judging by the remarks of some of the performers, after rehearsals, their efforts will be quite "fruity" enough. The thanks of the Mess are due to those members who are responsible for the organization of the various functions, and we hope that the present keenness will not die away for lack of support.

We all received a severe shock when the "move" orders were published. Instead of India, we learnt that we were for Tientsin, where, if some of the rumours are correct, we wear fur coats and skates on guard mounting, and have to break the ice with a hammer before washing each morning. This news has reduced the majority to a shocked silence, but there are the irrepressible few who seized on the news and commenced to "put the wind up" all and sundry with their tales of the Frozen North (of China).

Actually we believe that the station is a good one, but the thought of another voyage to that land of sampans and smells is calculated to make the most optimistic a little depressed. The very latest rumour is to the effect that we leave North China in 1933, or thereabouts, and march home through Siberia. There was a mention the other night (rather late) that the department were indenting for furlined socks. This, we think, is slightly exaggerated. We are even prepared to hear of the issue of an extra blanket, but even our most sanguine rumour-mongers have not gone so far as this yet.

We have to welcome a number of new members to the Mess, and hope that they will find it a home, as so many others have done in the years gone by.

Several of our old friends have left us and are "enjoying" themselves at Hounslow, Aldershot or Chisleton, where they are on a Vocational Training Course learning to lay the elusive brick or farm chickens. We hope that they will succeed in civil life, and will write to the Mess at frequent intervals on the subject of their experiences.

We have enjoyed the hospitality of the Sergeants' Mess at several sporting engagements, and we are now looking forward to a few skating matches, or, in the immediate future, a rowing match.

FOOTBALL.

The football season for the Battalion has been a most successful one. During the first few months several friendly matches were played against ships of the Royal Navy and Maltese teams, the majority of which we won.

In January a Viennese team came to Malta and played selected teams of the island. We drew with them 3—3, and this was, perhaps, the best game of the season. They had previously beaten the Royal Navy, Army, and all the Maltese teams.

The Command Senior League was won by the Battalion easily. No matches were lost, and only one drawn.

We also won the Cassar Cup, beating the 1st Destroyer Flotilla in the final 3—0, and the Inter-Services Cup, where we again beat the 1st Destroyer Flotilla 3—1. Both were extremely good games.

We were unfortunately beaten in the Army Cup Final, after a very good game, by Royal Engineers, 3—1.

In the *Daily Malta Chronicle* Cup the Army beat the Royal Navy 5—2, after extra time. Nine of the Battalion team were represented in the team.

The team played very well all through the season, and although they played a great number of matches, never appeared to get stale.

Pte. Herridge was the leading goal-scorer, scoring 23. Pte. Jervis was next with 16.

Sergt. Hill again captained the team with great success.

HOCKEY.

The hockey season started here at the beginning of October. We have had three hockey grounds in barracks, but hockey grounds in Malta are not of much success. They are all too bumpy and wear out too quickly. There has been very little real competition for the Battalion, in fact our regimental team has, up to date, met no side that has caused any uneasiness, most matches resulting in a victory by at least three clear goals. This is rather gratifying for our first eleven, as they have never been able to turn out to full strength. Lieut. Burton has been debarred from playing this season through ill-health. L.-Sergt. Cane has been on a course to England, and latterly Lieut. Dickinson has damaged his leg. There has been two Army and Navy matches. In them the Army side consisted of nine Queen's players:—Lieut. Dickinson, Lieut. Foord, Lieut. Kealy, Capt. Boyd, Clr.-Sergt. Hanscombe, Sergt. Hooper, Pte. Cantor, L.-Cpl. Atkins, Pte. Druce, Pte. Miles and Dmr. Hutchings.

COMMAND INTER-COMPANY KNOCKOUT COMPETITION.

This has just been completed and won by "M.G." Company, 1st Queen's from the Details, Northants Regiment, after a very exciting game. Score, 2—1.

COMMAND INTER-UNIT LEAGUE.

This league has not yet finished at present, but the Regiment has won all four matches played up to date.

BATTALION INTER-COMPANY LEAGUE.

The placing, on completion, was:—1st, "D" Coy.; 2nd, "M.G." Coy.

INTER-PLATOON KNOCKOUT COMPETITION.

1st, "Employed"; 2nd, Drums "A."

From the hockey point of view the move to Tientsin is disappointing, for there will be no outside competition, and the standard of hockey will deteriorate a little. We will be able to concentrate on Inter-Company and Platoon Competitions.

ATHLETICS.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL, our activities in athletics have been considerable, and although we did not win the Command Cup, it was encouraging to see an all-round improvement, especially in track events. The following meetings have taken place:—

INTER-PLATOON STANDARDS.

(Carried out under Company arrangements, October and November.)

The object of holding this kind of competition is to encourage athletics throughout the Battalion, and to produce new talent. The following events were

included; time and distances were standardized: 100, 200, 440 and 880 Yards, One Mile, Long Jump, High Jump, Pole Jump, Putting the Weight, Throwing the Discus, Hurdles.

Scoring: Ten points were allotted for each standard gained, so that each individual could score 110 points for his platoon. All points gained in the platoon were added up, and divided by the number of men on the strength of the platoon.

Winners, Band, 84.37; 2nd, No. 3 Platoon, "M.G." Coy., 80.29.

REGIMENTAL ATHLETIC MEETING.

(November 7th and 9th.)

The meeting took place at St. George's Barracks; the sports ground was somewhat confined. An open event (One Mile Medley) was included in the programme, which was won by the 1st Bn. The Northamptonshire Regiment.

Scoring: No points were allotted for heats, individual events 3, 2, 1, team events, 6, 4, 2.

The Athletic Shield was won by the Machine Gun Company, with 55 points, "H.Q." Wing being second with 28. Mrs. Ponsonby kindly presented the prizes.

MALTA COMMAND SPORTS MEETING.

(Marsa Sports Ground, November 22nd and 23rd.)

The meeting was held on a purely team basis, teams of four for the track events, and two in the field events. There were five large units and six small units taking part. The Battalion gained third place, the following places being gained:

880 Yards.—1st.

Three Miles.—2nd.

One Mile.—2nd.

Long Jump.—2nd.

Putting the Weight.—2nd.

The representatives of the Regimental teams were as follows: 2/Lieuts. Kealy and Metcalfe, L./Sergt. Martin, Cpl. Pepper, L./Cpls. Percival, Holland, Rowbottom, Gray, Sharpe, Woolard, Stannard, Ptes. Warner, Thomas, Winsor, Williams, Potts, Wilmott, Saunders, Herridge and Dennis.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUN. v. H.M.S. "CURACOA."

On December 28th we had a friendly run against H.M.S. *Curaçoa*. The Battalion won by 29 points.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUN. v. NAVAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

Results.—Royal Navy 305, The Queen's 160. First man home, Pte. Williams; 2nd, 2/Lieut. Sydenham-Clarke; 3rd, Pte. Ellis.

The Malta Command Cross-Country Run is being held on May 7th. The Battalion is carrying out its training by the organization of a series of inter-company runs. Up to date, the following points have been gained by companies:—

December 17th (teams of 20).—1st, "H.Q." Wing, 404; 2nd, "M.G." Coy., 436.

February 11th.—1st, "M.G." Coy., 454; 2nd, "C" Coy., 530.

WEAPON-TRAINING.

The "Weapon-Training Year" 1929-30 was brought to a close by a very successful rifle meeting, held on March 7th and 8th.

The weather was perfect, although the wind on the second day was trying at the longer ranges, and the fact that the firing points are only a few hundred yards from the barrack rooms ensured a large attendance.

The results of the various matches were as follows:—

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS.

Regimental Rifle Championship.—1st, Lieut. A. J. Sullivan, 89; 2nd, Clr./Sergt. P. Handscomb, 88; 3rd, Cpl. J. Dennis, 86.

Regimental Revolver Championship.—1st, C.S.M. Watford, 43; 2nd, Pte. T. Hutchings, 35; 3rd, Lieut. A. J. Sullivan, 35.

Officers' Cup.—1st, Lieut. A. J. Sullivan, 89; 2nd, Lieut. J. F. K. Ponsford, 84; 3rd, Lieut. B. E. L. Burton, 82.

Young Soldiers' Cup.—1st, Pte. E. Browell, 54; 2nd, L./Cpl. King, 49; 3rd, Pte. C. Binfield, 44.

Boys' Match.—1st, Boy Deason, 35; 2nd, Boy Blanchard, 34; 3rd, Boy Cage, 34.

TEAM EVENTS.

Inter-Company Revolver Cup.—1st, "H.Q." Wing, 174; 2nd, "C" Coy., 111; 3rd, "M.G." Coy., 105.

Young Soldiers' Inter-Company Shield.—1st, "H.Q." Wing, 264; 2nd, "B" Coy., 211; 3rd, "C" Coy., 151.

Inter-Platoon Lewis Gun Match.—1st, No. 1 Team, "H.Q." Wing, 57; 2nd, No. 8 Platoon, 53; 3rd, No. 10 Platoon, 51.

Machine Gun Cup.—1st, B.15 Sub-Section, 76; 2nd, C.5 Sub-Section, 43; 3rd, "H.Q.M.G." Coy., 39.

Officers v. Sergeants Match.—Won by Sergeants. Score, 496.

The Open Event produced 140 entries from other units in Malta and many of the ships of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Some excellent shooting was seen, and Leading-Seaman Price, of H.M.S. *Ramillies*, by dropping only three points in the three practices, won the cup.

CORRESPONDENCE

15, Great Dover Street, Borough,
London, S.E.1.

DEAR SIR,

13/1/30.

The following is copied from a book lent to me, entitled "Military Yarns" from *Sprig of Shillelagh*, the regimental paper of the 27th Inniskillings:—

"REMARKABLE WOUND."

"Samuel Evans, a private in the 2nd Foot (The Queen's) was carried off amongst the wounded at Corunna. He arrived in England and died at the Military Hospital, Plymouth, on the 30th January, 1809.

"On a post mortem examination being made it was discovered that he had been shot through the heart and yet had survived for 16 days. His heart is preserved to this day in the museum of the hospital."

Thinking this may be of interest, I am sending it along.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) P. P. CLARKE,

Late 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment.

AN OFFICER'S DIARY OF THE GREAT WAR, 1914-18

(Concluded from page 20, November, 1929, Number.)

OCTOBER 9TH, 1915 TO JANUARY 13TH, 1916.

October 10th.—We left our billets at 11 a.m. and marched to Cambrin, where we took over the Hohenzollern Sector (see Trench Map 36c N.W.) and had our Battalion Headquarters in a large quarry hole. This was the same quarry as the one in which the two Heaths had been killed a few days previously. Lieut. Wheeler, with 14 signallers and 20 machine gunners joined to-day (26th reinforcement).

October 11th.—General Corkran came round our trenches during the morning, and we subsequently saw a very thrilling fight between a German aeroplane and three of ours. The former was eventually obliged to land in the vicinity of Beuvry.

October 12th.—We were busy all day preparing for an operation to-morrow. At 3.30 p.m. there was a conference at Brigade Headquarters, which General Horne attended.

October 13th.—At 10 a.m. we carried out a rehearsal for the attack in New Trench. At 1 p.m. our smoke and gas was released till 2 p.m. The operation was only a minor one, and was to be headed by the Brigade Bombers who had orders to bomb their way up the enemy's sap and endeavour to get into Little Willie Trench. A very heavy rifle and machine-gun fire opened on them as soon as they started, and the gas had evidently had no effect. Only Abercrombie and one man reached Little Willie Trench, but they did some execution here as they bombed two machine guns and killed or put to flight the crews of both. They returned at 7 p.m. after the counter-bombing and machine-gun fire had died down. Abercrombie subsequently got a D.S.O. for this. The private was killed as he was getting back into our trenches. During this afternoon we had an unpleasant experience at Battalion Headquarters in the quarry hole. The 187th Company, R.E., having released the gas at 1 p.m., had instructions to dump any cylinders which remained in the quarry. Their job was done, so naturally they disappeared for home without stopping to "pass the time of day." At about 3 o'clock we noticed a distinct smell of gas. It came in whiffs, and then seemed to get better, so we assumed that it was the enemy gas shell. Finally it got unbearable, and we had to put on our gas helmets. The Sergeant-Major and I explored the quarry and found some cylinders, which had been punctured by shell splinters, hissing away gaily. We buried them hurriedly, and things got better after an hour. Later in the afternoon we had a heavy calibre shell burst at the entrance of our dug-out. The concussion nearly broke our ear drums, and Crofts was blown down the steps on to the top of me. Lieut. Perfect, our Machine Gun Officer, who was sitting at the entrance during a temporary lull in the shelling, had both legs broken and died about ten minutes later. Our total casualties to-day were Lieuts. Perfect and Tweedie-Smith, with 17 men killed and 49 men wounded.

October 14th.—The 2nd Oxford and Bucks relieved us at 4.30 p.m., and we billeted in Annequin.

October 15th to 20th.—On the 16th we had a few shells round our billets, but no casualties. We had to furnish a working party to-night to dig Guildford Trench. On the 17th the 2nd Battalion came through Annequin, and we saw Smith, who was commanding, and also Furze. During the night, October 17th-18th, poor Williams was killed. He was in charge of the digging party in Guildford Trench and went out to visit the covering party in front, when he was

shot. On the 17th "C" and "D" Companies relieved the 2nd Worcesters and occupied Lewis Sims and Railway Keeps, with "D" Company on the Cambrin Road. On the 19th Col. Clausen and I attended Williams's funeral in the Cambrin Cemetery. On the 20th "C" and "D" Company rejoined, and a draft of ten men arrived (27th reinforcement).

October 21st.—The Battalion marched at 2 p.m. to Vendin-Lez-Bethune, where we again had our headquarters in the chateau at eastern end of the village.

October 22nd to 28th.—On the 23rd Hull and S. T. Watson came over to tea, and told us that F. J. Roberts had been killed. On the 24th a draft of 50 men joined (28th reinforcement). On the 27th Storey, Flinn, Richards, Buckner and Farwell joined us.

October 29th.—We relieved the 1st Middlesex (19th Brigade) in the Cambrin Sector at 1 p.m., and had our headquarters in Harley Street instead of Woburn Abbey.

October 30th to November 1st and 2nd.—The 2nd Oxford and Bucks relieved us at 12 noon. We had 3 killed and 4 wounded during this tour in the trenches. The Battalion marched to Vendin-Lez-Bethune and went into our old billets.

November 3rd to 6th.—Lieut. Bennet joined us on November 3rd.

November 7th.—The Battalion marched to Annequin, less "D" Company, which went to Cambrin.

November 8th to 9th.—The Battalion furnished 400 men daily on these dates for carrying gas cylinders into the trenches. Lieut. Roffe joined on the 9th.

November 10th to 13th.—The Battalion relieved the Glasgow Highlanders on the 10th in Z1 Sector (Maison Rouge), just south of the La Basse Road (see Trench Map 36c N.W.). At 5.40 p.m. a German mine exploded 300 yards on the left of our sector, which killed 4 R.E.s and 2 Worcesters. Our Headquarters were in a shelter in the Support line, covered over with 4-inch poles laid side by side, and with a foot of earth on top. The enemy made pretty good shooting, but kept just missing us this evening. The 11th and 12th were very wet, and our men were kept busy all the time in repairing land-slides. At 3 a.m. on the 13th the enemy scored a direct hit on our roof just over my head. It shook us all up a bit, but only removed the earth off the poles and left the latter bare, so it must have been a light calibre shell. The 2nd Welch Fusiliers relieved us to-day at 12 noon, and we returned to Beuvry. Col. Wilkins took over temporary command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade.

November 14th to 20th.—We marched to Vendin-Lez-Bethune at 9.30 a.m. on the 14th and took over our old quarters there from the South Staffords. On the 17th we all passed through a gas chamber at Vendin to test our helmets. There were only two defective in the Battalion.

November 21st to December 4th.—Harrison and I caught a train at Chocques at 11 p.m. on November 21st, and just missed the boat next day at Boulogne, so only reached London at 8 a.m. on the 23rd inst. On the evening of December 3rd we reached Boulogne once more and stayed the night at the Louvre Hotel. We reached Beuvry at 7 a.m. on December 5th and had breakfast there with Wallis, at the Transport Lines.

December 5th.—We found Battalion Headquarters in a house about 100 yards east of Pont Fixe, where they had been for two days in the line. Morrison, Stranger, Slatter and Lukin had all joined the Battalion.

December 6th to 7th.—We found out this morning that the enemy was carrying out a relief, and the artillery got into the middle of them while it was still in progress. The 2nd Bn. The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry

relieved us at 1 p.m., and we marched to Bethune where we billeted in the Rue d'Aire.

December 8th to 11th.—We took over A1 Sector (Cuinchy) at 1.30 p.m. on the 8th from the Glasgow Highlanders, and had our Battalion Headquarters once more in Woburn Abbey. One company of the 24th Royal Fusiliers (Sportsmen's Battalion) was attached to us for instruction in the line. On the 9th, "B" Company of this Battalion was relieved by another company of theirs. On the 10th the Officer Commanding of this Company had a bad time coming down in the mud and shelling from the line. He lost his boots, socks and putties, so we had to fit him out. He was an ex-padre, and was extremely popular with the men. At 5 p.m. we took up new dispositions in A1 Sector, and moved our headquarters from Woburn Abbey to Harley Street.

December 12th.—We were relieved by the 2nd Oxford and Bucks at 2 p.m., and marched to Beuvry for the night. On this occasion our mess was in an estaminet in the Square. Our total casualties, while in the line on this occasion, were 2 killed and 3 wounded.

December 13th.—The Battalion marched to Bethune and billeted in the Rue d'Aire. We spent the rest of the day in polishing up for G.O.Cs. inspection to-morrow.

December 14th.—Paraded as strong as possible at 10 a.m. on the small square in Bethune, and were inspected by General Walker and his G.S.O., Col. Louis Vaughan. The General shook hands with all the officers, and we marched past him afterwards.

The parade to-day was in the nature of a farewell to the 2nd Division, as we were transferred with the Worcesters into the 33rd Division. Each Brigade in the 2nd Division had to give up two battalions in this way, and General Corkran put the names in a hat, as he thought it was the only fair thing to do.

December 15th.—We marched at 9.15 a.m. to St. Hilaire (west of Lillers), and the 2nd Divisional Band accompanied us as far as Chocques. General Landon was the G.O.C. of the 33rd Division, and was very glad to see the Battalion again, having commanded our Brigade when we first came out to France. He was waiting to see us go by in Lillers, and when we gave him the "eyes right," I found myself looking straight at Bushell who had come out from England as General Landon's A.D.C.

General Twigg, who commanded our new Brigade (the 100th), came out to meet us at Bourecq, and we had a triumphal march from there, headed by the band of the 16th Middlesex which had been sent out to meet us. Our new Brigade-Major was Major Geiger. We found that they had given us the best billets in St. Hilaire, in the main street, and we settled down very comfortably.

December 16th to 17th.—Altogether we had twelve days' rest here, right out of sound of even the artillery, which was a very acceptable change, especially at Christmas time. On the December 16th Lieut. Symonds joined. On the 19th Sir John French came through St. Hilaire in a car, paying a farewell visit to the troops. We had to line the streets in Marching Order. On the 22nd General Landon and Bushell came to see us. On the 24th we had one man, Pte. Bourke, killed and five wounded by the premature explosion of a grenade. In the evening Padre Blackburne came over from Corps Headquarters and gave us a very good magic lantern show. On the 25th Pte. Bourke was buried at 9.30 a.m. In the afternoon a draft of 46 arrived under Carslake (29th reinforcement). Unfortunately, Carslake had to return to the base after handing over the draft. Lieut.-Col. Wilkins went to England on December 23rd for Staff Duty, and Lieut.-Col. Crofts succeeded to the command.

1st BATTALION.



H.M.S. "EAGLE" FROM THE AIR.



BATTALION TEAM AT "ACTION STATIONS" IN H.M.S. "EAGLE."

December 28th.—The Battalion paraded at 8.55 a.m. and marched via Lillers to Bellerive (north of Gonnehem).

December 29th to January 1st.—We left Bellerive at 11 a.m. on the 29th and marched through Gonnehem and Chocques to Bethune, where we billeted in the Montmorency Barracks. Bushell came to tea with us on the 31st.

January 2nd to 6th, 1916.—The Battalion marched off at 1.30 p.m. on January 2nd to Cuinchy, and we passed McNamara at Beuvry on the way. The relief was rather full of incident. While our leading company was moving up the communication trench, a very large mine went up amongst the brick stacks. This mine completely wiped out a whole platoon of the Cameronians (93rd Infantry Brigade). There was also heavy shelling most of the day. We spent the next twenty-four hours in digging out these poor fellows, but only found two alive. On January 3rd Battalion Headquarters in Harley Street was heavily shelled during the afternoon. On January 4th Padre Steward was killed at Woburn Abbey while taking a funeral service. On the 6th General Landon and the Brigade Commander both came round our line, and I went round a second time by night as there was an alarm that the enemy was mining again under the same part of our front line.

January 7th.—The G.S.O.1 and the G.S.O.2 of the Division came round this morning. The 2nd Worcesters came up to relieve us at 2 p.m., and we went back to Annequin. Our total casualties while in the line this time were 5 killed and 7 wounded.

January 8th to 13th.—We relieved the 2nd Worcesters at 7.15 p.m. on the 10th. Poor Burton returned from leave at 11 a.m. on the 11th, and was killed at 3 p.m. C.S.M. Larkin was killed on the 12th, and he and Burton were buried close to Brigade Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. the same night.

This closed my Regimental soldiering period in the war, and it may not be amiss, at this stage, to give a complete list of the officers who had served with me in the 1st Battalion since we first crossed to France on August 12th, 1914. Those who were still serving with the Battalion when I left to-day are shown by a *.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| Lieut.-Col. D. Warren ... | ... | Killed, September 17th, 1914. |
| Lieut.-Col. H. C. Pilleau, D.S.O. ... | ... | Died of wounds, September 19th, 1914. |
| Capt. C. E. Wilson... .. | ... | Died of wounds, September 17th, 1914. |
| Bt. Major E. B. Mathew-Lannowe ... | ... | Wounded, September 14th, 1914. |
| Capt. M. G. Heath | ... | Wounded, September 14th, 1914. |
| Capt. A. E. McNamara | ... | Wounded, September 14th, 1914. |
| Capt. C. F. Watson, D.S.O. ... | ... | To Staff, November 6th, 1914. |
| Capt. F. S. Stanley-Creek... .. | ... | Killed, October 31st, 1914. |
| Capt. H. N. A. Hunter | ... | Wounded, October 23rd, 1914. |
| Capt. F. C. Longbourne | ... | Wounded, October 11th, 1914. |
| Lieut. R. L. Q. Henriques | ... | Killed, September 14th, 1914. |
| Lieut. M. V. Foy | ... | Killed, September 13th, 1914. |
| Lieut. B. M. Kenny | ... | Wounded, September 14th, 1914. |
| Lieut. R. S. Pringle | ... | Died of wounds, September 17th, 1914. |
| Lieut. J. D. Boyd | ... | To Staff, January 14th, 1916. |
| Lieut. M. W. H. Pain | ... | Wounded, August 26th, 1914. |
| Lieut. W. Hayes | ... | Wounded, September 14th, 1914. |
| Lieut. H. E. Iremonger | ... | Wounded, September 17th, 1914. |
| 2/Lieut. E. D. Drew | ... | Wounded, September 18th, 1914. |
| 2/Lieut. F. M. Eastwood | ... | Killed, October 29th, 1914. |
| 2/Lieut. H. B. Strong | ... | Killed, October 30th, 1914. |
| 2/Lieut. T. O. M. Buchan | ... | Wounded, October 29th, 1914. |
| 2/Lieut. H. J. P. Thompson ... | ... | Wounded, September 26th, 1914. |

2/Lieut. V. Cooper Evacuated sick, September 6th, 1914.
 2/Lieut. C. Bushell Wounded, September 14th, 1914.
 *Lieut. and Qmstr. G. H. Wallis Died, 1918.
 Capt. A. M. Rose, R.A.M.C. Taken prisoner, October 31st, 1914.

Officers who joined subsequently, up to the 1st Battle of Ypres inclusive:—

Lieut.-Col. B. T. Pell, D.S.O. Died of wounds, November 4th, 1914.
 Capt. H. G. Rew, 3rd Bn. Essex Regt. Transferred to 2nd Welch Regiment,
 November 3rd, 1914.
 Capt. C. F. Soames, 3rd Bn. Royal Sussex Regt. Wounded and taken prisoner, October
 31st, 1914.
 Capt. E. de L. Barton, 3rd Bn. The Queen's Taken prisoner, October 31st, 1914.
 Capt. A. Wood, 3rd Bn. Royal Sussex Regt. Wounded, October 31st, 1914.
 Capt. J. R. M. Thornycroft, 3rd Bn. The Queen's Killed, October 21st, 1914.
 Capt. C. B. H. Hodgson, 3rd Bn. The Queen's Wounded, October 23rd, 1914.
 Capt. T. P. Aldworth, 3rd Bn. Royal West Kent Regt. Wounded, November 3rd, 1914, with
 2nd Bn. The Welch Regiment.
 Lieut. F. W. H. Denton Wounded, September 14th, 1914.
 Lieut. G. W. A. Phillips, 2nd Battalion Evacuated sick, September 14th, 1914.
 Lieut. F. P. S. Rawson, 3rd Battalion Evacuated sick, September 17th, 1914.
 2/Lieut. Rose-Troup (S.R.) Wounded and prisoner, October
 31st, 1914.
 2/Lieut. T. Tanqueray (S.R.) Wounded, October 31st, 1914.
 2/Lieut. M. S. Pound (S.R.) Died of wounds, November 7th, 1914.
 2/Lieut. J. B. Hayes (S.R.) Wounded, October 23rd, 1914.
 2/Lieut. W. R. Connor-Green Wounded, October 31st, 1914.
 2/Lieut. F. R. W. Hunt (S.R.) Wounded, October 23rd, 1914.
 2/Lieut. R. S. Schunck, 3rd Battalion Died of wounds, November 2nd, 1914.
 2/Lieut. O. V. Le Bas, 3rd Battalion Wounded, October 21st, 1914.
 2/Lieut. M. D. Williams Killed, October 23rd, 1914.
 2/Lieut. C. D. M. Fowler Wounded, November 4th, 1914.

Officers who joined on or after November, 1914, up to the date on which I left the Battalion (January 14th, 1916):—

Lieut.-Col. H. St. C. Wilkins To England for Staff Duty on
 December 23rd, 1915.
 *Major L. M. Crofts
 Major J. K. N. V. Bunbury Wounded, September 25th, 1915.
 Capt. C. E. New, 3rd Bn. East Surrey Regiment To his own Regiment in 1915.
 Capt. M. G. Heath Transferred to 2nd Battalion, June
 9th, 1915.
 Capt. H. W. Stenhouse Transferred to LV Corps, February
 8th, 1915.
 Capt. T. Weeding Wounded, September 30th, 1915; re-
 joined and killed in 1917.
 Capt. F. B. Storey, 3rd Battalion
 Capt. G. B. Parnell

Capt. P. C. Esdaile Transferred to 2nd Battalion, May
 20th, 1915.
 Capt. R. M. B. Needham, Suffolk Regt. To Army Headquarters, January 13th,
 1915.
 Capt. R. L. Heath Transferred to 2nd Battalion, May
 20th, 1915.
 Capt. J. R. Walpole, 7th Bn. The Queen's Regt. Transferred to 7th Queen's in October,
 1915.
 Capt. M. W. H. Pain Invalided to England, August, 1915.
 Lieut. H. C. Williams Killed, October 18th, 1915.
 Lieut. E. D. Drew Wounded, September 25th, 1915.
 *Lieut. F. Godfrey
 Lieut. G. P. Thompson, 3rd Battalion Evacuated sick, January 25th, 1915.
 Lieut. H. L. Harrison, 3rd Battalion
 Lieut. A. Burton Killed, January 11th, 1916.
 Lieut. P. R. O. Trench, 3rd Battalion Transferred to Mesopotamia in 1915.
 *Lieut. H. E. A. Hodgson, 3rd Battalion
 *Lieut. H. E. Chandler
 Lieut. F. S. Ball Invalided to England, August, 1915.
 Lieut. H. P. Foster Wounded, September 25th, 1914.
 Lieut. H. Clenshaw Invalided to England, September, 1915.
 Lieut. C. D. M. Fowler Killed, September 25th, 1915.
 *Lieut. A. R. Abercrombie, D.S.O., M.C. Transferred to 1st Army Field Survey
 Company in 1916.
 2/Lieut. G. H. Voisin, East Surrey Regt. To his own Regiment in 1915.
 2/Lieut. A. W. Bradshaw Killed, September 25th, 1915.
 2/Lieut. C. B. Brooke, 3rd Bn. Suffolk Regt. Wounded, September 25th, 1915.
 2/Lieut. M. I. B. Howell Killed, September 25th, 1915.
 2/Lieut. B. M. Pickering, 3rd Bn. The Buffs
 *2/Lieut. W. L. J. Nicholas, 3rd Bn. The Buffs
 2/Lieut. O. V. Le Bas, 3rd Battalion To Flying Corps, January 23rd, 1915.
 2/Lieut. J. B. Close Wounded, May 27th, 1915.
 2/Lieut. G. B. Colebrooke, 5th Bn. Middlesex Regt. Killed, July 26th, 1915.
 2/Lieut. C. W. Eltham Wounded, September 9th, 1915.
 2/Lieut. A. Tweedie-Smith Killed, October 13th, 1915.
 2/Lieut. J. Burrell To M.G. Corps, December 31st, 1915.
 2/Lieut. L. Hayes Evacuated to England in 1915.
 2/Lieut. P. W. Johnson Died of wounds, May 18th, 1915.
 2/Lieut. A. C. Armitage Killed, July 21st, 1915.
 2/Lieut. G. J. Goldberg Died of wounds, July 24th, 1915.
 2/Lieut. R. Stutfield To Base, August 18th, 1915.
 2/Lieut. H. Battiscombe To T.M. Battery; wounded, 1916.
 2/Lieut. J. R. Drew Wounded, September 9th, 1915.
 2/Lieut. R. C. Joynson Hicks Wounded, September 25th, 1915.
 2/Lieut. A. M. Allen Invalided to England, August 22nd,
 1915.
 2/Lieut. F. G. Plant Killed, September 25th, 1915.
 *2/Lieut. A. J. Crighton, 3rd Battalion
 *2/Lieut. R. R. C. Harland, 3rd Battalion

| | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 2/Lieut. R. Faulkner, 3rd Battalion... | |
| 2/Lieut. S. S. Skeate, 3rd Bn. King's Own Regt. | Evacuated to England, October, 1915. |
| 2/Lieut. C. St. L. Perfect... .. | Killed, October 13th, 1915. |
| 2/Lieut. B. M. Grey | To M.G. Corps, December 21st, 1915. |
| *2/Lieut. G. Wheeler, 3rd Battalion ... | |
| *2/Lieut. O. S. Flinn, 3rd Battalion ... | |
| *2/Lieut. H. H. Richards | |
| *2/Lieut. J. G. Buckner, 3rd Battalion... | |
| *2/Lieut. C. W. Farwell, 3rd Battalion... | |
| *2/Lieut. A. Mundy | |
| 2/Lieut. W. B. Carslake | Wounded, October 31st, 1915. |
| *2/Lieut. L. H. Bennett, 3rd Battalion... | |
| *2/Lieut. C. W. Roffe | |
| *2/Lieut. I. W. S. Symonds | |
| *2/Lieut. J. G. S. Morrison | |
| *2/Lieut. T. Stranger | |
| *2/Lieut. R. P. Slatter | |
| *2/Lieut. S. E. Lukin | |
| Lieut. Walsh, R.A.M.C. | To Field Ambulance, June 26th, 1915. |
| *Capt. R. J. Clausen, R.A.M.C. | |
| Rev. J. Blackburne... .. | To No. 1 Corps, July, 1915. |

A total of 121 officers in seventeen months.

THE TAKING OF SEMPAGHA PASS.

OUR illustration shows the troops swarming up the Sempagha Pass, Tirah, after its capture on October 29th, 1897. A description of the attack is given in the Regimental History, Vol. V, p. 194.

Supported by six batteries of mountain artillery, the 2nd Brigade (with 1st Battalion The Queen's and the 4th Ghurkhas in the firing line), assaulted the Pass. The 3rd Sikhs and 1st Yorkshire Regt. in support. The 2nd Brigade was in turn supported by the 3rd and 4th Brigades, the 1st Brigade having gone in advance to hold certain points.

The Pass was 7,000 feet above sea-level, and the attack involved a climb of 3,000 feet under rifle fire.

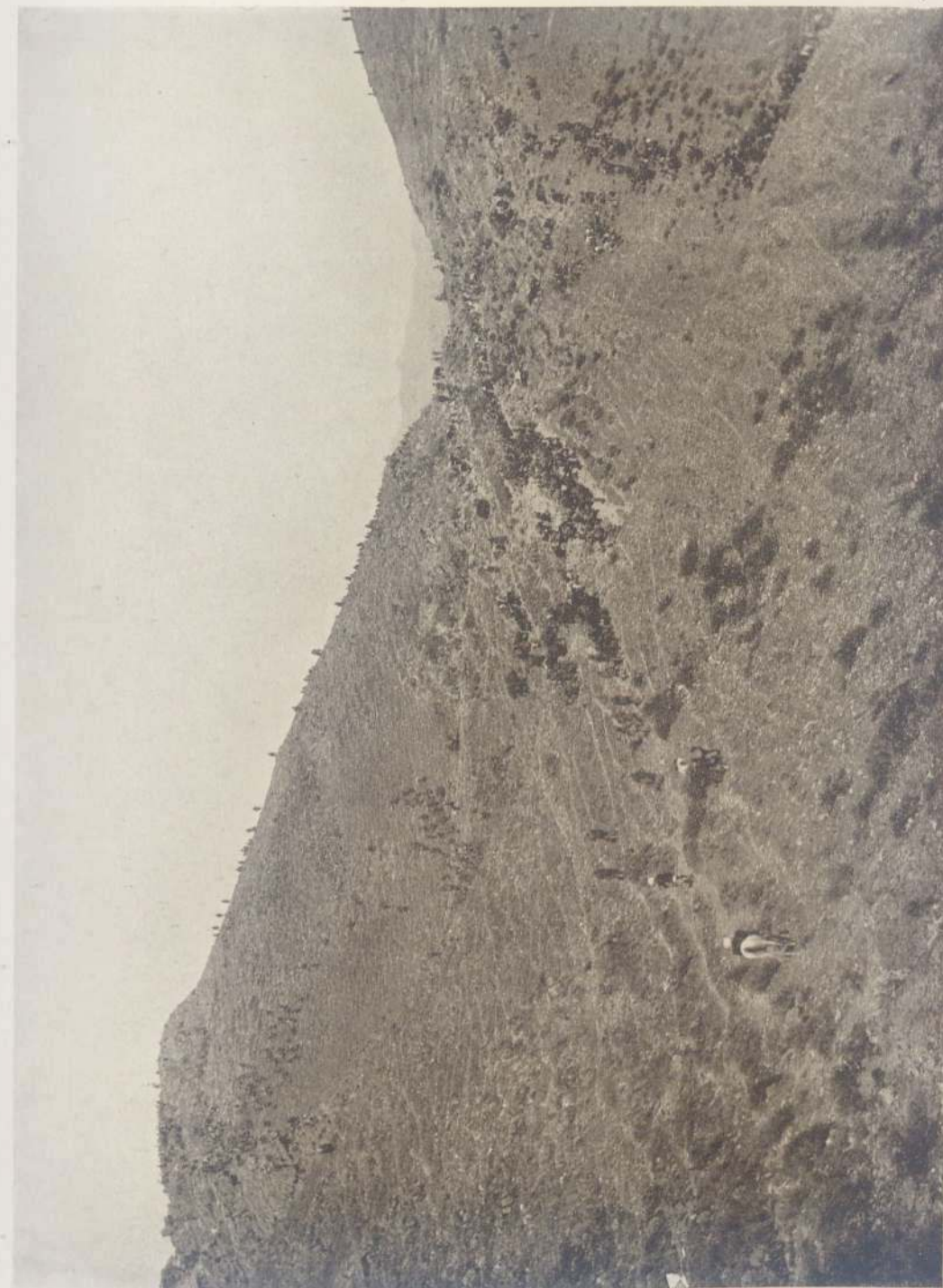
The Afridis had been seen on the Pass in large numbers with banners, the previous day, and their bivouac fires lit up the hillside at night.

Consequently a strenuous resistance was expected. But the large force (two Divisions) which they saw deployed against them, combined with accurate Artillery fire, was evidently too much for them. They made a poor resistance, and had cleared off by the time our troops reached the top of the Pass, our casualties being about thirty, in the attacking Force.

The 1st Battalion were the first troops to reach the summit, and are seen in the photo on the left and on the hillside below.

Major Stanford Flood, in temporary command of the 1st Battalion, The Queen's, was wounded during the attack.

TIRAH, 1897.



Photo]

1st BATTALION REACHING THE SUMMIT AT THE TAKING OF THE SEMPAGHA PASS.
[Law Bros., Umbala and Kasauli, India

2nd BATTALION

SINCE the last issue of the JOURNAL the Battalion has moved to Connaught Barracks, and the change has proved to be a very happy one for all ranks.

The accommodation leaves nothing to be desired. The Officers' Mess, standing on the eastern heights of Dover, has more than once been mistaken for a fashionable hotel, to the intense disappointment of intending visitors.

All the other buildings are on a similar scale. The institutes are excellent, and the stables, the men's dining hall and kitchen meet with great admiration from the visitors who inspect them after the Sunday church parades.

The visits of inspection are greatly appreciated by those in charge of the departments concerned, and encourage the preparation of an excellent turn-out. Not the least appreciative are the horses and mules, who benefit to the extent of much sugar.

Our annual Christmas tree was a great success. The tea arrangements made by the N.A.A.F.I. were excellent, and the services of a conjurer were greatly appreciated by the children.

Capt. Olliver again assisted us in his capacity of Father Christmas, and the large dining hall was used for the occasion; it was tastefully decorated and well warmed. I think we can say it was the most successful Christmas tree we have had in England, and our thanks are due to Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Roberts for the selection of the toys, to Capt. Olliver for his ever-present help as Father Christmas, and to R.S.M. Waspe and all those who assisted him in organizing the entertainment and decorating the tree and the room.

The winter has been a mild one, but rain has interfered with games to a great extent. The hockey team nearly succeeded in capturing the Army Cup: they were beaten in the final by a better team, the K.S.L.I., but they made an excellent bid for victory and should do better next year.

Capt. N. A. Willis and Lieut. F. J. Davis have left us to take up Territorial Adjutancies, Capt. Willis going to the 4th Battalion and Lieut. Davis to the 24th Bn. The London Regiment (The Queen's). Capt. Upton is retiring from the Army. We shall be very sorry to lose him.

Lieut. T. H. Dyke has left us to take up employment in East Africa, and Lieut. H. Newell is going to the West Coast.

Capt. R. C. Wilson has joined the 18th Field Brigade, R.A. for a six months' attachment, and Lieut. A. D. M. Teacher, R.A., has taken his place with us for that period.

2/Lieut. Terry has joined the Battalion from the R.M.C., Sandhurst. 2/Lieut. Terry is the son of an old Queen's officer. His father was promoted from the Regiment into another unit. He was a very fine polo player, and played in the winning regimental team in the Polo Tournament at Malta.

We congratulate the undermentioned officers and non-commissioned officers on the results obtained in promotion examinations and courses:—

Lieut. T. H. Dyke obtained .8 in subject "B" for promotion to Captain.

Lieut. H. E. Wilson obtained certificate "passed with distinction" in a course of Aerial Photography.

Sergt. J. Daniels obtained 90 per cent. and passed with honours at a Royal Army Veterinary Course at Aldershot.

Lieut. Dyke has previously obtained .8 in subject "A" for promotion to Captain. He has now been awarded a "special certificate" by the War Office.

Great credit is due to these officers and non-commissioned officers for the excellent results obtained. Lieut. Dyke has already obtained a "D" at Hythe and Sergt. Daniels a "D" at the Machine Gun School, at Netheravon. The latter has now been appointed to the Instructional Staff at Netheravon.

We wish Lieut. Dyke and Sergt. Daniels the best of luck in their new appointments, and know that, greatly as we shall miss their services with the Battalion, we have given of our best to the training of the Army.

The following is an extract from the Annual Inspection report of the Battalion:—

Remarks by G.O.C., 4th Division: "A very fine efficient Battalion with a fine spirit. Handicapped in training by being much below strength."

Remarks by G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Command: "I agree. The high standard of the Regiment is well maintained."

We greatly regret the loss of our Colonel, General Sir Charles Monro, of General Dawson, who commanded this Battalion from 1906-1910, and of Lieut. B. W. Wright, who was serving with this Battalion at the time of his death. The Battalion sent a detachment and pall bearers to Sir Charles Monro's funeral service at Westminster Abbey, and we were represented by officers and a bearer party at the funeral of General Dawson. The funeral of Lieut. Wright took place at Temple Ewell, near Dover, with full military honours. This officer died as the result of a motor accident.

The following letter from the A.G. Branch of the War Office was received by the Commanding Officer:—

"I have been told to write to you and say how much the senior officers of the Army appreciated the way in which the duties undertaken by your Battalion in connection with Sir Charles Monro's funeral were carried out.

"I am to add that the buglers sounded the calls extremely well. Will you please congratulate your Sergeant-Major on the able way in which he carried out the supervision of the bearers."

Lady Monro sent us this message:—

"Will you convey to all ranks of the 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment my very sincere thanks for their beautiful wreath and message. I am deeply grateful. My husband was so proud of, and fond of, The Queen's."

SERGEANTS' MESS NOTES.

We are now well established in our new barracks where we have a lovely Mess, not so large as the Shaft, but nicely situated. We are indebted to Sergt. Wells who did very well in getting us settled in on the day of the move. Dances have not been so frequent as we have to get a larger room. We tried the "gym" on one occasion. Our luck was out, as, on the night chosen, when Cdr.-Sergt. Swanwick had done so much in arranging the dance, it was frightfully cold and it rained hard. Our next attempt was in the Battalion dining hall, which, from experience, is more suitable. Clubs in the town have been keen to entertain us, and we have had one of them to come and spend an evening with us. Christmas found most members on leave; shoals of cards arrived from all quarters. Cpl. Bernart, of the Austrian Army, sent us his best wishes, and Sergt. Gannon (his manager) had a letter from his mother. We also received a note of thanks from the Austrian Government for looking after him during his attempt to swim the Channel. He talks of trying again this year, when we hope we shall have the honour of looking after him once again.

We extend our congratulations to those of our members who have taken the plunge and got married. Among these are A.-S.-Sergt. Smith, L.-Sergt. Hudson and Sergt. Cribbles. It would seem that others will soon be following their example by the number of empty seats at the tea table on Sundays. Congratulations to C.S.M.I. Butcher, A.P.T.S., Sergt. Gilbert and Sergt. Shepherd who have recently

been promoted. Mention must be made of Sergt. Daniels, who is making great headway in his profession. Not being satisfied with M.G. honours, he took over the duties of Transport Sergeant, and while so employed passed with distinction at the R.A.V. School, at Aldershot. He has now left us again to take over the duties of Sergeant-Instructor at the M.G. School, where we wish him the best of luck, and feel sure that he will do the regiment credit.

We were pleased to see Lieut. Rayfield, V.C., from Canada. He came over to the November 11th dinner, and found time to come and talk to us all in the Mess.

Several changes have taken place with the relief of the Depot and Territorial Staff. C.S.M. Reynolds has left us to join the 4th Battalion. We feel sure the 4th Battalion will benefit, while we shall miss his valuable services.

CORPORALS' ROOM NOTES.

We have arrived at our new home at Connaught Barracks and find conditions much better than at Grand Shaft, the buildings being bigger and more commodious. There is plenty of room to move about. The Corporals Room is not quite so homely as the other one, but what we lack in appearances we make up in good spirit. We are pleased to see the new members making full use of the room and its facilities, their interest and keenness being much appreciated.

Since coming to Connaught Barracks we have done well at sports, five members of the Mess winning their weights in the Battalion Boxing Competitions, and Cpl. Spence and L./Cpl. Dawes winning their competition in a local charity contest. L./Cpl. Lockwood, a most welcome member, did well to go five rounds with the A.B.A. champion in London.

The latest competition for the Billiards Cup was won by the privates, our star player being "off" in that match. However, we hope to beat them at darts, L./Cpl. McJury having apparently put in some serious practice in China. Later on in the season we hope to entertain the Sergeants' Mess to some tennis matches.

A few of us go to Portsmouth with the H.M.S. *Excellent* Guard in the Tattoo this summer, when we hope to show the Navy how arms drill should be done by the "guards of India." We hope that we do not get mixed up with our pikes, or look too alluring in our 1794 uniforms.

BOYS' CLUB NOTES.

In spite of the difficulties experienced, we have been able to get a very comfortable club room going in Connaught Barracks.

In the last issue we made mention of the Army Cup (Boys) football. We got together quite a useful team, well equipped, and did lots of training when time allowed. Our first encounter was with the Seaforth Highlanders. In this game it was evident both teams lacked forwards, several easy goals being missed. The only goal of the match was scored by Jenner, who rushed the goalkeeper and knocked him and the ball into the goal. The game was fast throughout.

Our next match was with the Sherwood Foresters, at Shorncliffe. A very exciting week this, as during this week the Battalion hockey and football teams played this Regiment.

A glorious day, but rain of the previous day had spoilt the ground. We opened with the ground sloping in their favour and the sun was in our eyes. For the first fifteen minutes play was fairly even. The Queen's then began to force the play. The inside trio missed several chances of easy goals. The wing men received and placed some good centres. The defence of the opponents was too good for the poor attacks made by the forwards of our team, and it was evident that their goal-scoring boots had been left in barracks. Our team were too eager,

and must learn to get together as a team. The opponents were dangerous when near our goal, but our defence put up an equally good show and kept them out of goal. The first goal came as the result of a penalty. Horsfield unfortunately handled in the "area." Kerwood, of the Sherwoods, made no mistake with a fast ground shot. A few minutes after Kerwood made a fine individual effort and scored with a shot impossible for Burt to save.

Half-time over, and with everything in our favour, we pushed hard, but could not find the net. Play was, for the greater part, in the Sherwoods' half, and a combination of bad shooting on our forwards' part, and the defence of the opponents, prevented any further score. During a mêlée in front of goal Oliver scored, making the score 2—1 in the Sherwoods' favour.

After this the backs kept well up the field and pressed hard. This gave an opening for Kerwood to get away with the ball and score for the Sherwoods.

Still doing their best, the team pressed hard and resulted in another goal for The Queen's by Jenner.

A very pleasant game resulted in a win for the Sherwoods, 3—2. Mention must be made of Kerwood, whose brilliant play was undoubtedly the making of their win.

We met the Sherwood Boys again at Connaught Barracks, where we entertained them for the day. We took them on at shooting during the morning, and beat them easily. The rest of the day we entertained them in the club room and barracks generally. We also managed to arrange a football match with the Duke of York's Royal Military School. The weather was too bad, and the game had to be cancelled. We spent the time in having tea and a social evening in the club room.

Boys Keeling and Horsfield were selected to represent the Boys at the funeral of the late Colonel of the Regiment in Westminster Abbey, where they witnessed a very impressive service.

At boxing, in the Battalion meeting, we put up a good show, all boys entering who were allowed to do so by the Medical Officer. The winners in the three weights were Jenner, Knox and Horsfield. Boy Keeling beat Boy Ivatts in a special contest.

FOOTBALL.

We are very near the end of the football season which is our third year of football in England, and has not proved so successful as the previous two.

Bad luck has dogged us practically the whole season, but we are living in hopes of recuperating next.

It has been hard to keep a team together, owing to injuries and numerous causes. Several players have left the Battalion, and we have had to sacrifice to the hockey team.

We missed our centre-half badly (Lieut. G. Grimston) at first, but L./Sergt. Eastman filled the position fairly well. He has blossomed so much that the selectors spotted him in our match with Deal, in the Deal and Walmer Victoria Hospital Cup, and he was selected to play in the Deal and Dover district representative match v. Gillingham, at Deal, on April 10th. We have also missed Bandmaster Fleckney very much. He has suffered from an old injury practically from the beginning of the season, but we are hoping to see him in his old form next season. Despite this, we have found a very good deputy in Archer who, no doubt, is a very good forward.

L./Cpl. Sadgrove is leaving very shortly on transfer, and we shall have to hunt for new talent next season. We shall have to solicit the aid of our P.S.Is. and the recruiters generally to get footballers to come to the Regiment.

We are sure that Lieut. Grimston will do a great deal in this respect by taking



[Whorwell, Dover

THE WARRANT OFFICERS AND SERGEANTS, DOVER, 1930.

Photo]

a few recruits in hand on enlistment at the Depot where he is taking up duty. We have many instructors on duty with the Territorial Army in Surrey, and they should be able to get hold of born players to enlist.

HOCKEY.

The season has been very successful, culminating in the Battalion being runners-up for the Army Cup, a position which has never previously been reached by either Battalion. A few 2nd XI matches have been played, and various inter-company games. The Inter-Company Competition has not yet taken place. New blood is badly wanted, as nearly all the players consist of those who learnt their hockey in India.

Of the matches lost by the Battalion team, the first was against the Gloucestershire Regiment and took place in the middle of September before there had been any practice at all. The second was against a strong Garrison side, when we were playing without Capt. G. K. Olliver, M.C., and Lieut. G. S. Grimston, and the third was against the 2nd Bn. The King's Shropshire Light Infantry in the final of the Army Cup.

The best matches, exclusive of Army Cup games, have been against the Folkestone Optimists, Westgate-on-Sea Hockey Club and Wye College. Lieut. F. J. Davis easily heads the goal average, having scored twice as many goals as anyone else, though he only returned from a course at Christmas. He, at inside-right, and Lieut. Grimston at centre-half, have been the backbone of the side. Various alterations in the team have been made since the beginning of the season. Lieut. T. H. Dyke, on return from sick leave, took the place of Major R. A. M. Basset, M.C., at left-back, as the latter has been unable to play since Christmas. Sergt. Berry, on posting from the Depot, played at left-half, and Lieut. L. C. East was moved to outside-right. At the beginning of February, L./Cpl. Knight was brought in as outside-left in place of Bdsn. Norton, and proved of considerable value, his speed being a great asset. Throughout the season the chief failing of the team has been the inability of the forwards to seize their opportunities in the circle. The chief strength of the team has been in the half line, particularly when all three overcame their tendency to dribble. The following is a summary of results:—

1st XI.—Played 35, won 14, lost 3, drawn 8, goals for 125, goals against 48.

2nd XI.—Played 7, won 5, lost 0, drawn 2, goals for 16, goals against 4.

The chief goal scorers have been: Lieut. F. J. Davis 36, Capt. G. K. Olliver, M.C., 18, Sergt. Dixon 17, Lieut. G. S. Grimston 16.

ARMY CUP MATCHES.

First Round.—The first round, against the 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters, at Shorncliffe on April 11th, resulted in a draw of 3—3. Shortly after the bully-off it began to rain, and conditions became very difficult and most unpleasant. The team, as such, had hardly played together before, and rarely looked dangerous. Goals were scored by Sergt. Dixon (2) and Lieut. Grimston. The score was 3—1 in our favour until about ten minutes from the end, when the Sherwood Foresters broke away and scored twice in rapid succession. Owing to the bad light extra time was impossible. The match was replayed on November 15th, and on this occasion we managed to secure 7 goals to 2. Capt. Olliver (3), Lieut. Davis (3), and Sergt. Mawditt (1) were the scorers. The forwards got moving very much better and proved too fast for their opposite numbers. Cpl. Collins worked hard and was very useful in both matches, and Major Basset was invaluable in defence.

The team was: L./Cpl. Wines; Ctr.-Sergt. Swanwick and Lieut. T. H. Dyke; Lieut. East, Lieut. Grimston and Cpl. Collins; Lieut. Newell, Lieut. Davis, Capt. Olliver, Sergt. Dixon and Sergt. Mawditt.

Second Round.—The second round was played on December 3rd, against the 1st Bn. The Royal Sussex Regiment, and was won by 2 goals to 1, Lieut. Davis and Bdsn. Norton scoring once each. The game was fast, though rather scrappy. There was very little to choose between the teams, and the issue was in doubt up to the end. The team, which was the same as in the first round with the following exceptions, all played well, though none was outstanding: Lieut. Dyke in place of Major Basset, and Bdsn. Norton in place of Sergt. Mawditt.

Third Round.—The third round was played at Guston on January 16th, against the Training Battalion, Royal Engineers, from Chatham, and won by 8—0. Lieut. Davis (4), Capt. Olliver (2), Sergt. Dixon (2) scored the goals. We led by two goals at half-time, but then rather ran away and scored as we liked. The team was the same, except that Sergt. Berry came in at left-half and Lieut. East displaced Lieut. Newell at outside-right.

Fourth Round.—This was the semi-final of the Eastern Command, and was played at Chichester against the Depot, The Royal Sussex Regiment, on January 30th. Again the side did not wake up till half-time, when the score was 1—0, although eventually winning by four clear goals, all obtained by Lieut. Davis. The halves were far too inclined to dribble, with the result that the inside forwards could not open up the game. Clr.-Sergt. Swanwick played well, his interception of passes being particularly good. The team remain unchanged.

Fifth Round.—The final of the Eastern Command resulted in the defeat of the 2nd Medium Brigade, Royal Artillery, from Shoeburyness, by 2—0. The game was played on the Royal Engineers Officers' Cricket Ground, Chatham, under ideal conditions, but goal scoring was difficult, though the game was fast and open and we were clearly the better side. Lieut. Davis obtained both goals. The Cup, which was won by the 1st Battalion in 1927, was presented after the game by General Sir R. D. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Eastern Command.

Semi-Final.—This was played against the 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regiment, on the Officers' Club Ground, Aldershot, on March 12th, and was won by 3—2, after extra time. The East Surreys played a very hard-hitting game and effectively broke up our combination, every attack being quickly smothered. We, however, scored first with a shot by Lieut. Davis from a long corner, but the East Surreys soon equalized. The other two goals were scored by Lieut. Grimston, who, obtaining the ball about the 25 yards line, dribbled into the circle and made no mistake about his shots. The outstanding player on our side was Lieut. Dyke, who covered the ground at an amazing speed and always appeared where he was wanted.

Final.—This was played on the Officers' Club Ground, Aldershot, on March 18th, and was lost by 3 goals to 1. The following account appeared in the *Surrey Times*, but one incident that occurred during the match is not mentioned. During the second half, in the midst of a furious mêlée round our goal mouth, four "Paschal" lambs rushed on to the field, charged the opposing centre-forward as he was about to shoot, and created consternation among our opponents. A K.S.L.I. supporter facetiously remarked, "Thank God we are not playing the Duke of Wellington's."

(Extract from the "*Surrey Times*.")

ARMY HOCKEY CUP.

2ND QUEEN'S GALLANT FIGHT IN THE FINAL.

The 2nd Bn. The King's Shropshire Light Infantry won the Army Hockey Cup on Wednesday for the fourth time in the last five years by defeating the 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment by three goals to one. The Shropshires



Photos]

[Gale & Polden, Ltd., Aldershot

TWO VIEWS OF THE ARMY HOCKEY CUP FINAL.
2nd Battalion v. 2nd Bn. The King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

had five Army players, two of whom were Internationals, and their successes in the preliminary rounds of the cup have been most convincing. They won the semi-final 7-0.

The final proved an exceptionally good one, with some excellent hockey on both sides. Although the Shropshires well deserved their victory, great credit is due to The Queen's for their splendid effort, especially in defence. They are to be congratulated on scoring the first goal of the match and in keeping the score level up to half-time. The Queen's started with great vigour, and were unlucky not to score through Knight, who netted a great shot which was given a "knock on." However, after five minutes' play, a fast run up the wing and a good pass by East gave Davis the opportunity, who scored with a hard shot. The Shropshires pressed and forced many short corners, from which they were unlucky in not scoring. After about 15 minutes' play, Eagar scored from a nice pass by Ely. The Queen's might have scored from a mêlée in front of the Shropshires' goal, and there were many anxious moments for their defence before the whistle blew for half-time with the teams level.

The Shropshires attacked strongly in the second half, and after a few minutes scored through splendid combination of their forwards, who showed superior tactics to those of The Queen's throughout. For the remainder of the game the Shropshires did most of the attacking, but were unable to break through The Queen's defence, until just on time Roberts added a third goal. The Queen's made several attacks, but found the Shropshires' defence very formidable.

The Queen's forwards worked extremely hard, but lacked the finish of their opponents. Davis in the centre, and East and Knight on the wings played good games. Dyke played a magnificent game at back for The Queen's, whilst Ely for the Shropshires and Grimston for The Queen's had a tremendous duel at centre-half. There was little to choose between the defence of either side. The Shropshires were superior in interception and were generally steadier, but The Queen's had to compete with a very skilled line of forwards, and this they did most successfully. The Queen's were well supported by spectators, most of the home Battalion and the Depot going over to Aldershot.

The new Colonel-in-Chief, Major-General Sir W. D. Bird, and many retired officers of the Regiment were present. The Territorial battalions, especially the 5th at Guildford, were well represented. This is the second time within four years that The Queen's Regiment have reached the Army Cup finals. (Hockey and Association football.)

Our team was as follows: L./Cpl. Wines; Clr.-Sergt. Swanick and Lieut. Dyke; Cpl. Collins, Lieut. Grimston and Sergt. Berry; Lieut. East, Lieut. Davis, Capt. Olliver, Sergt. Dixon and L./Cpl. Knight.

BOXING.

A Novices' Boxing Competition took place on February 12th, and the entries were well over thirty. This was satisfactory considering that all winners in last year's novices' and open shows were barred, and also the weakness of the Battalion. Preliminary bouts were necessary the evening before, and the fighting on the whole was a distinct improvement on last year. The standard was higher also. The attendance of spectators was deplorable, and hardly complimentary to the performers.

The Open and Inter-Company Show on February 25th and 26th was excellent. The standard of boxing was higher than usual, the entries were over 70, and the spirit left nothing to be desired. The Officers' Mess, Sergeants' Mess and Corporals' Room presented cups, which enabled the boxing officer to produce a glittering array of trophies. It was satisfactory to know that every cup found its way into the hands of a well-deserving winner. Many of last year's belt holders

were absentees, but, in spite of that, many would have been lost in any case. The support on the final night was good, and we trust that, in the future, outside attractions will not prove stronger than the attraction of a thoroughly good boxing show in barracks.

COMMENTS ON NOVICES' COMPETITION.

Of the losers in the preliminary bouts on February 11th, possibly Pte. Parker and Pte. Clark, both of "A" Company, were the best, and Pte. Holland the unluckiest. The latter fought Jayes, who withdrew later when he discovered he was not a novice according to the definition laid down for this particular show.

In the welter-weight class, Tranter ("C" (M.G.) Company) had a close fight with Jackson ("A" Company) to reach the semi-final, where he met Charlesworth, (Drums). Charles was a stronger boxer and ran out the winner after a good fight. Rutledge (Drums), by defeating Bullock (Drums), in a good fight, met Hooper, (Drums), in the semi-final, but found him too strong and more experienced. Charlesworth sprained his thumb in the final and gave Hooper an easy victory.

In the light-weight class, L./Cpl. Wilshaw ("A" Company), reached the final by defeating Millard and Dawes. Both losers fought well, but found Wilshaw a very strong opponent with a good upper-cut. Dawes was awarded the best loser's cup. He shows nice style, plenty of spirit, and can take punishment. Redford, ("D" Company), to reach the final had to defeat Harris and Turner. Both losers fought well, as did Dmr. Hagen, who previously lost to Turner. Wilshaw proved too good for Redford, who would do better by developing a straight punch.

In the feather-weight class, Eyles ("C" (M.G.) Company), showed nice free and easy style and deserved to win. Pattenden (Drums) had a hard fight with L./Cpl. Born ("A" Company) (who was awarded a good loser's medal), before he met Eyles in the final, where he went down to a boxer who was able to take punishment and give back what he got.

The middle-weight class was not of a very high standard. Hipkiss ("C" (M.G.) Company), defeated Edgington ("A" Company) in one of those acrobatic bouts, which is always worth the admission money. Edgington gave his ankle a twist and so retired with probably more applause than accorded any other boxer. L./Cpl. Ashton ("A" Company) met Price (Drums) in the other semi-final, but was eventually disqualified for hitting with an open glove. Such a dangerous blow can be delivered with a swinging open glove that it is unfair not to disqualify. Price did not compete in the final, and so Hipkiss got a walk-over.

In the bantam-weight class Pte. Miller (Drums) defeated Pte. Wakeford (Drums) fairly easily. Wakeford showed plenty of spirit.

OPEN AND INTER-COMPANY COMPETITION.

These competitions were run together, the winners of weights taking the challenge belts. Owing to the "M.G." Company and "H.Q." Wing being much stronger than the rifle companies, it was decided to make the Inter-Company Competition more of a platoon competition. The following were eligible to enter as a team:—

Band; Signallers; Drums; No. 3 Group; No. 9 Platoon, "C" (M.G.) Company; No. 10 Platoon, "C" (M.G.) Company; No. 11 Platoon, "C" (M.G.) Company; and "D" Company.

The percentage of entries in relation to the boxing strength of teams, (i.e., anyone under 30 and in the station) as multiplied by the number of points gained. This gave every team a chance, however small in numbers. "A" Company and the Drums entered 50 per cent., and were first and second respectively.

COMMENTS ON THE FIGHTING.

In the heavy-weight class L./Cpl. Dellaway defeated L./Cpl. Jones, and took the challenge belt. Both boxers seemed unable to put weight into their punches, but it was a good fight and not much in it.

In the light-heavy class, both L./Cpl. Giltinan and L./Cpl. Farrell had easy opponents in Ptes. Lebbon and Edgington, the referee stopping both fights in the first round. Farrell out-boxed Giltinan in the final, and sent him down for the full count.

In the middle-weight class, Cpl. Spence fought strongly the whole way through, and deserved to win. L./Cpl. Ashton gave him the hardest fight (in the first round), and, incidentally, was awarded a good loser's cup. Buckley, Webster and, Hipkiss all fought well in this weight.

In the welter-weight class there were sixteen entries. Lockwood had an easy passage to the final, but Hooper had to work hard. Tranter, Munns and Jayes gave him hard fights, and it was touch and go who got the decision in his fight with Jayes. The latter promises to be good, but takes things rather easily at first, and should now concentrate on his punches and not overdo the foot-work. Hooper must learn to deliver a straight punch before he can hope to go any distance. He fought well against Lockwood, but lost. He had had a hard passage to the final, but, for all that, without straight punching I don't think he would have done very much against him. Lockwood should also concentrate on straight punching.

In the light-weight class, Turner ("C" (M.G.) Company) had a good fight with White (Signallers) in the final. Both showed good style and promise. The fighting in this class was generally good. L./Cpl. Newman, Dmr. Hagen and L./Cpl. Large were all pretty equal, had plenty of spirit and a good idea of the straight left.

In the feather-weight class Eyles ("C" (M.G.) Company) and Dawes ("C" (M.G.) Company) both met in the first round. This was the best fight in that weight, and Eyles just gained the verdict. Dawes is to be congratulated on his fight. But for winning a good loser's cup in the Novices' Competition, he would have been awarded one in this. With instruction he should go a long way. Another good fight in this class was the semi-final between Ashton (Signallers) and Wheatley ("A" Company). Ashton was awarded a good loser's cup.

Pte. Fuller was also awarded a good loser's cup, and so it can be presumed that this class produced the best fighting. Eyles is to be congratulated on winning his way through such a tough crowd. He deserved his cup and belt, and should now train hard and improve his defence—his weak spot at the moment.

The bantam-weight class had only three entries.

Taylor (Signallers) and Miller (Drums) met in the first round, and, after a good fight, Taylor got the verdict. He had a comfortable victory over George ("B" Company) in the final.

Boys.

In the Boys' weight Horsfield, Jenner and Knox ran out winners, and they are to be congratulated on their performances. Although the standard of the boys' boxing wasn't up to standard on the first night, the preliminary rounds showed us that there is plenty of talent and spirit. In a Boys' Contest Keeling beat Ivatts comfortably.

A contest between Drum-Major Palmer and Pte. Baker, in spite of a great deal of open glove hitting, was well fought, although it was in the nature of an exhibition, and punches were pulled at times. Baker was slightly up on points at the finish.

WINNERS OF CHALLENGE BELTS FOR 1930.

Heavy-weights.—L./Cpl. Dellaway, "H.Q." Wing.

Light Heavy-weights.—L./Cpl. Farrell, "H.Q." Wing.

Middle-weights.—Cpl. Spence, "B" Company.

Welter-weights.—Dmr. Lockwood, Drums.

Light-weights.—Pte. Turner, "C" (M.G.) Company.

Feather-weights.—Pte. Eyles, "C" (M.G.) Company.

Bantam-weights.—Pte. Taylor, Signallers.

Winners of Inter-Company Cup.—"A" Company, 16.7 points.

The next in order of merit were as follows:—Drums, 13.1 points; No. 9 Pltn., "C" (M.G.) Coy., 9.2; No. 11 Pltn., "C" (M.G.) Coy., 5.7; No. 10 Pltn., "C" (M.G.) Coy., 4.9.

The Battalion boxing team fought a series of contests at The Buffs' Drill Hall, Dover, on Wednesday, March 26th, and although it was not our strongest team, the competitors gave a good account of themselves. All the contests were spiritedly fought, and there was no slackening of effort until the final gong.

The results were:—

Boy Keeling put up an excellent fight against a more aggressive boxer in Boy Cain (Duke of York's Royal Military School), only to lose by a small margin of points.

Bantam-weights.—Pte. Taylor and Pte. Miller, our representatives, were unfortunately drawn against each other. This did not deter them, however, and they fought each other to a standstill. There was very little to divide them at the end, but Taylor got the decision.

Feather-weights.—Pte. Eyles was narrowly beaten on points by Pte. Harris (Royal Sussex Regiment). This was a hard test for Eyles, but he fought with his usual determination and dash. The opponent was an accomplished performer, and used a heavy right to the body with great effect. Eyles was congratulated by the referee for his fine show.

L./Cpl. Dawes beat L./Cpl. Simmons (Royal Sussex Regiment) on points. Dawes was hard pressed in the first round, but in the second and third more than held his own, smashing home a straight left and countering his man with a right hook to the jaw. The last round saw Dawes forging ahead to get the decision.

Light-weights.—Pte. Turner was knocked out by Cpl. Hilton (Seaforth Highlanders). Although up against a heavy hitter, Turner weathered the storm of blows until the end of the third round, fighting back pluckily until he was floored by a heavy right hook to the point.

Welter-weights.—Pte. Newman beat Pte. Hollands (Royal Sussex Regiment) on points. The loser was an experienced boxer, but Newman measured him with a right hook to the point each time he came in, and sent him to the boards in the second round for a count of eight. Newman then became the aggressor throughout and won comfortably.

Pte. Jayes was unfortunate in his contest with Pte. Marsh (4th/7th Dragoon Guards). When ducking from a terrible right hook to the jaw Jayes was caught on the nape of the neck, and Jayes went down. This happened again soon afterwards. Although he tried to fight back gamely, he never really recovered from the first "rabbit" punch. He went down several times and got up dazed. He was finally knocked out by a right hook to the jaw in the third round.

Middle-weights.—Cpl. Spence knocked out Pte. Swain (Royal Sussex Regiment). This was an excellent fight, and created the surprise of the evening

2nd BATTALION.



[Photo]

[Whorwell, Dover]

WINNERS OF OPEN AND NOVICES' BOXING COMPETITIONS, 1930.

Back Row—Pte. J. Miller, Pte. J. George, L./Cpl. B. Dawes, Pte. J. White, Pte. R. Ashton, Pte. J. Fuller, Boy A. Horsfield.
 Middle Row—L./Cpl. S. Wilshaw, Dr. A. Hooper, L./Cpl. A. Jones, L./Cpl. C. Charlesworth, C.S.M.I. F. Butcher (A.P.T.S.), L./Cpl. D. Giltinan, Boy L. Jenner, Pte. D. Hipkiss, Pte. J. Webster.
 Front Row—L./Cpl. W. Lockwood, Pte. C. Eyles, L./Cpl. J. Farrell, Cpl. J. Spence, Lt. F. J. Davis (j.c. Boxing), Pte. W. Turner, L./Cpl. W. Dellaway, Pte. J. Taylor, Boy G. Knox.

as Spence, who was given weight away to an experienced boxer with a heavy punch, forestalled his opponent and jabbed him with a straight left followed up by body punches, much to his opponent's discomfiture. In the second round Spence was caught by a heavy right to the jaw and floored, only to be saved by the gong. On coming up for the third round Spence went in and literally out-fought his opponent, finally knocking him out with a heavy right hook to the jaw.

N.B.—It is interesting to note that Pte. Swain (Royal Sussex Regiment) is a brother of Sergt. Swain of 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment.

FENCING.

The Eastern Command Bronze Medal Tournament took place at Shorncliffe on April 1st, 2nd and 3rd, and the Battalion and Depot had the following successes:—

OFFICERS.

Lieut. L. C. East.—1st Epée, 1st Sabre.
 Lieut. F. J. Davis. 2nd Sabre (after a tie with Lieut. L. C. East).
 Lieut. H. W. Newell.—2nd Bayonet.
 Lieut. L. S. Sheldon.—3rd Bayonet.
 Lieut. D. L. A. Gibbs.—2nd Epée.

OTHER RANKS.

L./Cpl. Allison.—3rd Foil.
 L./Cpl. Hope.—3rd Epée.
 L./Cpl. White.—3rd Sabre.
 Pte. White.—3rd Bayonet.

Capt. Philpot, Sergt. Spence, and L./Sergt. Arbour and L./Cpl. Nockolds also competed and finished well up in their pools.

Five teams from the Command entered for the Inter-Unit Team Championship event, and we had to face the Sherwood Foresters' "B" Team to qualify for the last phase. This we did fairly comfortably, although they gave up a good fight with the foil.

The following day we commenced with the Foil and had a close fight with the Royal Engineers' team, only winning by 5—4. We then defeated the Bedfs. and Herts' team from their Depot by 8—1, completing that weapon by gaining a victory over the Foresters by 6—3. This gave us the lead on points, with the Foresters one point below us. The Epée event came next, and without Lieut. Wilson, who was unable to be present, we "fielded" a team a trifle weaker in consequence. We were defeated by the Sherwood Foresters by 4—5, but by winning the Royal Engineers and Bedfs. and Herts matches easily we took second place, and so started off with the Sabre event equal with the Sherwood Foresters (seven points each).

Much to the relief of both teams, we drew the Foresters first, and with our team keyed up to concert pitch we gained a victory by 6—3.

By defeating the other two teams we took first place in the Sabre and so won the competition.

This qualifies us for the next stage, *i.e.*, against the winners of the London District.

The Depot is to be congratulated on having made such excellent progress with fencing. Capt. Philpot, Lieut. Gibbs and L./Cpl. Hope justified their selection for the team event, and appeared to gather strength as they went on. Capt. Philpot promises to be a very useful sabreur, and Lieut. Gibbs an épéist with skill as well as reach. L./Cpl. Hope, with experience, will win more fights, and as a beginner exceeded our expectations. Lieut. Wilson, handicapped by being away from the Battalion, and also handicapped by his knee, is always a certain winner when it is needed most, and his experience and advice is invaluable.

Lieut. East is fencing better than ever, and won all his épée and sabre fights in the team events. Davis also won all his foil fights and seven out of nine in his sabre. With the team fencing as well as they did in the Command Tournament we should reach Olympia and go near to winning the trophy, which we only just lost by one point last year.

THE SMALL ARMS CLUB.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL several interesting events have taken place.

The Inter-Company Small Bore Competition for the Challenge Clock was won by "H.Q." Wing with an average score of 72.1, with "D" Company a close second with an average score of 71.7.

From the results, a team was chosen to compete in the S.M.R.C. Inter-Unit Small Bore Competition, and we congratulate them on obtaining sixth place with an average score of 177.3 as against 113th place with an average score of 146.2 in last year's competition. A vast improvement, which reflects the greatest credit on Lieut. Dyke and the musketry storeman, Pte. Knell, who did so much to get the team going. We congratulate the 1st Bn. The Royal Sussex Regiment, now our close neighbours, on winning this competition for the second time, and bringing the Challenge Cup to the Dover Garrison.

The team for the competition was:—R.S.M. Waspe, 183; C.S.M. Reynolds, M.M., 182; Lieut. T. H. Dyke, 179; Pte. Bailey, 178; C.S.M. Hankin, 177; Lieut. L. S. Sheldon, 175; Pte. Cook, 173; L./Cpl. Wines, 171; Lieut. F. J. Davis, 169.

Our Christmas Shoot was a great success. The prizes were live stock, consisting of:—

An "outsize" Turkey, presented by the Officers' Mess. Won by Dmr. Cousins.

An enormous Goose, presented by the Sergeants' Mess. Won by Pte. M. C. Kay.

Two Chickens, presented by the Corporals' Room. Won by Cpl. Houchin.

Two Rabbits, presented by the P.R.I. Won by Boy Keeling and Sergt. Gannon.

The live stock were stabled in the miniature range during the two days' competitions, ably watered and fed by the renowned Pte. Knell. Great fun was caused when the winners had to capture their prizes. Other prizes in kind, amounting to 168 in all, were given as a result of a "Blind" and "String" Shoot. We are indebted to C.S.M. Buckenham, M.M., and Drum-Major Palmer, who, as policeman and clown, made the whole of the proceedings very interesting and enjoyable. The services of all who worked so hard to make the shoot such a success were much appreciated by all ranks.

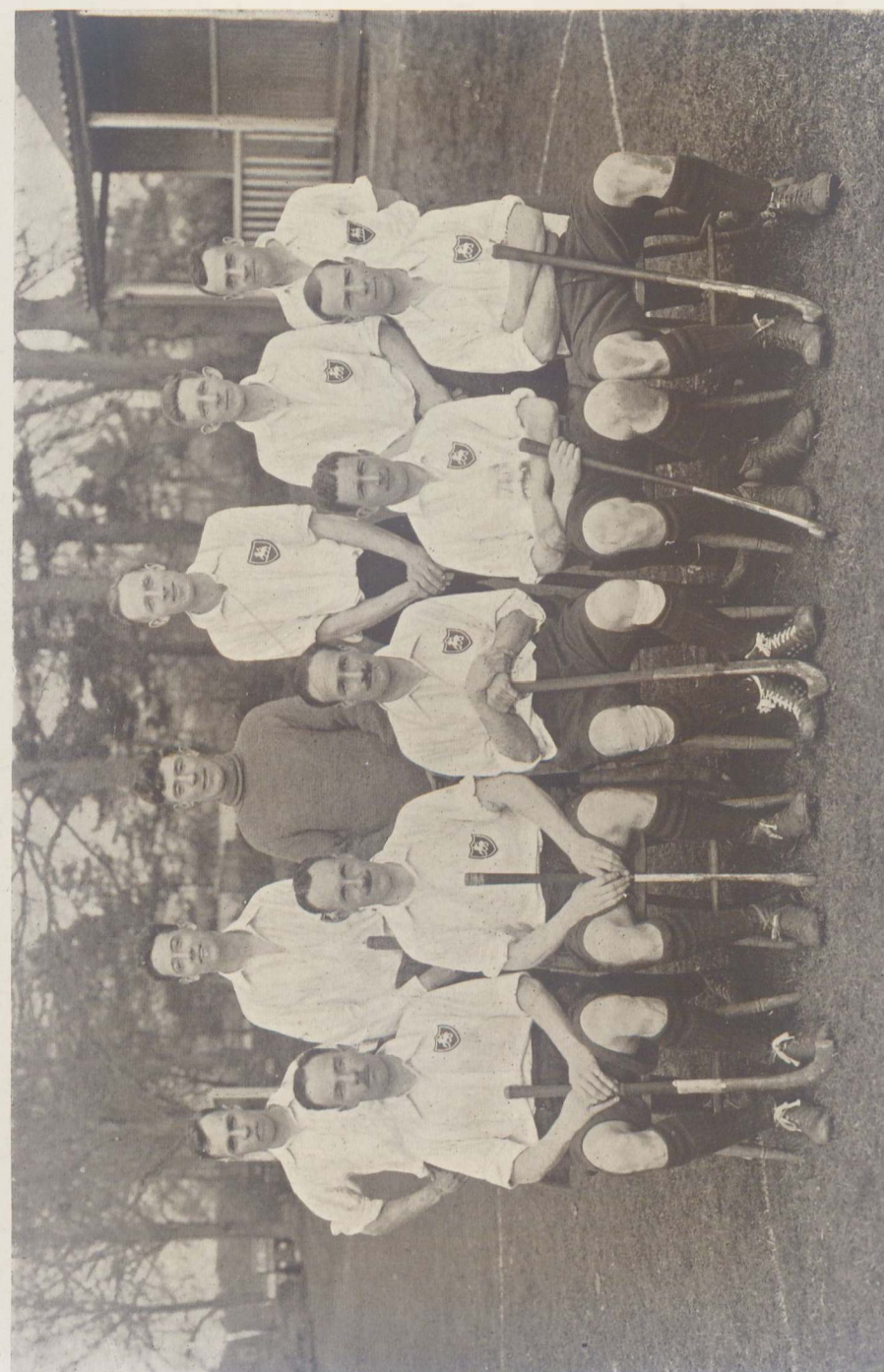
At the time of writing the Weapon Training Staff are busy with the organization for the coming camp at Lydden Spout, where we go through the Annual Course, Battalion Rifle Meeting and A.R.A. Non-Central Matches.

We take this opportunity of wishing Lieut. T. H. Dyke the very best of luck in his new appointment, and, at the same time, thanking him for the work which he did in connection with small arms shooting in the Battalion. We feel sure that his successor, Lieut. H. E. Wilson, will carry on the good work, and we hope his efforts will result in some of the A.R.A. Cups coming to the Battalion this year.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

This year's cross-country running has been taken very much more seriously than usual in the Battalion, and, in consequence, a very definite improvement in the standard has been made. Our own Company Competition, which was run on February 28th over a stiff and rather hilly course of five and a half miles was won

2nd BATTALION.



Photo]

BATTALION HOCKEY TEAM (Finalists, Army Hockey Cup, 1930).
Back Row—Cpl. Collins, Sgt. Berry, L./Cpl. Wines, L. Cpl. Knight, Sgt. Dixon, Cr./Sgt. Swanick.
Front Row—Lieuts. East and Davis, Capt. Olliver, Lieuts. Crimston and Dyke.

[Gale & Polden, Ltd., Aldershot

somewhat easily by "C" (M.G.) Company, who had trained hard and had a well-balanced team. "H.Q." Wing were second, and individuals in their team ran extremely well, but, to borrow a cricketing term, their "tail failed to wag." Other Companies, owing to sadly depleted numbers, found some difficulty in producing a team of fifteen men, and, under the circumstances, ran very gallantly. In the Brigade Inter-Company Competition "C" (M.G.) Company and "H.Q." Wing ran well to take third and fourth places respectively, the two companies of the Royal Sussex Regiment gaining first and second places, with the Seaforth Highlanders fifth and sixth. The standard of the running of the Royal Sussex Regiment is exceptionally high, and they gave us a good example of the value of team work and good packing.

The Eastern Command Competition took place on March 10th over a seven-miles course, and of the thirteen teams entered the Battalion took sixth place, the Royal Sussex Regiment being first. The team ran well, and it was rather unfortunate that two good runners were prevented from running by injuries. Before concluding, special mention must be made of the consistently fine and plucky running of Sergt. Stafford, who might almost be called a veteran, although his performance gives little suggestion of the fact, and to whose enthusiasm the success and improvement of the team is due. Also to L./Cpl. Dawes, Sgn. Truscott, Bdsn. Harrison and L./Cpl. Lockwood. The following non-commissioned officers and men received their cross-country running colours for 1930:—

Sergt. Stafford, L./Sergt. Bradley, L./Cpl. Dawes, L./Cpl. Lockwood, Sgn. Truscott, L./Cpl. Waite, Bdsn. Harrison, Pte. Waters, Pte. Marrin, Pte. Tappenden, Pte. Whitehouse, Pte. Culley, Pte. Mynott, Pte. Robinson and L./Cpl. Wilson.

HUNTING.

A meet of the West Street Harriers took place at the Officers' Mess on February 8th, the morning after the Hunt Ball. The meet was large, and much appreciated the hospitality of the Mess.

Unfortunately it was a bitterly cold day, with much snow on the ground. After finding in Oxney Court Wood hounds ran for a short time, but soon lost owing to poor scent.

At the Point-to-Point meeting of this Hunt, Lieut. Block finished second in the heavy-weight race on his charger, Bronco—a very fine performance.

Col. Hunter and Lieut. Block have been hunting regularly with this pack throughout the season, and it is hoped that others who occasionally turn out with it will become regular followers next season. They will receive a very warm welcome and enjoy good hunting.

12th (EASTERN) DIVISION DINNER

THE Annual Dinner of the 12th (Eastern) Division, of which the 6th (Service) Battalion The Queen's Royal Regiment was part, was held at the Hotel Cecil, London, on November 14th last. Major-General Sir Arthur Scott presided over an attendance of 90 officers, which included the following officers, late of the 6th Queen's Regiment: Lieut.-Col. D. Mann, and Capts. H. A. R. Butler, A. S. Herbert, and E. C. L. Luxmore.

The Hon. Secretary (G. L. Reckitt, 2, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2) would be glad to have the address of any officer of this Battalion who did not receive a notice of the dinner.

WITH THE 2nd BATTALION, 1877-1890

(Continued from page 38, November, 1929, Number.)

IN a previous number reference was made to the experience of the Battalion in connection with the introduction of khaki clothing. Whilst at Cawnpore we were subjected to a further experiment.

Up to this time it had not been found possible to obtain a khaki dye of a permanent nature. General Sir Herbert Macpherson, then commanding the Allahabad District, was largely interested in an attempt being made in Northern India to grow cotton of a khaki colour. This cotton, of a sandy-dun shade, was woven into a loose material very similar to a light canvas, and it was decided that the Battalion should give it a trial, needless to say at the expense of the non-commissioned officers and men.

Every man had to be provided with two suits, at a cost of 7 rupees 8 annas a suit. The jacket was made after the style of a Norfolk jacket, with a detachable belt of the same material, and with five loops over each breast pocket to hold cartridges. Trousers of the pattern now known as "Oxford bags." The experiment was far from a success. The colour was fugitive and the loosely woven material caused the garments to stretch and bag, so that, except for a short time after donning a freshly laundered suit, it was impossible to maintain any appearance of smartness. This wretched material remained the wear of the Battalion until after its return from Burma in 1888.

The Depot at Cawnpore consisted of two or three time-expired non-commissioned officers, a few men in station employ, several married men, the men in hospital, and the wives and families. The witnesses in the shooting case of Pte. Clarke, having to give evidence at the High Court, Allahabad, also remained at Cawnpore, and the writer, being one of these, did not accompany the Battalion. The duties of Colour-Sergeant of "H" Company were taken over by Sergt. "Tim" Farrell.

The order that non-commissioned officers who had completed eight years' service abroad could register their names for transfer to the home Battalion or to the Depot had recently come into force. Three non-commissioned officers who did not wish to take advantage of this order, preferring to remain with the Battalion, submitted an application for furlough to England, saying that if granted they would not take advantage of this order and would pay their own expenses. Col. Hercy favoured the proposal and recommended the application for eight months' furlough to Army H.Q. It was approved. One of the trio was Qrmr.-Sergt. (Paymaster-Sergt.) Dyke, but, before the furlough took effect, the non-commissioned officer who was to perform the Pay Office duties during his absence was ordered home to the 1st Battalion. The Commanding Officer decided that one of the three must remain behind to carry on the Pay Office work. The three cast lots and Dyke had to forego his furlough, unfortunately as he thought at the time, but fortunately for him in the end. Clr.-Sergts. Dormand and Grubb proceeded to England in April, 1886, having obtained what was then known as "non-regulation" passages in the last troopship of the season, and being called upon to pay one shilling a day for messing and eight shillings Suez Canal fees. This was the first occasion on which non-commissioned officers obtained furlough from India and was the beginning of the system under which the Indian authorities now make liberal grants of furlough at Government expense.

The number of dogs allowed to be kept by the Battalion in Fort William, Calcutta, was limited, and those that were allowed had to be provided with properly constructed kennels in the ditch of the Fort. Consequently a large number of regimental and company pets were left at the Depot. These became

such a nuisance that Pte. Cotton, who was specially employed to rid the Cantonment of superfluous pariahs, was commissioned to destroy them.

Clr.-Sergt. Pimm, of "A" Company, who had been left at Cawnpore in hospital, died of tuberculosis, and Clr.-Sergt. Brunswick proceeded to the 1st Battalion. Sergts. Hargan and Allen became Colour-Sergeants of "A" and "G" Companies respectively.

Col. E. L. Hercy gave up command of the Battalion on July 1st, 1886, and was succeeded by Col. W. J. Holt. Capt. G. W. H. Pain relinquished the appointment of Adjutant, on promotion, and was succeeded by Lieut. H. I. W. Hamilton.

Col. Hercy, before leaving, presented the Sergeants' Mess with a handsome piece of plate in the shape of a "Beggar's Bowl" of Cashmere silver ware.

In April, 1886, the Depot was moved from Cawnpore to Calcutta. As the whole of the regimental stores, mess stores, billiards tables, printing press, etc., etc., were left at the Depot when the Battalion made its hurried move, this meant heavy work for the few able-bodied men at Cawnpore. The most difficult job was entraining the polo ponies of the officers; however, all available hands worked willingly, and Pte. Austin, the Adjutant's groom, with the assistance of two or three sowars from the N. Cavalry Regiment, managed the ponies successfully.

Nothing of note occurred during the stay of the Battalion at Calcutta. Duties were light and the hot weather reduced parades to a minimum.

Lieuts. Shaw, Whiffin and Warren joined on first appointment. The appointment of Orderly-room Sergeant became vacant owing to the reduction of O.R.S. (Q.M.S.) R. H. Hughes ("Neighbour"), and was not filled for some considerable time.

In August, 1886, the Battalion was placed under orders to proceed to Upper Burma to reinforce the troops already employed there in the pacification of that province, and on October 4th and 5th the Battalion embarked at Calcutta in two transports for Rangoon. At the same time a Depot of about 150 men, chiefly time-expired and invalids awaiting passage to England, together with the married families, proceeded to Cawnpore under command of Capt. R. H. Richards. The Paymaster, Major H. M. Caine, A.P.D., accompanied the Depot.

Included with the time-expired men was Qrmr.-Sergt. Tomlinson, who had completed 29 years' service and who was the last of "Bobby" Bruce's men serving with the Battalion.

The Quartermaster, Capt. C. H. Pulsford, was on leave in England when the Battalion was ordered to Burma, and decided to retire in preference to rejoining. The Battalion proceeded on service without either Quartermaster or Quartermaster-Sergeant. Paymaster-Sergt. J. S. Dyke took over the duties of Quartermaster-Sergeant, and in November succeeded to the vacant commission.

The Battalion remained for two days at Rangoon, and then proceeded by rail to Tounghoo, where the Sergeants were hospitably entertained by their confreres of the South Wales Borderers.

Application had been made for the two Colour-Sergeants who were on furlough in England to be ordered to rejoin, before the orders reached them. These non-commissioned officers, on their own initiative, had obtained passages through the India Office and were on their way out. They joined the Depot at Cawnpore, and the same evening Clr.-Sergt. Dormand left to join the Battalion in Burma to take over the duties of Sergeant-Major, it having been decided that Sergeant-Major Maycock was to return to the Depot to await passage home for discharge. The other Colour-Sergeant, much to his disappointment and chagrin, found that orders had been issued for him to remain at the Depot and take over the appointment of Paymaster-Sergeant.

The Battalion proceeded from Tounghoo to Nyingan—subsequently renamed Pyinmana—by boats to join the 3rd Brigade, under Brig.-General Lockhart. The

marshy, swampy country, coupled with the sultry heat, induced malarial sickness and unfortunately cholera was rife, the Battalion losing several men *en route* and shortly after arrival.

At the end of the year a draft of 150 non-commissioned officers and men joined the Depot from England, and after being clothed and equipped were sent on to the Battalion, Major J. S. Collins, who was joining the Battalion on promotion, taking over command of this reinforcement at Calcutta.

The country in which the 3rd Brigade was operating consisted of dense jungle and marshy swamps. Conditions did not admit of large bodies of troops working together, and the chase and rounding-up of the elusive dacoit devolved mainly upon small sections commanded by junior officers. To carry out the pacification of the country, the Brigade was broken up into small detachments scattered over the area assigned to it. In this way the Battalion at one time found fourteen separate detachments, Headquarters consisting of little more than the regimental staff.

Space does not admit of a detailed account of the work of the Battalion in Burma, but any reader interested is referred to Col. Davis's History of the Regiment, Volume V, where the complete story will be found.

Clr.-Sergt. Dormand was promoted Sergeant-Major, a position which he held with credit to himself and to the Battalion for fourteen years. Paymaster-Sergt. (Qrmr.-Sergt.) Grubb became Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, being succeeded in the Pay Office by Clr.-Sergt. Griffiths. Sergt. Edney became Colour-Sergeant of "B" Company. Sergt. Kilpatrick was appointed Orderly-room Sergeant.

An incident which occurred in Burma, and which does not appear in the Regimental History, must be recorded. Probably many have read Rudyard Kipling's story of "The Taking of Lung Tung Pen," but few are aware that it is based on an actual occurrence in which a non-commissioned officer and men of the Battalion were concerned.

Early one morning a small patrol of Mounted Infantry, in charge of No. 1169 Cpl. H. Buckley, came upon a small stockade from which they were separated by an unfordable stream. They tethered their ponies, stripped, and in their birthday suits, with rifles and ammunition, swam the stream and rushed the stockade, accounting for several dacoits in the exploit.

Lieut. Shaw succumbed to cholera and Lieut. Fullerton was killed by a fall from a pony. Lieut. Glasgow joined the Depot from Burma.

During the summer of 1887 a number of sickly men returned from Burma and were sent to a standing camp at Kailana, near Chakrata, to recuperate.

Clr.-Sergt. Robinson left the Depot for England, on completion of 21 years' service. Robinson, generally known as "Old Rob," was a queer character. Reserved, honest, upright and straightforward, he was respected by everybody, but made few intimate friends. Of superior education, he was peculiarly unfitted by temperament for military life. He came of a good family, and was training for the scholastic profession, when an only brother got into financial trouble. The mother, a widow, disposed of a small property, with the exception of a little cottage and garden, to clear the brother from disgrace. This put an end to Robinson's college career, and during the whole of his service he devoted all his savings to the maintenance of his mother. After his discharge he returned to a little village in Gloucester, and assiduously tended his mother until her death. A poor soldier, but a real sterling character.

At the end of 1887, the Battalion received the news that it was to return to India and be stationed at Umballa.

On February 14th, 1888, the Depot left Cawnpore for Umballa, to take over barracks in readiness for the Battalion.

Work at the Depot had been very arduous. The major portion of the work of the Orderly-room, Quartermaster's Stores and the Pay Office centred at the Depot; this, with the preparation of drafts for the Battalion and contingents of time-expired men and invalids for England, was no light task.

The successful administration of the Depot over a trying period was mainly due to Capt. Richards and the few non-commissioned officers he had to assist him.

A peculiar Court-Martial case occurred at the Depot shortly before it left Cawnpore. A time-expired man named Ennis, who for a long time had been on detached employ, joined the Depot for transfer to England for discharge. Ennis, an ex-Royal Irish Constable, had been drinking heavily for some time. One morning, in a drunken fit, he took a rifle from the rack and fired into the blue. He was tried by a District Court-Martial. The wording of the charge was "Firing off his rifle, loaded with powder and ball, etc." He pleaded that as his arms and equipment had been withdrawn he did not fire off his rifle; on this quibble the Court acquitted him and he was released. Needless to say, the President of the Court-Martial, an old Indian Army general duty officer, received a severe wiggling for not varying the charge.

Recounting this case brings to mind a Court-Martial held during the stay of the Battalion at Bareilly, to show the difference in procedure of a few years before. A guard of one non-commissioned officer and three men was mounted on the old fort. At "Retreat" the guard was reinforced by six men. The fort was a square building with high mud walls. The Guard-room was outside the one gate opening into the fort and separated by a drawbridge over a moat. During the day, No. 1 sentry did duty outside the Guard-room. At night, two additional sentries were mounted inside, each patrolling the ramparts on two sides. The gate of the fort was locked. The inside sentries were relieved at "Réveillé." Why two sentries were needed inside the locked fort to take charge of obsolete guns and old iron no one knew, but so it was.

On the occasion in question Cpl. Batty went to relieve the sentries at "Réveillé" and found the first one asleep; going on to the second one, he was also found to be asleep. When the guard dismounted, both delinquents were arrested and eventually tried by District Court-Martial for sleeping on their posts. The only evidence was the Corporal, and both prisoners pleaded "Not guilty," the second man calling upon the first in his defence. The Court found both prisoners "Not guilty."

In those days prisoners found "Not guilty" were not released until after the proceedings were confirmed by the convening officer. In this case the Court-Martial was ordered to reassemble, and after considering the remarks of the convening officer, revoked their former finding and found the first prisoner "Guilty," sentencing him to 84 days' imprisonment, but maintained their finding as regards the second prisoner. Again the Court was ordered to reassemble, the second prisoner was found "Guilty" and likewise sentenced.

Cpl. Batty was severely reprimanded regimentally for omitting to take an escort with him when relieving the sentries.

The Depot arrived at Umballa on February 16th, having halted for a day at Meerut. Barracks and stores were taken over from the Depot of the Cheshire Regiment, which moved into the cavalry lines then vacated by the Queen's Bays.

The Battalion, with the exception of "C" Company left on detachment in the Shan Hills, arrived on March 12th. Orders were received that Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, would inspect the Battalion on the 14th. Everybody became busy unpacking kits that had been stored at the Depot, to obtain full-dress clothing. The Battalion paraded in grand form, and was highly praised by the Chief on its "turn-out" and efficiency.

A staple khaki dye had been discovered by German chemists, and by arrangement with the Clothing Department it was found possible to provide each man with two suits of fast-coloured material. In addition, permission was obtained for the Battalion to provide its own helmets; consequently a smart serviceable cork helmet took the place of the detestable wicker "bug-trap." Blue putties had been issued free when on service, and under regimental arrangements these were continued in substitution for the khaki ones. With smart helmets, new khaki and blue putties, the Battalion presented a very fine appearance. There remained, however, a very considerable amount of work to be done in clearing up after two years in the field under the conditions peculiar to Burma. This occupied the whole of the summer, hampered somewhat by the fact that in April four companies, under Major Cust, proceeded on detachment to Solon, and a number of sickly men to Dagshai.

"C" Company rejoined from Burma, under command of Lieut. H. P. L. Estridge, in June. This company had suffered severely from cholera, and also lost two men from heat apoplexy during the rail journey from Calcutta to Umballa.

Lieuts. Pilleau and Cockerill joined on first appointment, and Lieuts. King-King and Bevington from the 1st Battalion.

(To be concluded.)

4th BATTALION

Headquarters: The Barracks, Mitcham Road, Croydon.

Honorary Colonel: Col. J. M. Newnham, O.B.E.

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

WE seem ever to be recording the departure of old friends of the Battalion, but it is inevitable where a system exists which compels a man to go just when he is "beginning to be funny." It is with real regret we have to bid farewell to Capt. H. G. M. Evans, Adjutant for the last four years; difficult years in several ways, but years in which much improvement has been shown—an improvement for which he is to a considerable extent responsible. He has been very popular with us, and we shall miss his genial presence. We wish him the best of good luck for the future. In his place we welcome Capt. N. A. Willis, whom we have all met before. We feel sure his tour of duty with us will do us much good, and we hope he will be very happy with us.

C.S.M. J. A. Hammond has left on transfer to civil life. He has done very good work at Lingfield and Oxted during a difficult period, and has witnessed the revival of the former detachment and the creation of the latter, and their subsequent growth. We wish him all success in his future career.

We welcome Sergt. J. R. Dennis, *vice* Sergt. Warner, on the Permanent Staff. He has already given evidence of considerable ability in both Training and sports, and should do well, and C.S.M. A. E. Reynolds, M.M., has now joined *vice* C.S.M. Hammond. We have met before, since he was with the Cadre at Arundel. He is posted to Lingfield, where he should have scope. It is rumoured that on the first parade after arrival he suffered something of a shock when he found that a platoon consisted of somewhat over two men! He is busy now in unlearning the principles laid down in Infantry Training (*vide* the JOURNAL, Vol. III, No. 1, p. 33), which only applies to the Regular Battalions.

We further welcome two new officers, 2/Lieut. J. V. Howgate, late of the Aldenham School O.T.C., and 2/Lieut. J. C. Pearson, late of the Whitgift Grammar School O.T.C., both reputed good athletes, and from whom we are hoping much.

Our numbers are more or less stationary. We have been as high as 423 and

down to 418, and are now 420. The Regular Army still spoils our pitch. We are handicapped in the out-stations where we cannot offer as much in the way of club life as other concerns can do, and at Oxted—from which we hoped much—we have not even a home of our own, and have to hire a hall for one hour a week. It is a pity the authorities will do nothing for us here, for we have a keen detachment with no club life whatsoever, which is not helpful in our efforts to build up. With the ordinary amenities of the Territorial Army only we should be able to double our numbers in Oxted.

Drills have been very well attended during the winter months, which is satisfactory. All Companies have done well, and a competitive spirit appears to have grown up in this connection.

The School-at-Arms is being well attended, and is making headway. Sergt. Dennis is a popular instructor. Two visits have been paid to the R.M.A., at Woolwich, with the following results:—R.M.A., 10 wins; 4th Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment, 6 wins; R.M.A., 11 wins, 4th Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment, 5 wins.

We also visited the 13th/15th County of London Regiment, who beat us easily by 6 wins to 2.

We have had a fairly successful season at football after an unfortunate start. Early in the season, though we had, perhaps, more than our share of the games, we could not score, and until Christmas we had lost seven games. Since then we have only lost two games. In the Divisional Final of the T.A. Cup we were beaten by the 9th Middlesex Regiment after a very fast and pleasant game on a filthy day—heavy rain, snow and sleet. The game was amusing at times, for the ground became so waterlogged that miniature duck ponds appeared and the players floundered about. Once, in fact, with the ball only five yards from goal, and an empty goal at that, no score resulted, as the ball floated out of reach. We lost 4—2 after leading the greater part of the time, our opponents lasting better. We record with pride the fact that a long paragraph appeared in the London *Evening News* about the game under the heading "A Final Without a Foul," and this was a fact. In all games we have played 25, won 14 and drawn 2, scoring 79 goals and conceding 52.

We have played "friendlies" against other Territorial sides—*v.* 387th Bty., R.A., won 7—5 (the goalkeepers must have made a night of it we think); *v.* 315th Coy., R.E., won 8—2; *v.* 24th County of London Regiment (The Queen's), won 9—0; and on March 29th we were honoured by a visit of the Royal Engineers from Aldershot, when a well-contested, clean sporting game, ended in a draw of 3—3.

In the Territorial Army Cup our record was as follows:—

v. 5th Bn. The East Surrey Regiment, won 2—1.

v. 5th Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment, won 2—1. (Brigade Final).

v. 9th Bn. The Middlesex Regiment, last 2—4. (Divisional Final.)

BOXING.

The Battalion Boxing Tournament was held on November 6th, when there were some good contests. We lost our matches with the Croydon Boxing Club, but the Tournament produced some promising novices who should do well in time. In the Surrey Group boxing we had four representatives:—Lieut. Osbaldeston, who won the Officers' Welter-weight; Pte. Howard (Feather-weight), who was unlucky to lose; Pte. J. Smith (Fly-weight), scratched owing to a misunderstanding over a bye and Dmr. Hall (Light-weight), who won.

In the Divisional Finals Lieut. Osbaldeston won the Officers' Welter-weights, but Dmr. Hall, who did not seem to be fit, lost on points.

On March 20th we were invited to send a team to fight the 90th Field Brigade, R.A., at their Headquarters in Bloomsbury. The most pleasing feature is that

we had fifteen aspirants, and our opponents could only oblige with twelve. Most of our men had never boxed before, and we lost by 8 bouts to 4. All four of our wins were conclusive ones, Dmr. Hall, Ptes. Howard and Smith making all too short work of their opponents, while Bdsn. Nightingale won with a large margin. Pte. Howard has made great progress, and will go a long way. Hall is, of course, an experienced boxer, and Smith is very quick and can hit hard. Nightingale is an exponent of an effective straight left (Long Melford).

CROSS-COUNTRY.

The 44th (H.C.) Divisional Championship took place on April 5th over the South London Harriers' course (teams of eight with six to count). We achieved one of our ambitions by winning with a comfortable margin, 47 points, against our nearest opponents, 4th Bn. The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, 75 points. Great credit is due to Dmr. Waterman for the manner in which he conducted the training of his team, and for the very able manner in which he shepherded it during the run. He knew throughout the race of five and a half miles where each man was, and got 5 home in the first 11. Two of our team were very unwell (Cpl. Crows and Pte. Burton), but both ran magnificently. Our 8th man was 17th, otherwise we think we should have had 7 of the 8 in the first 11. This is really good going.

Our Sports Meeting is provisionally fixed for June 21st at the Barracks.

The Annual Prize Distribution will take place on April 16th, when the prizes will be distributed by the Colonel of the Regiment.

"H.Q." WING.

As a newcomer it is rather difficult for us (this ungrammatical phrase is entirely due to the use of the Editorial plural, to which *we* are entitled) to say a great deal with disclosing our lack of knowledge of such a complicated entity as the Headquarter Wing.

Judging by the list of prizes to be awarded at the Distribution on April 16th, we appear to have done our share, and this in spite of the fact that we are, of necessity, barred from certain competitions. Let us hope that, in the current year, we shall meet with equal success.

On April 1st our strength was depleted by the departure of the old Machine Gun Platoon, which goes to create a very solid backbone to the new "M.G." Company. We wish its members all luck.

The Transport Section has taken on a new lease of life and, thanks to the energy of C.S.M. Fenner, we are getting a very regular attendance at the Wednesday lectures. When the evenings become lighter we hope to be able to secure some real live blood stock for training purposes.

The Signallers have had the advantage of the attendance twice weekly of an instructor from the 2nd Battalion, but it is to be regretted that not sufficient use has been made of this opportunity, and attendances have been very poor.

Judging by the blasts (musical ones, of course) which proceed from odd corners of the barracks at various times, the Band and Drums are doing well. Incidentally, we hope that the correct method and clear blowing of all calls will meet with the attention which it deserves.

We wish Major Bryer well in his new command, although he had no Company funds left to hand over to us.

"A" (M.G.) COMPANY.

We have to record much progress during the past six months of winter. Commencing with a tactical week-end at Lingfield and a machine gun week-end at Marden Park in the space of a fortnight during October last, both of which were

well attended by the Company, an average of twenty men on each drill night, twice weekly, has been maintained. When it is remembered how cold and forbidding the barracks can be on a cold winter's night, such an average parade is a great testimony to the good work that is now going on, and augurs well for the future.

Sergts. Wells and Bradley, of the 2nd Battalion, visited us during January and February for instructional purposes, and we may possibly have them with us again when the Company goes to Lingfield for Easter Training. The former is an old friend, of course, and has achieved great popularity with the men.

Now that we are at last a "solid" Company (official status having been given to us on April 1st. Why do all Army changes take place on this unfortunate date?) we shall forge ahead, and other Companies will have to look to their laurels. In passing, the work of Sergt. Simmons deserves to be placed on record. He will, it is certain, not require any greater reward than to know that his enthusiasm has gone a long way towards laying the foundation of a first-class company.

The Annual Dinner was held on November 25th, at Queen's House, and 103 were present. It was a most enjoyable evening in spite of the fact that sudden rain rather upset the culinary endeavours of the cook in his improvised kitchen out in the open.

We have to welcome to the Company 2/Lieut. J. V. Howgate from the Aldenham Contingent O.T.C., a good-class runner and cricketer, and a humorous, if not expert, card manipulator (not sharper!).

"B" COMPANY.

The Company is, we claim, leading the way in the matter of Winter Training and setting an example to the rest of the Battalion. An average of over thirty-five drills, during what was formerly considered to be an "off" period of year, is not at all bad. We have been wintering at Queen's House, Poplar Walk, and shall be there until the evenings are light enough for us to get outside on the barrack grounds.

There are signs that the spirit of "B" Company is returning, and if enthusiasm is anything to go by, we have no doubt as to the destination of most of the cups this year.

Special efforts are being made to complete Preliminary Training before camp in order that the all too short period of camp may be utilized to its fullest advantage.

With regard to camp, we should like to take this opportunity of stating that we are prepared to accept any "challenge" which any other company may care to make.

The first cup to be fought for this year is for miniature range shooting, and it is thought that we have been successful, having won three out of four shoots. The result, which will depend on aggregate points, is eagerly awaited.

"C" COMPANY.

The hope, expressed in these Notes in the last issue of the JOURNAL, that we might soon become Champion Company of the Battalion, has been realized. We have worked hard during the past year, and the efforts of all ranks have been duly rewarded. Of the fifteen Battalion trophies, "C" Company has been awarded the following seven:—

"Camp" Cup.—Awarded for the most efficient company during Annual Training.

"Lady Edridge" Cup.—Awarded to the company obtaining the highest number of points in Inter-Company Competitions.

"Colonel Mosse Robinson" Cup.—Awarded to the company having the highest average in the Rifle and Lewis Gun Courses.

"Bishop" Shield.—Awarded to the company obtaining the highest average attendance during the year, attendance during camp, musketry, and for exercising the greatest number of men in musketry before camp.

"Captain Torrens" Cup.—Awarded for an Inter-Company Knock-out Field-firing Competition.

"Hussey" Cup.—Awarded for (1) tactical handling of the Lewis Gun, and (2) highest average in the Lewis Gun Course.

"Rotary" Cup.—Awarded for the most efficient Section Leader in the Battalion.

Reviewing the past training year it may be said that, in efficiency and numbers, the Company has shown considerable improvement. The noticeably greater keenness of all ranks has brought about a higher standard. Maintenance and increase of strength still remain the great problems of the Company. One encouraging feature of the year has been the increase in numbers of our honorary members, who, by their interest and financial assistance, have aided us in making our club rooms more comfortable, and in providing sports kit and games. We now possess two billiard tables, purchased out of Company funds, and have fitted out two clubs, which have been named "The Queen's (Caterham) Club" and "The Queen's (Lingfield) Club."

The Drill Halls at Caterham and Lingfield have been redecorated. At Oxted, however, we are still faced with the problem of providing suitable accommodation. As there appears to be no prospect of a drill hall being built by the Authorities, we are searching for suitable ground on which to erect a hut of our own.

The dances which we hold monthly at Caterham and Lingfield continue to be popular. At the Company Smoking Concert and Prize Distribution, in November, we were pleased to meet many honorary members. The prizes were distributed by the Commanding Officer. Lieut.-Col. Robert McAlpine, R.E., in proposing a vote of thanks to the Commanding Officer for presenting the prizes, offered to present an additional cup to the Company. A further cup is to be given to the Company by another of our honorary members, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Hills, T.D.

It is intended to hold a "C" Company Ball, at Caterham, on May 9th next. We hope to see many officers from other battalions of The Queen's.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL we have been sorry to lose Lieut. K. H. Osbaldeston, who has been transferred to "H.Q." Wing as Signal Officer, and C.S.M. Hammond, one of our Permanent Staff Instructors, who, after long service with The Queen's, has earned his retirement. We welcome 2/Lieut. L. J. D. Phillimore, who takes over command at Caterham, and C.S.M. Reynolds and Sergt. Dennis, our two Permanent Staff Instructors from the 2nd Battalion.

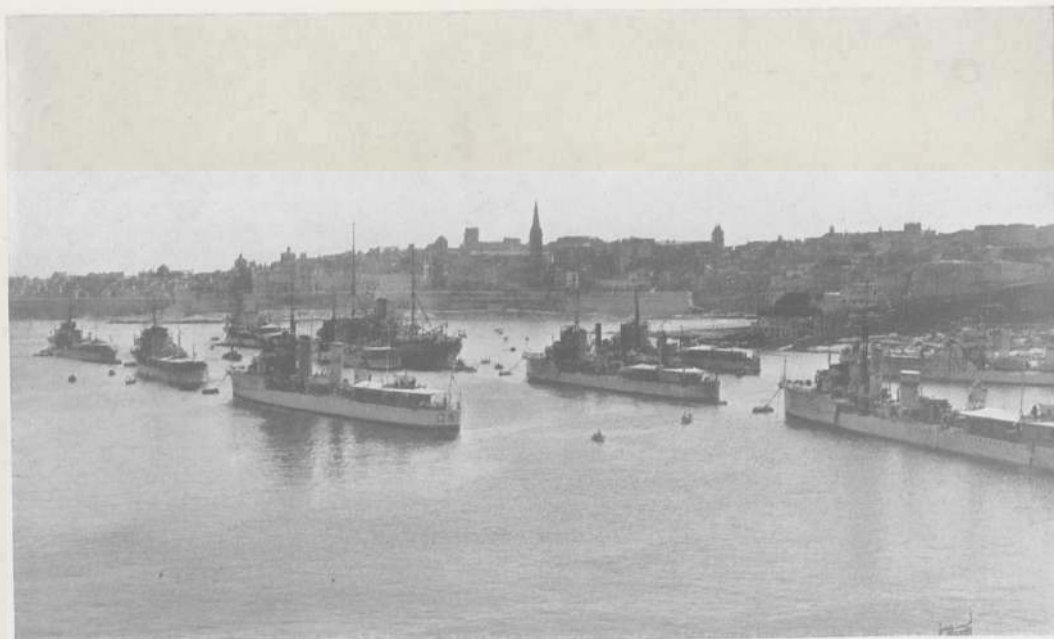
"D" COMPANY.

We are not as a whole responsive in "D" Company, and despite the appearance of a new Company Commander and two new subalterns, we can hardly be said to have turned up in large numbers to welcome them.

The N.C.Os. have shown great keenness in attending a series of fortnightly classes, during which they have listened to much eloquence on the part of the Company Commander, who can only hope he has brought the series to an end after sufficient has been said, inculcating "co-operation with" and before so much has been said as to indicate the need for "protection from"—himself.

The remainder of the Company has been working through C.S.M. Hall's weekly programme. This deserves the fullest support from every member of the Company, and we hope to be in a position to chronicle a steady improvement in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

MALTA.



MARSAMUSCETTO HARBOUR, VALLETTA.



THE GRAND HARBOUR FROM RICASOLI.

OLD MILITARY CUSTOMS—BATTLE HONOURS

THE manner in which war service of regiments is reflected in the names of battles or campaigns on Regimental Colours is, to say the least, strange.

During the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries a number of regiments participated in the same action, all receiving equal commendation, yet the battle honours borne by these regiments is only a small proportion of the actions fought. A case in point is the honour "Wilhelmstahl."

The Battle of Wilhelmstahl was fought in June, 1762. The British force comprised sixteen different regiments. Of all these, only one, the Northumberland Fusiliers, was granted the honour "Wilhelmstahl." It is difficult to understand why the other regiments were not similarly rewarded.

It is quite clear that in the early days battle honours were not awarded in accordance with any recognized principles. It appears to have been left to regiments to make application as the spirits moved them, although there is evidence to show that official steps have been taken to give regiments what is due to them; for instance, "Corunna" was awarded in 1908, ninety-nine years after the action, to the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, Prince of Wales's Volunteers, and one other regiment. During the same year the Highland Light Infantry was granted "Gibraltar, 1779-83."

The absence of correct data of many campaigns makes it impossible to grant to each regiment its full share of honours. Regimental histories during the period of the eighteenth century are not very helpful, as it was not until the publication of a Horse Guards letter in 1836, directing regiments to compile histories, that any real interest was taken in the matter. Although to-day many regiments bear distinctions of Marlborough's campaigns, only five regiments had been granted battle honours prior to 1800. This was probably due more to lack of information on the subject than to any reluctance on the part of regiments to apply for grants, for there is no record of any general official instructions being published on the matter.

The Battle of Emsdorf was fought in July, 1760, and in 1768 a Clothing Warrant was published showing the grant of "Emsdorf" to be borne as a motto on the standard of the 15th Light Dragoons. Fifty years later grants of battle honours became more common, but this regiment (now the 15th/19th Hussars) was the first in the British Army to bear a battle honour on its Standard or Colour.* It is probably the first regiment in the world to bear this type of distinction. The French military authorities show the first battle honour of the French Army was in 1792, to commemorate Valmy and Jemmapes. The German authorities show their first honour was granted in 1808—"Colberg, 1807." The first honours by the East India Company to their own troops were for the first Burmese War, 1824-26; granted in 1826.

Emsdorf is not the earliest campaign to be commemorated in this manner. This distinction belongs to "Tangier, 1662-80," granted to The Queen's Royal Regiment (W.S.) and 1st Royal Dragoons.

After Emsdorf, the next grant of an honour was in 1784, when King George III was "graciously pleased", in commemoration of the glorious defence of Gibraltar (1779-83) to permit the 12th, 39th, 56th and 58th Regiments, who took part in its defence, to have the word "Gibraltar" placed upon their caps, accoutrements and drums, also upon the second Colour of the same regiments beneath their respective numbers. This honour was amended to "Gibraltar, 1779-83," to distinguish it from "Gibraltar, 1704-5," granted to certain regiments in 1909.

* The Royal Irish Regiment in the reign of King William III was granted "The Lion of Nassau" with the motto "Virtutis Namurcensis Præmium" to be borne on their colours for distinguished services at Nassau 1695. This grant was quite exceptional.

The next grant of an honour was January, 1801, when various regiments were granted "Minden." This was followed in the next year by the grant of an honour for the Egyptian Campaign of 1801, in the form of a badge to be worn on the Colours—a sphinx within a wreath of laurel, with the word "Egypt" over. The Queen's Royal Regiment was one to be so honoured.

In February, 1807, the 76th Regiment was granted "Hindoostan" and the elephant for their services in India.

Since "Gibraltar" and "Egypt" were granted so soon after those campaigns, we find "Maida" (1806) granted in 1807. "The Maida Gold Medal"—the first of the Army gold medals, although the Navy had them since 1794—was not granted until 1808.

Maida is unique in that it was the first campaign for which both medal and colour honour was officially granted. Medals were awarded during the defence of "Gibraltar, 1779-83," but was a clasp authorized for the Army General Service Medal for "Egypt" (1801).

The next campaign was the Peninsular, the first action being Roleia 1808, followed by Vimiera 1808, Corunna 1809, and Talavera 1809. The grant of a gold medal for Maida being fresh in the minds of the authorities, it is not surprising to find that, in 1810, a General Order was published granting gold medals for the above-mentioned actions.* The granting of these medals, coupled with the grant of "Gibraltar" in 1784, led to the granting of honours for the early battles of the Peninsula. "Lincelles" (1793) was granted to the Guards Brigade in 1811. The first Peninsular honour appears to have been "Corunna," granted to the East Lancashires in 1812. This makes it difficult to understand upon what system battle honours were granted at this period. Medals were granted for Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna and Talavera in 1810; one would expect medal and honour to be granted together, but no honour was granted for Roleia until 1817, for Vimiera until 1816, Corunna in 1812 and Talavera 1816. Only a few Peninsular honours were granted during the campaign, but the campaign honour "Peninsula" was granted exactly a year after the last battle of the war (Toulouse, April, 1814); the General Service Medal for this war was authorized in 1848.

Immediately after the Peninsular campaign came the Battle of Waterloo, the honour for which was granted within six months. Three months later came the grant of a medal.

After Waterloo, when everybody had settled down, grants of battle honours became numerous. Regiments had to make application for such honours, these being awarded to those regiments whose Commanding Officers had received a gold medal for the battle, for in 1844 the Wiltshire Regiment applied for the honour "Nive" and had it granted, as their Commanding Officer had received such a medal.

There is one exception—the grant of "Arroyo dos Molinos" to the Border Regiment. The battle took place in October, 1811, during which the Border Regiment, then the 34th Regiment, captured the 34th French Regiment. For this they were allowed to wear a red and white tuft (the colour of the French tuft) in their head-wear, all other infantry wearing a white tuft. This distinction, in 1845, was lost to the 34th, as the red and white tuft was generally adopted by all infantry regiments. In compensation, the honour "Arroyo dos Molinos" was granted them.

For many years after the conclusion of the Peninsular War honours for that campaign continued to be granted. Regiments generally were making an effort to secure such distinctions due to them.

* Gold medals were awarded to senior officers, presumably Officers Commanding Regiments.

The next general grant of honours was for the First Burmese War, 1824-26. It is worthy of note that the East India Company had adopted the principle of awarding honours to their troops, taking steps to record past victories by being emblazoned on the Colours of units having taken part therein from "Plassey" 1757, to "Seetabuldee" 1817.

In 1882, the first battle honours committee was appointed to consider the claims of regiments which took part in

(1) The campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough, 1702-1711.

(2) The wars between British and French in America.

Lack of detail of Marlborough's campaigns occasioned considerable difficulty in allotting honours, as records of the various battles show only the numbers of regiments engaged, none being named.

However, certain regiments were granted "Blenheim," "Ramillies," "Oudenarde," "Malplaquet," "Quebec," and "Louisberg." Only one regiment has since been added to the committee's recommendations, the Wiltshire Regiment, "Louisberg" granted in 1910. The first four battles occurred during the War of the Spanish Succession, during which Gibraltar was besieged, yet the honour "Gibraltar, 1704-5" was not granted until 1909, over 200 years later.

The War Office continued to grant distinctions for more recent wars.

"South Africa, 1835."

"South Africa, 1846-7."

"South Africa, 1851-2-3."

"South Africa, 1877-8-9."

The next batch of honours were awarded for the Egyptian campaign of 1882-84 and that of the Nile, 1885-86; an order issued in 1889 granted honours for Indian campaigns dating back to 1780-1792, "Mysore," "Carnatic," "Sholinghur." Honours for "Burma, 1885-87" and the "Tirah" were granted in 1890, and those for "South Africa, 1899-1902" in 1905.

Claims from regiments for old campaign honours were received at the War Office till 1907, so a permanent committee was formed to deal with them.

This committee put the subject on a firm footing. Its recommendations were sometimes unpopular, but their investigations were thorough and decisions just.

The committee confined their efforts to the straightening out of history as recorded on the second colour of regiments, and the following honours were among their recommendations: "Tangier, 1662-80"; "Namur, 1695"; "Gibraltar, 1704-5"; "Warburg"; "Beaumont"; "Willems." Of West Indian campaigns were "Havannah," "Guadaloupe," "St. Lucia," and "Martinique." There were also a number of Peninsular honours awarded. All these awards were granted by various Army Orders between 1908 and 1910.

Owing to the vastness of the Great War it was found necessary to form two committees to deal with the granting of battle honours. The work of one committee was to decide what actions should be termed "battles"; that of the other to decide the allocation of "battle" honours to regiments. Of our own regiment there were engaged something like twenty-two battalions, who were spread over almost every theatre of war, and the number of honours grew enormously, thirty-three all told, too many to show them all upon the Regimental Colour, so a proportion of the late honours were permitted to be emblazoned on the King's Colour.

5th BATTALION

Headquarters: The Drill Hall, Guildford.

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

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. C. R. Wigan, M.C.

As usual, the winter has been a quiet time, and little has happened except the normal evening drills.

Of officers, 2/Lieut. Butterworth has, to everyone's regret, had to resign his commission owing to the pressure of his finals schools and the prospects of going abroad.

P. W. Milligan (of Winchester) has joined us, and C. R. Hurley (of Eton) and K. Dryborough-Smith (of Malvern) are in process of being gazetted.

Congratulations are due to Major Dorman-Smith on his promotion, and to Capt. Palmer on his marriage.

In other ranks we remain steady at about 450. On the whole recruits come in well, and are of an excellent stamp. We have few "paper" soldiers.

The feature of the recruiting at present is the success of Camberley, whose numbers now reach nearly eighty. C.S.M. Hiney is to be heartily congratulated on this result.

Our Machine Gun Company is going strongly ahead. It is actually well over strength, so that we hope that we will manage to be full strength in camp, which will be a great help to efficient Training.

The N.C.Os. have been most enthusiastic and regular in their attendance. "C" (M.G.) Company have also had a most successful season with the miniature rifle, winning the *Surrey Advertiser* Cup for the best Territorial Company, and being 3rd out of 451 teams in the Lord Wakefield Cup.

"D" Company have, we hope, only temporarily fallen away from their previous high standard.

Surely it is time "A" and "B" Companies took a hand!

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We have sent no fewer than six officers or N.C.Os. for attachments, who all speak in the highest terms of the training they have received. We have all received most valuable assistance from Serjts. Wells and Bradley in the machine gun, and Serjt. Lee in the Signals. We have also had several attachments to the Depot, who are always most helpful in every way, and Major Pain ran a most amusing little war game for the benefit of some of our officers and Permanent Staff.

Our Annual Ball was again a great success, and was described in the local press as "the chief social event in the county." We were very glad to see the 2nd Battalion and Depot well represented.

In mentioning the local press, a word of praise is due to the help all the papers give to the Battalion. They are always most willing to publish anything that we ask, and give great prominence to our news.

"A" COMPANY.

After a year of stagnation Dorking has realized that the Territorial Army offers some inducements to join, and recruits have been coming in fast. Reigate, however, is resting on well-earned laurels, and if the influx is maintained as now, will be the smaller half-company soon.

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[Keable Bros., Guildford

"C" (M.G.) COY. SHOOTING TEAM

Best Territorial Company in T.A. Company Small Bore Rifle Match, 1930.
Sergt. H. V. Lindsay. Pte. C. Simmonds. L./Sgt. J. Bishop. L./Cpl. C. Hazell. Sgt. R. Buckler.
Lieut. J. T. Halsall. R.S.M. W. G. Reeves, D.C.M.
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[Muddle, Godalming

"D" COY. BOXING TEAM.

L./Cpl. Stovold. Sgt. Lawrence (Trainer). Pte. Harding. L./Cpl. Waddingham.

Both club rooms have been given a thorough spring cleaning, and, with the added attractions of some new comfortable chairs and settees, are becoming more popular.

The Commanding Officer was so pleased with the improvements that, on his last visit, he presented to the Company a clock, which is a popular addition to the furniture at Reigate. The whole Detachment is full of gratitude, and, what is more, is determined to live up to the honour done to it.

This Easter, both Reigate and Dorking are entertaining London Scottish Companies, and we hope the visits may continue and the good liaison between them and us kept going.

Winter Training is now satisfactorily past, and with our eyes fixed upon the particular "beer mug" we can earn, we are punching up our Weapon Training.

The Company, at a "strong as possible" parade, presented Capt. G. V. Palmer with a silver cigarette box, suitably inscribed, as a wedding present.

He, having thanked the Company for their generosity, said that he found soldiering with the Territorial Army a delightful experience, and particularly so because the fact that they were all volunteers made them friends as well as a fighting machine.

"D" COMPANY—WOKING DETACHMENT.

The usual Winter Training has been carried out with satisfactory results. On November 10th last we had a most successful Church Parade, the Woking Branch of the British Legion having invited us to take part in their Remembrance Day Service. Four sentries were again provided to man the corners of the War Memorial, their work calling forth many compliments.

On November 17th we sent a party to Farncombe to help them with their Church Parade, to which they had been invited by the Mayor of Godalming. On this occasion we had the valuable services of the Drums, and feel we had a most successful day.

During November we had our Christmas Shoot. The prize list was long, every man receiving a prize—surely a most pleasing occurrence for the "tail-enders."

Fortnightly "Spoon" Shoots have been held on the Miniature Range throughout the winter. We hope that the improvement noted will be maintained on the open range.

After much discussion it was decided to hold a concert and prize distribution at the Drill Hall on December 12th, and, for this purpose, those well-known entertainers, "The Roosters," were engaged. Fortunately the weather was fine. We shudder to think what might have happened had it been otherwise, for our hall is not all weatherproof. A few oil stoves were borrowed to assist the slow combustion stoves, that form our heating apparatus, to overcome the cold. The result would have given pleasure to polar bears—it was still cold. A good number of our friends were present. Unfortunately for us our Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. C. R. Wigan, M.C., was unable to be present. Major M. W. H. Pain, Commanding the Depot, very kindly came over to distribute the prizes, which event had been arranged to take place immediately before the interval. Before distributing these, Major Pain made a brief, but excellent speech, stating that we had had a successful year, that success could only be obtained by good team work, and asking the members present to do their utmost to try to induce others to join the Company.

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After much discussion it was decided to hold a concert and prize distribution at the Drill Hall on December 12th, and, for this purpose, those well-known entertainers, "The Roosters," were engaged. Fortunately the weather was fine. We shudder to think what might have happened had it been otherwise, for our hall is not all weatherproof. A few oil stoves were borrowed to assist the slow combustion stoves, that form our heating apparatus, to overcome the cold. The result would have given pleasure to polar bears—it was still cold. A good number of our friends were present. Unfortunately for us our Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. C. R. Wigan, M.C., was unable to be present. Major M. W. H. Pain, Commanding the Depot, very kindly came over to distribute the prizes, which event had been arranged to take place immediately before the interval. Before distributing these, Major Pain made a brief, but excellent speech, stating that we had had a successful year, that success could only be obtained by good team work, and asking the members present to do their utmost to try to induce others to join the Company.

After the prizes had been distributed, Capt. A. F. F. Young, Commanding the Company, made a speech thanking Major Pain for having come over, at great

inconvenience to himself, to distribute the prizes. He also thanked the tradespeople of Woking for their generous gift of prizes for the Christmas Shoot (the amount given being a record for post-war years), saying that, in giving these prizes, they were showing an interest in us which we valued more highly than the prizes.

Prizes were awarded as follows:—

ANNUAL PRIZE SHOOT.

Company Challenge Cup.—Cpl. Wigman.

Trained Men's Cup.—C.Q.M.S. Cox.

Rapid Fire Cup.—Cpl. Wigman.

Lewis Gun Cup.—Sergt. Lawrence.

Recruits' Cup.—Pte. Bowler.

Several cash prizes were also awarded.

CHRISTMAS SHOOT.

MINIATURE RANGE.—Sergt. Lawrence, £3 5s.; Cpl. Wigman, £3; Sergt. Cobbett, £2 5s. Every firer received a prize.

Inter-Section Competition Cup (awarded to the Section having the best attendance at Drills, Extra Training and Musketry).—Won by No. 1 Section. Section Leader, Cpl. Kite. Cpl. Kite himself had attended 83 out of 91 drills.

We hope to make this concert an annual event, but we hope that on future occasions our guests may be able to dispense with their coats and mufflers.

"D" COMPANY—FARNCOMBE DETACHMENT.

SHOOTING.

Having won the *Surrey Advertiser* Cup for the best Territorial Company Team last year (the first year of its inception), we congratulate "C" (M.G.) Company on depriving us of the honour this year.

BOXING.

We are pleased to state that we have got together a good boxing team in the Detachment, who have recently won some useful prizes.

L./Cpl. Stovold represented the Battalion as welter-weight in the Brigade Competition, and was runner-up in that weight after contesting well in the finals.

Pte. Harding, who represented the Battalion as feather-weight, was also runner-up in his weight.

These were congratulated by the Commanding Officer on their good show.

L./Cpl. Waddingham, L./Cpl. Stovold and Pte. Harding, of the Detachment, represented the Company in a Charity Boxing Tournament, at Godalming, on March 19th. L./Cpl. Waddingham put his opponent out in the second round after a close fight. L./Cpl. Stovold put his opponent out within a minute. Pte. Harding, after going the whole time, won on points. Dmr. Habgood, of "H.Q." Wing, who was boxing for the Detachment on the same evening, showed a remarkable turn of speed, and laid his opponent out for the count in the first round.

SPORTS.

We are trying to turn the waste ground adjoining the Drill Hall into a sports ground, and hope, through training, to shine in the Brigade Sports at camp this year.

RECRUITING.

Recruiting in the Detachment is gradually brightening up, and we are anticipating a good muster in camp this year.

"C" COMPANY—GUILDFORD DETACHMENT.

After our return from Annual Training, our chief concern was to settle down to Winter Training. Arrangements were made with the 2nd Battalion for the assistance of a Machine Gun and Signalling Instructor to put the machine gun N.C.Os. through the mysterious art of "locks in covers down," and to teach the Signallers "iddy-umpty."

The N.C.Os. derived great benefit under the able instruction of Sergt. Wells and L./Sergt. Bradley, and are now quite capable of teaching the men.

The first important event was Armistice Church Parade on Sunday, November 11th, when 3 officers and 75 other ranks, with the Battalion Drums in attendance, attended church at Holy Trinity. In the afternoon forty non-commissioned officers and men proceeded to Haslemere for the unveiling of the War Memorial. Sergt. Powell was in charge of the party who had been selected as sentries at the Memorial, and the remainder of the Company lined up on either side of the Memorial.

FOOTBALL.

Although we dropped out of league football this season, we have prepared ourselves and got together a fairly decent team for the purpose of entering another league next season. We have had a fairly successful season as the following results will show:—

- v. Swallows Tiles. Won, 7—3.
- v. Blackheath. Won, 3—2.
- v. Recruits (Depot). Won, 2—1.
- v. Old Abbotonians. Won, 4—2.
- v. Recruits (Depot). Won, 9—2.
- v. Guildford Park. Won, 2—1.
- v. Stoughton. Lost 0—2.
- v. Guildford Congs. Lost, 0—1.
- v. Swallows Tiles. Draw, 3—3.
- v. Guildford Park. Lost, 1—3.
- v. Recruits (Depot). Won, 4—0.
- v. Swallows Tiles. Draw, 2—2.
- v. Swallows Tiles. Lost, 3—4.
- v. North Chapel. Lost, 2—6.
- v. Southern Railway. Won, 2—0.

Played 15, won 8, lost 5, drawn 2, goals for 44, goals against 32.

Scorers.—Pte. Bevan, 23; Pte. Young, 1; Pte. Reigate, 4; Pte. Ritchie, 1; L./Cpl. Jarrett, 4; Pte. White, 4; Pte. Gaff, 3; Cpl. Furlonger, 2; Opponents, 2.

SHOOTING.

We have much pleasure in relieving "D" Company of the Cup awarded to the best Territorial Company Team, shot for in connection with the *Surrey Advertiser* and Surrey Territorial Arms Challenge Cup Small Bore, 1930.

The S.M.R.C. Territorial Army Company Team Small Bore Rifle Match.—

Considering it was the first time we fired for the above cup, it was a splendid effort on the team's part to finish third out of 451 teams.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Prize Distribution in connection with "C" Company took place at the Borough Hall, Guildford, when the cups and prizes won during 1929 were presented to the successful competitors by Col. C. R. Wigan, M.C., the Commanding Officer.

There was a very large attendance, and an entertainment was provided by a musical trio from No. 1 Platoon, stationed at Haslemere (Sergt. Powell and L./Cpl. Powel), Mr. Harold Hastings (versatile entertainer), Miss Ruth Denton (soprano and accompanist), of London, and Mr. Frank Flavin (entertainer), of Littlehampton.

Among those present were Captain and Adjutant R. C. G. Foster, Lieut. J. T. Halsall, Lieut. Parkenham, 2/Lieuts. Milligan and G. C. Grimshaw, and Capt. Wilson and Lieut. Gibbs (from the Depot).

After distributing the awards, Col. Wigan, addressing the members of the Company, said they all realized, when they were told to form a machine gun company, that it was a big undertaking, and they wondered which company to select. After choosing "C" Company it was with a good deal of anxiety that they watched its progress, but now that it had been formed for more than a year their hopes were more than justified, and they had helped the Battalion very much by the way in which they had tackled the machine gun question. They had brought pleasure and credit to the Battalion, especially by winning the two important events in the sports at camp.

Touching on the question of numerical strength, Col. Wigan said that some people thought that efficiency came first. He quite agreed up to a point, but he thought that numbers meant efficiency. They were now the strongest company, and it was much easier and better to train a large company than a few. Nevertheless, he would like to see more men in the Company. They were the strongest battalion in the brigade, and he would like to see the Company brought up to strength. They were only a Territorial Division, but in the event of another war they would be very important men, and, in all probability, be called upon to train others. He would like every man to know that besides helping the Battalion with his own individual work, he would be helping the Battalion and his country by getting other fellows to join. As Commanding Officer, he was able to say that the conditions were not very terrible, and he did not think the duties would interfere greatly with their civilian lives, because the demand upon men's time in their private lives were the first consideration of the Army Authorities. The only obligations were to attend a few drills in the evenings, and to attend camp, and if there was a real reason why they could not attend camp they had only to explain, and the difficulty was always met. On the other hand, they were helping the country very considerably by joining the Territorial Army. Some people had the mistaken idea that they were really militarists, and that members of the Territorial Army could not be strong supporters of the League of Nations. That was not so. Supposing, for instance, that a man did not like burglars, he would not keep them away by refusing to keep a revolver in his possession. He thought the way to stop war was to have sufficient protection themselves, and the part of the Army which was no more than protection was the Territorial Army. The time had not yet come when England could not protect itself. England was still a fairly rich country, and our characteristics were still leading the world. We had demands from every part, and they had only to look at Egypt and India for examples. The Territorial Army was the most important part of a country's protection.

He was pleased to see such an enthusiastic gathering and congratulated Capt. Baker, the Company Commander, on the organization of the affair, and on the position which his company held.

Proposing a vote of thanks to Col. Wigan, Capt. G. Baker said that when he became Company Commander in April last he believed that "C" Company had the reputation of being the smartest company in the Battalion, and he thought that honour was chiefly due to the hard work of their late Company Officer.

Capt. Ponsonby. Since they had become a machine gun company the N.C.Os. had worked with extraordinary zeal towards the efficiency of the company.

With regard to the donors of prizes for the Christmas Shoot, he had nothing but thanks and praise for the citizens of Guildford for their kindness and generosity. He had never known a more patriotic town than Guildford. With regard to the Company itself, he congratulated the football team on their success. They had played seven matches, and somehow or other had won six, and had scored 27 goals against 11. Of the prize-winners, especial praise was due to L./Cpl. Hazell.

We congratulate Sergt. Ellsey, L./Cpl. Briant and Pte. Simmonds on being awarded the Territorial Efficiency Medal, and trust they will be able to put their best leg forward on presentation at Annual Training this year.

THE OFFICERS' MONTH

You may study the Great Captains, how they fought in days of yore,
How they beat the French at Blenheim and the Turks at Sweaty-pore,
How Cæsar entered Gaul, sir, or the fight at Waterloo.
All that is out of date sir, The Queen's have something new.
To one who wants preferment or who quick promotion seeks,
I suggest a course with us, sir,—our Officers' Six Weeks.
It's normally a month, sir, but so generous are we
That we throw in two more weeks, sir, but charge no extra fee.
Our syllabus is full, sir, there's nothing we don't teach
From stabilizing Tanks, sir, to invading Margate beach,
To dealing with Archbishops, or smelling out of spies,
Or making of latrines, sir, with "doors trap anti-flies."
Our staff is up to date, sir, if not quite p.s.c.;
What matter if they teach you the rule I.I.P.P.
So come and join the course, sir, there's a baton in your sack;
All those who fail to pass, sir, can get their money back.
I've here some testimonials, from those whom we've put thro'.
If you can spare a moment, I'll read you one or two.
The first is a hard case, sir, I feel inclined to boast,
A Captain of the Line, sir, couldn't dig a Section post.
But now he writes to say, sir, that since our Course he took,
He could dig a blinking coal mine, with his animal management book.
The next is from a Major, one of the gilded staff,
Who wrote a line to us, sir, two pages and a half.
He says that now he knows, sir, since thro' our Course he went,
That to make his orders clear, sir, he must explain just what he meant.
The next you shouldn't miss, sir, it's from a junior Sub.,
Who states he often wondered how soldiers got their grub.
But now he says it's easy, as it's explained by us;
He gets it from the Quarter Bloke without the slightest fuss.
Our motto is "Why worry," and why excite the boy
With stories of R.Ps., sir, or the Div. R.A.S.C. Coy.
There's just one last I'll mention, also from the Captains' ranks,
Who writes us very briefly, but profusely with his thanks.
He says that since our Course, sir, the examiners he'll defy,
By choosing his position, long, broad and wide and high.
I think that that's enough, sir, to show you what we are,
And if you're fond of soldiering, and ambition takes you far,
Step up! Step up! I tell you, it's the C.I.G.S. that speaks,
And do a month with The Queen's, sir, in the Officers' Six Weeks.

22nd LONDON REGIMENT (THE QUEEN'S)

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

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

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

THE time between the end of camp in August and October 31st is supposed to be a close season in the Territorial Army, and nothing of any great interest takes place during these months.

This does not mean to say that anybody visiting the Drill Hall will find the whole place shut up, and that he will see no form of military activity in progress. During this period the training of recruits goes on as usual, and the keenest of the men put in an appearance, as well as those who have, for some reason, been unable to perform the whole of their drills before camp.

At this time, too, the Divisional Staff, who apparently have more time on their hands than at any other time of the year, set to work to produce those mathematical problems which are supposed to show the state of efficiency of the Units in the Division. They are called "Satisfactory Standards," the results of which are worked out to some place of decimals. These are no doubt very useful, but require the brain of a senior wrangler to unravel the mysteries contained in them. However, as a result of this, it appears that this Battalion had the largest percentage of men who attended camp among the infantry in the whole Division. We had the second largest percentage in the number of Lewis gunners trained, and classified, and was fourth in number of machine gunners who were trained and passed their tests.

Lewis Gunners and Machine Gunners accounted for the majority of the Battalion, except non-commissioned officers and recruits. Among these only one non-commissioned officer was untested, and three recruits, and, but for the fact that the weather was so bad that it was impossible to shoot, these men also would have fired.

On the other hand we cannot produce a very satisfactory result as regards Signallers or Transport. The former is one of the perpetual difficulties with which we have to contend.

When we really started to get busy again at the beginning of November, the training up to the end of the year was of a particularly interesting and instructive nature. We were fortunate in being able to get several regular officers to come down and lecture.

Capt. Willis and Lieut. K. J. Wilson came from the 2nd Battalion to talk on Outposts and Inter-communication within the Battalion. Capt. J. S. Marsh, of the Royal Artillery gave two most interesting lectures on Anti-Aircraft Defence, and the Defence of London, while Capt. J. Sanger, also of the Royal Artillery, came and told us about Light Artillery with Infantry, and Capt. J. Garrett, M.C., of the Royal Tank Corps came and spoke on the subject of Tanks with Infantry.

During this time, too, a continuous exercise on the Senior Officers' School Model was run for officers.

The interest taken in these lectures proved that they were well worth while, for the attendances were considerably above the average.

Two Tactical Exercises were run during the course of the winter by the Brigade, and it is satisfactory to note that these were attended by as many officers as were permitted to go by the higher Authority. No doubt a great many more would have come had they been permitted to do so.

22nd LONDON REGIMENT (THE QUEEN'S).



Photo]

THE OFFICERS, ARMISTICE DAY, 1929.

[Stuart, Richmond

Back Row—Lt. E. J. Roberts, Capt. W. R. Darnell, 2/Lt. J. G. Bevington, 2/Lt. J. V. Godfrey, Lt. R. H. Phillips, Lt. N. Bristowe, 2/Lt. R. C. Whittington, Lt. R. G. Long.
Front Row—Lt. and Qr.Mr. E. C. Sheppard, Capt. R. J. Pope, Capt. K. E. Previt , Major B. H. Hughes-Reckitt, Col. E. J. Previt , Lt.-Col. E. J. Woolley, Capt. and Adj. R. E. Pickering, Capt. F. M. Pasteur, Capt. E. R. Broadbent, Capt. R. C. Halse.



THE SERGEANTS' MESS, 1929.

From Christmas onwards, up to the beginning of the shooting season, musketry occupies most of our attention, and the Battalion is now in full swing getting ready for Purfleet.

It is worth noting in passing that, during the past year, recruiting has been rather better, and during the course of the year 107 recruits attested.

On Sunday, November 11th, the Battalion paraded under the command of Lieut.-Col. E. J. Woolley, M.C., together with the Old Comrades under the command of Major E. W. Mayhew, M.C., T.D., for the annual Church Parade in connection with Armistice Day. There was a particularly strong muster both of the Battalion and of the Old Comrades.

The Battalion formed up in front of the Regimental War Memorial in Jamaica Road, where wreaths were deposited.

While this ceremony was in progress the Colours, carried by 2/Lieut. J. V. Godfrey and 2/Lieut. J. G. Bevington, were lowered.

After this the parade marched to Bermondsey Parish Church, the Old Comrades leading the present Battalion, the whole headed by the Band and Drums under Drum-Major J. Briggs, late of the 2nd Battalion. A most impressive service took place, conducted by the Rev. Arthur Sinkler, Rector of Bermondsey, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. A. E. Wilkinson, M.C., who is now senior Territorial Army Chaplain of the Eastern Command, and who served with the Division during the War.

This Parade always seems to be a very popular ceremony in Bermondsey, for the whole of the route to and from the church was lined with spectators, and the church was filled to its utmost capacity.

On the return march to headquarters the order was reversed, and the Battalion led the way, headed by the Hon. Colonel, Col. E. J. Previt , V.D., T.D.

On Monday, November 11th, a small, but impressive ceremony was carried out at the Regimental War Memorial. Two Minutes' Silence was observed by an immense number of the inhabitants of Bermondsey who seem to frequent this spot in greater numbers every year. The "Last Post" and "R veill " were sounded, and a small guard of honour was mounted during this time.

We sent our usual detachment to the Cenotaph, Westminster Abbey and the Royal Exchange.

On December 21st the Regimental Boxing Championships took place at the Drill Hall. There were competitors in all weights, and the form of the competitors showed a great improvement on previous years, and at the end of it we were very hopeful that we should win the Brigade Boxing Cup again. Unfortunately our hopes were dashed to the ground, for we eventually finished as runners-up.

As, however, we had more representatives who got into the final than any other Battalion in the Brigade, we had a larger number of representatives in the Divisional Championships.

During the course of the evening an open competition took place, limited to the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force and Territorial Army. Some exceedingly good fights were witnessed, especially the one between the Army and the Navy.

The Battalion Boxing Cup was won by "H.Q." Wing.

We must congratulate Lieut. and Qmstr. E. C. Shepperd who organized and ran the Regimental Boxing Competition for an exceedingly good show.

We were not as fortunate this year in the Divisional Boxing as we were last year, and regret to say that the Oldfield Trophy has left our headquarters.

Pte. Rotherham won the welter-weight, and, as a result, represented the Division in the Territorial Army Championships in which he succeeded in getting into the semi-final round. We congratulate him on a most excellent performance.

On January 18th the Annual Children's Party took place, as usual, at Headquarters. This was started by the Old Comrades in 1921 for the widows and children of those warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men who were killed between 1914 and 1918. As, however, most of the children have now grown up, it has been extended to the children of the present serving members. Every year it seems to grow in popularity, and this year was no exception. This is very largely due to the admirable organizing qualities of Capt. Patterson, and all the ladies who were good enough to give so much of their time to help to make this such a success.

On January 31st the Annual Prize Giving and Regimental Ball took place at the Town Hall, Bermondsey. The prizes were distributed by Lieut.-General Sir William Thwaites, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., who commanded the Division before taking up his appointment as Commander-in-Chief on the Rhine. A particularly smart guard of honour was mounted for his inspection under Capt. R. C. Halse, the Colour being carried by 2/Lieut. J. G. Bevington. The whole evening passed off in the most successful manner, and everybody appears to have enjoyed themselves.

On Sunday, March 23rd, a great golf match took place between ourselves and the 24th London Regiment (The Queen's). This was a most successful day from every point of view. An account of this appears in another column. We would only say that we hope that this has now become an annual event, and we wish it could be extended to include the 4th and 5th Battalions.

NOTES ON CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

By LIEUT-COL. F. K. HARDY, D.S.O.

NOBODY would consider the job of night watchman to be a particularly desirable form of employment. The fact that there were 450 applicants for such a vacancy recently shows the wretched state of the labour market at present better than any statistics.

On every side one hears of factories standing off hands and, except for building, no one seems very hopeful about the future. In the building trade in London and the neighbourhood there is great confidence. Large contracts have been placed, and people who should know tell me that there will be plenty of work for bricklayers, plasterers and carpenters.

A number of soldiers seem to think that to be able to drive a motor is all that they need do in order to be sure of employment. That is a false idea. Employers who pay a decent wage, and offer good conditions of work, expect a man to be something more than a driver. He has to be a mechanic-driver or a salesman-driver and, in addition, know a particular district intimately. A large proportion of the drivers of the summer pleasure traffic are unemployed during the winter months, so that men who are only drivers cannot expect constant employment or a good wage. It is for these reasons that, at Hounslow, we train men to become motor fitters and mechanic-drivers, and are not content with only teaching men to drive. The pay in both these is good, and students have found employment fairly readily.

A recent innovation has been the introduction of a course to train "married couples." The daily papers are always full of vacant situations for man and wife. The wife has to be a cook, and the man either house-parlourman or chauffeur. The wages range from £100 to £120 a year and all found. Only childless couples can be considered for this training, as employment cannot be found for those with



THE LATE BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. DAWSON, C.B.

families. It is essential, if a high wage is to be obtained, that the wife should be qualified to do high-class cooking. Consequently, the arrangements are that the wife attends a really good school of cookery in London, and the husband goes through the Motor Mechanics or Private Service Course at Hounslow.

The frequent inquiries I receive point to the fact that few soldiers realize the many pitfalls which are to be met with in buying a business. Before anyone puts down money to buy a business, very careful inquiries should be made into its past history and prospects for the future. Information should be sought from disinterested people as well as from the seller, who, unless he has something to hide, should readily answer questions and give all particulars of the income and outgoings over a period.

The arrangement by which soldiers on furlough may visit Hounslow on any Wednesday morning should prove useful to many who want advice as to their future in civil life. All expenses in connection with the visit here, of course, to be borne by the soldier himself.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

THE BUILDING TRADES.

WHEN you return to civil life and require a house you will soon discover how scarce houses are; you will then realize that the scarcity of houses that has existed since the war has not been made up, and will not for years to come.

The building industry is one of the most important industries of the day. Its importance is traditional. Ever since man started to think for himself it has occupied a foremost place in his daily life, and if it is true of the past, it is, without doubt, doubly true of the present.

Good careers are certain for those who have been trained and have made themselves proficient in one of the trades, but it is important that young men just entering the trades should be sure they are on the right track. The crafts are varied, offering different attractions, and a man will generally be more fitted for one trade than another. The chief branches of the building industry are bricklaying, carpentry and joinery, plastering, plumbing, hot water fitting, painting and decorating, cabinet making. All offer excellent opportunities, and the chances of employment and wages are about equal in all the trades.

The result of the increased popularity of building has been the introduction of new and specialized trades.

It must not be assumed from this that the old trades no longer occupy the position of former times. The newcomers have merely helped to strengthen and improve them, as not only have they to supply craftsmen for their own needs, but, in addition, it may be said, as a general statement, that the specialist trades are drawn from the normal building trades.

Thus, to-day, for the young man contemplating entering the building trades, the field is better and bigger than ever. They are not difficult trades to learn. Intelligence, common sense and determination to become proficient are the only essentials.

It might be argued that when a man has turned twenty he is too old to learn, but this is not true. In fact, he learns quicker and remembers better. It is because of this that, under Vocational Training, one learns as much (and generally more) in six months than he would have done in four years had he entered the trade in his teens.

The young man who wishes to get on will not be satisfied with the training he receives on the building or in the workshop but, if possible, should attend an evening class. With the combination of his practical work on the job, and private study, he can fit himself for the higher paid posts of the industry.

Posts as Builders' Foremen, and Clerk of Works, are open to men who have had a sound craft training and possess good theoretical knowledge and organizing ability.

It is not surprising, therefore, that, year by year, increasing numbers of young men take up the building trades and, by making themselves worthy of their hire, equip themselves for well-paid jobs.

THE EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

A NEW ATTEMPT TO TACKLE IT IN SURREY.

BECAUSE the problem of finding suitable employment on leaving the Colours is at once the most important and most difficult, the most elusive and most persistent, the most considered and least understood, it is hoped that a warm welcome and loyal support will be accorded to the latest attempt to grapple with and overcome it in Surrey.

The Old Comrades Associations of The Queen's and East Surrey Regiments, after most careful consideration and investigation, have agreed to co-operate with the Committee of the National Association for Employment of Regular Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen, and to afford their financial support in establishing a Surrey branch.

It is true that the National Association has maintained branches at the respective Depots, and that Capt. T. H. Yalden, M.C., at Kingston-on-Thames, and Capt. R. Nevins, M.C., at Guildford, have rendered yeoman voluntary service in the good cause. But in the nature of things their other duties have prevented them from devoting their whole thought and energy to this one problem. Many men of the Regiments settle throughout the county, and many employers of labour require to be reminded often of the valuable and reliable men remaining unemployed.

It has now been agreed that a selected officer, who has passed through the ranks and, himself fully understands the nature of the problem, shall be appointed as whole-time Secretary-Job-Finder. He will be provided with an office and clerk, and sufficient funds have been subscribed to enable him to travel and to visit every town and principal village in the county. It is felt that Croydon probably offers the most suitable centre for his permanent office, as it is on the border of the most popular and industrial portion of the area.

Capt. Yalden and Capt. Nevins have not only accorded this proposal a welcome, but they have generously volunteered to continue their own efforts in close co-operation with the new Job-Finder. It is hoped that all regimental officers who in the past have assisted men of their respective regiments to find work will continue to do so, particularly in the initial stages of the development of this new venture while the new Secretary settles in.

The registers of men seeking Post Office and other State employment, outside the London postal area, will be concentrated in the hands of the Secretary, one of whose duties will be to create a closer liaison with the Postal and Ministry of Labour officials in the county. Arrangements will be made to open registers for men seeking civil employment, and for the Secretary to visit and advise the men on the register when he visits the towns in which they reside.

Further information will be given in subsequent issues of the Regimental Journal.

WITH THE 2nd BATTALION, 1877-1890.



SERGEANTS' SHOOTING GROUP, CAWNPORE, 1885.

Sgt. R. Morris (Ind. Commst.). Cr./Sgt. Grubb. Mr. Baron (Civilian). Dr./Major Springett. Cr./Sgt. Griffiths.
Cr./Sgt. Brunswick.

24th LONDON REGIMENT (THE QUEEN'S)

Headquarters: 71, New Street, S.E.17.

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

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. H. J. Sanders, D.S.O., M.C.

WITH Easter falling so late this year there is not the usual amount of news for this instalment. We are greatly looking forward to our few days at Dover, but a stern, relentless editor will not postpone the date of going to press sufficiently long to enable us to give any account of our visit—the first which we have paid since the war—to the 2nd Battalion.

Winter Training has proceeded along lines which we are now coming to regard as conventional. Weapon Training and Tactics on the sand model have predominated among the Companies, and there have been the usual Tactical Exercises and courses for officers and N.C.Os. The transformation of "D" Company (Major P. Adams) from a Rifle to a Machine Gun Company has been contemplated for some time, and so the actual change-over was accomplished with success and without undue fuss. The Company is practically up to strength, and it is, perhaps, worth mentioning that the Commanding Officer hopes that nearly every member of the Battalion, whether officer, non-commissioned officer or man, will have some service in this Company so as to become intimately acquainted with the working of the most modern and most important infantry weapon. Young non-commissioned officers and men of the 24th London Regiment (The Queen's) please note!

Our Prize Giving, usually an occasion for rejoicing, must be looked back to with a very deep note of sorrow this year. It was held early in December, and General Sir Charles Monro was to have presided. Few people can have expected when they heard Lady Monro's letter read out informing them of her husband's illness that in less than a week they would hear of his death. We were deeply grieved, and we felt a grave sense of loss. Others more qualified will tell how greatly the loss will be felt throughout the Regiment. We would only say that we ourselves, are very mindful of it.

Our Divisional Commander, Major-General L. C. L. Oldfield, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., presented the prizes and made an encouraging speech which left us with a feeling that what is done well does not by any means always fail to gain recognition in high places. Others present on this occasion were Lieut.-General Sir Reginald Stephens, Col. G. W. Simpson, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Honorary Colonel), and several officers who had commanded or served with the Battalion in the past. We were particularly pleased to see Col. H. N. A. Hunter, D.S.O., again. Dover is a far cry, and we were the more grateful to him for coming.

The Battalion Football Club has struggled through this season with credit. We say "struggled" because it is a struggle to get a new thing going well. We are hopeful that, as a result of this season's effort, next year we shall have a really good team and far more general support.

Boxing is not one of our most successful sideshows, and only one member of the Battalion team, Boy Williams, "H.Q." Company (bantam-weight), got through to the divisional finals, where he lost on points. A very good battalion show took place at these headquarters just after Christmas, however, and from the enthusiasm then shown we may be justified in hoping for better things in the future. Capt. F. J. Davis very kindly came up from Dover to referee the bouts.

Bayonet Fencing has again been popular, and for the second year running "C" Company's (Capt. Teesdale's) team were runners-up to the Artists in the

competition for the Monro Shield. "C" Company, as a whole, must be congratulated on the enthusiasm which has been shown throughout the year for this sport.

The success of the Regimental team in the Lady Muriel (Rifle Shooting) Cup has prompted 2/Lieut. J. H. Priestley and C.S.M. C. H. Copps, M.M., to put new life into the Rifle Club which has recently been functioning satisfactorily on Friday nights.

There are few changes to record. 2/Lieut. F. C. J. Morgan has left us on migrating to New Zealand, otherwise our establishment of officers remains the same, though, before this number of the JOURNAL appears in print, our Adjutant, Capt. R. F. C. Oxley-Boyle, M.C., will have returned to the 2nd Battalion, and we shall have Capt. F. J. Davis in his stead. Of Capt. Oxley-Boyle much might be said. It would be hard to think of one single branch of the Battalion's activities which will not bear some favourable mark of his administration for many years to come. He has systematically hidden his light under a bushel, and probably no one, from the Commanding Officer downwards, will ever realize to the full what he has done for us. His good works have, perhaps, been most found out in connection with the Band and Drums, the entertainments, boxing and recruiting, and in each instance we have made wonderful progress. Apart from his individual activities he has always been ready with shrewd and helpful advice for anyone who sought it, without claiming the credit when his suggestions have proved successful. One and all, we wish him the greatest of happiness and success.

We have already had the pleasure of seeing Capt. Davis when he came to our Headquarters to referee our Battalion Boxing. We welcome him heartily. We are confident we shall enjoy his Adjutancy, and hope that he will, too.

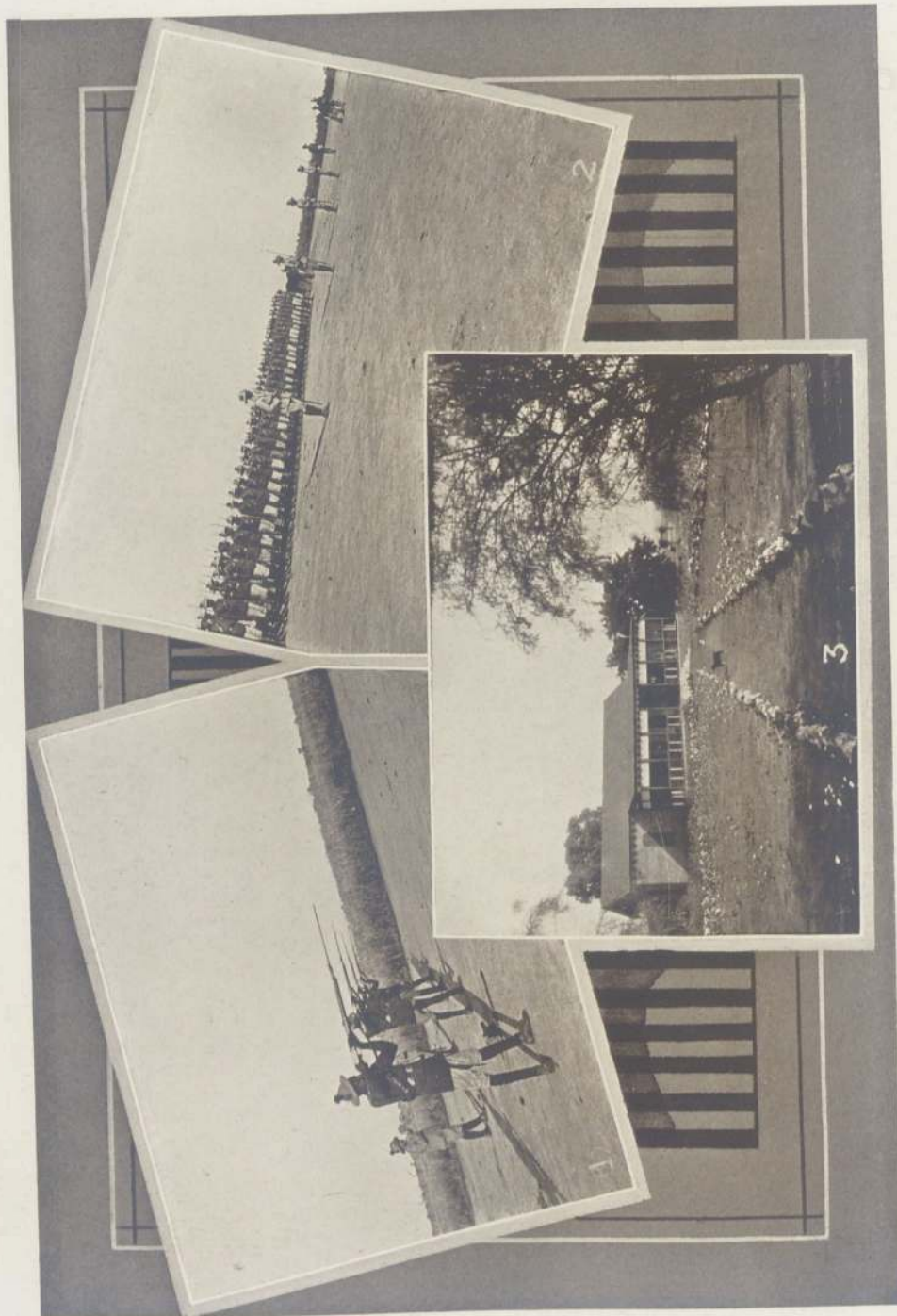
The Battalion has sustained a sad and very serious loss in the death of Clr.-Sergt. Walters, D.C.M., Company Quartermaster-Sergeant of "C" Company, and a great power among the signallers. His really cheery disposition endeared him to all ranks, and he will be sadly missed. Our deepest sympathy go to his wife and family. Our only other D.C.M., and, incidentally, our only remaining Boer War veteran, Cpl. P. Guest, has just ceased to be a serving member, the age limit having intervened. The age limit in this case seems all wrong, for Guest is surely the Peter Pan of the Territorial Army. All we can say on this occasion is that we are glad that old soldiers never die, and, we hope, he won't fade away, but will be seen at these headquarters for many years to come.

Our strength has increased by a further 20 since the last number of the JOURNAL appeared, and now stands at just over 350. We have had an unusually large number of discharges during the period, so that the result is satisfactory. We are still looking with anticipation at the 400 mark, and, with camp in prospect, our hopes may be realized sooner than we expect.

REGIMENTAL DINNER CLUB

(OFFICERS)

THE Regimental Dinner will take place on Monday, June 16th, 1930, at the King Edward VII Rooms, Hotel Victoria, Northumberland Avenue, at 8 p.m. Major-General Sir W. D. Bird, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel of the Regiment, will preside. The Honorary Secretary of the Dinner is Col. R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., Barham House, Barham, Canterbury, Kent, to whom notice of dining should be sent.



1. SUDANESE SNAPHOOTING AT 100 YARDS.

3. OFFICERS' MESS, WAU (BRITISH OFFICERS).

2. SUDANESE ON PARADE.

SOME MORE RECOLLECTIONS

THE previous articles that the Editor has accepted for publication have all been about occurrences in the extremes south and south-west of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Before trying my hand at describing some matters that happened in the far north and east of the above-mentioned Sudan, I should like to relate another incident or two pertaining to the good old Bahr el Ghazal province that I have written about before and still have daily in my thoughts.

When my time came to depart from Raga, I decided to proceed to Wau, the Province Headquarters, by a northerly and very-little-used route, and at the end of the first day's march I found myself at the villa of a powerful and friendly chief. As he was too ill to come to see me, I went to him, and it was rather interesting. His house and women's quarters were surrounded by a high stockade, and inside that there was another stockade. His "Major Domo" met me outside and conducted me in by way of a passage, along which one could only walk in single file, and which zigzagged every few yards: the idea being that unwelcome guests could only come singly, and defenders of the household could lurk with spear, knife or rifle behind the angles caused by the zigzag. I had met the chief once or twice in Raga and knew that he had a pretty good hold over his somewhat turbulent tribe, but I was not prepared for the discipline of his "Court." Numbers of servants were in attendance, and to several of them he gave orders in a voice hardly above a whisper, which were instantly and silently obeyed. We had a lot of business to discuss and various people had to be sent for. A whisper from the chief, a messenger darting out, and in a few minutes returning with the desired person in tow, and both out of breath. It did impress one, especially as one had in one's mind the long list of atrocities that the old man was supposed to have committed, and rumour had it that the hill at the back of his house had been freely used as a graveyard for those unfortunates who had incurred his displeasure in the "bad old days."

Next morning we came to a small village, beyond which there was uninhabited country for the next fifty miles or so. It was a year of drought, and the hottest part of it, when we essayed our trek. However, we counted on getting sufficient water for our party, which consisted of about thirty carriers, three police, half a dozen or so hangers-on who were accompanying us for their greater safety, six mules and twelve donkeys of mine, and a donkey that had had most of its behind bitten off by a hyena (but did not seem to mind), three servants, and myself with bicycle. A biggish party and all thirsty.

The water supply of the village consisted of a small hole under the roots of a tree, from one of which there slowly dropped a bluish-white liquid at the rate of about a teacupful a minute. The damp earth round the hole was neatly papered with bees, which did not at all like being disturbed and gave a lot of trouble. Owing to the shortage and the bees, no one had anything like a full ration of water, and the poor animals had practically none. However, there was a well-known well about thirty miles on, and I reckoned that if we started about 2 p.m. we should reach it at midnight, and then, after a brief rest, the intention was to push on to a river some ten miles beyond, and reach it soon after daybreak. Accordingly, we started, and the intense heat and lack of water soon had its effect on man and beast. Halts were frequent, and everyone seemed so done up that I called a halt under some shady trees until the cool of the evening. In the small hours we reached our well, carriers dumped their loads, the animals were eased of theirs, and an eager party with bucket and rope proceeded to get to work. Up came the bucket, and wails of despair at once arose and cries of "Putrid," "Putrid" filled the air. The water was there all right, but so was a very-much-dead baboon, and we therefore continued to endure our thirst, which seemed to have increased a hundred-fold

after this setback. We packed up again and continued our march, thanking our various gods that it was night-time and fairly cool. I pushed on ahead on the bicycle, and at break of day came to a delicious river well shaded by trees, under one of which I rested with a well-filled water-bag by my side. About two hours later a single carrier arrived bearing his load and slung round with gourds that natives use as water-bottles. He fairly flopped into the stream, filled his gourds and came to me for the loan of my two water-bags. He then went back to succour his pals, and, I think, earned full marks as a really "white" black man.

In due course the non-commissioned officer of the police reported everyone present except one man, an old discharged soldier, who was travelling with us for company; and as no one had seen him during the last part of the march, it was generally agreed that he had lain down and died somewhere, and we all felt very sorry, but not much inclined to go to look for him until we had had a bit of a rest. This we had, and fate was particularly kind, as while I was peacefully dosing in pyjamas under a mosquito net my servant came to say that there was a fine water-buck grazing close by, and would I shoot it? I did, still in my pyjamas, and the carriers' cup of joy was full. Late that evening the absentee turned up, none the worse and not even thirsty. He said that he was lagging behind, too fed-up to care, when he saw a game track leading off the right of the path. This he followed, and after several miles came to a rock pool with plenty of good water. After filling himself up, he thought of regaining the column, but at that moment lions appeared, and he had to take to a tree, up which he remained for hours.

Towards the end of the journey we passed close to a Roman Catholic Mission, and I went to call on the Father-in-charge. This was partly out of politeness, and partly because it was known that the Mission staff had some very good Greek wine. This may appear greedy on my part, but I had lately suffered a terrible loss. A mule that was carrying my whisky cast its load, and every bottle was broken, and I had been constrained to flavour the water with Worcester sauce, which, by the way, is not at all an unpalatable drink, but it knocks one's heart about. I therefore gladly partook of the Greek wine, and entered into polite conversation with my host, who asked me if I had heard the sad news that Bimbashi Maude had been killed at Raga. We shook hands quite heartily when I told him that I was he.

Some marches before, I had passed a place where a friend of mine had had quite an excitement. He was marching with a company of Sudanese in the early months of the year, when the grass has just been burned and the charred stems are hard and sharp. According to custom, his X bed and mosquito net were made up a short distance away from his men, and by one side of his bed a waterproof sheet was laid as a mat.

Some hours before dawn the camp became noisy and excited, but my friend slept on. Then the Colour-Sergeant went to rouse him by shouting "Rise up—elephant are near." My friend woke with a start and promptly got out of bed on the wrong side and pricked his feet, and, being drowsy, immediately got into bed again. The Colour-Sergeant, in a frenzy, shouted "The elephants are upon you, blow your whistle." This, my friend had the sense to do, and a small herd of elephant turned aside just as they were about to investigate the mosquito curtain, whose whiteness had attracted them.

Here, perhaps, I may say that twice I have been turned out of camp at night by elephants, and once myself and party had to take refuge in a deep waterhole, while the herd made free with the camp, but doing extraordinarily little damage.

Shortly after I reached Wau, an epidemic of cerebro spinal meningitis occurred. It is a horrible disease, causing the spine to bend backwards, and relief is only afforded by taking fluid from the spinal column. As a preventative, the troops, police, officials and ourselves used to sniff formaline up our nostrils, which was

not the least pleasant; also the top of the soldiers' straw hats were taken off, as the sun was said to destroy the germs, or whatever they should be called. The soldiers' wives could not be made to sniff the preventative, and, as luck would have it, they escaped the disease, although their order-obeying husbands were hit rather hard and a number of deaths occurred. Finally, the Syrian doctor, who had worked himself almost to a standstill, caught it. Instead of being sorry, these wretched women used to gather outside the ward where he was lying, and chant over and over again a little song, which went like this: "O God, kill the doctor who kills our husbands; O God, kill the doctor who kills our husbands." Owing to the devoted service of the S.M.O., the Syrian recovered, and the women then had it that orders had been given to save his life, because he was "nearly white." No doubt someone in the background was doing a bit of anti-English propaganda.

It must not be thought that the Sudanese wives were under no kind of discipline. In every battalion forewomen "Sheikjas" were appointed, whose duty it was to keep order, and, if necessary, bring the delinquent up to the Commanding Officer for punishment. The most common offences were, I suppose, "Shatima" (abuse) and refusing to look after husbands properly, which generally meant that there was some other man who had taken the lady's fancy, or that the husband was paying attention to some other lass, and the wife, in consequence, was aggrieved and refused to cook his meals.

* * *

When I first joined the Egyptian Army I was posted to an Egyptian battalion stationed at Kassala, in the Eastern Sudan. In those days getting there meant a 230-mile ride on a camel, and there were rest houses on the way. Coming almost straight from India, I pictured the rest house as dak bungalows with furniture, supplies and khansamais complete. I therefore made no provision for the journey, although camp kit and cooking gear were with the baggage, also a cook, etc. Disillusionment soon came, as the first rest house I entered proved to be a mud hut with just four walls and a roof, with no furniture and no khansamah. Luckily a kind fellow rescued me and took me to his own most comfortable house while stores were procured.

I did not find my first few days on the camel very comfortable, which was disappointing, as various people had said that it was the smoothest mode of travel imaginable, and that one could read a book, if bored by staring too hard at the desert. One day, however, a British officer coming on leave met us in the middle of nowhere, and, to my great surprise, he went straight up to my guide, and making him dismount from his camel, set about him heartily with his riding whip, rating him the while in a torrent of Arabic, of which language I then knew nothing. He then came to shake hands, and explained that the rascally guide was riding the trotting camel provided for me, and had mounted me on a mere baggage animal. I enjoyed the rest of my ride immensely.

There were quite a lot of fellows at Kassala, an excellent mess and tennis court; also we had most amusing, if dangerous polo, the ponies being of all sizes and completely raw. They came mostly from Abyssinia, and had never been backed by a white man before, or even bitted. I remember only one bad accident.

Quantities of hyenas lived in the rocky hills near Kassala, and they used to come at night in gangs into the lines and native town. They ate an old woman on one occasion, and several of us returning from a solitary ride at dusk had to gallop for home. When a transport animal died we used to lie in wait near the carcase, and sometimes bagged one of these disgusting brutes, whose nightly pastime it was to raid the men's latrines.

Leopards were fairly common, and several were shot while I was there. On one occasion a wounded one got into a cleft in the rocks, and the shooter was at his wit's end to know what to do next, when an old shepherd came along, and, finding out what the trouble was, went into the cleft after it and poked it out, without more ado than a beater dislodges a poor old cock pheasant squatting in a bramble bush. There were large herds of cattle, sheep and goats, and on the fringe of these were lion.

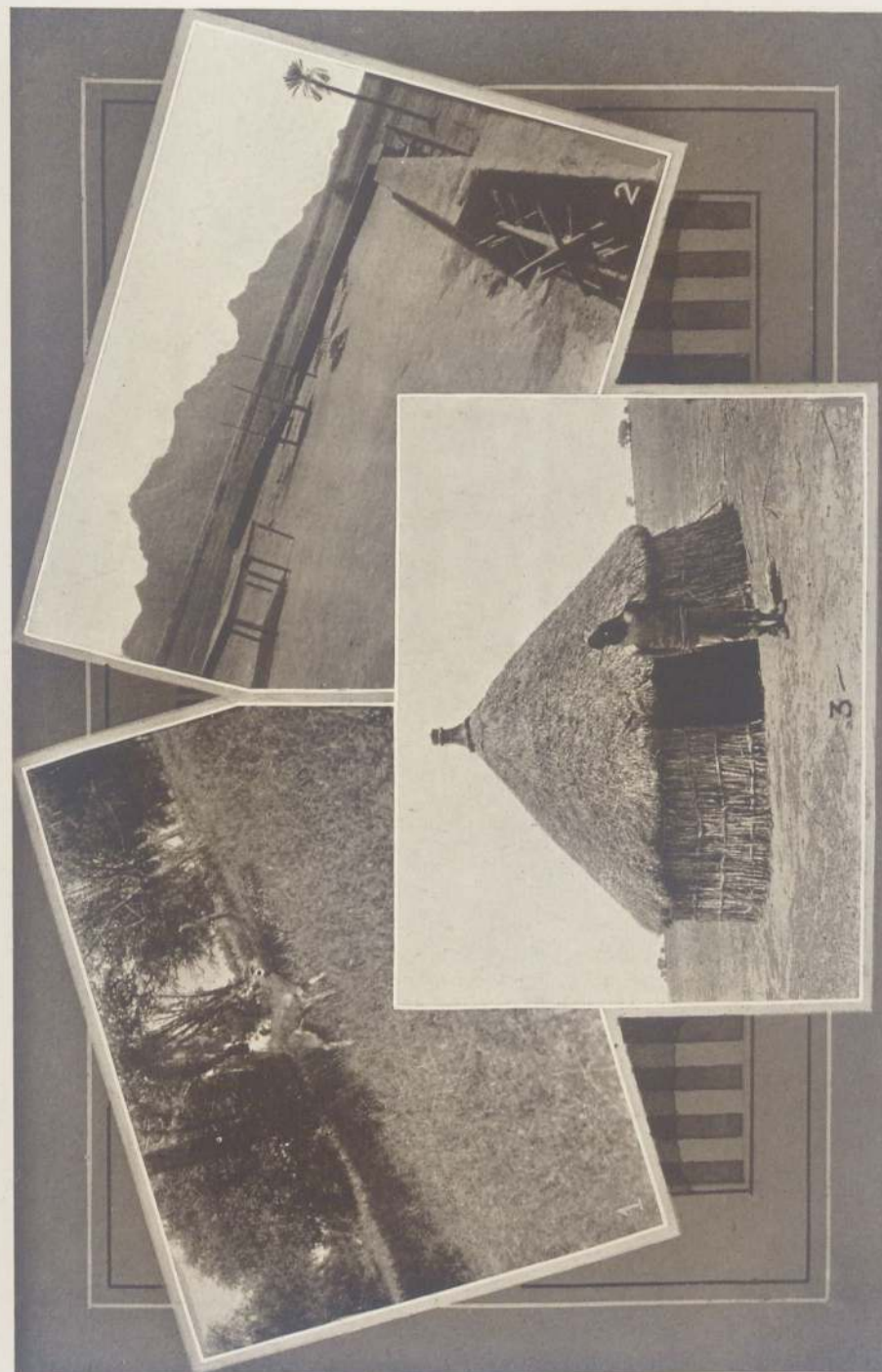
In the dry weather the local river provided no surface water at all, so the herdsmen used to sink wells through the sandy bed and bring up water in skins, stretched over a framework of wood, which water was poured into mud troughs of considerable area for the cattle to drink from. This they did every two or three days. The lions drank, too, but as there were scores of troughs along the river bed, they were hard to locate, unless special arrangements were made. The plan was to have all the troughs but one broken, and to sink a dug-out close to the unbroken one, and, on a moonlight night, get into it and wait for the lions to arrive. It was not a method of lion slaying that appealed to me, and I never tried it, but that it could be exciting the following story will show. A fellow and his gun-bearer, having entered their dug-out, awaited events. Various creatures small and great came to quench their thirst, and were, of course, unmolested. Finally a lion and his mate arrived, and the lion was promptly bowled over. The lioness saw the flash of the discharge and jumped on to the roof of the dug-out, which was made of leafy branches covered with sand. The sand trickled through and left holes through which the lioness showed her paws, tearing at the men beneath, who were lying at the bottom of the pit, just out of reach. They could not use their rifles for lack of room, but my friend emptied his revolver through the roof, and after a time the lioness made off. I do not think that he ever again tried lion shooting from a dug-out.

Gazelle and guinea fowl were plentiful, and duck and geese made a welcome appearance when the cotton fields were being irrigated. We had great fun with them, and from the men of the battalion I organized and trained a most effective gang of beaters. The men loved the change and extra pocket money, but, alas! they got malaria and the S.M.O. put his foot down, so the O.C. District issued some sport-destroying orders.

There were kudu in the hills separating the Sudan from the Eritrea. The S.M.O. and I went off for a few days' leave to try for them, but not a sign of them did we see except some old tracks from the previous rains, but, while wandering about, we came across, in a perfectly uninhabited country, some very ancient and enormous graves. We tried to find out about them, but beyond that they were the tombs of the Beni Anak (Sons of Anak), who lived in the dim, dim ages, we got no forrader. Kudu being off, we turned our attention to klipspringer, also without success, until we were shown their habitat by a charming non-commissioned officer of the Italian Arab battalion, when I was successful in bagging one. This non-commissioned officer showed us where partridges and quail could be got, found us a nice camping-place, and provided milk and eggs. We parted from him with great regret, and tipped him handsomely. Some months afterwards we found ourselves "on the mat" for poaching in Italian territory, so our friend must have reported us.

One of the most interesting jobs that I had during my service in the Sudan was that of a Commandant of a convict camp of a thousand Egyptian convicts, amongst whom were a score or so of Greeks and Levantines. Some eight per cent. of them were said to be murderers. Be that as it may, I found them as a whole very decent fellows, and was quite sorry when my time of command was up. The convicts were brought up from Egypt to dig a canal in connection with the

SOME MORE RECOLLECTIONS.



1. A TAME KLIPSPRINGER. 2. KASSALA HILLS FROM MESS ROOF. 3. A DESERT REST HOUSE BETWEEN ATBARA AND KASSALA.

great dam at Makwar, and we had a barbed-wire camp at Sennar, on the Blue Nile. One misguided fellow managed to climb a post inside the wire and made a really remarkable jump over it, but as he landed in an acacia bush, with the most penetrating thorns, he was not much better off and was easily captured before he had finished unhooking himself.

For working purposes, the men were divided into gangs, each under a ganger of their own choosing, and each gang had to excavate a certain task each day. These tasks were pegged out by an Irrigation Engineer, who took into account such matters as the variations in the density of the soil, amount of lift, etc., when computing each gang's task. When their job was done, the gang would be marched back to camp to feed and rest. Lazy men or bad workers were very unpopular with their mates, and strange mishaps used to occur to them. The excuse was nearly always the same: "Very sorry, but I was swinging my pick to bring it down, when such an one stepped in front and got hurt." Or, "I lost my balance owing to one of the basket-men taking a clod from between my feet, and, before I could stop it, my pick had gone into X's head." The rest of the gang would, of course, be prepared to bear out whatever statement was made.

Before the time arrived for the move to the wired camp at Sennar, the convicts were housed in a disused railway station consisting chiefly of roof walls, two raised platforms and the rail bed, in which the cooking was done. Shortly before I took over, a plot had been hatched to kill all the British Officers and the Egyptian Staff Officer. During the daily inspection, a complaint was to have been made regarding the quality of the rations, then being cooked, and it was thought that the British Officers and Staff Officer would descend to the railbed to investigate, when they were to be fallen upon by the convicts drawn up on the platform and literally squashed out of existence. The plot was revealed by a very well-to-do Egyptian, who was "in" for swindling, and he very nearly lost his life in consequence. As a reward for his bravery, he was either released or had most of his remaining sentence remitted—I am not sure which.

The Greeks and Levantines, not being sufficiently strong for navvy work, were formed into a sanitary squad, and, before long, it was found that they were all getting contraband goods into camp through the unpleasant medium of latrine buckets.

One of these fellows was a great sportsman in his way. Quite well off, of charming manners and appearance and a fine linguist, he turned up at a monastery near Alexandria, representing himself as a gold-mining expert. He told the Reverend Father that he was certain that gold could be found in the little hill close by, and in this he was quite correct, as he himself had put some there. However, he so convinced the Father, that the latter gave him a considerable sum of money to go towards the preliminary expenses of forming a company to work this new-found El Dorado. Our friend then proceeded to Alexandria, where he saw a fine private yacht lying at anchor. Having ascertained that the owner was away, he went on board, and somehow or other got the captain to believe that he had just bought it. Ordering steam to be got up at once, he hurried ashore, and got a suitable kit and shortly afterwards was well on his way to Constantinople. There he immediately sold the yacht, and had a glorious time on the proceeds. But after a time he became homesick and returned to Alexandria, where he lived in lodgings. It was his custom to be shaved every day, and on one unlucky morning the barber recognized him as the man whose photograph was displayed at the police station, and for whose arrest a reward was offered. So that was the end of him, and of these recollections of
OLD MAUDE.

THE QUEEN'S RANGERS (1st AMERICAN REGIMENT).

Headquarters: 860 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ingles, D.S.O., V.D.

It was with deep regret that the Regiment learned of the death of General Sir Charles Monro. His unfailing kindness towards this Regiment since affiliation with The Queen's has ensured that his memory will ever be honoured by all ranks.

Owing to illness, Brig.-General A. H. Bell, Officer Commanding Military District No. 2, was unable to inspect the Regiment in person on November 28th, but the inspection was carried out by Col. H. F. H. Hertzberg, the district's new G.S.O. The Regiment paraded full strength for the occasion in Jesse Ketchum Park, and, despite the inclement weather, this inspection was one of the most satisfactory we have had.

The close of the autumn training season was marked by a severe loss occasioned by a fire, which, breaking out in the band quarters, destroyed the band music and drums stored there. Luckily, the fire was noticed by members of the Regiment in other parts of the building. These turned in an alarm, and between them and the firemen, who arrived in a few minutes, the fire was speedily put out, its effects being confined to the band quarters, which were completely gutted. For the remainder of the training season the Band were severely handicapped.

Last year several officers at District Headquarters, who had endeared themselves to the Militia all over the District, were transferred to other districts in the Dominion. One of the most popular, the kindly District Officer Commanding, Brig.-General A. H. Bell, received well-merited promotion. He is now Adjutant-General at National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa. Expressions of regret at losing General Bell came from all over the District in many forms, and the Regiment had the pleasure of entertaining him and a number of Headquarters officers at a farewell party in the Mess. Col. C. C. Harbottle, Commanding the 14th Infantry Brigade, to which the Regiment belongs, was present, as were officers from the other units of the Brigade. The evening passed with music and song, speeches being taboo, by order of the Officer Commanding.

On New Year's Day, following the custom of the Regiment for many years, the officers were at home to their friends. This year an unusually large number of officers from sister units in the Districts, from the other branches of the Service, from Headquarters and from the old C.E.F. Units, visited us. The Sergeants' Mess, as usual, had a steady flow of visitors until late in the day.

In former years the Annual Dinner and Annual Meeting of the Officers of the Regiment have been held in the Canadian Military Institute, but this year the dinner and meeting were held separately. The former, as usual, took place at the Institute. We were honoured by the presence of Major-General Ashton, who had just taken over command of the District. The occasion was General Ashton's first appearance at a similar military function in the District. The General, who relinquished a career as a medical man, has given many years of his life to the Canadian Militia. He spoke of experiences in both Permanent and Non-Permanent Forces.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. A. Foster, D.S.O., M.C., a former Commanding Officer of the 20th Battalion, C.E.F., one of the units which the Regiment perpetuates, and

Lieut.-Col. B. O. Hooper, D.S.O., M.C., also formerly of the 20th, spoke. Alderman Ramsden, representing the City of Toronto, and Brig.-General Draper, Chief of Police of Toronto, were also present.

A Provisional School of Infantry was held in the Armouries for the Regiment for six weeks this winter, commencing December 30th. The various subjects on the curriculum were taken by the Commanding Officer and other selected officers. All the officers attending the School from our unit, and others, and a satisfactory percentage of other ranks, secured their Part 1 Qualification.

Early this year the officers of the Brigade welcomed Major-General Ashton on his taking over command of the District at a reception in the Toronto Armouries.

The Officers' Annual Regimental Dance was held in the Royal York Hotel on Thursday evening, February 13th. It was a colourful affair, officers and their friends from many other units, and from the Permanent Force, being present.

During the winter the Companies of the Unit made full use of the indoor rifle range. They are at present shooting off a regimental match. They also held a number of company smokers, dances and theatre parties.

On the evening of March 20th, a dance for all ranks was held in the Canadian Legion Hall, at which the Band provided music.

The Regiment's Spring Training commenced on Thursday, March 27th.

THE QUEEN CITY

By H. M. JACKSON.

IN the days of the redmen, the site of the capital city of Ontario was known as "Toronto," signifying "a place of meeting," since from time immemorial it had served as a rendezvous for the tribes for council or the war-trail. This was Bishop Strachan's explanation. Rogers of the Queen's Rangers, on the other hand, said that the Indians told him it meant "trees in the water."

Then, in 1749, the French built a fort on the spot, starting a small trading establishment under the name of Fort Rouille. British traders from the south, however, stopped French plans for a great trading centre, and in 1759, during the war between Britain and France, its owners put it to the flames to prevent capture.

Later, Sir John Johnson bought the site from the Mississauga tribe for a mere song in 1787. The bargain was closed with a cash payment of two dollars, while the remainder of the price was in the form of trivial knick knacks.

When it became obvious that Newark would not do for a permanent seat for the Government of Upper Canada, Toronto was selected as the result of a compromise. Lord Dorchester preferred Kingston, while Simcoe, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, wanted London, because of its location inland. Simcoe sent Capt. Aeneas Shaw and one company of the Queen's Rangers to make a clearing on the site in August, 1793. Three weeks later the remainder of the Regiment came over from Newark, now Niagara-on-the-Lake. They erected buildings and eventually the seat of government was established. On the spot was a mere collection of log houses. The name "Toronto" was abandoned and the village called "York."

The Queen's Rangers materially assisted colonization by clearing the forests, making roads and engaging in other public works. Their work has borne fruit in such permanent highways as Yonge Street, which they built from Lake Simcoe, and called after the then Secretary of War. They also helped build a portion of

the Dundas Highway, and a system of roads around Kingston. The wise Commanding Officer of the Queen's Rangers, Simcoe, evidently had an eye less to the development of commerce than to the strategic value of these works, which allowed for the speedy concentration of troops on interior lines.

The wisdom of Simcoe, and also of Dorchester, was evidenced in the war of 1812, when, during the campaign of 1813, York, with little possible choice of defence, fell, when the British lost the command of Lake Ontario.

In his "Chronicle of the War," Coffin has the following to say about the York of that day:—

"In April, 1813, the town was a scattered collection of low-roofed villas, embowered in apple orchards. An old French fort or earthwork constructed to resist the Indians, stood on the shore of the lake about a mile from the inhabited part of the Bay. Two embrasured field-works, dignified by the name of batteries, covered the entry to the harbour. These works were armed with three old French twenty-four pound guns, captured in 1760; the trunions had been knocked off at the time, but, for the nonce, they had been exhumed from the sand and clamped down upon pine logs, extemporized as carriages. The town was entirely open in the rear and on the flanks."

On the 25th of that month, Commodore Chauncey, who had achieved temporary supremacy on the lake, set out from Sackett's Harbour for York with some fifteen ships, accompanied by Generals Dearborn and Pike and a force historians place at all the way from 1,600 to 5,000 men. The alarm was given from Scarborough Heights on the night of the 26th.

The criticism has been raised that Sir Roger Sheaffe should, as a military duty, have retired from a position impossible of defence, so that he might preserve his force intact for later efforts. Sheaffe put his regular troops in danger, caused the elimination of the militia for the remainder of the campaign, caused the destruction of the parliament buildings, and ruined his own military reputation. Little knowledge of the art of war could have been necessary to tell him he could not stop the enemy's landing, but he suffered the Americans to take on his force and defeat it in detail.

A body of some forty Indians and few civilians of York, under Major Givens, about 60 of the Glengarry Fencibles, 250 Militia and 50 of the Newfoundland Regiment, and two companies of the 8th, about 200 strong, were sent forward successively to oppose the landing of some 1,000 troops. At the same time General Shaw, with 40 men and a six-pounder gun holding the line of Dundas Street, never got into action.

The magazine blew up, taking with it some 200 of the enemy and a few of the defenders. Sheaffe set fire to a ship which was on the stocks and retired with the remainder of his men to Kingston.

The Americans were exasperated at the resistance put up, and by their losses. Lieut.-Col. Chewett and Major Allen of the Militia received instructions to treat with them. Negotiations were carried out by John Strachan, later Bishop of Toronto, assisted by Lieut. John Beverly Robinson, Acting Attorney-General.

The terms of surrender stipulated that the Militia and others attached to the British Military and Naval Service, who had been captured, should be paroled, Private property of all kinds was to be respected, and all public stores should be given to the captors. The enemy secured possession of the militia rolls, and included among their prisoners on parole many who had not laid down their arms.

General Dearhorn treated his capture and his prisoners in a very high-handed manner, but Dr. Strachan, by sheer force of his aggressive personality, bullied the Americans into standing by the terms of surrender, after they had burned the public buildings, it is true.



Photo]

TORONTO IN 1854.

[Alexandra Studio, Toronto



Photo]

TORONTO, PRESENT DAY.

[A. Van, Toronto

(NOTE.—The spire marked X in top illustration can be seen just in front of block of buildings in right background of bottom illustration.)

The enemy held York from April 27th until May 2nd—four whole days. Just as it was useless to try to defend the place, so it was of no use to its captors. They were glad to let go of it.

After the war of 1812, York kept on growing slowly. The formation of a patrician class, consisting chiefly of public officials, caused grievances which found expression in the opposition of a number of agitators. It happened then, just as it has happened since, that the majority of the Militia were intensely loyal. On the personal black list published by William Lyon Mackenzie, one of these agitators, in June, 1828, just prior to an election, there were:—Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels, 19; Majors, 19; Captains, 8; Lieutenants, 1.

Matters reached a climax in the incident of '37, when the Mackenzie Rebellion divided the country sharply into two factions. Although Sir Francis Head knew of the gradual arming of certain elements of the community, he refused to take any precautions. He also sent all regular troops out of the province to help Papineau in Quebec. It was an open invitation for the disaffected to take the 4,000 stands of arms in unbroken packages at the Toronto City Hall. (The place had been renamed Toronto in 1834, and incorporated a city.) Mackenzie knew that arms were scarce. Of the 1,500 men listed on the insurrection rolls, only about one in five had fire arms of any kind. Mackenzie had a perfectly feasible plan. His men were all to go to the Government House, seize Sir Francis Head, take him to the City Hall, take the arms and ammunition, rouse the country and proclaim a Provisional Government.

What actually happened was greatly different. Mackenzie planned to march on Toronto on Thursday, December 7th, 1837. Montgomery's Tavern at Yonge Street was the rendezvous. Things went wrong. Dr. Rolph got alarmed at the condition of unrest in Toronto and changed the date to December 4th. Thus, only part of the disaffected followers of Mackenzie heard of the changed date in time to join him. Another cause of failure was the action of Col. Fitzgibbon, a veteran of 1812, who, in spite of explicit orders from Sir Francis Bond Head against allowing him or anyone else to do anything to defend his person, the capital or the province, posted a picket on Yonge Street on his own responsibility. Sir Francis gave a reason for refusal to do anything. This was:—"The Militia of Canada are men, whose time cannot with impunity be trifled with."

When, on the night of December 4th, rebellion actively broke out, and the rebels marched down Yonge Street to take the city, their advance guard was fired on by the picket, which ran in. The rebels, numbering about 800, also ran, retiring to Montgomery's Tavern. Then volunteers advanced from Toronto. They met them at the tavern and put them to utter rout.

During the Rebellion the Queen's Rangers were commanded by Col. Samuel Peter Jarvis, son of William Jarvis, first Secretary of Upper Canada, and a member of the original corps. The Regiment formed the right wing of the loyal forces in their fight against Mackenzie at Montgomery's Tavern. Later the regiment was sent to Niagara to defend the frontiers from invasion from the disaffected and their friends from the United States.

No native Canadian ever saw more fighting in Canada than Col. Jarvis, who fought at Detroit, Queenston Heights, Stoney Creek and Lundy's Lane in the War of 1812; later fought a duel according to the code in Toronto; commanded the right wing at Montgomery's Tavern; and was present when the *Caroline*, supply steamer of the rebels on Navy Island, was sent in flames over Niagara Falls by Capt. Drew, R.N., who did the trick with "a few fellows with cutlasses who would follow him to the devil."

Toronto, in days of peace, continued to grow and prosper. In 1834, when the city again resumed its former name, the population was 9,254. To-day, the population of Greater Toronto is approximately 600,000. The capital of Ontario,

Toronto is the second city of Canada and the twelfth in North America in population. It is the seat of the Provincial University and of the Law Courts of the province. It has twelve miles of water-front and an area of 40 square miles. Bank clearings are over five billions annually, while there are some 4,000 different industries, employing about 150,000 workmen, and turning out manufactured products of approximately \$700,000,000 annually.

The city is in a strategic position with respect to railway traffic and transportation generally. Served by the great transcontinental railways, Toronto is a traffic-originating point, in a network of steam lines. A number of electrical radial lines serve the suburban districts. Plenty of electric power at low rates, many buildings erected to accommodate light manufacturing industries, transportation facilities by rail and water, stable labour supply and good banking facilities are some of the reasons why the city is on the crest of an era of expansion.

The Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, the largest permanent exhibition in the world, while truly national, is also international in aims, with the educational motive directing its policy.

The Royal Winter Fair, held in the Coliseum, Toronto, was organized a few years ago to provide a means of making a display of Canadian live stock and agricultural products and other industries relating thereto.

The University of Toronto, with its affiliated colleges—Trinity, Wycliffe, St. Michael's, Victoria and Knox, is the largest in the British Empire. The Medical College, School of Practical Science and Dental College every year graduate hundreds of students.

FRIMLEY AND CAMBERLEY CADET CORPS

THE winter has passed off quietly, as far as the Frimley and Camberley Cadet Corps is concerned. Recruiting has been steadily on the increase, and the attendance at the parades most satisfactory. The climbing rope, vaulting horse and boxing gloves have done a great deal towards stimulating the interest of the younger Cadets on Saturday mornings. The new Drill Hall has proved, more than ever, an unqualified success—and, after a long period, when the discomfort of the old hut was rather inclined to damp the ardour of even the most enthusiastic dancers, social evenings and dances are again becoming regular monthly fixtures, and are being well attended and supported. Thanks to the generosity of our enthusiastic supporter, Mrs. Mackenzie, we have been privileged to listen, on two occasions, to most interesting and well-delivered lectures by Mr. Escott North, the first entitled "The Trail of the Cowboy" and the second "The Golden Nest"—both lectures delivered by one, who, having lived among them for many years, was most enthusiastic about that interesting and lovable personality, the Cowboy.

For reasons which are more than obvious to anyone interested in the Cadet movement, the question of funds for "carrying on" presents a very serious problem—most fortunately, our kind supporters in Camberley and district have played up splendidly, and what with our Christmas Social, at which we had a most welcome sight of, and liaison with, our famous "Parent" Regiment, and Mrs. Smallbone's excellent and prolific whist drive, we are fortunately able to keep our heads above water, at any rate for the present.

The Cadets have recommenced their spring shooting on the miniature range, and are doing remarkably well.

In conclusion, the dread shadow of "non-recognition" hangs heavily over the Cadet Corps movement, and other similarly placed bodies, and it may be of interest to those who have the good cause at heart, to hear that a most powerful and influential deputation has been chosen with a view to putting their case before the Secretary of State for War, and we must possess our souls in patience, and buoy ourselves up with the hope that all may yet be well.

2nd BATTALION AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

Headquarters: Newcastle, New South Wales.

Commanding Officer: Major J. J. Dunbar, V.D.

EXTRACTS from a letter received from the Second-in-Command of the Battalion.

* * *

In order that you can be seized with the outline of the Battalion history I am enclosing an excerpt from the local newspaper, giving a brief history of the Battalion which I wrote up a few weeks ago. From this cutting you will probably get sufficient information to let me know, perhaps, what line you would like my contributions to take.

I would like to assure all ranks of The Queen's how very honoured we members of the 2nd Battalion Australian Military Forces feel on being allied to your Regiment. It is a source of great pride to us all to know that we have been accepted as members of your family, and I will be greatly obliged if you can convey this information to the members of your Regiment.

In Australia to-day we are just getting back to a Voluntary Army, after having had a system of Compulsory Military Training since 1911. Late last year the Government abolished the compulsory service and reintroduced the voluntary system, which had obtained from the early 'eighties until 1911. This voluntary system is similar to your Territorial scheme, and the conditions of service at present are:—

Eight days' home training.

Eight days' camp training.

Sixteen days' training per year.

RATES OF PAY PER DAY.

Privates, 4s.; Corporals, 9s.; Sergeants, 10s.; Warrant Officers, 11s. 6d.; Lieutenants, 15s.; Captains, £1 2s. 6d.; Majors, £1 7s. 6d.

In addition to the training shown above a great deal of unpaid voluntary work amounting to, at least, two nights per week, is put in by the officers and non-commissioned officers.

From the newspaper cutting you will see a little of the 2nd Battalion A.I.F., which is our parent unit. Before the war each battalion of infantry was numbered according to States and Districts, but now the numbers are in accordance with the A.I.F. unit recruited from the surrounding district as near as possible. The 2nd Battalion was formed in August, 1914, and is, therefore, one of the veterans of the A.I.F. Its traditions have been handed on to us, and our battle honours were those awarded to the A.I.F.

I have checked over the newspaper cutting, and the article *re* uniforms does not now apply. Our Army Headquarters have decided not to depart from the felt hat, so well known and associated with the A.I.F.

* * *

"It is appropriate, in view of Civic Week and of the recent introduction of voluntary military training, to recall that in the 2nd Battalion, Newcastle boasts the oldest regiment in the State, outside Sydney.

"Prior to 1878 the military forces of Newcastle were permanent troops, mostly from the British Forces attached to the Government of the colony of New South Wales. In 1878 the 'New South Wales Defence Force Act' was passed, and

two companies of infantry were formed, 'A' Company, at Newcastle, and 'B' Company, at West Maitland, the unity being known as the 'Northern Battalion.' At the same time the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Regiments were formed in the metropolitan area. In 1884 companies were formed at Singleton, East Maitland, Tamworth, Muswellbrook, and Lambton, and the Northern Battalion became the '4th Australian Infantry Regiment.' The late Colonel C. F. Stokes commanded the battalion for about 12 years, and was succeeded by Colonel C. M. Ranclaud (1903-1906). The other commanding officers were Colonels G. J. Burnage (1906-1908), and J. Paton (now Major-General), 1908-1919.

"An outstanding feature of the battalion at this time was a full brass band, which, under the conductorship of the late Mr. W. Barkel, was for years one of the finest bands in the colony. It also maintained its reputation when mellowed by the introduction of reed instruments by Conductor G. W. Bentley, who became Brigade Bandmaster at Headquarters, Sydney. The Band was then taken over by Warrant Officer B. J. Oliver, who continued in charge until he retired recently. The Band was in charge of Warrant Officer Oliver when it paraded at the Newcastle Station for the reception of the Duke and Duchess of York on their visit to Australia in 1927.

"The regiment continued to flourish, but with the introduction of universal military training it was necessary to reorganize the Defence Forces, and in 1911 the 4th Australian Infantry Regiment became the 16th Infantry Battalion, with Colonel (now Major-General) J. Paton in command. Whilst known as the 16th Infantry Battalion a team from the unit, under the captaincy of Warrant Officer J. Wells, in 1914, won the Empire Day Challenge Shield for rifle shooting. This shield was competed for by every unit of the British Army in all parts of the world.

THE WAR.

"On the outbreak of the war, in 1914, the Battalion was mobilized at the Newcastle racecourse and employed on guard and other duties. These duties were continued until universal training was temporarily suspended in 1918. When training was again commenced the Army was reorganized and the old 4th A.I.R. (later the 16th Infantry Battalion) became the 2nd/2nd Battalion and the 2nd/13th Battalion. It was later decided to organize the Australian Military Forces on the basis of the A.I.F., and these units were merged to form the 2nd Battalion.

"As many of the members of the 2nd Battalion A.I.F. came from Newcastle, it was only fitting that its peace headquarters should be located at Newcastle. An interesting link between the 4th A.I.R. and the 2nd Battalion A.I.F. is provided in the fact that the first and second commanding officers of the A.I.F. unit were Lieutenant-Colonels Braund and Scobie, both of whom commenced their service in the 4th A.I.R., and had continued as officers of the Regiment till the reorganization in 1911. Both these officers were killed in action on Gallipoli.

"On the formation of the 2nd Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Cheeseman, D.S.O., M.C., was appointed to command. Owing to removal from the district, Colonel Cheeseman relinquished command to Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Wheeler (present Mayor of Newcastle) in 1921. In 1922 the Battalion proceeded to Rutherford for the first post-war camp, and acquitted itself with traditional credit.

CITY'S OWN REGIMENT.

"Colonel Wheeler was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel B. B. Rodd, V.D., in 1923. At this time units were asked to select a territorial title, and as the 2nd Battalion was the oldest military unit in Newcastle, the title selected and readily approved by headquarters was 'The City of Newcastle Regiment.' Consequently, the the battalion is the city's own military unit.

"Members of the 2nd Battalion, A.I.F., on return from the war, had formed themselves into an association. When it was learned that the 2nd Battalion was headquartered in Newcastle, active interest was displayed by the members of the A.I.F. parent battalion. Since their return from the war they have handed over to the unit a number of historical records and trophies for safe keeping, including a German bugle, captured in France. A silver bugle has also been presented to the unit for inter-company competition.

"This association, which is one of the few in Australia to be interested in the militia unit bearing its name, has as its President Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Herrod, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., who commanded the A.I.F. victory march in London at the close of the war, and also the whole of the infantry colour parties at Canberra when the Duke of York opened Parliament House. The members of the association have also erected in the Newcastle Drill Hall a bronze memorial panel to the memory of the 1405 members of the 2nd Battalion, A.I.F., who lost their lives on active service.

TRADITIONS INHERITED.

"When named the 2nd Battalion (previously 4th A.I.R., and later 16th Infantry Battalion), the unit inherited the traditions and battle honours of the 2nd Battalion A.I.F., gained in the Great War, including their motto of 'Nulli Secundus' (Second to None). It is also interesting to note that amongst the battle honours allowed to the unit is Herbertshohe (which was the battle at German New Guinea), the first battle participated in by any Australian troops.

"The battalion was presented with a King's Colour by His Majesty the King for services in the Great War. Through the generosity of the citizens of the City of Newcastle it was able to purchase a regimental colour and have emblazoned thereon its battle honours. These colours were publicly dedicated at a special parade in the Sports Ground on May 23rd, 1925. The ceremony of dedication was performed by Chaplain H. Crotty (now Bishop of Bathurst). The King's Colour was presented by Major-General C. H. Brand, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., Divisional Commander, and the Regimental Colour by Lieut.-Colonel E. E. Herrod, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., late Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion, A.I.F. A large number of ex-members of the 2nd Battalion, A.I.F., witnessed the ceremony. Being in possession of a new King's Colour for service in the Great War, opportunity was taken on Anzac Day, 1926, to hand to the Newcastle Cathedral authorities the King's Colour, presented to the A.I.R. for service in South Africa, and inherited by the 2nd Battalion. This colour is now hung at the entrance to the Warriors' Chapel.

"When the Duke of York visited Newcastle, in 1927, the 2nd Battalion had the honour of supplying the guard of honour and band.

"In 1928, Lieut.-Colonel Rodd retired, and he was succeeded by Major J. J. Dunbar, who is at present in command.

"It is interesting to note, in connection with the 2nd Battalion, that every post-war commanding officer was serving with the unit at the outbreak of the War, in 1914. Every senior officer and a number of junior officers have also seen active service in the late War, a record which is not equalled by any unit outside the metropolitan area.

"The battalion, under universal training, always maintained the high traditions handed down by the 4th A.I.R., late 16th Infantry Battalion, coupled with those inherited from the 2nd Battalion, A.I.F.

"Very recently the King approved of an alliance between the Queen's Royal Regiment and the 2nd Battalion, A.M.F. The Queen's is a regiment with almost 250 years continuous service, and originally was the 2nd Foot, hence the affiliation with the Battalion. The present Colonel of the Regiment is General Sir Charles

Monro, Bart., G.C.B., etc., who had a most distinguished career during the last war.

VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT.

"Since the suspension of compulsory training, a large number of men have volunteered, but there are still a number of vacancies in the old unit. Any intending volunteers may apply at the headquarters of the battalion at the Drill Hall, Newcastle, for particulars. A distinctive uniform has been recommended, consisting of a khaki helmet, khaki jacket, with scarlet piping, breeches, and leggings (or puttees), worn with brown boots. This uniform will be worn with special badges distinctive of the City of Newcastle Regiment."

THE DEPOT

GENERAL.

THIS TIME last year we had five squads of recruits and a sixth squad forming. Now we have two squads and seven odd men who increase by about one man per month. We had a tremendous recruiting month in January. Kind local papers and a harassed recruiting officer combined in giving prominence to attractive advertisements and posters.

Throughout the Army, whether as a result of similar advertisements or not, the number of recruits accepted for the month of January well-nigh equalled numbers accepted for the previous quarter. Here, however, one "man" walked in, declared he had seen a poster asking for smart men, and that he was one of them. He was also a truthful lad, and, on announcing his age, was told to go away and return in three years' time!

Otherwise there is little news of a general nature to relate. Football and hockey seasons have been fairly successful, and a very good new football fixture was arranged this year with a team of Charterhouse masters and boys. Three games have been played, and all have produced good, hard football. Our most notable achievement has been in the boxing line, when our recruits' team was within a point of winning the Command Championship.

With regard to changes: Lieut. H. E. Wilson has completed his tour at the Depot and has rejoined the 2nd Battalion. We wish him the very best of luck. Capt. B. C. Haggard has relieved Capt. L. L. Welman, M.C., whose pending departure was announced in the last issue, and Lieut. G. S. Grimston has taken the place of Lieut. Wilson.

RESULTS OF RECRUIT SQUAD COMPETITIONS.

Tangier Platoon.—To Battalion, 3/10/29. Winning Section, No. 3. Individuals: Drill, 6084335 Pte. S. Wright. Shooting, 6083295 Pte. W. E. Price. P.T., 6084333 Pte. J. White. Athletics, 6084333 Pte. J. White.

Ladysmith Platoon.—To Battalion, 5/12/29. Winning Section, No. 1. Individuals: Drill, 6083790 Pte. G. S. Gale. Shooting, 6084375 Pte. E. J. Batchelor. P.T., 6084360 Pte. D. Donnelly. Athletics, 6084342 Pte. C. W. Lebbon.

Corunna Platoon.—To Battalion, 30/1/30. Winning Section, No. 3. Individuals: Drill, 6083565 Pte. G. A. Little. Shooting, 6084391 Pte. W. H. Kettle. P.T., 6084371 Pte. H. J. Brown. Athletics, 6084371 Pte. H. J. Brown.

Namur Platoon.—To Battalion, 20/3/30. Winning Section, No. 1. Individuals: Drill, 6084404 Pte. A. Bowman. Shooting, 6084425 Pte. F. J. Miller. P.T., 6084417 Pte. W. Newman. Athletics, 6084417 Pte. W. Newman and 6084413 Pte. E. Fuff.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. L. L. Welman, M.C.: Posted to 1st Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment.
Lieut. H. E. Wilson: Posted to 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment.
1/2/30.
6078610 Sergt. A. Jones: Posted to 2nd Battalion, on promotion. 13/1/30.
6076703 Sergt. J. Berry. Posted to 2nd Battalion. 2/12/29.
6078669 Cpl. E. Bacon. Posted to 2nd Battalion. 19/11/29.
67 recruits have been posted to 2nd Battalion.
6078219 C.S.M. W. F. Clenshaw, 6076972 Sergt. A. Foster, 6077021 Sergt. C. E. Scott: Embarked for Malta to join 1st Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment. 11/4/30.

TO ARMY RESERVE.

6080401 Pte. W. Stenning: To Army Reserve. 4/2/30.
6081019 Pte. H. Page: To Army Reserve. 30/10/29.

DISCHARGE.

6076196 Pte. F. Downs: Discharged to pension. 13/3/30.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. B. C. Haggard: Posted to Depot for duty from 1st Battalion. 8/12/29.
Lieut. G. S. Grimston: Posted to Depot for duty from 2nd Battalion. 1/2/30.
6076362 R.Q.M.S. C. D. Wakeford: Posted to Depot for duty from 1st Battalion. 19/12/29.
6077487 C.S.M. G. Jude: Posted to Depot for duty from 1st Battalion. 19/12/29.
6076552 Sergt. T. W. Dodds: Posted to Depot for duty from 1st Battalion. 19/12/29.
7873302 Sergt. A. Manners: Posted to Depot for duty from 1st Battalion. 22/1/30.
6080401 L./Sergt. F. Fower: Posted to Depot for duty from 2nd Battalion. 11/11/29.
6082818 Cpl. J. Salmon: Posted to Depot for duty from 2nd Battalion. 11/11/29.
6078744 Cpl. L. Loveland: Posted to Depot for duty from 2nd Battalion. 6/2/30.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Lieut. H. A. V. Elliott and Lieut. G. S. Grimston: Attended Long Qualifying Course at Small Arms School, Hythe, and obtained "Q.I."
6079678 Cpl. J. W. Elkins: Attended Course of Instruction at Chemical Warfare School, and obtained "Q.I."

SCHOOL NOTES.

Since the last issue, work in the School has followed its usual course. Of the recruits joining, Ptes. Miller and Downie deserve special mention. Both have certificates the equivalent of the matriculation, and on passing the examination in

Map Reading will be accepted as possessing the Special Certificate of Education. Recruits of such a high standard of education form a great contrast to those classified "E."

The education of the latter, who have recently become more numerous, is our chief difficulty. Some idea of the difficulty may be gathered from the following.

In marking the dictation in an educational test, I came upon a word spelt "aie." As this word occurred several times, and was spelt in the same way each time, I decided to change the pronunciation of the word, and then found that one recruit spelt it "ur."

Examinations have been fairly successful, and about eighty per cent. of the recruits leaving the Depot have obtained Third Class Certificates. Five have also gained Second Class Certificates. Cpl. Whelan is to be congratulated on obtaining a First Class Certificate. Others, though less successful, have achieved something in passing one or more of the subjects.

In view of recent discussions concerning a short account of the history of the Regiment, the following is an opportune effort:—

"The Queen's went to Maestricht in the Netherlands as an outpost to garrison Tangier. At the same time we were fighting the French. The troops were sent to Tongres to form an outpost. We were held up for 28 hours by the enemy. This gave the troops at Maestricht time to prepare for the enemy, but the enemy realized the position and did not even attempt to attack. We retreated to draw the enemy after us. On the retreat a number of men died because the roads were bad. The force was 40,000 strong, and most of these died on the retreat. At Corunna a battle had to be fought because the transport had not arrived. The First and Second Battalions fought side by side!"

Do you know that:—

"Christmas Day at one time was held on January 6th until Christ was born, then they held it on December 25th."

"The day before Christmas Day is called Christmas Era."

"'Tres bon' means 'Good-night.'"

Staffordshire is a "foreign country."

MUSEUM.

It has been found necessary to provide two more standing frames to prevent bombs, war relics, and so on, being displayed in the same cases as letters, documents, etc. The Museum furniture has been shifted round accordingly to make room for the additional new cases.

The following contributions have been made to the Museum since the last issue of the JOURNAL:—

October, 1929.—Framed sanction for the affiliation of the 2nd Australian Infantry to The Queen's Royal Regiment.

October, 1929.—"Queen's Royals" meritorious medals for six years' service. (Purchased.)

November, 1929.—Lead cap badge—made from bullet mould, 1915. Presented by Capt. R. H. Philpot, M.C.

December, 1929.—Orders and medals of the late General Sir J. G. Baumgardt, C.B. Presented by Mr. E. C. Baumgardt.

January, 1930.—Old attestation papers, etc., dated 1825, 1826 and 1840. Presented by Lieut.-Col. C. R. Wigan, M.C.

February, 1930.—South African War chocolate box. Superscribed "New Year Wishes," Queen Victoria. Presented by Lieut.-Col. E. J. Woolley, M.C.

THE DEPOT.



Photo]

SHOOTING TEAM, WINNERS "ALLEN" CUP, BISLEY, 1929.

Cpl. Court. L./Sgt. Picton. Sgt. Scott.
Capt. R. H. Philpot, M.C. Major M. W. H. Pain. C.S.M. Clenshaw.

[H. P. Robinson & Son, Redhill and Guildford



Photo]

RECRUITS' BOXING TEAM. Runners-up, Eastern Command Recruits' Boxing Competition, 1930.

L./Cpl. Hope (Instr.). Pte. Scott. Pte. Towell. Cpl. Whelan (Instr.)
Pte. Barrier. Pte. Newman. Major M. W. H. Pain. Pte. Blackburn. Pte. Mason.

[H. P. Robinson & Son, Redhill and Guildford

THE DEPOT

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HOCKEY RETROSPECT.

Matches played to date, 22; won, 12; lost, 10.

Some half-dozen matches had also to be scratched, which was unfortunate—due chiefly to the soaked condition of the ground. This, we hope, will have been remedied by next season, when the ground will have been redrained. The team was not so strong as last year, which perhaps accounts for the comparatively unsatisfactory results. Its chief weakness lay in the fact that there were only two well-combining forwards who could be relied on to score. When one or other of these was at any time absent, few goals were scored. Inter-Depot matches, as usual, provided good hard contests. In the first round of the Army Cup the Depot defeated the 1st Training Brigade R.A. by one goal to nothing, after a fierce game in which the Depot might have scored more freely. In the second round the Depot met the Training Battalion, Royal Engineers, at Chatham, and lost by 4—1. We were unfortunate in an unsuitable day, which prevented the team being at full strength, otherwise we should have had a fair chance of defeating a team from which the 2nd Battalion later took eight clear goals.

With regard to individual play, Capt. R. H. Philpot and Lieut. H. E. Wilson have been the outstanding forwards, whilst Sergt. Good (A.E.C., attached) can always be relied upon to play a sound game. Of the defence, L./Cpl. Coe has played some good games in goal, C.S.M.I. Gordon, A.P.T.S., and Sergt. Sandys were a helpful pair of backs. The half line often played well, but had to settle down again after the loss of L./Sergt. Berry, about half way through the season.

BOXING.

We were lucky enough this year to have some really good boxers amongst the recruits at the time of the Eastern Command Recruits' Boxing Championship. Group "C" of this competition took place at the Depot on Thursday, February 13th, resulting in a win for the Depot by two points—the Royal Fusiliers' Depot being second. The first two teams went to Hounslow for the finals on February 19th, where the Depot were runners-up to the Royal Fusiliers by one point. The following comprised the Depot team:—

Welter-weight.—Pte. Newman.

Intermediate-weight.—Pte. Mason.

Light-weight.—Pte. Barrier.

Feather-weight.—Pte. Blackburn.

Bantam-weight.—Pte. Towell.

Reserve Light-weight (to fight in the case of a tie).—Pte. Scott.

Pte. Newman won his fight in great style, and should become a fine boxer. Pte. Barrier fought extremely well to become runner-up in the light-weights, and all the team deserve great credit for a very plucky show.

Results of the competition, in detail, were as follows:—

1, The Royal Fusiliers—19 points.

2, The Queen's Royal Regiment—18 points.

3, The Royal West Kent Regiment—17 points.

4 (tie), The "Buffs" and The Northamptonshire Regiment—16 points.

6, The Norfolk Regiment—9 points.

Earlier in the year a recruits' team consisting of Ptes. Minshull, Newman, Brown, Dalton, Henshaw, Bradford and Fuller went to Petworth to take part in a match v. Depot, The Royal Sussex Regiment, in a charity boxing tournament arranged by Capt. W. P. Bradley-Williams, D.S.O. (Chief Instructor, A.P.T.S., Aldershot). The Depot team did well to win by four events to three. Pte. Minshull has had much boxing experience, and should do well in the Battalion if he keeps it up. A comparison of the two teams above will represent the difficulties

that exist in maintaining a good recruits' team. The Petworth show took place in January, and in February only one of that team (the then best team) was available to fight in the Eastern Command Tournament. Great credit is therefore due to the Physical Training Staff in so successfully training the teams.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

The Depot team showed promise at the beginning of the season, but declined later. However, the team is third in the Surrey Junior League at the time of writing. It also reached the final pair of the group in the Surrey Junior Cup competition.

The outstanding fixture, and one much enjoyed by all ranks, was that with a team of masters and boys from Charterhouse School; three games have been played, and all drawn. We hope to get a decision next year.

Several recruits' matches have taken place, as usual, some of which have provided good football.

FENCING.

Match Results.—Won, 4; lost, 5; drawn, 1.

This represents a very fair result, as we had a small foundation upon which to work. Thanks, however, to the keenness of C.S.M.I. Gordon and to the fencing element in general, we have now the satisfaction of seeing three of the Depot fencing team in the Regimental team.

Results of the season's matches to date are as follows:—

- v. R.M.C., CAMBERLEY.—Away. Lost, 11—16.
- v. R.M.C., CAMBERLEY.—Home. Won, 11—7.
- v. ROYAL ENGINEERS, CHATHAM.—Away. Drawn, 18—18.
- v. ROYAL ENGINEERS, CHATHAM.—Home. Won, 17—10.
- v. A.P.T.S., ALDERSHOT.—Home. Won, 16—11.
- v. A.P.T.S., ALDERSHOT.—Away (1). Lost, 11—17.
- v. A.P.T.S., ALDERSHOT.—Away (2). Lost, 12—15.
- v. MASKS FENCING CLUB.—Home. Lost, 13—15.
- v. MASKS FENCING CLUB.—Away. Lost, 11—16.
- v. WELLINGTON COLLEGE FENCING CLUB.—Away. Won, 15—12.

SHOOTING.

GENERAL.

For several years the Depot has taken much interest in the County of Surrey Rifle Association.

Being near to Bisley, members of the Depot have been able to take part in many spoon shoots, which are held on alternate Saturdays and Sundays during the summer months.

During the actual meeting, usually in June or July, about a dozen "Individuals" are entered for The Peek Challenge Cup, The Surrey Brewers', and The Kingston Cup. Many prizes have been won. From the individual shots, one or two teams are chosen to compete for The Belhaven Challenge Cup, The Lord Lieutenant's Prize, and The Allen Cup.

The Belhaven Challenge Cup is open for any teams using any kind of sights, and we must give the advantage to the team with the peep sights. The Depot team has, however, won it on one occasion.

The other two competitions are more in our line, and the team is always near the top of the list. These competitions have been won on several occasions by the Depot.

DEPOT MINIATURE RIFLE CLUB.

On Saturday, March 22nd, the Depot team were entertained by the Worplesdon Rifle Club, to celebrate the opening of their open range. The Depot found the handicap of open sights *versus* peep sights too much for them at both distances. The shoot was two sighters and ten to count at 25 and 50 yards. The result was as follows:—

| DEPOT TEAM. | | | | WORPLESDON RIFLE CLUB. | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-----|-------|------------------------|--------|-----|-------|
| | 25 | 50 | | | 25 | 50 | |
| | Yards. | Yl. | | | Yards. | Yl. | |
| R.S.M. Tedder, D.C.M. | 85 | 89 | 174 | Miss R. Reeves ... | 97 | 93 | 190 |
| C.S.M. Jude ... | 81 | 89 | 170 | Mr. R. Chitteburgh ... | 98 | 97 | 195 |
| Sergt. Torkington ... | 86 | 83 | 169 | Mr. V. Wye ... | 96 | 95 | 191 |
| Sergt. Manners ... | 90 | 81 | 171 | Mr. H. King ... | 93 | 97 | 190 |
| Sergt. Dodds ... | 87 | 87 | 174 | Mr. J. Reeves ... | 95 | 91 | 186 |
| Cpl. Salmon ... | 87 | 91 | 178 | Mr. W. Marsden ... | 92 | 93 | 185 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1,036 | | | | 1,137 |

The Depot also entered two teams for *The Surrey Advertiser* Cup. The scores for the three shoots are as follows:—

| DEPOT "A" TEAM. | | | | DEPOT "B" TEAM. | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1st Shoot ... | ... | ... | 230 | 1st Shoot ... | ... | ... | 212 |
| 2nd Shoot ... | ... | ... | 217 | 2nd Shoot ... | ... | ... | 211 |
| 3rd Shoot ... | ... | ... | 217 | 3rd Shoot ... | ... | ... | 204 |
| | | | 664 | | | | 627 |

The total score of 664 is a poor one for us, and gave us only seventh place out of the list of twenty-five entries. We must make efforts next year to regain, at any rate, our customary place—second, and, if possible, defeat the Royal Grammar School, Guildford, who again topped the list.

R.S.M. Tedder, D.C.M., was the best scorer from the Depot, with a total of 140 out of a possible 150.

In the Army Inter-Unit Small Bore Competition we shot well and were sixteenth, as last year, with a total score of 1,738 out of a possible 2,000. This was very creditable, as 200 Army teams entered for the competition.

SERGEANTS' MESS NOTES.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL, several changes have occurred in personnel.

Arrivals include R.Q.M.S. Wakeford, C.S.M. Jude, Sergts. Dodds and Manners from the 1st Battalion, and Sergt.-Inst. Lambert, A.P.T.S., to all of whom we extend a hearty welcome.

C.S.M.I. Gordon, A.P.T.S., has left us for India. Prior to his departure he embarked upon the high seas of matrimony, and our good wishes go with him.

Impending departures are, C.S.M. Clenshaw, Sergts. Foster and Scott, who are due to join the 1st Battalion in April. We are sorry to part with them, and wish them every success for the future.

Winter entertainments have gone with a swing, and we all desire to congratulate Sergt. Foster and his committee on a series of very enjoyable evenings.

The Gheluvelt Ball opened the season, and was a great success both in attendance and "consumption." Our monthly dances and whist drives have been very popular.

On February 28th a farewell "smoker" was held as a send-off to our departing members, and an excellent evening's enjoyment resulted.

Two games tournaments with the 5th Battalion, one at home and one away, have considerably enhanced the close friendship between the units.

Billiards and snooker handicaps have proved popular, every member able to do so competing. The snooker resulted in a win for C.S.M. Jude, who defeated Sergt. Wells in a well-contested final.

The finalists of the billiards handicap were R.S.M. Tedder, D.C.M., and C.S.M. Clenshaw. This was won by C.S.M. Clenshaw. Sergt. McTravers has again become our representative in the Army Billiards Championship, and we all combine in wishing him every good fortune in the attempt.

Two other notable incidents have occurred. Many of us accompanied our recruits boxing team to Hounslow and saw them gain second place in the Eastern Command Tournament. We also proceeded to Aldershot in force to support the 2nd Battalion in the final of the Army Hockey Cup. We were privileged to see a good game, every moment of which we enjoyed, particularly when a living representative of our cap badge entered the arena. Although the 2nd Battalion did not prove victorious in this, we should like to take this opportunity of congratulating them upon winning the Eastern Command Hockey Cup, and reaching the final of the Army Competition.

We are now eagerly looking forward to summer entertainment, and hope to make good at tennis and cricket, for which several fixtures have already been arranged.

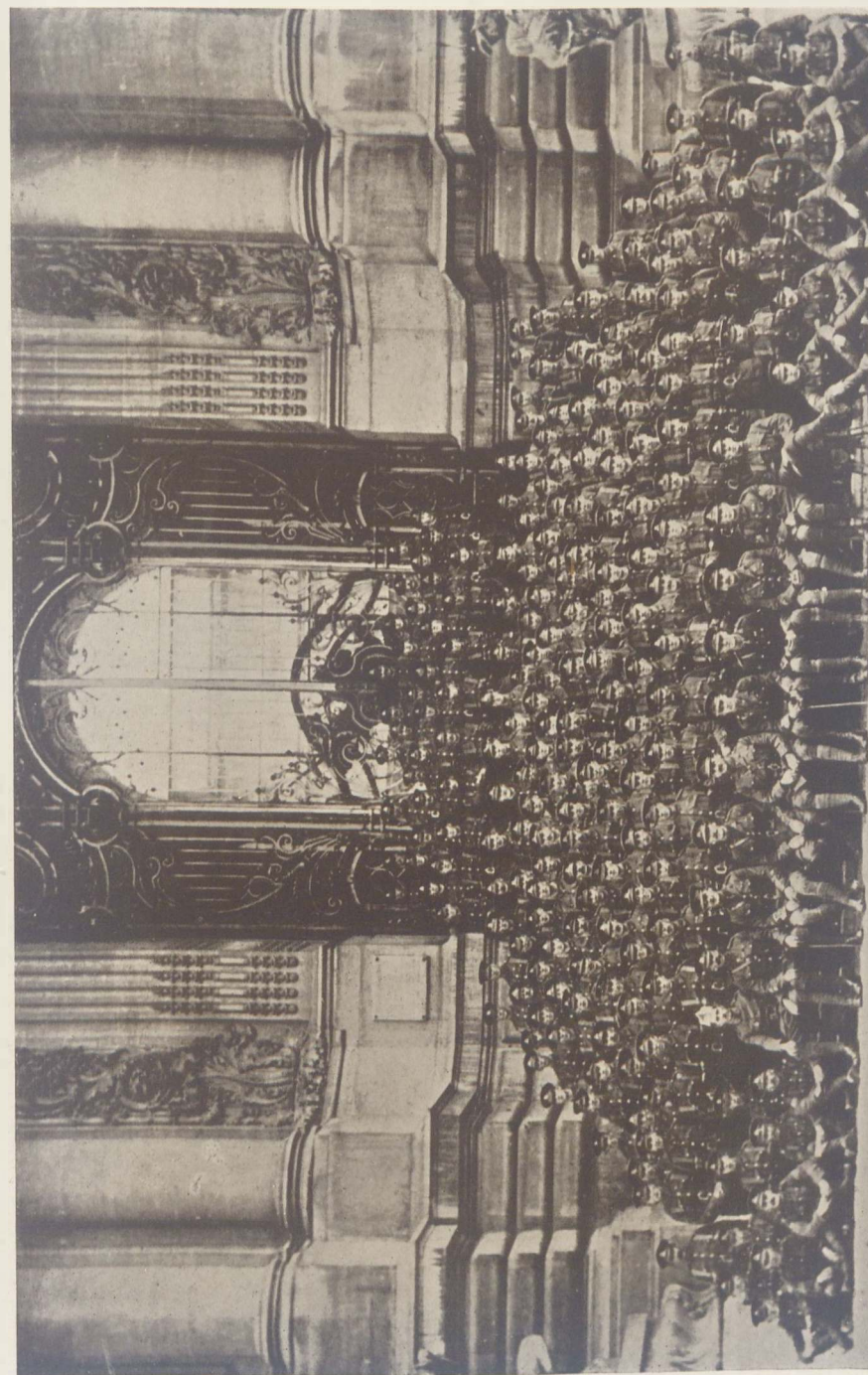
PARIS, JULY 14th, 1918

THE photograph reproduced opposite is that of a detachment from the 1st Battalion sent to represent the English Army at the celebrations in Paris on July 14th, 1918. (The men of Paris besieged the Bastille, a strong fortress on the northern side of Paris, on July 14th, 1789, thus commencing the revolution which put an end to absolute monarchy in France.) A composite battalion was formed, the Guards, The Queen's, the Black Watch, and the Colonials each providing a company to represent the British Empire. The 1st Battalion were holding a particularly unpleasant part of the line near Dickebush, when they were warned for this duty. The whole Battalion had to be relieved, and those selected were taken back to Echelon "B" in motor lorries, arriving at 1 a.m. By seven o'clock the same morning, the party, about 200 strong, had been fitted up with new clothing as far as possible and were on the way to St. Omer by 'bus. On arrival there they entrained at Calais, where they spent three days forming the composite battalion and brushing up their drill. In Paris the whole battalion was quartered in the Grande Palais de Justice, and each company took it in turn to find a quarter guard with a double sentry.

The men of The Queen's detachment played up magnificently and created an enormous impression with their precision on parade and their general bearing and turn-out.

On July 14th, the battalion marched to the far side of Paris, where they joined battalions of French soldiers and those of the other allied nations; they then took part in a procession marching right through Paris with fixed bayonets.

PARIS, JULY 14th, 1918.



Photo]

[Keable Bros., Guildford

DETACHMENT FROM 1st BATTALION CHOSEN TO REPRESENT THE BRITISH ARMY AT FRENCH "DAY OF INDEPENDENCE," 1918.

N.B.—The original of this photograph has been presented to the Regimental Museum by Capt. J. H. Carpenter (late of the Regiment).

CHARTERHOUSE CONTINGENT, OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

THE Inter-Platoon Drill Competition at the end of last quarter provided a very close finish. No. 1 Platoon just managed to win by a very narrow margin, No. 2 being second and No. 3 a very good third. The Depot, The Queen's Royal Regiment again kindly provided the judges, in whose opinion the general standard was rather better than in last year's competition.

Congratulations to Capt. Renwick on his promotion.

2/Lieut. Dawson was attached to the Depot, The Queen's Royal Regiment, for twelve days during the Christmas holidays.

An Inter-Battalion Tactical Exercise was carried out on the Tunnel Hill area of the Fox Hills on February 25th. The Charterhouse Contingent formed a part of a detachment from the State of "Carthusia," which also contained a field battery of Royal Field Artillery and a light battery. It was commanded by Major J. S. Wright, D.S.C. "Etonia," a rival state, was represented by the Eton battalion, a battery of light artillery, and a section of armoured cars found by the 11th Hussars. Lieut.-Col. Rowlett acted as chief umpire, and was assisted by Lieut.-Col. Jameson, Capt. Hon. W. G. Jolliffe, Capt. Gregson Ellis, and others.

The Charterhouse force represented regular state troops whose object was to cover the withdrawal of a raiding party, which, after beating-up Woking, was endeavouring to escape with its booty to the safe side of its frontier. Etonia's task was to capture the leader of the raiders and to drive in the regular troops.

With Eton moving from the Pirbright area and Charterhouse from Mytchett, the occupation of Tunnel Hill became the objective of both forces, and the first contact took place on the summit, where the leading platoons of "A" Company were in action against the armoured cars supported by an infantry platoon. On the arrival of the remainder of the Company, the advance continued to the lower ground at the foot of the hill, where a position was occupied to cover the taking up of a defensive area by the remainder of the Charterhouse Battalion, in which the right flank of "B" Company rested on Emperor's Hill, and "C" and "D" Companies extended the front across Longdown Hill towards Highland Farm.

Eton's advanced troops gradually forced back "A" Company, and a general attack developed against the Emperor's Hill—Highland Farm position, with all the opposing batteries in action. A withdrawal followed, "according to plan," to a third position on the line of Bridge Hill which, being in the danger area of the Ash Ranges, had to be clear of troops before 2.30 p.m. This was a pity, as it meant that the later phases became hurried and the counter-attack from the Charterhouse right flank could not be launched.

In all other respects, the exercise was quite up to the average of the Aldershot days, and afforded some useful training. The Signallers carried out some very efficient organization of communications, but, as so often happens on these days, were prevented by the hurried close of operations from the satisfaction of testing the result of their labours by any great amount of message work in the later stages. Several Cadets spent the day with a section of light howitzers, and, thanks to the kindness of the officers of the 4th Light Brigade, Royal Artillery, had a very instructive outing.

Lieut. J. R. Darling's resignation appeared in the *London Gazette* on the day on which he sailed for Geelong. It seems almost superfluous to draw attention to the work he has done in the O.T.C., because he has left such obvious evidences of his training upon "D" Company, which, with the assistance of Capt. Fenwick, has been his special province. The Contingent owes a very great deal to his energy, both at school and in camp.

The Queen's Royal Regiment Old Comrades' Association

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1929.

THE Committee have the honour to present their Ninth Annual Report and Abstract of Accounts for the year 1929, duly audited.

General.—The Association formed by the late Col. 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 1928 and 1929 are as follows:

| | | Officers and Hon. Members | Other Ranks Serving. | Other Ranks Non-Serving. |
|------|-------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1928 | | 330 | 1560 | 2850 |
| 1929 | | 330 | 1550 | 3050 |

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.—Figures now stand at 157 serving and 437 non-serving against 237 and 352 respectively at close of 1928.

Assistance Given.—During the year £150 was expended in Grants to 130 cases, £179 in Loans to 21 applicants, and £68 in Subscriptions to other Societies. 374 applications by post were investigated and 50 personal calls were dealt with.

Employment.—Twenty 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 despatch 12 useful parcels in cases where clothing was the outstanding need. The Committee again appeal that cast-off clothing, boots, etc., may be despatched 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.

Annual Dinner (All Ranks).—The 21st at Harrods proved to be a great success—Meal and service were excellent—above 600 attended.

The 22nd takes place at Harrods on Saturday, June 14th, 1930. Will members intending to be present please inform Secretary as soon as possible.

Garden Party (All Ranks).—The 4th was held on the Lawns, Stoughton Barracks, on Saturday, June 29th, 1929—attendance approximately 450. An enjoyable afternoon was spent. The Band and Drums, 2nd Battalion, also the Regimental Museum again proved to be great attractions to the old hands.

The 5th will take place at Stoughton Barracks on Saturday, June 28th, 1930.

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. Many 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 1930, also that the steady increase in membership may be maintained.

R. NEVINS, *Captain,*
Secretary.

M. W. H. PAIN, *Major,*
Hon. Treasurer.

W. J. T. GLASGOW, *Brig.-General,*
Chairman of Committee.

All Communications to be addressed to SECRETARY, THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT, O.C.A., STOUGHTON BARRACKS, GUILDFORD.

Obituary

List of those reported and known to have died since last publication of the JOURNAL.

| No. | RANK AND NAME. | BATTALION. | SERVICE. | DATE OF DEATH. |
|---------|---|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Gen. Sir Charles C. Monro, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.D.C., Colonel of the Regiment | ... | ... | 7/12/29 |
| | Brig.-Gen. R. Dawson, C.B. | ... | ... | 18/2/30 |
| | Lieut. V. J. Bradley | ... | ... | 2/30 |
| | Lieut. B. W. Wright | ... | ... | 20/2/30 |
| 1345 | Pte. L. A. Collins | 7th Bn. | 1914-1917 | 4/10/29 |
| 3739 | Clr./Sergt. R. H. Field | 1st & 2nd Bns. | 1891-1912 | 10/29 |
| 1584 | Sergt. G. Patten | 1st & 2nd Bns. | 1866-1887 | 21/11/29 |
| 4330 | Pte. J. H. Jones | 1st & 2nd Bns. | 1894-1913 | 11/3/30 |
| 4208 | Sergt. S. R. Harvey | 1st & 2nd Bns. | 1902-1911 | 15/3/30 |
| 865 | Bdsn. C. Diamond | 1st & 2nd Bns. | 1880-1907 | 8/11/29 |
| 6082296 | L./Cpl. H. R. Cockerill | 1st & 2nd Bns. | 1924-Feb. 1930 | 27/3/30 |
| 6082361 | Pte. W. C. Butler | 1st Bn. | 1925- | 29/3/30 |

OBITUARY—GENERAL SIR C. C. MONRO

(Reprinted from "The Times" of December 9th, 1929, by kind permission of the Editor.)

WAR SERVICES.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES CARMICHAEL MONRO, Br., who died on Saturday, December 7th, at his residence in Eaton Place, S.W., at the age of 69, after a week's illness, was a man who never sought popularity or public notice. In Flanders he flourished at a time when names could scarcely be mentioned. At Gallipoli he carried out in secret the hard and dangerous task of the evacuation. He undertook with marked success the Chief Command in India during a time of great difficulty and unrest, and in his last office of Governor of Gibraltar he again showed conspicuous ability. As a soldier his reputation is secure.

Charles Carmichael Monro was the youngest son of Henry Monro and his wife Catherine, daughter of Alexander Power, of Clonmult, Co. Cork. His father was the third son of Professor Alexander Monro (*tertius*), of Craiglockhart and Cockburne, by his wife Maria Agnes, eldest daughter of Dr. James Carmichael-Smyth, F.R.S. Alexander Monro was the last of the trio of that well-known name who had held, from father to son, the chair of anatomy at the University of Edinburgh for 126 years (1720-1846) and had been differentiated as *primus*, *secundus*, and *tertius*. Charles Monro's branch of the family is designated as that of Auchenbowie, and his first cousin was David Binning Monro of Auchenbowie, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford. Some of Charles Monro's forbears were soldiers. His great-uncle, Major-General Sir James Carmichael-Smyth, Bt., commanded the Royal Engineers at the Battle of Waterloo, and through his Carmichael ancestry he was connected with General Lord Lynedoch, the distinguished Peninsular soldier. Moreover, Professor Alexander Monro (*primus*) was the son of John Monro, a surgeon in William III's army, and his father, Sir Alexander Monro, fought for King Charles in the Battle of Worcester.

Born on June 15th, 1860, Charles Monro was gazetted from Sandhurst in August, 1879, to the 2nd Foot, "The Queen's," now the Royal West Surrey Regiment. He was succeeding Lieut. E. O. F. Hamilton, just appointed to the Staff, whom, curiously enough, he again followed some forty years later as Colonel of his Regiment. Monro joined the 1st Battalion, then quartered at Colchester, and in July, 1881, was appointed Adjutant, remaining in that post until July, 1886. Although he passed the Staff College in December, 1890, he had to wait several years before receiving a Staff appointment. In the meantime he joined the 1st Battalion of The Queen's, in India, and served with the Malakand Field Force, with the expedition into the Mohmand country, and later with the Tirah Expeditionary Force. Promoted Major in February, 1898, in the following October he was appointed Brigade Major at Gibraltar, but, after spending only six months at that station, he was appointed D.A.A.G. in Guernsey, and again, six months later, was transferred to a similar appointment at Aldershot.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The outbreak of the South African War, in 1899, was the turning point in his career. From Aldershot he was appointed D.A.A.G. of the 6th Division, which began to mobilize in England as soon as the news of the British losses suffered at Modder River became known. With that division, commanded by General Kelly-Kenny, Monro arrived at the Cape in time to take part in Roberts's march to Pretoria, and was thus present at the operations at Paardeberg and the actions of Poplar Grove and Driefontein. After the capture of Pretoria he was engaged in Cape Colony south of the Orange River, and for his services he was promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

OBITUARY: GENERAL SIR CHARLES MONRO

Returning home at the close of 1900, he was, in February, 1901, appointed Chief Instructor of the School of Musketry at Hythe. Eighteen months later he became Commandant of the School and remained there four years more. During this period he was responsible for the assimilation of the teachings of the South African War, and, looking ahead, strongly advocated the increase of machine guns in the Army. As far back as 1903 he had been promoted Colonel, and in May, 1907, he was selected for the command of the 13th Infantry Brigade in Southern Ireland, receiving the rank of Brigadier-General. This proved a post to his liking which he filled with ability. He was a keen horseman and leader of the hunt, setting a fine example of how soldiering and sport can be combined for the good of the Service. He was promoted Major-General in 1910, but did not give up his brigade until the end of January, 1911. He was then placed on half pay until, in March, 1912, he received the command of the 2nd London Division, Territorial Force, proving a popular commander with all ranks.

THE GREAT WAR.

EVACUATION OF GALLIPOLI.

On the outbreak of the Great War, he was, on the first day of mobilization, transferred to the 2nd Division at Aldershot, rendered vacant by the appointment of Sir Archibald Murray to be Chief of the General Staff. With this division he went to France and was present during the retreat from Mons and in the battles of the Marne and the Aisne, and later took a considerable part in the First Battle of Ypres, when his division was successful in holding its own in the Polygon Wood and Zemelbeke Sector. General Monro was knocked over by the concussion of a bursting shell at Hooze Château, when the greater part of the Staff of the 1st and 2nd Divisions were killed or wounded, but he escaped with a severe shaking. As a divisional commander he had already gained the reputation of being a fighting leader; his division, moreover, was so far inspired by his martial ardour that it became noted for its fierce conduct in action.

On the reconstitution of the Expeditionary Force at the close of the year, Monro was advanced to the command of the First Army Corps, in succession to Sir Douglas Haig, with temporary rank as Lieutenant-General, on December 27th. His corps was not called upon to take a very conspicuous part in the unfortunate adventure of Neuve Chapelle or Festubert in the spring of 1915. On July 13th he received the command of the newly formed Third Army, this time with the temporary rank of General. He took no part in the Battle of Loos.

Meanwhile, in the autumn, the Government, having decided to send out an impartial officer to advise on the Dardanelles operations, selected Sir Charles Monro. On arriving at Gallipoli he unhesitatingly gave his opinion in favour of withdrawal, and on October 19th, 1915, it was announced that he had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, in succession to General Sir Ian Hamilton. In that capacity Monro ordered and supervised the extremely delicate operations of retirement, which he carried out with such skill that his losses in men and material were practically negligible. If he had done nothing else, Monro would be assured of his place in military history, for the retirement undoubtedly deserves to rank among the classic examples of its kind. Characteristically he gave all the credit for this remarkable feat of arms to the commanders under him who carried out his plans.

Returning to the Western Front in January, 1916, Monro held for some eight months of that year—namely, until September—the command of the First Army, which virtually played the part of onlooker during the Battle of the Somme.

THE COMMAND IN INDIA.

In the autumn he was offered the command of the Army in India. It cannot have been particularly alluring, but he accepted it from a strong sense of duty. He went out in October, 1916, and soon found that his post was one of grave responsibility and continual anxiety. He was faced with a critical position in Mesopotamia, where Sir Stanley Maude had just relieved Sir Percy Lake. The Turks were yet undefeated, and any further success on their part threatened grave reaction in India and on its frontiers. Though this particular danger passed with the fall of Baghdad next spring, lesser operations continued during the ensuing two years throughout the entire Middle East, and involved the Indian Army. There was also the perpetual risk of minor affrays upon the North-West Frontier, which might affect public native opinion and loyalty in India. Apart from these cares, there arose the considerable administrative duties connected with the raising of fresh Indian troops for service in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Arabia, and even Africa. To complicate matters, British Territorial troops in India, Volunteers, new formations of native troops, were perpetually changing in composition and constantly on the move in order to meet the different phases of both external and internal situations. Throughout this period Sir Charles gave continual proof of sagacity, and released many of his best Staff officers and all available troops for service elsewhere, notably in Palestine.

The climax of anxiety came in 1919. The Amritsar rioting in the Punjab was accompanied by the Third Afghan War and North-West Frontier troubles, and again Monro showed both wisdom and boldness. In the spring of 1919 the Amir Habibullah of Afghanistan, the firm friend of British rule in India, was assassinated. His son, aged 29, on attaining to the throne soon after, lost no time in revising his father's policy. On May 3rd it was discovered that Afghan agents were tampering with the Frontier population and even preaching sedition in Peshawar itself. Next day Afghan troops were closing the Khaibar Pass. Sir Charles saw the danger. On May 5th the Indian Army was mobilized, and by May 18th the regular Afghan Army was defeated and dispersed. But there the Commander-in-Chief wisely stayed his hand; he halted the troops. Before the end of May the Ameer was suing for an armistice, but an anxious summer followed, peace being signed with the Ameer only in August.

Minor operations in Baluchistan and Waziristan had meanwhile become necessary. In the winter a tedious campaign in Waziristan dragged on until the close of spring. This, at first, had been fraught with some anxiety owing to the inexperience of the Indian troops engaged. Internal trouble fortunately remained in a smouldering stage, and no graver complications ensued until, in November, 1920, Sir Charles Monro, worn out by the cares of office, sheer stress of work, and struggle against official routine, gave up the Indian command to Lord Rawlinson, and in 1921 he was rewarded with a baronetcy.

In the autumn of 1923 he succeeded Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien as Governor of Gibraltar. Here Sir Charles and Lady Monro made a great impression. The Governor's work was naturally not conspicuous, but now and again, as in the painful case of a subaltern who murdered his colonel, the public at home became aware of his tact and good sense. The Chamber of Commerce even petitioned that his Governorship should be extended beyond the regular term of five years, and there was great disappointment in the Colony when the Secretary of State refused the request. Sir Charles returned home in August, 1928.

Throughout all his service Sir Charles Monro remained a hard-headed, far-seeing soldier, and in later life displayed many qualities besides a capacity for hard fighting, that are not often possessed by general officers. Modesty and a serious desire to do the duty set before him precluded his ever becoming as well known as his merit deserved, but he should be remembered with gratitude as a most able and single-minded servant of the State.

Sir Charles Monro was made C.B. in 1906, K.C.B. in 1915, G.C.M.G. in 1916, and G.C.B. and G.C.S.I. in 1919. He was a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He was appointed Colonel of The Queen's Royal Regiment in 1920, and Bath King of Arms in 1921; he had been A.D.C.-General to the King from 1918 to 1922. He was Honorary Colonel of the 23rd Battalion London Regiment (T.A.). In March, 1928, he was appointed a trustee of the Imperial War Museum, in succession to Lord Haig. He married, in 1912, the Hon. Mary Towneley O'Hagan, daughter of the first Lord O'Hagan. She was created D.B.E. in 1919. He leaves no family, and the title becomes extinct.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS.

The late General Sir Charles Monro served in the Regiment at a time when a commander, as such, of one of the eight small companies into which a battalion was divided, had no great opportunity of gaining distinction. Even so, his contemporaries will certainly agree that, as a company commander, he was remarkable for the care that on the one hand he took to ensure the well-being and comfort of the men of the company, and on the other hand for indifference to his own comfort; the latter causing him, when the 1st Battalion reached India early in 1895, to undertake the cold journey by night up the Ghats from Bombay without bedding, and to try to keep himself warm by cursing the climate.

His contemporaries will also remember that Monro was equally remarkable for a quietly effective but humorous way of dealing not only with those who were his superiors in rank, but also with the men who were under his command. For instance, at a certain quarterly inspection of the accounts of his company the officer who was then commanding the Battalion suddenly laid his hand over an entry in the Pay Sheet and asked, "How much did Pte. — deposit in the Savings Bank last month?" Monro naturally did not know, but, instead of being flustered by the question, he quietly lifted the Colonel's hand from the page and then pointed in silence to the entry on it that gave the information. On another occasion, when the 1st Battalion was at Malta in 1894, a private was brought before him for the purpose of making a complaint against a sergeant. "Well," said Monro, after the man had been marched into the company orderly-room, "what is your grievance?" "I beg your pardon, sir," replied the man, "the sergeant, when on parade, called me a 'bloody blockhead.'" "Oh," cried Monro, with feigned surprise, "you didn't expect him to call you a 'bloody genius,' did you?" Whereupon everyone laughed, and the complaint was dismissed. An incident that General Monro was fond of recalling also took place at Malta, on the parade ground at Verdala Barracks on one hot day in April. Monro was then supervising a drill-parade of the men of the last draft, one of whom was continually making mistakes. Everyone—that is, the other men of the squad, the drill-sergeant, the Captain (Monro)—at last became irritated with the culprit, but it was the sergeant who solved the problem; for, laying down his rifle, he rushed up to the man and said with some warmth, "I know what you're thinking of; you're thinking of your 'appy 'ome.'" He then added scathingly, "You'll never see your 'appy 'ome no more."

General Monro was one of those who fully believed in the value of example, and he carried his belief far after each hot day's marching in 1897, in the Mohmand country on the North-West Frontier of India, where water was scarce and dust heavy. Soon after the men had settled down a violent flapping would be heard in the lines of his company, a flapping caused by Monro, stripped to the waist and busily shaking his shirt. "What on earth is he doing?" said someone on the first occasion, "trying to dry his shirt?" "Oh no," replied a better-read officer, "he

has seen in Lord Wolseley's Pocket Book"—the forerunner of the "Field Service Pocket Book"—"that if a shirt is well shaken it can be worn for three weeks without being washed, and he is creating a precedent for his men."

General Monroe was no less happy in his dealings with the youngsters who joined the Regiment than in those with his men, and every subaltern had to submit to a constant flow of good-humoured chaff, which was directed at his weaknesses and faults of manner. Sometimes, however, this correction was more drastic, for on one occasion he made a subaltern, who had been late for company orders, put on the gloves and box with him. Monroe was a good boxer and hit hard, and as the subaltern said, "he knocked me about a lot, until I happily discovered that I could move faster than he could."

General Monroe also had a happy knack for nicknames that always stuck to the persons so christened. A subaltern who walked stiffly was, for instance, called "Timbertoes"; another who was silent became "Demosthenes," because evidently he was thinking over the great speeches that he was to make; a third was called "Romeo" because he was so romantic; a red-headed young man became "Angus MacAlister." When the 1st Battalion was quartered at Aldershot many years ago, the A.A.G. (as he then was) for musketry was Col. Eyre Crabbe. It was stated by Monroe to be a well-known fact that all musketry men were closely related, and it followed that since the head musketry man was Eyre Crabbe the assistant adjutant's name must be, not his own, but "That Eyre Crabbe."

Affectation was a thing that caused much annoyance to Monroe as the following story shows. At the Malta races he spoke to a subaltern of his acquaintance, who had recently joined a Highland regiment that was in the garrison. Suddenly he broke off the conversation with a laugh and walked over to a group of The Queen's. "What do you think"—he exclaimed—"the young ass said to me?" He said that he was fond of shooting" (pronouncing the word "shoot" in Scottish fashion, like "soot"). "And do you know"—he went on—"where he was born? He was born at Land's End, at the very south of Cornwall, and he has never even been north of the Thames in his life." Monroe used also to say of an officer of The Queen's who was proud of his lineage, that "the blue blood of the aristocracy simply coursed through his veins."

One of General Monroe's own foibles was that, when serving at Malta, he was invariably late for mess, usually coming in when the *entrée* was being handed round. This in the end so irritated the Battalion Commander that he issued an order that an officer who came in late must take up dinner at the course then being eaten. Monroe, who was then a senior Captain, apparently did not hear of this order, for on the day after it had been issued he came in late, as usual, and asked for soup and fish. These the mess-sergeant refused, under the Colonel's order, but offered the *entrée*, which was then being served. With a flash of inspiration Monroe at once retaliated by heaping on to his plate the whole of the dish.

In the early eighteen-nineties, when the 1st Battalion was stationed at Aldershot, few officers dared to appear in London unless what was then called "properly dressed"—that is, wearing frock-coat, white waistcoat, silk hat, patent-leather boots, and so on. Monroe, however, not merely disregarded, but deliberately spurned this convention by going to London dressed in a shabby suit of dust-coloured tweed and wearing an old bowler hat. The sequel, related by himself, is that when he was walking in this get-up down Pall Mall to his club, he saw approaching him a cavalry officer, whom he knew well, very smartly turned out, and stopped to speak to him. "My dear fellow," exclaimed the cavalry man, when he had recovered from his surprise, "I am glad to see you, but I do wish that you were a little better dressed."

General Monroe's saving sense of humour was perhaps one of the reasons for his success when holding the post of Commander-in-Chief in India, and it is of this

part of his career that the following story is told. One day, a Staff officer brought him a long paper, written by someone else, that was full of quotations from Latin authors. As he read the paper, General Monroe kept up a flow of pungent comment; and, having finished, he wrote at the end of the type-script not, as usual, "Seen," but "Nullum sanguineum bonum." Then, turning to the Staff officer and looking up slyly, he said with a nod: "You see I, too, know Latin."

SIR CHARLES MONRO.

To the Editor of "The Times."

SIR,—I should be grateful if you would permit me to confirm and to some degree amplify what was said in *The Times* on Monday last in respect of the war services of the late General Sir Charles Monroe. First as Chief of the General Staff on the Western Front and then as Chief of the Imperial General Staff until the spring of 1918 I had special opportunities for appreciating what the value of those services was.

Credit for the successful evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula was due to all who took part in it, as Sir Charles himself was the first to declare, but to him alone, almost, was due the credit for evacuation taking place when it did. Fearing the possible consequences of withdrawal and the confession of failure which it involved, certain members of the Cabinet—Mr. Bonar Law being a notable exception—tried to prevent it, or, at any rate, to delay it, and had not Sir Charles stood firm and declined to water down his expressed opinion that evacuation was imperative, it might have been deferred until too late to be carried out at all, and at the best great hardships and additional loss of life would have been suffered by the troops for no useful purpose.

On becoming Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Charles not only helped to place the mismanaged operations in Mesopotamia on a proper footing, and so paved the way for the capture of Baghdad and subsequent successes, but by good and vigorous administration he organized large Indian reinforcements for employment in other theatres, especially in Palestine. Before he assumed the chief command the resources of India had not been utilized to anything like the extent of which they were capable.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. R. ROBERTSON, F.M.

88, Westbourne Terrace, W.2.

Dec. 10th.

(Reprinted from "*The Morning Post*.")

To the Editor, "The Morning Post."

10/12/29.

SIR,

On page 4 of your issue of yesterday there appears a very nice obituary notice of Sir Charles Monroe, but it does not place on record that he was a real "Soldier's General" of the old-fashioned kind which the soldier loves.

I served in one of his 2nd Division regiments from the first day of the late war to the last, and many a time, as I stopped to speak to one of our 1914 men on my way round the trenches, I was asked "Is there any word of the Old General, Sir?"—meaning, of course, Monroe, even up to 1918.

All the original men remembered him, and several had stories of how he would stop in his tours of the line and "bid them the time of day" or give them cigarettes from his pocket.

What Rifleman Harris thought of Craufurd in the Peninsula was much what our men thought of Monro some 105 years later.

One story went the round of the Regiment at the time. Sir Charles Monro first saw active service on the North-West Frontier of India, as your notice tells. It was a habit of his to stop and speak to any man wearing the ribbon of the medal given for that campaign. Stopping one day when he came to one of our old soldiers who was wearing, among others, this ribbon, the General said, "Well, I see you too were on the Frontier. I wonder if you can remember me?" "Yes, sir," said the soldier, "you were in the Blankshires," naming an Irish regiment of which, apparently, the General was not fond.

"Blankshires be damned," was the reply; "I was in The Queen's, and don't you forget it!"

It was little incidents like this which endeared him to his undefeated, undefeatable men.

I know one who always sent him a Christmas card.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) R. CROSSE, *Lt.-Col.*,
late 52nd Light Infantry.

THE PASSING OF THE COLONEL OF THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT

(WRITTEN BY AN OLD COMRADE.)

ON December 11th last there was laid to rest General Sir Charles Monro. To those who were present in Westminster Abbey, few will forget the solemn scene. The coffin, covered with the Union Jack, on which were placed the plumed head-dress, sword, etc., and a wreath of white lilies, rested in the small Chapel of St. Faith's overnight, and was brought to the foot of the High Altar before the service.

To the beautiful music sung by the choir, the Dean and other dignitaries passed to their appointed places, where the service was conducted by the Dean.

After a short pause the buglers of The Queen's sounded the "Last Post," followed by the "Réveillé." They were stationed on the steps of Henry VII Chapel, behind the Altar, and the effect was very beautiful.

Hardly had the last note died away, when the band of the Welsh Guards took up the remainder of the service, and to the strains of the Dead March, through the large gathering of relatives, old comrades and friends, the dead General passed to his last resting place in Brompton Cemetery.

It was a fitting end that the last honours should have been paid in the Abbey, where some years ago his marriage took place. May he rest in peace, and live long in the memory of those who knew and served under him.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. DAWSON

THE son of the Rev. George Dawson, rector of Woodleigh, South Devon, General Dawson was born on June 30th, 1861. From Marlborough College he passed into Sandhurst, and was gazetted to the Regiment on October 22nd, 1881. He was Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion from 1886—1890. He was promoted Captain in December, 1890, and was Adjutant of the 3rd (Militia) Battalion from October, 1892, to October, 1897. General Dawson served with the 2nd Battalion as a Major throughout the South African War. After a short period of service with the 1st Battalion in India, he was appointed to command the 2nd Battalion in September, 1896. He was promoted Brevet-Colonel in September, 1909, and Substantive-Colonel in September, 1910, when his period of command of the 2nd Battalion expired. He was then placed on half-pay, and in April, 1912, was appointed to command the 3rd West Riding Infantry Brigade. He went with this Brigade (then 148th) to France in April, 1915, and served with it until 1917, when for a short time he was in command of the 39th Division. He was mentioned in despatches, and awarded the C.B. Those who served with General Dawson could not fail to be impressed with the thoroughness with which he entered into his duties. He was a model Battalion Commander, and earned the admiration and respect of all under his command.

After his retirement, General Dawson resided near Guildford, and when the Regimental War Memorial was mooted, he took over the chairmanship of the committee charged with the duty of collecting subscriptions and selecting designs. He fulfilled these duties with his characteristic thoroughness, and the thanks of the Regiment are due to him for the dignified memorial which was erected in Holy Trinity Church at Guildford.

General Dawson's son was gazetted to the Regiment in January of this year.

O.C.A. ACCOUNTS

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET MADE UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

| LIABILITIES. | | | | ASSETS. | | | |
|--|---------|-----|----|---|---------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
| To Life Members, Association as per last Balance Sheet ... | 422 | 0 | 0 | By Lloyds Bank, Limited :— | | | |
| Add Subscriptions received during year 1929 ... | 8 | 0 | 0 | General Account ... | 601 | 15 | 0 |
| | 430 | 0 | 0 | Charitable Fund Account ... | 647 | 16 | 6 |
| Less Proportion transferred to 1929 Revenue Account ... | 43 | 0 | 0 | Dinner Club Account ... | 400 | 14 | 3 |
| | 387 | 0 | 0 | " Cash in hand of Secretary ... | 8 | 11 | 9 |
| " Life Members, Dinner Club, as per last Balance Sheet ... | 106 | 0 | 0 | " Investments at cost as at 1st January, 1929 (Market Value £7,188 at 31st Dec., 1929.) | 1658 | 17 | 6 |
| Add Subscriptions received during year 1929 ... | 4 | 10 | 0 | " Advances :— | | | |
| | 110 | 10 | 0 | Balance as at 1st January, 1929 ... | 2040 | 15 | 7 |
| Less Proportion transferred to 1929 Revenue Account ... | 11 | 0 | 0 | Advances made during year ... | 179 | 0 | 0 |
| | 99 | 10 | 0 | | 2219 | 15 | 7 |
| " General Income and Expenditure :— | | | | Less Amounts repaid ... | 205 | 5 | 11 |
| Balance as at 1st January, 1929 ... | 2410 | 0 | 5 | | 2014 | 9 | 8 |
| Add Net Surplus of Income over Expenditure for the year 1929 ... | 257 | 7 | 0 | Less Amounts written off ... | 84 | 15 | 0 |
| | 2667 | 7 | 5 | | 1929 | 14 | 8 |
| " Charitable Fund Income and Expenditure Account :— | | | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1st January, 1929 ... | 6889 | 15 | 5 | | | | |
| Add Net Surplus of Income over Expenditure for the year 1929 ... | 528 | 15 | 11 | | | | |
| | 7418 | 11 | 4 | | | | |
| " Dinner Club Income and Expenditure Account :— | | | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1st January, 1929 ... | 291 | 13 | 3 | | | | |
| Deduct Excess Expenditure over Income for the year 1929 ... | 9 | 10 | 11 | | | | |
| | 282 | 2 | 4 | | | | |
| " Regimental Journal" balance ... | | 2 | 19 | | | | |
| Investments Reserve ... | | 146 | 9 | | | | |
| | £11,003 | 19 | 5 | | | | |
| | | | | | £11,003 | 19 | 5 |

OLD COMRADES' ASSOCIATION ACCOUNTS
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1929.

| EXPENDITURE. | | | | INCOME. | | | |
|---|------|----|----|--|------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
| To Salaries and National Insurance ... | 315 | 16 | 6 | By Members' Subscriptions | 672 | 2 | 6 |
| " Donation to other Societies ... | 25 | 0 | 0 | " Life Members' Subscriptions (Proportion) ... | 43 | 0 | 0 |
| " Advances written off ... | 84 | 15 | 0 | " Interest on Bank Deposit Account ... | 13 | 14 | 3 |
| " Printing, Stationery and Postage ... | 15 | 16 | 11 | " Sales of Badges ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| " Garden Party ... | 20 | 0 | 6 | " Miscellaneous ... | 1 | 15 | 5 |
| " Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses ... | 12 | 0 | 3 | | | | |
| " Balance being Excess Income over Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1929, carried to Balance Sheet ... | | | | | 730 | 16 | 2 |
| | 257 | 7 | 0 | | | | |
| | £730 | 16 | 2 | | £730 | 16 | 2 |

DINNER CLUB. ALL RANKS.

| EXPENDITURE. | | | | INCOME. | | | |
|--|------|----|----|---|------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
| To Dinner ... | 208 | 18 | 11 | By Members' Subscriptions | 206 | 10 | 8 |
| " Salary (Proportion) ... | 20 | 0 | 0 | " Life Members' Subscriptions (proportion) ... | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| " Printing, Postage and other Expenses ... | 9 | 1 | 2 | " Interest on Bank Deposit Account ... | 10 | 18 | 6 |
| | 238 | 0 | 1 | " Balance being Excess Expenditure over Income for the year ended 31st December, 1929, carried to Balance Sheet ... | | | |
| | | | | | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | £238 | 0 | 1 | | £238 | 0 | 1 |

CHARITABLE FUND.

| EXPENDITURE. | | | | INCOME. | | | |
|---|------|----|----|--|------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
| To Grants in Aid ... | 149 | 7 | 4 | By Dividends on Investments ... | 343 | 14 | 6 |
| " Grants to Married Families, 1st Battalion ... | 41 | 1 | 7 | " Donations ... | 396 | 11 | 8 |
| " Subscriptions to Charity Organisation ... | 68 | 5 | 0 | " Interest on Bank Deposit Account ... | 6 | 16 | 8 |
| " Postage and Miscellaneous Expenses ... | 4 | 4 | 0 | " Grants Refunded ... | 3 | 16 | 6 |
| " Balance being Excess Income over Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1929. Carried to Balance Sheet ... | | | | " Old Comrades' Association ... | 40 | 14 | 6 |
| | 262 | 17 | 11 | | | | |
| | 528 | 15 | 11 | | 791 | 13 | 10 |
| | £791 | 13 | 10 | | £791 | 13 | 10 |

EDITORIAL NOTES

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Assistant Editors:

1st Bn.—Capt. F. A. Coward.

2nd Bn.—Major A. N. S. Roberts,
O.B.E.

4th Bn.—Lieut.-Col. B. L. Evans, T.D.

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Adams.

Depot—Lieut. D. L. A. Gibbs.

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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 typewritten, but this is not essential.

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

* * *

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* * *

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All material for publication should be addressed to:—

THE EDITOR,

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CORNER HOUSE,

WORPLESDON,

GUILDFORD.

* * *

All inquiries regarding subscriptions and matters connected with financial detail should be addressed:—

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