



UNIFORMS OF 2nd BATTALION, INDIA, 1884.

From an original sketch by Brig.-Gen. F. J. Pink, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.



The Journal of The Queen's Royal Regiment

VOL. III.]

MAY, 1931

[NO. 4

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EDITORIAL

We have much pleasure in announcing the presentation to the Regiment of a replica of the well-known picture of the death of Lieut. Neville on board the *Queen Charlotte* on June 1st, 1794. On behalf of our readers we desire to express to Vice-Admiral L. G. Preston, R.N., the donor, our deep appreciation of his kindness and generosity in making this presentation. Further details regarding the picture are published in this number.

We desire to draw the attention of our readers to the items of news from the Allied Regiment of Canadian Militia and Battalion of Australian Infantry. The Regiment is honoured by the connection of these two fine units with it, and it is gratifying to know that our comrades in the Dominions are taking a very real interest in our activities. On behalf of the 2nd Battalion Australian Infantry we are requested to express to the Rev. J. H. Burkitt their thanks for the gift of two autographed copies of his short history of the Regiment. Many of our readers will remember the author who was Vicar of Stoughton for some years, and took a very real interest in the doings of the Regiment.

With this number we complete the third volume of the JOURNAL. It is now six years since the Regiment embarked on this record of its activities. If a measure of success has attended our efforts, it is due to the interest and support we have received from members of the Regiment. We should, however, like to see an increase in the circulation and hope that every officer of the Regiment, whatever his unit, will become a subscriber, and that all those who leave the Regiment will keep up their interest and help us to enlarge our circle of readers. Those who wish to bind up their volumes will find an announcement of interest in the "Editorial Notes" at the end of this number.

We wish also to express our thanks to all the business firms who support the JOURNAL by inserting advertisements. The assistance we receive in this way is very great, and as a small return we again ask our readers to accord their patronage to these advertisers.

We congratulate the 2nd Battalion on winning the Eastern Command Hockey. In the semi-final of the Army Hockey they were beaten by the Royal Engineers, Southern Command. It was a fast and well-contested game, but it was unfortunate that the Battalion were not quite able to produce their best form. We shall hope to see them renew their efforts next year and carry off the Army Trophy.

The 1st Battalion appears to have settled down happily in China, and our correspondents give very favourable accounts of the country in spite of the intense cold they have experienced. The only draw-backs are that the Battalion is split up and that there is a lack of other units to compete with in sports and games. The Battalion is, however, in close contact with troops of other nations, and are engaging in friendly rivalry with them.

The 2nd Battalion is under orders to move to Aldershot next trooping season; the Battalion will relieve the 2nd Bn. The Cheshire Regiment in the 1st Guards Brigade, and will be quartered in Corunna Barracks, Stanhope Lines.

We offer our congratulations to Major-General A. E. McNamara, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., on his promotion, and to Lieut.-Col. G. J. Giffard on his promotion and appointment to command the 2nd Battalion. Lieut.-Col. Giffard is at present at the Imperial Defence College, and will actually take over the Command in December next. Major M. W. H. Pain is acting in Command of the 2nd Battalion and Major G. K. Olliver, M.C., has assumed command of the Depot.

EDITORIAL

We also congratulate Brevet Cols. B. L. Evans, T.D., 4th Battalion, and E. J. Woolley, M.C., lately commanding 22nd London Regiment (The Queen's) on their promotion.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the "Old Comrades Journal" of the 2nd/4th Battalion, and congratulate the Editor on his enterprise. The publication is full of interest to those who served in the 2nd/4th Battalion, and we hope that it will receive the support it deserves. The Headquarters of the 2nd/4th Queen's Old Comrades' Association are at Queen's House, Poplar Walk, Croydon, and the Hon. Secretary is Sergt. H. Mann, 116, Crowley Crescent, Croydon.

We publish in this number announcements regarding the Regimental Dinner (Officers), the Regimental Dinner (All Ranks), and the Old Comrades' Association Garden Party. We beg to remind our readers of the necessity of giving early intimation of their intention to be present to the respective Secretaries, so that adequate arrangements may be made.

The next number of the JOURNAL will be published in November this year, and all articles, news, etc., intended for publication in it should reach us not later than October 15th.

OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION 23rd ANNUAL DINNER (ALL RANKS)

Takes place in LONDON, at HARRODS,
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 13TH, 1931,
7 for 7.30 p.m.

All who have served with any Battalion of The Queen's are eligible for membership of both Association and Dinner Club. Five shillings a year covers.

ALSO

ANNUAL GARDEN PARTY (ALL RANKS)

For Past and Present Members of the Regiment (All Battalions),
their Wives and Families

Will be held at GUILDFORD, on DEPOT LAWNS,
4 to 7.30 p.m.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 27TH, 1931.
BAND and DRUMS, 2ND BATTALION, will be in attendance and the
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM will be open.

Admission Free. Refreshments at cheap rates will be available.

Will those intending to be present please communicate with:
THE SECRETARY, STOUGHTON BARRACKS, GUILDFORD, without delay.

1st BATTALION

DURING the last six months the Battalion has even further widened its knowledge of the Far East. Hong-Kong seemed a long way from home, but most of us felt, on sighting the barren wind-swept ranges of Chinwangtao, on November 11th, 1930, that we had indeed come to the end of the earth, if not of all things. However, it felt good to be permanently on dry land again.

Chinwangtao is a small port built by the Kailan Mining Administration on land leased to them by the Chinese Government some years ago. From there we had to go by rail to our destinations. "D" Company and 1 "M.G." Platoon were destined for Peking to take over the duty of guarding the British Legation. The remainder of us were bound for Tientsin.

It was bitterly cold on our arrival at Chinwangtao, and we did not relish the thought of an all-night journey in a Chinese train. As is usually the case when a gloomy outlook is assumed, the exact opposite was the pleasant surprise.

The journey was comfortably and warmly performed, half the Battalion going up on the 13th and the other half remaining in the *Neuralia* until the 15th, and then coming up.

A break in the journey was made in each case at a place called Tongshan, at about 2 a.m., where hot tea, sandwiches and cigarettes were given to the troops and families. This most welcome refreshment was provided by the Kailan Mining Administration and organized and run by their British staff. The scene reminded one vividly of a station buffet during the Great War.

The *Neuralia* on the whole behaved satisfactorily and brought us into port up to time in spite of a nasty forty-eight hours between Singapore and Hong-Kong.

The sea voyage was chiefly remarkable for the extremes of heat and cold. This is also, of course, one of the main climatic features of Tientsin. At Hong-Kong we met a number of old friends again. Particularly joyous were the greetings of four ex-members of the Battalion who had taken their discharge in the Colony when the Battalion was stationed there previously. They had never expected to see their old comrades again so soon.

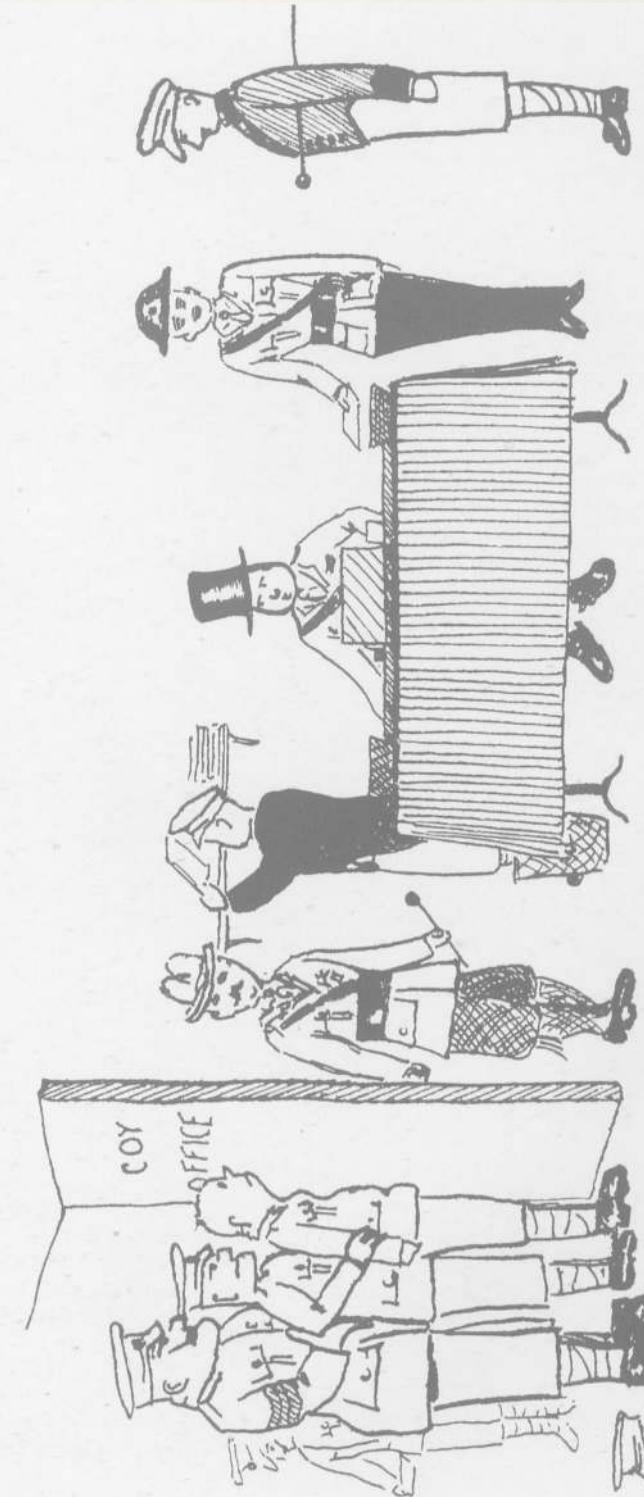
As regards the other ports we stopped at, speaking generally the weather was not at its best, or it was night time, so for those who had not seen them before it was rather disappointing.

Since our arrival in Tientsin the Battalion has held its own at hockey, but at football we have felt the loss from the first eleven of so many of its best players left behind at Malta.

Boxing is a feature of the place, especially favoured by the American Regiment stationed here. We are looking forward to the cricket season with optimism, but with the Battalion divided into three, as it will be from April to the end of September, the difficulties in sport and training are obvious. On April 23rd the Battalion is "booked" to Troop the Colour in Tientsin. Two days later "B" Company and No. 1 Platoon "M.G." Company go to the seaside summer camp at Shanhaiwan, a few miles along the coast eastwards from the port of our arrival, and on May 20th they are followed by Battalion "H.Q.," "H.Q." Wing and the remainder of one Machine Gun Company.

Thus, in the month of June we shall find Battalion "H.Q.," "H.Q." Wing, "B" Company and "M.G." Company, less two platoons, at Shanhaiwan, "C" Company and one "M.G." Platoon at Tientsin, and "B" Company and one

1st BATTALION.



Extract from Orders: "From January 1st, Officers will employ Chinese servants."

"M.G." Platoon at Peking, Companies and "M.G." Platoons changing over at certain intervals.

Altogether the Battalion has found four guards of honour in Tientsin since its arrival. Upon the first occasion a guard was furnished for the official farewell visit of the Japanese General to our Brigadier, the second when relieving Japanese General arrived, the third when (a) went, and the fourth when (b) made his official visit.

The country in which Tientsin is located is a flat barren plain, and is quite the ugliest place imaginable. When we first arrived the thermometer registered about fifteen degrees of frost by day, and in the neighbourhood of twenty by night. It actually fell to two below zero on a couple of occasions. This cold, though intense, is not really felt very much unless accompanied by wind, in which case life in the open becomes unendurable.

The danger, however, is that one is liable to go from warm centrally heated houses, or barrack rooms with large stoves, into the open, possibly only a very short distance, insufficiently clad—the result is probably pneumonia. We all suffered for the first few months from various ailments—"flu," loss of voice, and in the worst cases, pneumonia and pleurisy.

Pneumonia took toll of one of us, Pte. William Spiller, of "C" Company, who, after a gallant fight, succumbed. Many of the officers and men who have since left the Battalion will probably remember him. He fought in the war with the Hampshire Regiment and, after being discharged, re-enlisted and joined the 1st Battalion.

At the time of writing spring is upon us and the weather is becoming deliciously warm, and the grass and trees, hitherto a dirty brown, are becoming verdant. Skates have been greased and put away.

Polo starts at the end of this month, but it will be rather difficult, if not impossible, to be able to fulfil our long-cherished desire to play a regimental side owing to the seaside summer camp claiming most of the likely players.

THE JOURNEY FROM MALTA TO TIENSIN.

"Réveillé," 4.30 a.m., October 8th, saw the dawn of our sailing for China, and the arrival from England of the 1st Bn. The Worcestershire Regiment.

At last the familiar sight of mountains of packing cases, lorries and baggage parties was a thing of the past, and the start of our five weeks' journey a thing of the present.

The advance party of the Worcesters had disembarked from the *Neuralia* the evening before, and their baggage was arriving as we left.

We left barracks at 8.30 a.m., and our march to the ship was uneventful and hot. We were met at the bottom of Savoy Hill by the Band of the 1st Bn. The Highland Light Infantry and the R.M.A. who played us in the rest of the way, the two Battalions, incoming and outgoing, passing each other at Misida.

At 2.30 p.m. we steamed slowly out of Harbour. The upper and lower Barracca were black with a representative crowd of English and Maltese—some there out of curiosity, some to wish us good luck.

Those ships of the Fleet remaining in harbour during the Autumn Cruise gave us a good send-off as we passed, and the two arms of the breakwater were lined, on one side by the Marine Band of H.M.S. *Glorious*, and on the other side by the Band of the Highland Light Infantry.

1ST BATTALION

We passed on our way to China to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne," leaving behind us fewer regrets by the older ones, more regrets by the younger of us, but we all took with us a memory of happy days, sunshine hours, and a multitude of friends.

We soon fell in with the ship's routine, and after three calm, uneventful days, we reached Port Said at sundown.

It gradually got hotter going down the Suez Canal, and by the time the Red Sea was reached it was pretty hot, and sleep in the troop decks became a thing of the utmost difficulty.

The period that followed the Suez was, perhaps, the worst of the whole voyage—calm, very hot, and once out of the Red Sea we had no sight of land for five days.

The Entertainment and Sports Committee got efficiently busy, and boxing was started, followed by the usual sports—tug-of-war, obstacle and boat races, etc. Nearly every night there was something organized for all classes—dancing, races, concerts and house.

At about 9 a.m. on October 21st we reached Bombay, and as soon as the ship was berthed all troops on board went ashore for a short route march, and very glad we were to stretch our legs. It being a holiday the streets were crowded, but barring a few sullen looks we returned to the ship without incident.

We sailed the same evening and reached Colombo about 6 p.m. on October 24th in a welter of pouring rain, obscuring an otherwise pleasant view of green trees and sandy beach.

At midnight we embarked on another long stretch out of sight of land. At this point of the journey the officers started to do some work. In the mornings, lectures on Marlborough by those going up for promotion examinations; in the afternoons a war game fought with much argument in different rooms by two syndicates.

On October 28th we entered the Malay Straits, and for two days enjoyed the usual flat calm and saw land more or less continuously down to Singapore which we passed straight through, not close enough to see very much.

All the way to Hong-Kong we encountered pretty rough weather, and the decks for the best part of three days seemed strangely empty.

We reached Hong-Kong on November 5th just before sunset on a clear evening, so we saw it at its best. Once again we went ashore for a short route march, returning to the ship in the dark, very thankful for having firm ground once again under our feet.

Midnight saw the Peak, with its network of lights, disappearing over the stern as we set out for Shanghai, and we met the drab-coloured waters of the Yangtse early on November 8th, and berthed at Shanghai after several hours of pouring rain which successfully obscured the interesting view of fifteen miles of river.

Leaving Shanghai in the early morning we embarked on the last lap of our trip, the temperature slowly dropped and most of the above-deck sentries were withdrawn to the warmer regions below.

On our last night at sea, the night of November 10th, the temperature dropped thirty degrees in two hours, and the one problem was that of keeping warm.

The Two Minutes' Silence next morning was a frigid business standing on a frosty deck with a stiff icy breeze blowing, and when we at last sighted land at 1 p.m. it was colder still.

We berthed at 5 a.m. at Ching-Wang-Tao, a small export town of the Kailan Mining Administration, with about eight white inhabitants; and next morning unloading began.

1ST BATTALION

SERGEANTS' MESS NOTES.

Our trip from Malta to China was almost everything that could be desired as regards weather. Even the staunchest of our Mothershill champions were able to dispense with their usual dose. Most of us, having been that way before, felt we were back in our old days again, and it was not unusual to see a member walk on to the poop (if he could worm his way through the crowd) and commence to semaphore. Then he remembered that it was 1930 and not 1927, and went to sleep.

The usual sports took place, and the Officers v. Sergeants tug-of-war match was well attended. We had the weight all right, but it was on the end—and we did not have to wait long for the end. (It was said that someone held out a beer, so he let go.)

As usual, the deck space was very limited; but, nevertheless, room was made for the piano on a couple of occasions, which the troops, if no one else, enjoyed. It also appeared that only one of the second-class passengers knew that the boat deck was available, and he told no one else; at least, not more than one.

We stopped at Bombay and Hong-Kong for route marches, and were later allowed ashore. At the latter place, some of the members found the "Old People" were still residing there. We understand that a most enjoyable reunion took place.

Our journey did eventually end, but not nearly so comfortable as the beginning. From the glorious sun of the South, to the bitter, biting breeze of the North was no joke. However, our adaptability prevailed, and we got settled into barracks. During the process of "digging in," it was rumoured that traces of The Queen's last visit to China in 1860 had been discovered. Although the barracks are certainly ancient, no proof can be found of this statement.

After several set-backs (one being an epidemic of influenza, and another the death of the Princess Royal) we did manage to hold an arrival dance, which took place in the Garrison Lecture Hall. After a lot of real hard work on the part of the Entertainment Committee (not to mention the R.E. coolies planing the floor) a very enjoyable evening was spent by all who attended.

On December 28th we held our Christmas dinner, and, needless to say, everyone was in festive mood, so much so that regret was passed at the length of time that must elapse before another Christmas came.

In January, we started holding a Mess dinner, after the monthly Mess meeting, and found it to be an excellent idea. At the first one a number of members were called on to give a speech, and though they all have not First Class Certificates the eloquence was all that could be desired, even if it was not flowery. We also found that we have quite a lot of concert party talent hidden away, and at least one member has adopted "Happy Days" as his own march. At the last dinner, amongst our guests were four of the United States Army, who proved to be very interesting. We are having in turn members of the French and Italian forces. This should prove a splendid opportunity for not only those who wish to air their war-gained knowledge of those languages, but also for those who think of going in for their Special.

The last parts of our very own billiards table have arrived, so we got busy and joined a local league, at which we are looking forward to spending some enjoyable evenings.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL we have been able to welcome L./Sergt. Holdaway, L./Sergt. Jewell, and L./Sergt. Godwin, to whose names we will add that of Clr.-Sergt. Foster, and give them our very hearty congratulations on their promotion.

CORPORALS' MESS NOTES.

With the advent of the New Year a complete new committee was formed, who soon made it apparent that the Mess had some talent in the hockey world. A few games were played, with quite pleasing results. Neither was the indoor side of the Mess neglected, many billiard tournaments being instituted in which great interest was shown.

The handicappers, however, were themselves handicapped by the sudden appearance of a dark horse, who beat all comers handsomely and romped home to runner-up. This, however, must have proved a great strain on his staying powers, as he did not see fit to enter the next tournament. Was this pure generosity, or did he object to the foreboding look in the handicappers' eyes as they watched his snaky "pot reds"?

The Mess has lost a good all-rounder, one L./Cpl. Berry, who has gone to keep law and order in Shanghai.

We are perfectly certain that he will do well in his new sphere, and we all wish him the best of luck. It is a great relief to realize that if we ever do see the inside of Shanghai Gaol there will be another familiar face there, even if there are iron bars between.

A dance was held in March, and was voted a success by all who were present. The Brigadier graciously attended, as did a large number of Garrison officers. The Garrison Sergeants' and Corporals' Messes were invited, and there was a large sprinkling of civilians. Snappy fox-trots and dreamy waltzes were perfectly played by a band which obviously knew its "stuff."

During the approaching summer it is hoped to prove our mettle at tennis and cricket, although our powers will be somewhat restricted owing to the Mess being so divided.

HOCKEY.

There is only one hockey ground for us to use in Tientsin, and this we share with the Tientsin Hockey Club, German Hockey Club, the School, and the Ladies.

Most of the hockey is on the company basis, for with a large detachment at Peking and a lack of strong opposition there has been nothing for a Battalion side to do. However, the very fact that there is no first eleven hockey, and only company hockey, has brought it about that, instead of eleven players, 44 players have played matches and have been gaining experience. Tientsin, therefore, will prove a useful training ground for our hockey players of the future, and by the time we get to India there is every hope of having a lot of talent within the Battalion from which to choose a good first and second eleven.

Peking brought down an inter-port team at the end of February to play Tientsin on the Saturday and the Queen's on Sunday. Tientsin won their match by 3 goals to 1. It is interesting to note that there were five Queen's players in each side. The Queen's, at Tientsin, also won their match on the Sunday.

At the time of writing we have not finished our Platoon Knock-out Competition, but the Signals, Employed and Transport ought to win this easily.

TIENTSIN HOCKEY LEAGUE.

This League has not yet been completed at the time of writing, but a glance at the table below will show that "C" Company, with only one more match to play, are the easy winners.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
"C" Company	9	8	0	1	35	10	17
"H.Q." Wing	8	6	2	0	24	14	12
"M.G." Company	6	3	2	1	19	8	7
Tientsin Hockey Club ...	8	3	5	0	18	17	6
"B" Company	9	2	7	0	12	35	4
German Hockey Club...	6	0	6	0	5	29	0

BOXING.

Our activities in this line have been confined to participating in the fortnightly contests organized by the 15th Infantry Regiment, United States Army, and held in their barracks.

Handicapped to begin with by the slightly different methods adopted by men who have learnt their boxing in the States, our men however soon adapted their style to that of their opponents.

Although possessing no star performers, we have found some keen material which should produce a very fair team in a year or two. Our thanks are due to the assistance we have received from our American friends who have lent it as willingly in this branch of sport as they have in every other.

FOOTBALL.

When the Battalion left Malta for Tientsin we left behind five of our regimental team and consequently, on arrival in Tientsin, had to build up another team. This has been a difficult job owing to the fact that there is only one other team in Tientsin which the Battalion can play. The Tientsin Football Club and our team have suffered very much from lack of practice.

They were defeated in the Peter's Cup v. the Tientsin Club in the two matches played, but both games were quite close and the standard of play was good.

There has been a lot of Company football. Each company entered two teams, one for the 1st Division and one for the 2nd Division Leagues.

The "M.G." second eleven was second in the Junior League, but otherwise we did not fare very well, and found the Tientsin Club and Italians too strong for our company teams.

The Peking Detachment ("D" Company and No. 1 Platoon "M.G.") have done very well, and out of 17 matches played 16 were won and 1 drawn. The matches played were chiefly against the Chinese Universities, who produce good teams.

The most successful team of the year has been the "Details" in Malta, who swept the board, winning the Junior League and defeating the Worcesters and Highland Light Infantry. Out of the twelve matches played, only one was lost and the remainder won.

To sum up. There is little opportunity for Battalion football in Tientsin, but plenty of Company football, and it is to be hoped that, next year, not only will the Battalion win the Peter's Cup, the only cup which the Battalion can play for, but one of the company teams will win the Senior and Junior Leagues.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

On January 10th an International 3½ miles road race was organized by the Y.M.C.A., and a team of fifteen of our best runners was entered. The race was

run through the streets of the five Concessions, finishing in the Chinese city, and the object was to stimulate the sporting instincts of the Chinese. Of the 33 starters of different nationalities there were, besides ourselves, three Americans, one Italian, one Russian, two Frenchmen and the remainder Chinese. Unfortunately we struck a bitterly cold day with an icy head-wind the whole way, and this was probably chiefly responsible for the terrific pace set for the first half-mile, at the end of which our team brought up the rear almost to a man. However, the leaders soon cracked, and at the finish there were five of the Regiment in the first ten home, 2/Lieut. Sydenham-Clarke winning from the Italian by about 20 yards. The order of our five men placed was:—1, 2/Lieut. Sydenham-Clarke; 4, Pte. Sleet; 7, L./Cpl. Waite; 8, Bdsn. Winter; 9, Pte. Callaghan.

NOTES FROM PEKING.

The Peking Detachment, found by the Battalion stationed at Tientsin, is known as the British Legation Guard, and consists of one Rifle Company, one Machine Gun Platoon, and the usual odds and ends from Headquarter Wing.

We have five officers of the Regiment and a Medical Officer, and representatives of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, and even a gentleman known as an Expense Store Accountant. The latter we were at first a little frightened of, and expected that he might follow us about noting damages and deficiencies. Instead, he turned out to be an Aladdin who produces from unfathomable stores everything from a bedstead to a machine gun. So we are a self-contained force of all arms.

We have also become artillerymen, as we have two perfectly good and shining field howitzers. These we drag daily on to the parade ground and manœuvre them in the best style by hand under the eagle eye of the gunner Sergeant.

In addition to the British troops we have a force of Chinese grooms, generally about fifteen strong. The military status of these warriors is not very clear, but the morning after our arrival they were miraculously clothed exactly like ourselves in khaki serge, with Regimental badges and buttons complete. One of them, to show his independence, parades daily in tartan trews reminiscent of our predecessors, the Royal Scots. They look after our twenty-odd mules without the least trouble.

Peking is seventy-five miles inland from Tientsin, still on the same coastal plain, but fifteen miles to the west can be seen from the city walls an imposing mass of mountains, the beginning of the great Mongolian plateau.

In the foothills is the famous Summer Palace, rebuilt since the unfortunate episode connected with the last visit of the 1st Battalion in 1860.

A good train service connects us with the Battalion, and many of us have already visited Tientsin. The two places are as different as the old White City was from the Earls Court Road.

Life at Peking is a quiet one for the troops. It has been impossible for the majority of us to get outside the city walls during the rather severe winter. We hope, however, to make some interesting expeditions in the spring, and have received kind offers from residents to show us the way.

About half the British Legation compound is taken up by the barracks of the Guard. These are, on the whole, comfortable, and reminiscent of an infantry depot at home. The Legation is surrounded by a high wall with loopholes, and each gate has its sentry. This warlike appearance serves to remind our neighbours that the Boxer affair is not forgotten. In fact, it is not generally

known that the Legation Quarter is not a concession from the Chinese, but is ours by right of arms.

There are four other Legation Guards—American, French, Italian, and Japanese. We have so far played football with the French and Italian Guards, but most of our matches are against Chinese teams from some half-dozen schools and colleges in the city.

The detachment has succeeded in gaining a considerable share in the matches of the Peking Hockey Club, and a number of our players have come on considerably, notably J. L. S. Boyd and Lieut. J. B. H. Kealy.

An unusual feature this winter has been the skating rink. This was made by a contractor by the simple process of sprinkling a large piece of ground about the size of five tennis courts with water until a splendid sheet of ice was produced. This was then covered by an enormous matting shed, to keep off the dust which is a special feature of the place.

Our first efforts on this ice were well worth watching. Now we have several experts and are thinking of a gymkhana. Most of the skating is done in the evenings by electric light.

It may interest householders at home to hear that there is a plentiful supply of coal at 9s. a ton, all produced by British capital and organization. The Kailan Mining Administration have not forgotten the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, who guarded them in 1928.

Other interesting prices are: Thirty-eight fresh eggs for 11d., chicken and ducks at 5½d. each, pheasants 7d., snipe 1d., and partridges 2½d. each.

The possibility of these notes being seen at Hounslow or Whitehall makes one hesitate before mentioning the silver slump. Suffice it to say that the dollar, which is always a dollar wherever one may happen to be in China, now only costs 11d., so we see quite a number of them on the pay table.

Many of us have, in consequence, become addicted to the local habit of souvenir hunting. Peking is a wonderful market for rugs, brass, ivory and nick-nacks of all sorts. The ladies find that good fur coats at £3 are useful with the thermometer below zero.

The officers have about a dozen China ponies, of which there is a very plentiful supply, and have had thoroughly good sport paper-hunting all the winter.

Although the ground is thoroughly frozen, there is a layer of soft dust on the surface which makes it possible to gallop across country in almost any direction without damage to crops or riders.

In summer there will be polo, tennis and cricket. It will be very hot, and "D" Company will be quite happy to move on to Shan Hai Kwan, our seaside resort, for a couple of months on relief by "B" Company on June 6th.

SPORTS NEWS—PEKING.

"D" Company and one platoon "M.G." Company, on detachment in Peking, have been most successful in the football field.

There are plenty of other teams to play, mostly from the local Chinese Colleges and Universities, but the Italian and French Legation Guards also have good sides.

We have won all our matches, except one at the beginning of the season, which we drew. This was before the team had settled down.

At the time of writing we are competing with the French and Italians for a cup.

We have beaten the Italians who, in their turn, have beaten the French, so it is up to us to beat the French and secure the cup.

A SHOOTING TRIP IN KOREA

Football Results.—Played 18, won 17, drawn 1, lost 0, goals for 64, goals against 13.

The following is a representative side:—Franklin; L./Cpl. Basham and L./Cpl. Dade; L./Cpl. Dockerill, Pte. O'Brien and L./Cpl. Frost; Lieut. Kealy, Pte. Thurlow, L./Cpl. Jervis, Pte. Dearman and Pte. Archer.

Hockey, too, is plentiful, on a very good hard ground, three or four games a week taking place.

As a rule we play intermingled with the Peking civilian teams in pick-up games, the officers being members of the club.

A very good rule pertains in the club, members being fined fifty cents for lateness or turning up in the wrong colours.

Peking went down to play Tientsin recently and lost 3—1 after a really good game.

Both sides had five of the Regiment included in the team—Capt. Boyd, Lieut. Kealy, L./Cpl. Atkins, L./Cpl. Lynwood and L./Cpl. Druce playing for Peking.

A SHOOTING TRIP IN KOREA

INTENT on getting some big game shooting, if possible, but at the same time not much relishing the prospect of being ourselves hunted by Manchurian Hunhusas or the Bandit of Shansi, G. and I decided to try our luck in Korea. Eventually discovering a Russian hunter, Yankoysky by name, who lived in Seishin, in N.E. Korea, the wildest part of the country, we wrote and inquired what chance we had of shooting tiger, leopard, or any other game at this time of the year.

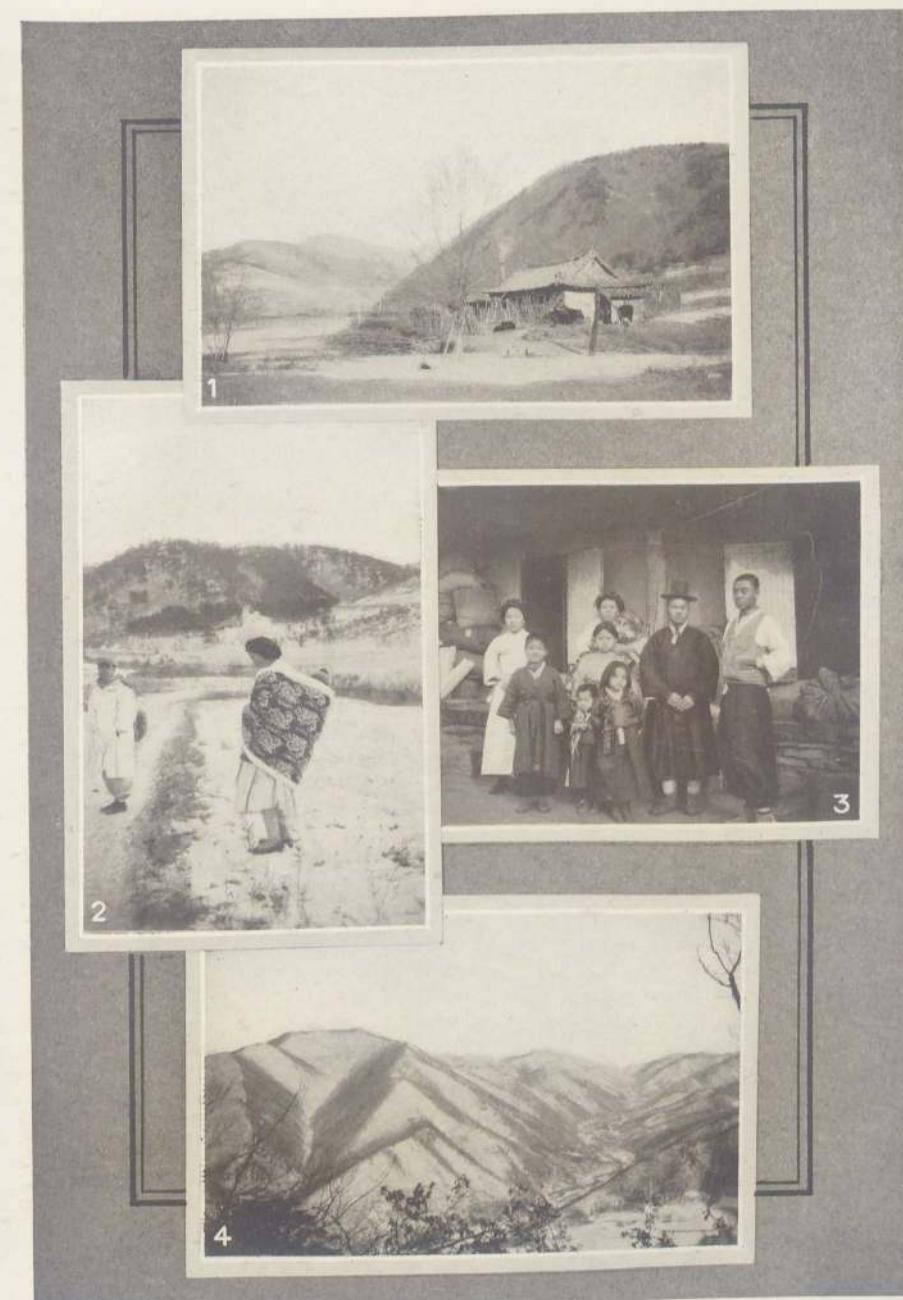
His reply decided us to go, and after being given every assistance by the Japanese Army, we left Tientsin by the midnight train.

Our journey was uneventful save for the extreme comfort of the Japanese trains whose facilities for sleeping and feeding far outvie anything that a Continental train can achieve. The necessity for finding railway guards provides a very useful method of infiltration of Japanese troops into Manchuria, and we passed several bodies of soldiers between Mukden and the border town of Antung.

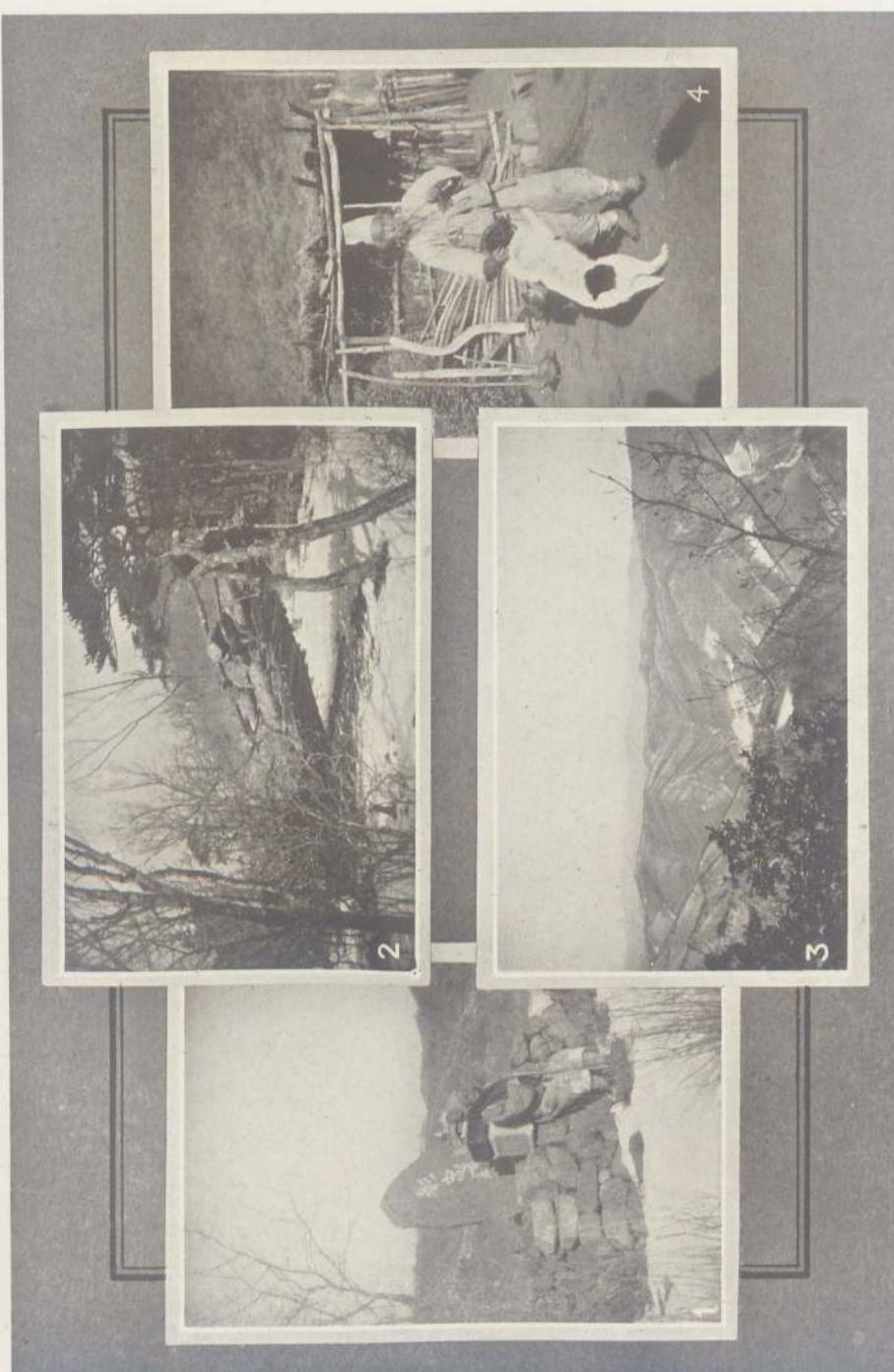
The ease with which we passed our rifles, guns and ammunition into Japanese territory somewhat surprised us, and in distinctly good spirits we entered a country as efficiently administered by its overlords, as it is noteworthy for the politeness of the peasants. The flat monotony of China and its straggling villages had given place to broad valleys enclosed by rugged foot-hills, and the orderliness of the villages, even in Manchuria, had given ample proof of the Japanese interests in that country.

The Koreans, who are thought to be of Tartar extraction, certainly possess none of the unprepossessing qualities of the average Oriental, except for their dislike of manual labour, which, in common with other savage races, chiefly devolves upon the women. Picturesquely clad in their national dress—the men in their white padded trousers and smocks, the women in skirts—we found them chiefly remarkable for the headgear of the former. Until he is married a Korean of the old type wears his hair long like a woman, and a fur cap with a hood hanging down behind to keep the draught off the back of his neck—a very necessary precaution in this country. When married he curls his hair in a top-knot round a silver skewer, wearing, to protect it, a miniature top hat made of horse hair and kept in place by a string under the chin. In cold weather this is worn on top of the fur cap which has a hole cut in the top to let the top-knot through, and if it

A SHOOTING TRIP IN KOREA.



1. A KOREAN HOMESTEAD.
2. A KOREAN WOMAN WITH HER BABY.
3. A KOREAN FAMILY.
4. A TYPICAL KOREAN LANDSCAPE.



1. WAR MEMORIAL OF RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.
 2. A TIGER TRAP.
 3. VIEW OF KOREAN HILLS, TAKEN FROM A TREE.
 4. AN OLD KOREAN GENTLEMAN OF 83 WEARING A MOURNING HAT FOR ONE OF HIS RELATIONS.

is snowing the top hat is in turn protected by a conical-shaped erection of parchment. Invariably cheerful, better looking than the Chinese although having little in common with the Japanese either, they are the politest and most hospitable peasantry it could be possible to meet. During the summer months the men till their millet and rice fields and occasionally hunt; during the winter they meditate in the intervals between eating and sleeping on the success or failure of their first crop, and the possibilities for the coming year. One common home provides shelter for man, woman, children, ox, poultry and dog, a staked palisade protecting the homestead in the wilder parts of the country. The house is composed of two, or possibly three rooms and a kitchen, stable and fowl-house combined; it is heated by subterranean channels which convey the heat and smoke from the fire in the kitchen at one end, under the floors to the chimney at the other, thus centrally heating the whole house. Kind to their animals, served by their women and children they live a happy-go-lucky hand-to-mouth existence, owing, if not as loyal at least, as complacent an allegiance to their Japanese rulers as they once owed to their king.

The east coast of the peninsula is very much wilder and more rugged than the west, and as we climbed steadily northward over the passes into the interior, the deep valleys and fir-clad slopes under their mantle of snow resembled in miniature the snow-capped glory of an Alpine setting in mid-winter.

Arriving at Seishin in darkness, we made the acquaintance that evening of one of the old type of Russian families of every sort of blood relation, fugitive from the present tyranny of Bolshevik Government. Our host, originally of Polish extraction, had owned, in the days of Imperial Russia, a vast estate of 30,000 acres in Primoria, near Vladivostok. Once a thoroughbred horse breeder, he had supplied remounts for the Czar's personal bodyguard and the crack Cossack Regiments of that time, and he holds a world's trotting record, and won the Siberian Derby seven times in ten years. In addition to his stud farm he included a deer park of several thousand spotted deer whose horns possess medicinal qualities highly esteemed by the Chinaman. Here he first learnt to use a rifle, hunting bear, wolves, boar and deer in Siberia, and occasionally tiger, sometimes on foot, at others on horseback. At intervals he led raids against The Manchurian Hunhusas who used to plunder the border towns, and with 300 Korean followers he would organize a bandit drive, killing as many as 150 in a week's sport, and earning for himself the soubriquet of "Four Eyed." Forced to abandon his property when the Japanese withdrew their troops from Siberia before the Bolshevik advance, he retired over the border eighty miles into Korea, and in common with all other Russian Imperialists, lives only for the day of counter-revolution, keeping his eye in, and training those of his family by hunting in the mountains of Korea. In the intervals he manages a large salted herring industry from fish caught in the local waters, and also exports butterflies during the summer to museums all over Europe, for over 10,000 different varieties are found in Korea, and several are named after him or his father.

After marching twenty-one miles to camp on our first day in a biting wind with the temperature registering 35 degrees of frost, one of the coldest days of the year, I was as glad to exchange the cheerful warmth of a Korean house for the Arctic blizzard as was Yankovsky's youngest son; only eleven years old, he had marched like a veteran, carrying rück-sac and rifle, and refusing as a point of honour to part with anything.

As a shooting trip, our fortnight cannot be said to have been a success. The method of hunting was by tracking only, as the extreme cold precluded all chance of sitting up at night over a kill. Daily fresh snow is thus essential to success, and usually it falls fairly frequently in small quantities. We were unlucky in having no fresh fall for over a fortnight, with the result that the south slopes had been

GIFT TO THE REGIMENT

thawed bare by the hot sun, and the north slopes were covered in anything up to three feet of crust. This, combined with the dense undergrowth of azaleas, dwarf oaks and chestnuts, made progress necessarily noisy, and unless there was a strong wind blowing it was impossible to get a close shot at anything, the average range being about 200 yards. Tracking was difficult as one's quarry invariably crossed on to a south slope at intervals, and the track had then to be laboriously picked up again on the crest of the hill where he had crossed into the snow again. Roe deer we saw in small numbers, all unfortunately in velvet, but "when in Rome," etc., and we shot for the pot as their heads were valueless. Only one boar was seen during the whole time, although we followed fresh tracks frequently, and we also saw spoor of tiger, and leopard, but all too old to be worth following. For two days we chased a small black bear up and down the most ghastly precipices of the highest and rockiest mountains in the district, over 3,500 feet, on which we were originally searching for Goral. Unfortunately we saw none of the latter, and the poor snow lost us the bear. We returned with nine stag to our credit, enriched, if not with many spoils of the chase, at any rate with the memory of as unusual and original an experience as we are ever likely to meet.

As a holiday to renew one's vitality impaired by the arduous duties of one's profession, and the still more exacting demands of the social whirl in which the subaltern of to-day is alleged to waste his time, I know no better way than by scaling the rocky precipitous slopes of Korea—a slippery top surface of loose stones, a snow crust of two feet deep, an invariably dead branch which one vainly grasps as one endeavours to stem one's downward course. These three things combine in improving lungs, limbs, and language in the eager quest for game behind the agile step of these hardy Russian hunters.

M. F. SYDENHAM-CLARKE.

GIFT TO THE REGIMENT OF AN OIL-PAINTING OF THE BATTLE OF THE GLORIOUS 1st JUNE, 1794

A PIECE of great good fortune came to the Regiment last winter, when Vice-Admiral L. G. Preston wrote to the Colonel of the Regiment that he wished to present to it, "as a little token of regard from the Sister Service," a replica in oils (it differs in detail from the painting which is at Windsor Castle) of the well-known picture of the death of Lieutenant Neville on board the *Queen Charlotte* on June 1st, 1794.

It is difficult adequately to express the gratitude of the Regiment for so munificent and welcome a gift. But it can be said that the picture has become and will remain one of the most valued possessions of The Queen's, and that it will serve as a constant reminder both of the kindness of the donor and of the close association of the Navy and the Regiment.

The painting has been restored with funds generously subscribed by forty-one ex-officers of the Regiment, to whose regimental patriotism a sincere tribute is due. For the moment it hangs in the Officers' Mess at the Depot, and, in the Sergeants' Mess, there is a copy, also presented to the Regiment by Admiral Preston, of Orme's engraving of the Windsor picture.

2nd BATTALION

ON November 12th last the Colonel of the Regiment, Major-General Sir W. D. Bird, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., visited the Battalion and delivered a short lecture to the officers. On the 13th he inspected the Battalion on parade, and later made a tour of the Institutes, Cookhouse, Dining Hall, and Sergeants' Mess.

Although we were sorry to bid farewell to Col. H. N. A. Hunter, D.S.O., we congratulate him on his promotion and wish him every success in his appointment of A.Q.M.G. Southern Command, India. Lieut.-Col. G. J. Giffard, D.S.O., has been appointed to command the Battalion, and we congratulate him on his promotion.

We are very sorry to have said good-bye to the following officers: Major A. N. S. Roberts, O.B.E., who has retired after very many years' distinguished service with the Battalion; Major F. W. H. Denton, who has been Adjutant of the Inns of Court for the past two years and formerly commanded the Depot; Lieut. G. Haggard, who has retired to take up an appointment in civil life, in which we wish him every success.

2/Lieuts. F. J. C. Piggott, E. T. R. Jenyns, and D. de S. Barrow have joined from the Royal Military College, Camberley. Capt. I. T. P. Hughes, M.C., has rejoined, on termination of his course at the Staff College.

The Battalion paraded in Barracks on Armistice Day, and later Col. Hunter, D.S.O., as Commanding the 12th Infantry Brigade, laid a wreath on the Dover War Memorial. The massed bugles and drums of the Brigade, under Drum-Major Palmer, assisted at the ceremony. In the evening buglers were sent to assist at the Festival of Remembrance at the Town Hall, Dover, and also to Dorking, Barham and St. Margarets.

Our Annual Christmas Tree was held this year on December 18th; as usual, this was a great success and very well attended. The N.A.A.F.I. provided an excellent tea, which was admirably served.

Capt. G. K. Olliver, M.C., again delighted us with his conjuring tricks and juggling, and as Father Christmas was greatly appreciated by all the children. Our thanks are due to Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Roberts, who spent hours choosing such suitable presents and labelling them—a very considerable undertaking. Our thanks are also due to Mr. Waspe for the magnificent decorations for which he was responsible.

We congratulate Capt. W. H. Chitty and Lieut. F. Waspe on their promotions, and wish them every success in their appointments of Quartermaster to the Depot and Battalion respectively.

Sergt. Wells, D.C.M., M.M., who attended an Animal Management Course, and Cpl. Allison, who attended a Machine Gun Course at Netheravon, are to be congratulated on obtaining "Distinguished" on these courses.

We congratulate Pte. Bailey on being awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, and hope he will continue on as Librarian for a long time, where he works so hard for the comfort of all concerned.

A Swimming Competition was arranged at the beginning of the year, and the number of entries was extremely good. "C" (M.G.) Company, however, won fairly easily.

Capt. J. P. Howells, M.C., D.C.M., is to be congratulated on keeping interest in boxing alive, and staging several tournaments and a match against the 4th/7th

2ND BATTALION

Dragoon Guards, which the Battalion won by the narrow margin of one fight, after some very keen and well-fought contests.

The hockey team, after showing great promise, failed to produce their form in the semi-final of the Army Cup, and were defeated by the R.E., Gosport, by 2-1, who had previously won the Southern Command. The latter were only defeated by the holders, the K.S.L.I., by 2-1 in the finals.

The number of other ranks who went to Aldershot to cheer on the team was very satisfactory. No less than 173 proceeded there, and our thanks are due to the Depot for the way they entertained us. Capt. F. C. Davis is to be congratulated on being chosen to play for the Army against the Civil Service, and Lieut. H. E. Wilson to play for the Army against the Civil Service and against Beckenham. Capt. G. K. Oliver, Lieut. H. E. Wilson and Lieut. L. C. East are also to be congratulated on being selected to represent the Eastern Command *v.* the Southern and Aldershot Commands.

At Easter, the 22nd London Regiment (The Queen's) again paid us a visit. Most of the Battalion were on Easter leave, but those who remained behind were glad to welcome them and spent a most enjoyable time. The 22nd carried out a lot of work, but their stay was all too short; it is hoped that in the near future Territorial battalions will be attached to their Regular units for longer periods. We wish Col. F. M. Pasteur, M.C., and the 22nd good fortune, and look forward to their next visit.

The Battalion moves to Aldershot next autumn, where it will join the Guards Brigade.

SERGEANTS' MESS NOTES.

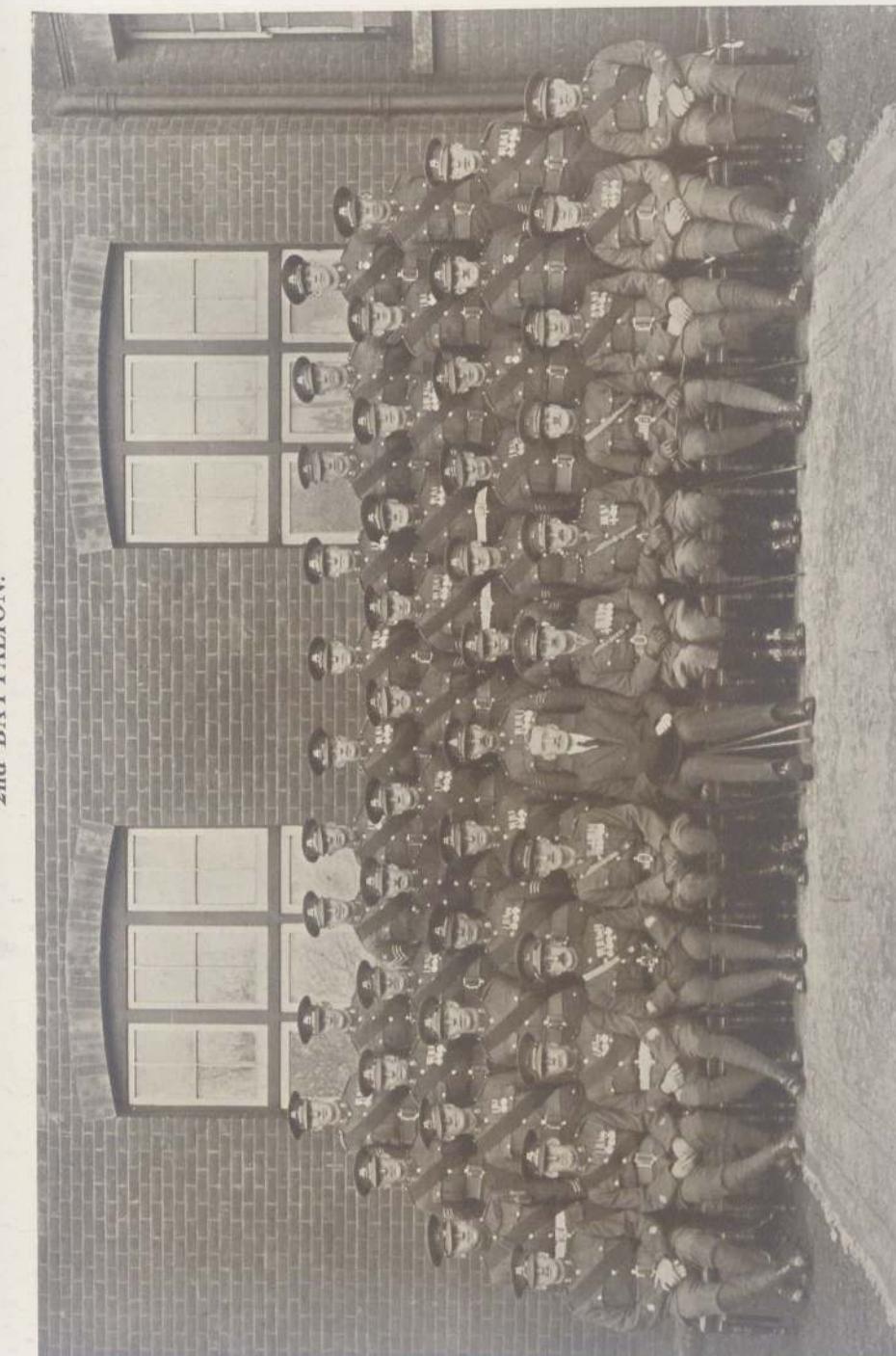
Since the last issue of the JOURNAL the Mess has had the usual round of entertainments, dances, social evenings, etc.

The dances generally have been excellently arranged, and have been extremely successful. For this success we have to thank Clr.-Sergt. Stafford and his Entertainment Committee for the versatile and energetic manner in which these functions have been run.

Owing to the extremely bad winter we have been unable to arrange or play any outside games, but we have kept our hand well in with the games that could be played in the warm and comfort of the Mess. The addition of shove ha'penny to our usual list of games has caused considerable amusement, and has augmented another Mess championship, for which we have many candidates. We have had several changes in the period, the most important of which is the promotion of Mr. F. Waspe, our late R.S.M., to Lieutenant and Quartermaster. We extend our very hearty congratulations to Lieut. Waspe, and wish him every success in his new rôle, and at the same time we realize that it has been a severe loss to our Mess. His parting gift, a barometer, a very excellent present, is very much appreciated, and it will help us to remember the many years we have been associated with him in the Mess.

C.S.M. Clenshaw has arrived from the 1st Battalion, and to him we extend a hearty welcome and hope that his stay with us may be long and happy.

The Mess turned out in full strength to see the semi-final of the Army Hockey Cup on March 16th. We had a long and tiresome journey, but a bright, if short, stay at our Depot somewhat compensated us for that discomfort. We always look forward to such occasions, and are glad to meet and exchange opinions once in a while with our comrades at the Depot. It was with regret that we saw the Battalion lose, because we had looked forward to another such visit to the final.



2nd BATTALION.

THE COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT (Major-General Sir W. D. BIRD, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.)
with the Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants and Sergeants, Dover, 1931.
Photo
Whorwell, Dover.

Our move has been definitely settled, and we shall soon be rubbing shoulders with our friends in the 1st Brigade at Aldershot.

With two battalions of Guards as our near neighbours, we should get lots of joy out of life; anyhow, we do certainly look forward to a lively, competitive, and perhaps instructive time.

CORPORALS' MESS NOTES.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL, a number of important events have taken place in which the Mess played an interesting part.

During November we had the Inter-Company Boxing Contest for the shield, ending with several challenge fights between the 4th/7th Dragoon Guards, from Shorncliffe, and the Regiment. Cpl. Allison and L./Cpl. Hooper won their contests, whilst L./Cpls. Farrell and Lockwood lost on points. The Regiment was fortunate to win the event by one fight.

In December we had the Annual Christmas Shoot, in which several members of the Mess won prizes, after which the Mess was closed for the annual furlough.

The Mess held a Dance during the month of February, and a large number of civilian friends attended. Cpl. Cooper and his committee are to be congratulated on a very excellent show.

In March the Mess had its usual Billiard Tournament, in which L./Cpl. Stone won the contest; perhaps with a little more instruction Cpl. Churcher and L./Cpl. Connell may be the future champions; at least, from recent information to hand, they promise to be formidable opponents against L./Cpl. Stone.

Cpl. Court arrived from the Regimental Depot whilst the Battalion was on leave, and L./Cpl. Jacques from the 1st Battalion.

We congratulate Cpl. Lancefield Staples on his obtaining his commission to the Royal Welch Regiment, and wish him every success in his life. We also congratulate Cpls. Bacon and Forrest on their appointment to Lance-Sergeant, and L./Cpl. Jacques to Corporal. Cpl. Large and L./Cpl. White are to be congratulated on obtaining "Q.I" on their course at Army School of Physical Training, Aldershot, and Cpl. Maxted, who obtained "Q.I" at the Chemical Warfare School, Porton, and last, but not least, on his entering the ranks of the matrimonial army. We regret the loss of Cpl. Hackett, who has left us for civilian life, and wish him every success. Cpl. Nunney and L./Cpl. Charlesworth have left us to prepare for civilian life at the Army Vocational Training Centre, Hounslow, and we wish them the best of luck.

We congratulate R.S.M. Waspe on his promotion to Lieutenant and Quarter-master, and hope that he will be prosperous in his new sphere.

Now that spring has arrived we are all very busy preparing for the training season which commences in April.

WEAPON TRAINING AND SMALL ARMS CLUB.

The Christmas Shoot was held on December 16th, 17th and 18th, just before the Battalion went on Christmas furlough. It was a great success and nearly everybody in the Battalion entered. Two hundred and twenty-five prizes were given, ranging from turkeys and geese down to booby prizes of a Christmas stocking. The idea this year was for most men in the Battalion to be able to take home with them a useful present, so the prizes chiefly consisted of goods to supplement their Christmas fare.

2ND BATTALION

There were three classes, each with separate prize lists. The winners were as follows:—

Class A: 1st, Cpl. Hicks; 2nd, L./Cpl. Hooper; 3rd, Pte. Knell.
 Class B: 1st, L./Cpl. Stone; 2nd, Pte. Kingshott; 3rd, L./Cpl. Rennison.
 Class C: 1st, Pte. Mason; 2nd, Pte. Newbold; 3rd, Pte. Robinson.

In addition to the main competition there was a "Cutting the String" side show, which proved very popular. The ladies' shoot, which was postponed owing to bad weather at the Rifle Meeting, also took place. The prize winners were:— 1st, Mrs. Knell; 2nd, Mrs. Hawkins; 3rd, Mrs. Welch. Mrs. Hunter kindly presented the prizes.

The Inter-Company Small-Bore Competition was fired off before Christmas, and much practice was put in by the teams, consequently the scores were much higher than last year. The winning team was No. 3 Group, but as "H.Q." Wing teams were not allowed to compete for the Company Challenge Clock the runners-up, "D" Company, carried off this prize.

1st, No. 3 Group (medal each). Team: R.S.M. Waspe, A.S.S. Smith, Sergt. Selmes, Sergt. Warner, Pte. Bailey, and Pte. Knell. Average, 81.3.

2nd, "D" Company (Challenge Clock, and medal each). Team: Lieut. R. A. Holme, C.S.M. Spooner, Sergt. Welch, Cpl. Edgington, Cpl. Riodan, and Pte. McKay. Average, 80.5.

The highest individual scores were obtained by Sergt. Welch ("D" Company) and L./Cpl. Jones (Drums), who tied with 89, but the former won on the tie being shot off.

For the results of this competition we were able to select our teams for the Army Small-Bore Team Competition. The A Team obtained five points more than last year, but were placed eighth as compared with sixth last year. The B Team improved their last year's score by 152, being placed forty-second. There were 187 entries. The A Team was: Capt. R. H. Philpot, M.C., 183; Lieut. L. S. Sheldon, 177; R.S.M. Waspe, 185; C.S.M. Hankin, M.M., 180; Sergt. Selmes, 175; Sergt. Welch, 176; Drum-Major Palmer, 176; Cpl. Court, 182; Pte. Bailey, 178; Pte. McKay, 166.

The results of last year's A.R.A. Non-Central Competitions have now been received, and the Battalion appear five times in the prize list, the best being seventh in the Young Soldiers' Cup.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

A start has been made this season to get cross-country running on a sound basis in the Battalion. In September, 1930, it was decided that the Inter-Company Challenge Cup should be awarded as the aggregate of a number of runs and not on one particular race. Owing to the large differences in the strengths of companies, the result of each run has been worked out on an average basis. Every officer, warrant officer, and non-commissioned officer and man under the age of 30 is eligible to compete for his Company, etc., and anyone who is thus eligible and does not compete counts against his Company average.

The runs at the beginning of the season were about three or four miles in length, the later ones being increased to five and six miles. The situation at the time of writing, with the April run still to take place leaves "C" (M.G.) and "A" Companies equal at the top, with a considerable gap between them and any other company.

The Battalion team has run against other units, and it also took part in the Eastern Command Championship at Colchester on March 3rd. Out of a total number of fifteen competing teams, the Battalion was fourth.

2nd BATTALION.



Photo by

BOXING TEAM, 1931.

Back Row—L./Cpl. Dellaway. L./Cpl. Giltinan. L./Cpl. Hardie. Boy Keeling.

Front Row—Pte. Dawes. L./Cpl. Lockwood. Capt. J. P. Howell, M.C., D.C.M. Pte. Turner. Pte. Lindsay.

[Fuller, 6 Castle Hill, Dover.]



Photo by

"C" (M.G.) COMPANY CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM.

Winners 12th Inf. Bde. Cross-Country Championship.

Back Row—Pte. Culley. Sgt. Berry. Pte. Yates. Pte. Martin.

Second Row—Pte. Dawes. Pte. Jenner. Pte. Macrowan. Pte. Harman. Pte. Pattenden. L./Cpl. Summerfield.

Front Row—L./Sgt. Bradley. Lieut. J. Y. Whitfield. Bt.-Major F. J. Jebens, M.C. Lieut. R. M. Burton. Pte. Reeves.

[Fuller, 6 Castle Hill, Dover.]

Lieut. Whitfield has been untiring in his efforts to organize the running in the Battalion, while Clr.-Sergt. M. I. Butcher (Army Physical Training Staff) and Clr.-Sergt. Stafford have devoted a great deal of their time to the training of the team, and the creditable performance at Colchester is very largely due to their efforts. Of the fixtures against other units, the Battalion won two and lost three. On March 27th, "C" (M.G.) Company represented the Battalion in the Brigade Inter-Company Cross-Country Run, and are to be congratulated on winning the cup with 178 points against the 1st Bn. The Royal Sussex Regiment, second with 188 points.

The following were awarded their colours for the season 1930-31: Clr.-Sergt. Stafford (captain of the team), Pte. Reeves, Pte. Waters, Pte. Martin, Pte. Kemp, L./Cpl. Willshaw, L./Sergt. Bradley, Pte. Mcrown, Pte. Culley, Pte. Truscott, L./Cpl. Summerfield, Pte. Dawes, L./Cpl. Lockwood, Pte. Robinson, and Pte. Harrison.

A Battalion running kit was recently decided on, and consists of: white vest with large red lamb on the front, dark blue shorts braided down each leg with regimental ribbon.

Those obtaining their "colours" may wear the special pattern shorts, and, in addition, the official scarlet badge on their sports vest or shirt for all games.

FOOTBALL.

Owing to a shortage of good players, and lack of funds, we have been unable to pay much attention to soccer this year, but have devoted more time to hockey and cross-country running. Very few soccer matches have been played, and the season has been confined to building up a side for next year. A professional coach was obtained to assist in this.

The Boys entered a team for the Boys' Garrison League, and improved greatly during the season. They were the only team to inflict defeat upon the Boys of the Royal Sussex Regiment, who eventually won the League, our team being placed second. Our thanks are due to Sergt. Hardwick, who trained the team, which consisted as follows:—

Johnson; Burt and Kingsland; Skinner, Horsfield and Shorrocks; Hooper, Knox, Panther, Newbold and Keeling.

The results of matches played were as follows:—

- v. 2nd Lincoln Regiment. Won, 1—0.
- v. 1st Seaforth Highlanders. Lost, 1—2.
- v. 1st Seaforth Highlanders. Won, 3—0.
- v. 1st Royal Sussex Regiment. Won, 2—1.
- v. 2nd Lincoln Regiment. Won, 3—2.
- v. 1st Royal Sussex Regiment. Lost, 2—3.

HOCKEY.

Another successful season is shortly drawing to a close, and at the time of writing the Inter-Company Tournament is being played.

We had great hopes of reaching the final of the Army Cup again, but disappointment was in store and the team were beaten in the semi-final by the Royal Engineers from Gosport, the Southern Command winners. It was a close game and the score of 2—1 against the Regiment fairly represents the run of the

2ND BATTALION

game. We had more of the game territorially, but we seldom looked dangerous in the circle, while on the other hand our own goal-mouth was in a perilous position on more than one occasion. Lieut. G. S. Grimston was the outstanding figure in the game, and he never seemed to tire from start to finish.

The Eastern Command Championship was won for the second year in succession, and in the final match the R.A. Shoeburyness were routed by the record total of 10 goals to nil. This was a very pleasing performance, and excellent hockey tactics combined with some first-class team work were responsible for the result. It was a pity that the team could not reproduce the same standard in the Army semi-final. Lieut. H. E. Wilson has captained the side, and in addition has been responsible for a large number of goals.

A debt of gratitude is due to Lieut. Whitfield, who has helped coach the team and taken the keenest interest in building up the side.

Results of matches played:—

1st XI: Played 24, won 14, lost 7, drawn 3.

2nd XI: Played 5, won 3, lost 2.

The weather was unkind on the whole, and a number of matches had to be cancelled on this account.

Colours for the season 1930-31 have been awarded to the following: Capt. R. H. Philpot, M.C., Lieut. L. C. East, Lieut. H. E. Wilson, Clr.-Sergt. S. Warwick, Sergt. Berry, Cpl. Collins, L./Cpl. Wines, L./Cpl. Knight, Cpl. Julian, and Bdsn. Eaton.

ATHLETICS.

THE SCISSORS CUP.

This was competed for in October, 1930, on a company basis, "H.Q." Wing being divided into groups of Band, Drums, Signal Section, No. 3 Group.

After about ten days' continuous exertion on the part of both officers and men under the age of thirty—also many aspirants over this age—the order of merit for the Scissors Cup resulted as follows:—

1st place, "D" Coy., average 70; 2nd, Band, 65.6; 3rd, "A" Coy., 62.4; 4th, Signal Section, 60.9; 5th, "C" (M.G.) Coy., 58.8; 6th, Drums, 57.9; 7th, No. 3 Group, "H.Q.", 55.5; 8th, "B" Coy., 47.8. Highest possible average, 70. The fine performance of "D" Company in obtaining a "possible" is worthy of particular notice. The Haigh Cup was won by the Drums.

SWIMMING.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. S. Poyntz, D.S.O., A.E.C., Commandant of the Duke of York's Royal Military School, the school baths were at the disposal of the Battalion on Wednesdays of each week. This afforded splendid opportunities to increase the standard of swimming in the Battalion.

Classes were formed for non-floaters and life saving, both of which made very great strides. Also during these periods 97 Regimental Certificates were awarded, viz: First, 440 yards, 44 certificates. Second, 220 yards, 14 certificates. Third, 60 yards, 39 certificates.

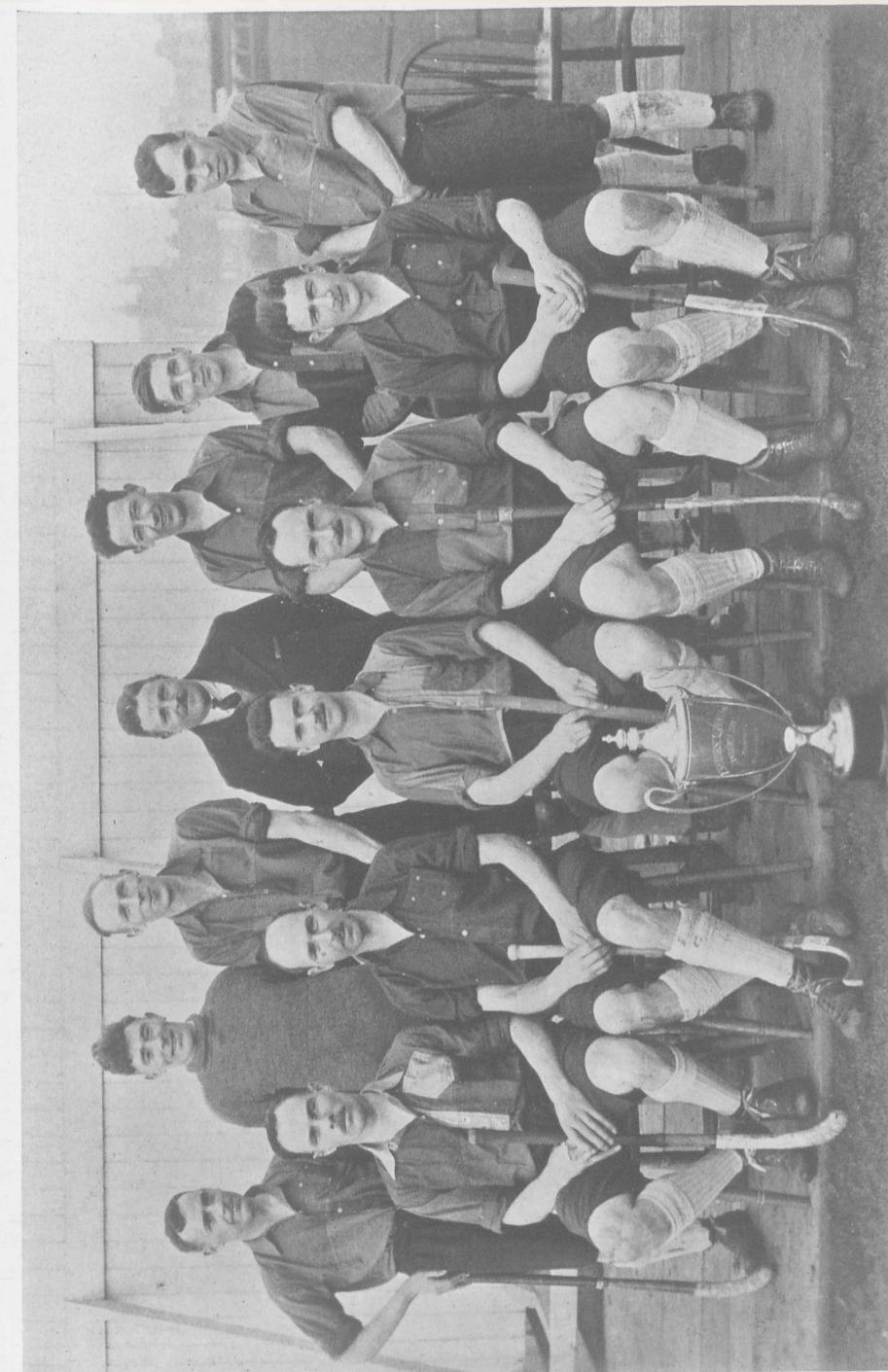


Photo by

HOCKEY TEAM, 1931.

[Fuller, 6, Castle Hill, Dover.

Back Row—C. Sgt. Swanwick. L. Cpl. Wines. L. Cpl. Knight. Lieut. J. Y. Whitfield. Sgt. Berry. Sgt. Hooper. Cpl. Collins.

Front Row—Lieut. L. C. East. Capt. R. H. Philpot, M.C. Lieut. H. E. Wilson. Capt. F. J. Davis. Lieut. G. S. Grimston.

AQUATIC SPORTS—BATTALION v. "L" SECTION, 4TH DIV. SIGNALS
(ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS).

This meeting was held at the Duke of York's Royal Military School baths, and was very keenly contested, although owing to the depleted strength of the Signal Section the Battalion entered two teams. The following points were awarded:—

	Bn. A.	Bn. B.	4th Div. Sigs.
Plunging	13	13	13
Two Lengths	4	5	2
High and Spring Board Dives	13½	22	9½
Four Lengths	6	4	2
Blindfold Race	3	2	1
Relay Race	10	15	5
Totals	49½	61	32½

A Team.—Cpl. Spence, L./Cpl. Allison, L./Cpl. Farrell, L./Cpl. Sadgrove, L./Cpl. Tranter, Pte. Tappenden.

B Team.—Sergt. Cribbes, Sergt. Berry, L./Cpl. Jayes, L./Cpl. Farrari, Boy Horsfield.

AQUATIC SPORTS MEETING—BATTALION MEETING.

This meeting was held at the Duke of York's Royal Military School baths on February 18th, and although a fierce snowstorm was playing havoc outside, the water was quite warm, leaving nothing to be desired. On the whole, the teams were very evenly matched, and some very close and exciting finishes were witnessed. The events and results were as follows:—

One Length, Free Style.—1st, L./Cpt. Jayes, "C" (M.G.) Coy.; 2nd. Lieut. L. C. East (Adjt.), Drums.

Three Lengths, Free Style.—1st, Cpl. Spence, "B" Coy.; 2nd, Lieut. L. C. East (Adjt.), Drums; 3rd, Pte. Culley, "C" (M.G.) Coy.

Plunging.—1st, No. 3 Group, "H.Q." Wing; 2nd, "C" (M.G.) Coy.; 3rd, "A" Coy.; 4th (tie), Band and Drums.

Running Spring Board Dive.—1st, "A" Coy.; 2nd, "C" (M.G.) Coy.; 3rd, Band; 4th, "D" Coy.

Relay (1, 2, 3 and 4 Lengths).—1st, "C" (M.G.) Coy.; 2nd, Drums; 3rd, "A" Coy.; 4th, "D" Coy.; 5th, Band.

Two Lengths Breast Stroke.—1st, Pte. Bruce, "A" Coy.; 2nd, Cpl. Allison, "C" (M.G.) Coy.; 3rd, Pte. Burt, "C" (M.G.) Coy.; 4th, Sergt. Berry, "C" (M.G.) Coy.; 5th, L./Cpl. Lawrence, Band; 6th, Drum-Major Palmer, Drums.

High Dive.—1st, "C" (M.G.) Coy.; 2nd, "A" Coy.; 3rd, Drums; 4th, Band; 5th, No. 3 Group, "H.Q." Wing; 6th, "D" Coy.

Two Lengths Back Stroke.—1st, Cpl. Spence, "B" Coy.; 2nd Sergt. Berry, "C" (M.G.) Coy.; 3rd, Pte. Bruce, "A" Coy.; 4th, Pte. Gore, "A" Coy.; 5th, Pte. Miller, Drums.

Sixteen Lengths Free Style.—1st, Cpl. Spence, "B" Coy.; 2nd, L./Cpl. Jayes, "C" (M.G.) Coy.; 3rd, Pte. Bruce, "A" Coy.; 4th, Pte. Childs, "C" (M.G.) Coy.; 5th, Pte. Shreeve, "C" (M.G.) Coy.; 6th, Drum-Major Palmer, Drums.

Order of Merit.—1st, "C" (M.G.) Coy., 64 points; 2nd, "A" Coy., 39; 3rd, Drums, 33½; 4th, "B" Coy., 18; 5th, Band, 15½; 6th, "D" Coy., 10; 7th, No. 3 Group, "H.Q." Wing, 8.

BOXING.

2ND BN. THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT v. 4TH/7TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

A competition was held at Dover in February between the 4th/7th Dragoon Guards, from Shorncliffe, and the Battalion. After some very even fighting the Battalion won by 8 events to 7. The 4th/7th arrived a man short, and Capt. Misa very sportingly took his place at the last moment.

Boys' Catchweights.—Boy Keeling (2nd Queen's) beat Boy Tucker (4th/7th D.G.). Keeling had slightly the better of the first round, but the second went in favour of Tucker. The third round was very even, with Keeling a fraction ahead on points.

Bantam-weights.—Pte. Lindsay (2nd Queen's) beat Tpr. Davis (4th/7th D.G.). A very even first round, but somewhat scrappy. The boxing was rather poor, but Lindsay was on top in both the second and final rounds.

Feather-weights—Tpr. Fido (4th/7th D.G.) beat Pte. Dawes (2nd Queen's). The first round was very even, but Fido had much the better of the exchanges after that, Dawes being unable to guard his opponent's blows.

Farrier Sweeney (4th/7th D.G.) beat L./Cpl. Ferrari (2nd Queen's). Ferrari scored more points in the first round, but Sweeney landed one very good body punch. Sweeney had the best of it in the second round, but Ferrari kept going very pluckily. The last round was quite even, but it was obvious that Ferrari had been badly shaken.

Light-weights.—L./Cpl. Hooper (2nd Queen's) beat L./Cpl. Cromey (4th/7th D.G.). Very early on Hooper got home with a really hard punch, and Cromey took the count.

Tpr. Burns (4th/7th D.G.) beat Pte. Turner (2nd Queen's). Turner attacked strongly, but did not put any power behind his punches. The second and third rounds were very even, and the fight might have gone to either side.

Light Welter-weights.—Pte. Newman (2nd Queen's) beat Tpr. Guest (4th/7th D.G.). The first round was fairly even, but Newman appeared the better fighter. He scored a knock-out in the second round with a really good punch.

Tpr. Lambert (4th/7th) D.G.) beat Sergt. Hooper (2nd Queen's). Lambert got home several blows early on, and Hooper was saved by the gong in the first round. The second round started evenly, but Lambert got in a good punch, and Hooper was unable to continue.

Cpl. Allison (2nd Queen's) beat Tpr. Barnard (4th/7th D.G.). Allison started attacking right from the start and scored many points with an excellent straight left. The second and third rounds were a repetition of the first, and Allison proved an easy winner.

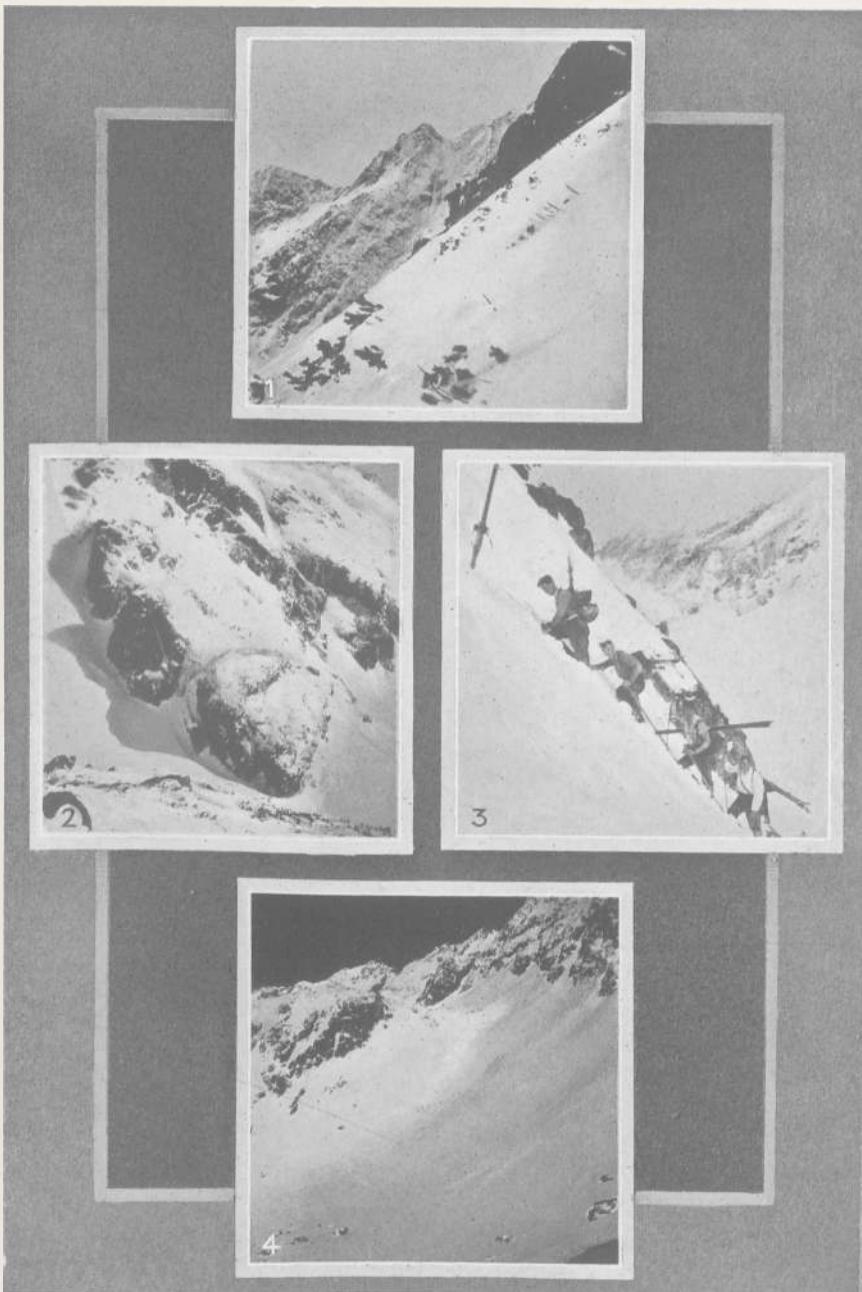
Welter-weights.—Farrier Simpson (4th/7th D.G.) beat L./Cpl. Lockwood (2nd Queen's). A scrappy fight, but fairly even. Simpson was too quick for Lockwood, though the latter had the better of the second round.

L./Cpl. Westhead (4th/7th D.G.) beat L./Cpl. Rindan (2nd Queen's). The first round was even, but little skill was shown by either contestant. Westhead won both the other two rounds.

Middle-weights.—L./Cpl. Beadle (4th/7th D.G.) beat L./Cpl. Farrell (2nd Queen's). A very poor fight. Farrell refused to stand up to his opponent, and spent most of the time grovelling on the floor.

L./Cpl. Hardie (2nd Queen's) beat Tpr. Jenkins (4th/7th D.G.). A good fight, with Hardie doing most of the attacking. Jenkins did well in the final round, but Hardie's long reach enabled him to score more points.

Pte. Brown (2nd Queen's) beat Capt. Misa (4th/7th D.G.). Capt. Misa took the ring at the last moment, in place of a man of the 4th/7th who was missing. Brown had youth on his side, and won fairly easily.



1. A "GENTLE" SLOPE IN THE HIGH TATRAS.
2. THE COURSE CLIMBING CARRYING SKIS.
3. THE MEDICAL STAFF.
4. THE COURSE DESCENDING BY A SERIES OF "STEM CHRISTIANIA" TURNS.

L./Cpl. Dellaway (2nd Queen's) beat L./Cpl. Westwood (4th/7th D.G.). The first round saw Westwood up on points, but Dellaway landed a good body punch just at the end of the round. In the second round Westwood went down several times and was finally knocked out.

REGIMENTAL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Regimental Championships were held on March 12th, at the Gymnasium, Connaught Barracks.

Boys' Heavy-weights.—Semi-finals: Boy Hooper beat Boy Hawkins; Boy Keeling beat Boy Knight. Final: Boy Keeling beat Boy Hooper. A good fight. The difference in height was in Keeling's favour, and his longer reach prevented Hooper getting in many blows.

Bantam-weights.—Semi-finals: Pte. Miller beat Pte. Bolch; Pte. Lindsay beat Pte. Martin. Final: Pte. Lindsay beat Pte. Miller. Lindsay had the longer reach and landed several good punches. Miller took a hard knock in the second round but kept going. Lindsay needs to curtail a wild swing which was reminiscent of a sledge-hammer.

Light-weights.—Semi-finals: Pte. Jenner beat Pte. White; Pte. Turner beat Pte. Gough. Final: Pte. Turner beat Pte. Jenner. In the first round the fight was even, though slightly in favour of Turner. In the second round Jenner was knocked out.

Feather-weights.—Final: Pte. Dawes beat Pte. Reeves. This appeared to be Dawes' fight most of the time. He landed quite a number of good blows. He needs, however, to rid himself of his crouching attitude.

Welter-weights.—Semi-finals: Cpl. Allison beat L./Cpl. Hooper; L./Cpl. Lockwood beat Pte. McJury. Final: L./Cpl. Lockwood beat Cpl. Allison. This was the best fight of the evening. Both went hard and all three rounds were even. Allison took a nasty knock in the second round, but stuck to it. The last round was very good indeed. Lockwood won by his stronger physique, but had Allison used his left, which he well knows how to, the result might have been different.

Middle-weights.—Final: L./Cpl. Hardie beat Pte. Brown. The first round was even, but Hardie's longer reach told after that and Brown seemed unable to get his blows home.

Light Heavy-weights.—Final: L./Cpl. Giltinan beat Pte. Coupland. Giltinan was easily the better boxer, but both gave and took some hard knocks. The gong saved Coupland in the second round, but he was unable to continue.

NOVICES' BOXING COMPETITION.

A Novices' Boxing Competition was held in the Gymnasium, Connaught Barracks, on February 13th.

Boys' Catchweights.—Semi-finals: Boy Kingsland beat Boy Johnson; Boy Tracey beat Boy Martin. Final: Boy Kingsland beat Boy Tracey. Kingsland was decidedly the better fighter, but he neglected his opportunities. Tracey put up a very stout effort and showed lots of pluck against a superior boxer. Tracey was the best boxer of the evening.

Bantam-weights.—Semi-finals: Cpl. Court beat Pte. Rylatt; Pte. Norman beat Pte. Saunders. Final: Cpl. Court beat Pte. Norman. The first round was a good one, with Court getting more of the points. He continued to attack, and in the final round Norman remained entirely on the defensive.

Feather-weights.—Semi-finals: Pte. Baddeley beat Pte. Taylor; Pte. Bolch beat Pte. Martin. Final: Pte. Bolch beat Pte. Baddeley. Baddeley received a hard jolt early on, and was unable to continue.

Light-weights.—Semi-finals: Pte. Gough beat Pte. Gore; Pte. Smith beat Pte. Mason. Final: Pte. Gough beat Pte. Smith. The first two rounds were very scrappy, but Gough had the better of a good final round.

Welter-weights.—Semi-finals: Pte. Grigg beat Sergt. Welch; Sergt. Berry beat Pte. Javes. Final: Sergt. Berry beat Pte. Grigg. A good fight and fairly even. Berry was the cleverer boxer and used his left to good effect. Grigg, however, stood up to him well.

Middle-weights.—Semi-finals: Pte. Robinson beat Pte. Batho; Pte. Webster beat Pte. Pearman. Final: Pte. Robinson beat Pte. Webster. Webster did most of the attacking at the beginning, but he was hitting blindly and Robinson scored most points. On the whole, an even fight.

BOXING TOURNAMENT AT CANTERBURY.

The following N.C.Os. and men of the Battalion fought in a Boxing Tournament at Canterbury on March 28th, and the results were as follows:—

Four-Rounds Middle-weight Contest.—Pte. Brown beat Mus. Golding, Royal Marines, on points. This was a hard-hitting affair between two evenly matched men. Brown displayed the more aggressiveness and did just enough to win.

Four-Rounds Welter-weight Contest.—L./Cpl. Lockwood beat Cpl. McBride, The Buffs. This was an excellent fight between two fast and clever men. Lockwood, as usual, was slow in warming up, and it was not until the second round started that he got going, when he staggered his man with a heavy blow to the body and then put him out with a right hook to the jaw.

Four-Rounds Light-weight Contest.—Cpl. Allison beat Cpl. Lee, The Buffs. Allison set a fast pace and punished Lee severely in the first round. The second round saw Allison even more aggressive; he eventually put Lee down with a right hook to the point. The third was fought at a good pace with Lee holding his own. Allison, unfortunately, was handicapped with a cut eye, but was an easy winner on points at the end.

Four-Rounds Welter-weight Contest.—L./Cpl. Hooper lost to J. Spence, Canterbury. Spence relied on a straight left to keep him clear of Hooper's swings, and although Spence got the decision, there was very little in it at the end.

FENCING.

In the first round of the Army Inter-Unit Championship, the Regiment were defeated by the 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters by the narrow margin of one point. The Foresters gained comparatively easy victories in the Foil and Epée, but in the Sabre the Regiment went ahead and very nearly pulled off the match, winning the first four fights and only losing two others. The Foresters were generally the better team and fully deserved their victory.

The Regimental team was: Capt. F. J. Davis (Foil and Sabre), Capt. R. H. Philpot, M.C. (Sabre), Lieut. L. C. East (Epée and Sabre), Actg. S.I. F. Hope (Foil), Cpl. E. Allison (Foil), Lieut. D. L. A. Gibbs (Epée), and Sergt. W. Spence (Epée).

Results of Eastern Command Bronze Medal Tournament:—

Foil.—Other Ranks: A.S.I. Hope, Cpl. E. Allison, L./Cpl. L. Nicholls, equal 3rd.

Epée.—Officers: Lieut. Gibbs, 2nd; Lieut. East, 3rd. Other Ranks: Sergt. Spence and A.S.I. Hope, equal 4th.

Sabre.—Officers: Lieut. East, 1st; Lieut. Gibbs, 3rd.

A SKI COURSE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

THE long northern frontier of Czechoslovakia, also the shorter eastern and western ones, lie along the crests of mountain ranges. For this reason, proficiency in ski-ing and mountaineering are a vital necessity for the Frontier and Mountain Brigades. At Strbske Pleso, in the High Tatras, a Climbing Course is held every summer, and a Ski Course every winter. The Ski Course which I attended from the beginning of February till March 21st of this year was the third one to which British officers had been invited, and there assembled about thirty-five Czech officers and seven Englishmen. I say "assembled" rather than "attended" because the course is very exacting, and before three weeks had passed the number had dwindled to about twenty, the remainder being either casualties or returned to their units as unlikely to become efficient ski-ers.

When I started out there had been heavy snowfall over the whole of Central Europe, and from the time when I landed at Flushing until I reached the valley of the Danube near Bratislava on my return journey seven weeks later, I did not see a piece of earth or blade of grass. I and two other British students stayed for two days and a night at Prague, during which time we paid some official visits and explored that very beautiful town which is the ancient capital of Bohemia, and now the capital of the whole Czechoslovak Republic. It was snowing hard when we reached Strba, the railway station for Strbske Pleso, which is over 4,000 feet above sea-level; the temperature was about thirty degrees Centigrade below zero, and it took us two hours to reach the hotel by sleigh. There were actually two hotels joined into one, and these provided accommodation for the entire course, an orderly room, a quartermaster's stores and other military requisites. The fact that the hotels were State-owned may have been partly responsible for the way everything else was subordinated to military requirements.

The High Tatras are the western end of the Carpathians. They rise to a height of nearly 8,000 feet, and in the ruggedness of their peaks rather resemble the Dolomites. The ski-ing in these mountains is considerably more difficult than in the Alps, since the slopes are much steeper and more rocky above the tree-line, whilst below this line the country is so thickly wooded that one has perpetually to negotiate steep, narrow, winding, icy paths, where failure to turn sharply or to stop suddenly means collision with a tree. There are no funiculars to take the tourist up to a comfortable mountain cabin, where he can have a good meal before a long leisurely run back to the hotel, as at the Swiss resorts. It is hardly the place which a beginner would choose for a winter sports holiday.

I was, practically, a beginner, and after the first few days there was not a part of my body which was not bruised and battered. Such, however, was the intensity and the toughness of the training, that within a fortnight we were all traversing country which no one, unless he were out to win a cup, or acting a star part for the films, would attempt at the popular Swiss resorts. This is not merely my own opinion, but was shared by others who are fortunate enough to be regular visitors to Switzerland.

The thing that impressed me most in the Czech officers, and particularly in the instructors, was their tremendous endurance, contempt for danger, and dislike of half measures. Most of the instructors had seen several years' service in the French Foreign Legion, and it was perhaps there that they learnt their soldiering. We soon discovered that although officially there was supposed to be a five minutes' halt at every hour, we could consider ourselves lucky if we had a ten minutes' rest

after three hours. A day spent in ten hours' continual ski-ing and climbing, with perhaps half-an-hour's rest in all, including the luncheon interval, became a pleasant prelude to a night of dancing in the hotel, with the prospect of a similar day on the morrow. Climbing up a practically perpendicular slope, using ice-axes and ropes and carrying on one's back a full ruck-sack, a pair of skis, sticks, and probably a spare ice-axe and a coil of thirty yards of rope as well, is the most exhausting form of exercise which I have tried. This climbing would continue for hours, and then, after a few minutes' halt at the summit, we would struggle down over the rocks, put our skis on, and start the run home. There was no relaxation in this, for above the tree-line it would be too steep to run straight, but required a continual succession of turns, so that our tracks were a serpentine, whilst below the tree-line the going required even more quickness of eye and judgment. While either climbing or running, the individual could not stop to collect himself whenever he felt like it, because that would mean that the whole column of thirty would be delayed. Besides, if he were to stay behind, he would probably be lost, as we seldom followed a well-defined route, and in driving snow our tracks used to be covered up very quickly. Sometimes the snow was so icy that we scarcely made any tracks. There was one thing that gave us a grim satisfaction; the rear of the column was always brought up by a medical officer and two medical orderlies.

Needless to say, we found it at first very hard, but perhaps chiefly because we were informed by the instructors that some of the English officers on the previous course were not remarkable for their stoutness of heart, we determined to show the Czchs that we were incapable of fatigue. After a few weeks we found that we were able to stand the strain as well as anyone there, instructors included, and incidentally some of us were invariably the last to leave the ballroom at night. At the end of the course there was a passing-out examination—in ski-ing—and the English officers were all high up in the order of merit.

I have dwelt at some length on the strenuousness of the course in order to show that whatever the tactical ability of the Czech officers, whatever the interior economy and organization of their army, at least they are making a tradition of enormous physical endurance. On the first course to which British officers were invited, the Commandant collided with a tree on the first day of a three days' tour. He broke two ribs, but continued and finished the tour before having his ribs attended to. We had a different Commandant, and I think his ribs were unbreakable. His ability on skis was uncanny; he went down places, for fun, which looked impossible even for chamois.

The weather was, on the whole, very bad, except in so far as the snow was good for ski-ing at altitudes above the trees and below the peaks. The severity of the winter also meant that there were not many avalanches though on one occasion we had an unpleasant thrill. Fortunately the avalanche in question decided to take a route which avoided us, but at first, hearing the thundering noise above us, the whole thirty of us hurtled in confusion down the slope as fast as we could go; this was not a pleasant experience. For three weeks on end the temperature hardly rose above twenty degrees Centigrade below zero. On one tour we came into a blizzard near the top of a mountain, and four officers and one medical orderly were frost-bitten. One of the English officers was so bad that we wondered at one time if it would be possible to get him in. He nearly had to lose both his hands, but is now, fortunately, practically recovered.

On days when it was fine, the tours were entirely delightful, for once one has mastered the "stem-Christiana" turn, the hardest of all turns to learn, but the only dependable one in those mountains, the High Tatras present no terrors. Climbing in a sheltered valley in the brilliant sunshine was often such hot work that we used to strip to the waist. On days such as this, the view from the mountains, over the plains of Slovakia and across to the Low Tatras to the south, and into

A SKI COURSE IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.



1. THE COURSE CLIMBING ON SKIS.
2. THE SUMMIT OF RISZ PEAK ON POLISH FRONTIER.
3. DESCENDING THE RISZ PEAK.
4. TYPICAL SCENERY IN THE TATRAS.

Poland to the north, was too beautiful to be described. There were not many such days, perhaps ten in all, but they made up for the thirty others, and even if there be no practical value in gaining proficiency in ski-ing, it was worth while going to the High Tatras just for those ten days. I think that in summer Strbske Pleso must be one of the most beautiful places in Europe.

Socially, our life was very pleasant. The Czech officers were very friendly and convivial, as also were the civilians, who included Hungarians, Austrians and Germans. There was a dance every night, and one every afternoon, though we were often not back in time for this one. The ladies were considerably outnumbered by the men—imagine a Hythe Course quartered in the Grand Hotel at Folkestone—but friendly relations nevertheless developed quickly, and it was not without regret that we bade farewell to these charming people.

On the journey back to England we stayed for a few days in Vienna. At first we were a little bewildered by the noise and the gaiety after the quiet of the mountains. I think that we astonished the inhabitants a little, too, by our practically black complexions, for the snow produces a sunburn more violent than even the deserts of the Sudan. But, in spite of our faces, the Viennese whom we met were very hospitable. I will not here attempt to describe Vienna, a town which is so rich historically and artistically, and so poor economically as a result of the Peace Treaty, that, even if I were qualified to do so, space would not allow of even the briefest description, neither would it have anything to do with Czechoslovakia, except in so far as this new country once formed the richest provinces of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire.

CHARTERHOUSE CONTINGENT, OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

In our last account of our activities we omitted to make mention of the successes of the Shooting VIII last summer, and they deserve to be put on record even as late as this. We won the Sussex County Rifle Association Inter-County Bowl, the Surrey County Schools Cup, the Cusack-Smith Bowl, and the *Country Life* Trophy for the best score at 500 yards in the Ashburton Shield Competition. In the Ashburton itself we were second, as also in the Marling Cup and *Sunday Times* Medal Competition. Since then we have lost three members of the VIII only, and as we have some promising shots coming along we have hopes of doing as well, if not better, this year.

Since we last wrote, our chief activities out of the ordinary routine have been two Field Days, in November and March, and the Annual Drill Competition in December, won by the Saunderton Platoon. Our field day in March was to have been held in conjunction with Cranleigh School, but, to our disappointment, so virulently were they attacked by influenza that not even a postponement of a fortnight enabled them to be with us.

Our new organization by companies, mentioned in our last notes for the JOURNAL, has proved a considerable success, and we propose to continue with it, except during the summer months, when the old system will be more convenient.

3rd BATTALION MEMORIES

I AM sitting in my bedroom in a hotel on "The Sunny Riviera." It is pouring with rain and I have a severe cold. I have read everything there is to read, and, as a result of my cold, I am shunned by all my neighbours. In consequence, I am left to my own thoughts which naturally turn towards my days in the Regiment.

As I look back on my years of soldiering in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Battalions and Depot, I think that some memories of the old Militia might be of interest to those who served with it and, perhaps, even to those to whom it is but a name.

Just before I left England I was talking to an ex-Sergeant-Major of the 3rd Battalion. I said, "Do you remember how long ago it is since we first met?" He thought for a little and said, "Good heavens! It is thirty-one years to-day." We drowned our depression in the usual manner, and I wondered then if a short article on those days might fill a corner in the JOURNAL.

I joined the 3rd Battalion when the South African War broke out in 1899. We were embodied on December 4th, 1899, and proceeded to Portsmouth where we occupied the Portsdown Hill Forts. I went first to Fort Nelson, but as I was the only recruit officer at the time I was taken to Fort Widley where Battalion Headquarters were, and where my education should be attended to.

At Fort Widley I occupied a species of dungeon humorously described as an officer's quarter. It was the dampest, darkest, coldest apartment I have ever been in, and as it snowed heavily most of the time I was there, I enjoyed myself considerably. Squad drill and musketry instruction on a snowy and frozen parade ground provided pleasant relaxation for many of my hours. I cannot remember who was my Drill Instructor, but the Musketry Instructor was Sergt. Fane.

The Militia is no longer a part of the "Armed Forces of the Crown." That is to say, the old County Militia no longer exists. It may be of interest, therefore, to recall that they could be embodied for service in the United Kingdom, but could not be sent overseas unless they volunteered to go.

Our Colonel (Col. Fairtlough, who was afterwards killed in action in France), found out that some Militia Battalions were required for service in South Africa, so he paraded the Battalion and asked them to volunteer. The whole Battalion volunteered as far as I could see, but it was reported that one Permanent Staff Drummer had not done so. It was said that this man then explained that as he was on a Regular Engagement, and not a militia man, there was no necessity for him to volunteer. He was liable for foreign service in any case.

The authorities made no mistake about our volunteering. We were paraded several times in front of officers of gradually rising importance, and we confirmed our volunteering on each parade.

During this time we marched down into Portsmouth to be inspected there. The Battalion assembled at a convenient spot on the Portsmouth Road. I carried one of the Colours to the point of assembly where I handed it over to 2/Lieut. H. N. A. Hunter (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding 2nd Battalion), and I took it over from him when we came back. I thus had to pay the usual gratuity to the Drum-Major. It was a curious coincidence that some five years later, when I was a Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion, I had to carry the King's Colour of the 3rd Battalion again. When the South African War Memorial was unveiled at Guildford I was in command of the Reservists and time-expired men. After the unveiling my Commando melted away (the licensing laws were not so strict then), and as the subaltern carrying the King's Colour had fainted I took it over for the rest of the day. The Drum-Major had forgotten the previous occasion, but I had not. Portsmouth was not at all a bad station, but we were so far out



Photo

CONNAUGHT BARRACKS AND THE CASTLE, DOVER, FROM FORT BURGOYNE.



Photo

THE SERGEANTS' MESS, CONNAUGHT BARRACKS, DOVER.

that we did not often get there. It was before the days of motor buses or any luxury of that sort. If we wanted to go into the town we either went on our bicycles, or else walked a considerable way to the trams.

Eventually we got our orders to embark, and we moved down for a few days into Portsmouth to mobilize. In February, 1900, we embarked for South Africa. There was not room in the transport for all the officers, so four subalterns (2/Lieuts. Wight, Lardner, Lewis and Feneran) were embarked in the *Austral*. Two Militia Battalions were embarked on her (West Yorks and Middlesex), and I was attached for duty to the West Yorks. The *Austral* was a rotten old tub and rolled terribly (she had turned turtle in Sydney Harbour once), but we did the voyage in 21 days. The 3rd Battalion had embarked in the *Cephalonia*, and she took over thirty days to do the same journey. When we got to St. Vincent we received the news of the relief of Ladysmith.

There is an idea that the Militia were sent to South Africa in red clothing. Kipling mentions it in his books. I can only say that we were not, nor, as far as I saw, were any other battalions. The 3rd Battalion was among the first to go, and they were issued with khaki. I have been told that the Warwick Militia, who went out first, left England in red, but if this was so they were issued with khaki before I saw them.

We were badly turned out in other ways, however. Our equipment was old and of an obsolete pattern, and there were no helmets for us. We had to put a quilted cover on our home service helmets. They looked rather dreadful, and were very heavy, but we gradually replaced them. The worst part of our kit was the water bottles. We still had the old wooden ones which were always scrubbed with acid so that they should look nice and white on kit inspections and marching-order parades. The result of this was that they were quite unserviceable for their legitimate use. Our Quartermaster (Dyke) soon made up any deficiencies of this sort.

On disembarkation we proceeded to De Aar, an important junction on the railway, but a most desolate spot. I cannot remember one single redeeming feature in the place. There were frequent sandstorms and, as a result, several of us, including myself, suffered from sand colic—a most painful malady. Enteric was bad, and was just getting a hold on the Battalion when we were broken up into detachments and sent off to guard the line. My Company ("C") proceeded to Deelfontein. We were supposed to be there to guard a pumping station but, as far as I was concerned, my chief job was funerals. There was a big hospital there, the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, and during my three months' stop my average worked out at three decimal something a day. I did not learn much soldiering there, but I was about the biggest expert at the Funeral Exercises in the British Army. In addition to this, I was Railway Staff Officer. It sounds quite important, but all I really had to do was to tell infuriated Commanding Officers that I was sorry, but I had neither food nor hot water for their men; a somewhat trying position for a very young second-lieutenant. Seldom did a day pass that I was not threatened with a court-martial or, at least, I should be reported to Army Headquarters. I soon got used to that, as nothing ever happened further about these interviews. I remember being sent up the line to De Aar to get money. When I got to the station to return to Deelfontein I found an ambulance train which was going in the right direction, and as the railway people told me there was no other train until late at night, and as I was unarmed and there were no enemy within 100 miles, I approached the Commanding Officer, a very fussy Major, and asked permission to travel on his train. He refused, and was very rude about it. The guard then invited me into his van, but the Major stopped that. I knew all the railway people, so I went and consulted them as to what to do. The engine driver suggested that I should go with him. I said that that was no good as I should be turned off the engine. He said that it

would be all right if I walked away as if I was giving up, and then came back on the other side of the train. He said that the Major would be far too busy looking out on the platform side to notice me climbing up into the cab. The Railway Staff Officer promised to keep him busy, and the whole scheme worked most admirably. I got home quite early and drove an engine for the only time in my life. The driver was very amused at the whole business, and let me take the controls.

After the Battalion had been a few months guarding the railway, we assembled at Greenpoint Camp, Cape Town, where we were employed mainly on guarding prisoners of war. There were two big camps, each of which had its guard. There were many cases of measles among the prisoners, and I caught it. After we had been at Cape Town for a short time there was a rising in Cape Colony, and as there was some idea that the rebels intended attacking Cape Town, arrangements had to be made for its defence.

A Town Guard was enlisted, and officers and N.C.Os. of the 3rd Battalion were employed as instructors to them. In addition, certain posts on the hills around were occupied at night. From what I remember of the Town Guard, I think we were very fortunate that no attack was even made. Cape Town was the port at which most of the stores for the Army were landed.

In addition to all this, we had officers' patrols at night around the Malay quarter, as there was a bad outbreak of plague there. Early in 1901, the Battalion moved to Simonstown. There was not much to do except prisoner-of-war guard. There was only one prison there and a guard of 3 officers and 100 other ranks mounted daily. We had a very good time there. The bathing was excellent and there was a good club. We made great friends with the Navy and played them at cricket and football. I did not stop long, as I was granted a line commission and went up country to join the 2nd Battalion at Sandspruit. When I reported to the Garrison Adjutant at Cape Town, he told me I was to go to Harrysmith to join my regiment. Why he selected that particular town I have never been able to make out. It is one of the few large towns which the Regiment never went to.

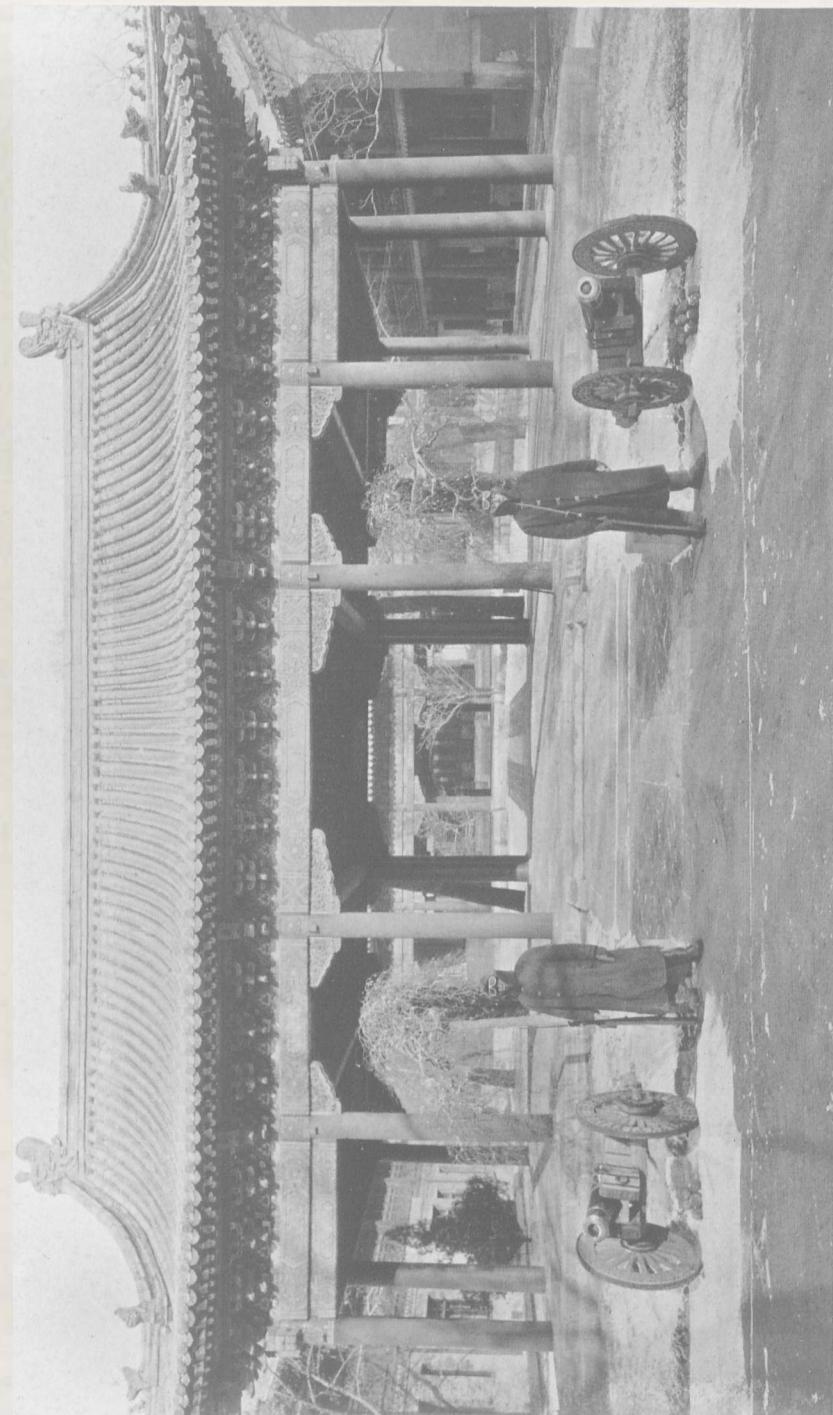
Looking back after thirty years, I am struck with the fact that when troops were urgently needed no special recruiting or other arrangements had to be made, as the Militia were able and willing to provide complete units for service overseas. They were not, of course, first-line troops, but they were extraordinarily good considering the small amount of training they had undergone, and, considering too, the many handicaps under which they laboured. They were at least as valuable as many of the improvised corps which were used in South Africa, and they cost considerably less.

One of the great difficulties in the Militia was the question of officers. When the 3rd Battalion embarked for South Africa, four out of the eight company commanders were Captains in other units. Again, the Subalterns were, as a rule, with the Battalion for a short period only. As an example, when I went out to South Africa with the Battalion, I was the junior Subaltern to embark with it. When I left, less than eighteen months after, I was second senior Subaltern and would have been senior but for the fact that the other had failed in his medical for a Regular commission.

The old Militia is a thing of the past, but it is only fair to remember that, in its time, it provided many very distinguished officers for the Regular Army while carrying on its own work with very little encouragement.

The records of the twelve Subalterns who went out with the 3rd Battalion may be of interest. Two were killed in action in France and two died of disease there; one is now a Colonel on the Staff, another is by this time in the same position, three are Lieutenant-Colonels, and of the remaining three I have no records.

Again, of five officers who joined immediately after me, one died, one retired as a Major, one is a retired Brigadier-General, one a Lieutenant-Colonel, and of the fifth I have no record.



BRITISH LEGATION GUARD, PEKING.

4th BATTALION

Headquarters: The Barracks, Mitcham Road, Croydon.
Honorary Colonel: Col. J. M. Newnham, O.B.E., D.L., LL.D.
Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. B. L. Evans, T.D.

OUR strength has increased a little, being now 22 officers and 409 other ranks, a gain of 12 on the year after replacing wastage. It seems impossible to advance much beyond the 400 mark.

At Armistice time we held the usual Church Parade, and this time we were joined by the Croydon Branch of the "Old Contemptibles" Association and the 2nd/4th Queen's Old Comrades Association. Both detachments were strong, well turned out, and after all these years bore the unmistakable mark of the British soldier. We hope this will be an annual pleasure until time stops it. There were also present the 315th Anti-Aircraft R.E., and the 44th (H.C.) Divisional Train, R.A.S.C. The parade was held at the Parish Church, the Bishop of Croydon officiating.

On November 15th the Sergeants held their Annual Dinner, as usual a most enjoyable function. It was noteworthy this time for the number of past members of the Battalion being present—some of whom we have not seen since the war days. Notable among them were ex-C.S.M. Hatchard, who at over 70 years of age is still as upright as ever and looks good for another campaign, Clr.-Sergt. Stafford and Sergt. Jenner of the 2nd Battalion, whom we are proud to feel were first members of the 4th Battalion.

On January 31st the Sergeants held quite the best Children's Party of a long series. The organizers, who must have put in much real hard work, are to be congratulated upon their efforts, and the happy faces of the children, ranging from under two to near upon eighty, must have afforded them ample reward.

Football has been a failure and we refrain from further comment, which it is feared would be unpopular.

Boxing has made headway. We did well in the Brigade Competition, winning two weights—L./Cpl. Howard (light-weight) and Pte. McCafferty (feather-weight), and in the Divisional finals Lieut. Osbaldeston and L./Cpl. Howard won for us with ease. At the Territorial Army finals Lieut. Osbaldeston was beaten, and unfortunately Howard was 2 lb. overweight, otherwise he looked a certain finalist with a good chance of winning.

We held a successful Novices' Competition on March 30th, and we are indebted to Capt. F. J. Davis for refereeing, and to Capt. R. C. Halse for acting as a judge. There appears to be plenty of promising material. Every competitor fought all out from the very beginning, and the most unpopular events of the evening were the inexorable intonations of the time-keeper, Capt. Willis, exhorting to yet further buffettings.

"A" (M.G.) Company were at Lingfield for Easter, when they had the assistance of Sergts. Prizeman and Walters, from the 2nd Battalion.

It is greatly to be regretted (weather conditions apart) that there was not sufficient money to enable us to carry out our idea of a march (combining tactical training) through the outlying parts of our recruiting area, where, apart from an occasional soldier home on leave, no soldiers have been seen since the war. However, we hope the saving may just save the income tax from being raised!

The Prize Distribution was held on April 15th, when the musketry prizes were presented by General Sir Reginald B. Stephens, K.C.B., C.M.G., Director-General of the Territorial Army.

SERGEANTS' MESS.

The recent improvement is being maintained and the Mess is at present flourishing, both socially and financially.

The revival of the Annual Dinner, on November 15th, proved to be a great success. The Commanding Officer and a large number of his officers were present, as also was Capt. Nevins, of the O.C.A. In addition, the Depot, 2nd Battalion, and local Territorial Army units were represented, whilst quite a number of "old timers" turned up to show that their interests and appetites were in no way impaired. We consider it a neat compliment that most units sent representatives whose bulk suggested trenchermen of no mean order, and the R.S.M. must have felt like Julius Cæsar, who, at the annual dinner of the local dart (or should it be spear?) club, said, "Let me have about me men that are stout!"

The Annual Children's Party was held on January 31st, and surpassed anything we have done before in that direction. The noise made by those kiddies led one to believe that most of them were directly descended from the Children of Israel whose shout brought down the walls of Jericho. Sergt. Dennis, looking like a cross between Joseph in his coat of many colours and the Pied Piper of Hamelin, caused great amusement with his antics.

A Ball was held at Queen's House on March 17th, and whilst a large number of guests and friends tripped the light fantastic, the attendance of members was disappointing. Possibly we lack the ball-room complex.

We are looking forward to camp at Dover this year, and hope to again have the pleasure of receiving and returning the hospitality of the 2nd Battalion.

"H.Q." WING.

It is pleasant to note that, with one or two exceptions, all those whose engagements have recently terminated have "taken on" for a fresh period. We would take this opportunity of showing our appreciation, and hope that their good example will, in due course, be followed by others.

The Band has taken on a new lease of life, and leads us to look forward, at an early date, to something worthy of Bandmaster Young's endeavours.

C.S.M. Fenner is conducting a Transport Class, which all members of the section should attend.

The Signal Section is woefully deficient in numbers. Recruits of the right kind are badly wanted, particularly those having some knowledge of this branch. Should this notice catch the eye of anyone interested, would he communicate with the Officer Commanding "H.Q." Wing, or Sergt. Greenfield?

We welcome Capt. Ellis, who has just been posted to us, and look to him to give the Anti-Aircraft Section thorough training in Lewis-gun handling, even at the cost of his devotion to his duties as P.M.C.

"A" (M.G.) COMPANY.

The winter has been very uneventful and training has been much hampered by illness and the gloominess of this particular cold season. In addition, we are suffering in our own small sphere from the enervating conditions which are at present affecting the whole country. With the coming of spring, however, we feel confident that this phase will pass, and that the Company will improve on its excellent first-year record.

A start is being made this Easter, when the Company go to Lingfield for four days' training. Given good weather, a good attendance is anticipated, and we hope to see the men march back as they did at the corresponding period last year, a performance which greatly impressed our then new Adjutant. We understand that we are again having the excellent assistance of N.C.O.s. from the 2nd Battalion.

The Machine Gun Course is being fired this year at Westcott Ranges, Dorking. The old range at Marden Park will be greatly missed.

Mention must be made of one of the bright spots of the close season, the Annual Company Dinner. It was held on December 3rd, 105 being present. Our chief guests were the Brigade Commander, Col. the Lord Roundway, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., and the Commanding Officer. We again had ladies as our guests; it is proving a very successful innovation.

In conclusion, we wish to congratulate most sincerely the Commanding Officer on his Brevet, a most deserving and popular award.

We had almost forgotten, but it is as well to place on record that the men are evidently so happy in our Company that many have recently joined the Regular Army, obviously in order to get more of the delights of soldiering, a foretaste of which we have been able to give them.

"D" COMPANY.

The Company has been showing great keenness during the winter months; parades have been well attended, and in the Physical Training Class on Mondays there has been a very good representation of the Company.

The Miniature Range Competitions have been keenly contested, and "D" has done well in the Battalion League Shoot, although its team is quite young; also several of the spoons awarded monthly have been won by members of "B" Company.

In the Battalion Novices' Boxing Competition held on Monday, March 30th, "D" was well to the fore, and if only this keenness and high standard of work can be maintained the Company's record for 1931 should be well worth recording in this journal.

THE REGIMENTAL DINNER

(OFFICERS)

OF

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT

WILL TAKE PLACE

ON MONDAY, JUNE 15TH, 1931,

AT

THE KING EDWARD VII ROOMS,
HOTEL VICTORIA, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

at 8 o'clock p.m.

Notice of Dining to be sent to the Hon. Secretary, COLONEL R. G. CLARKE,
Barham House, Barham, Canterbury, not later than June 8th.

STILL FURTHER RECOLLECTIONS

I MUST apologize for " Recollecting " again. I thought that I had finished and was feeling rather sad about it, when I was asked to dig out something fresh.

As a great many hours a week were spent in settling disputes (chiefly matrimonial ones) and trying criminals, perhaps a brief description of a few cases might be of interest.

In a former article I have mentioned a place called Tembura. This was named after a Sultan, or big Chief of that locality, who, when I went there in 1911, had been persuaded to appoint one of his sons to act for him, as he himself was too rooted in the idea of his own importance to be of much help to the Sudan Government. He was too autocratic, and was also suffering from senile decay. Nevertheless, he was a very fine old fellow, who had spent all his early days in fighting and enlarging his country. If he had not thrown in his lot with us in the first days of our occupation we should have had a very troublesome job in making and maintaining our scattered military and administration posts along the French and Belgian Congo borders.

Tembura considered that he owned, without any question, every living being in his ten thousand square miles of country, but he was not really particular about enforcing his rights, except as regards the ladies. These he had collected into large villages, in which men were not allowed, and from them, from time to time, drafts of a score or so were sent to his " Court " to replace the " time expired " who returned to the villages to cultivate crops for their lord and master.

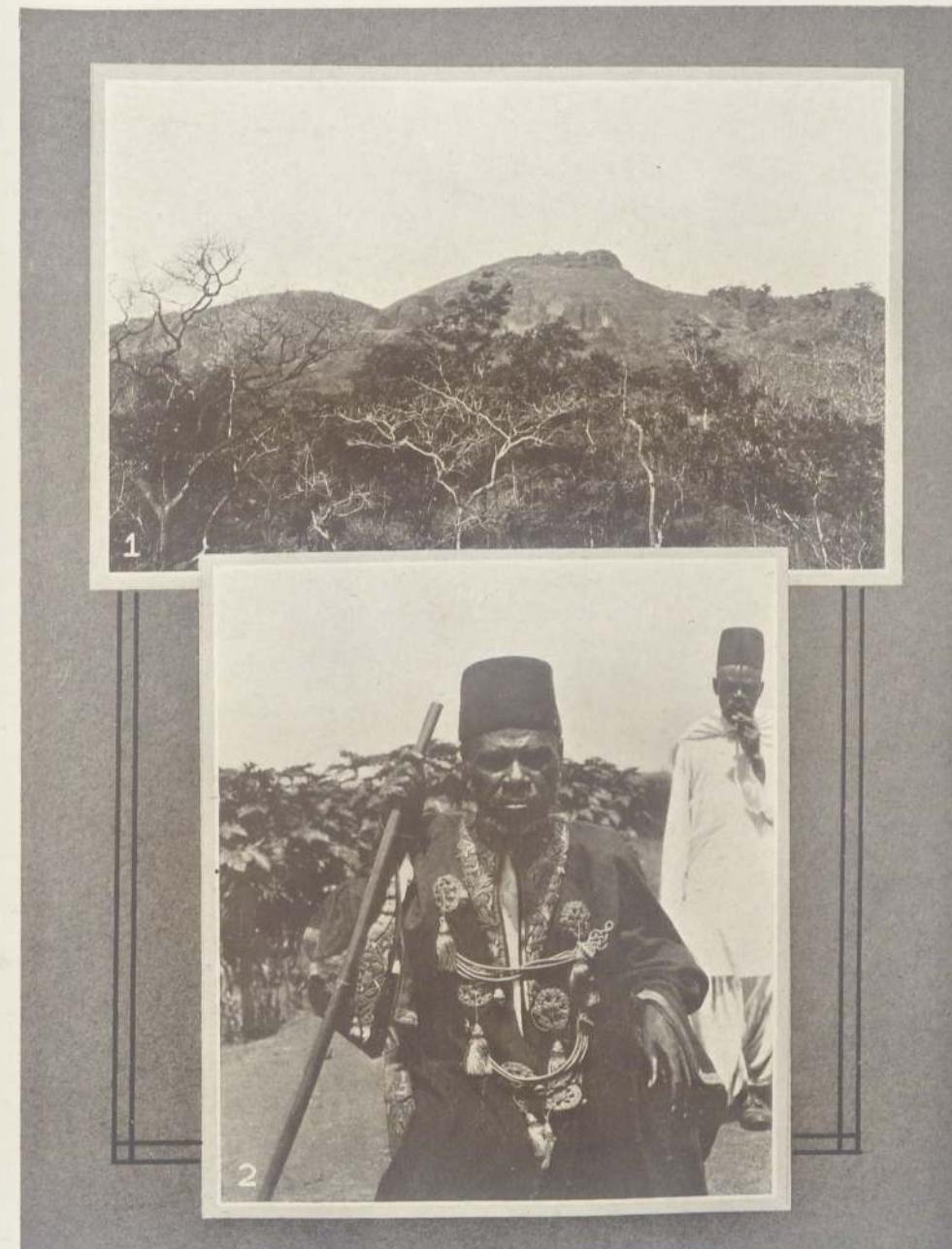
Once, quite unwittingly, I approached a bubbling spring in a wooded nullah, and a second after I was knocked flat on my face by an enormous dog, which was trying to bite my neck. A lot of women rushed up and pulled him off. I had trespassed too near a " Ladies only " village.

To return. Tembura had thus hundreds, almost thousands of wives, and children uncountable, but there were certain wives and certain children who counted as members of the Royal Family. Some of these were taught the secret language of the clan, which no one outside the persons it was intended for had the slightest knowledge of. The penalties for breach of its use must have been very severe, probably death in no too pleasant a form.

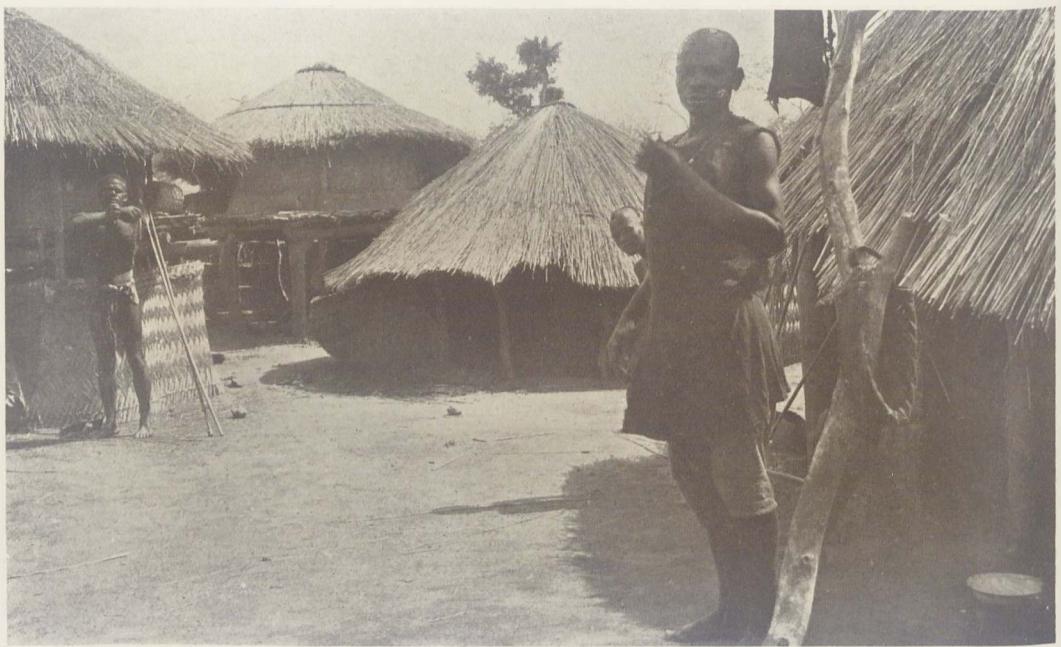
It was one of the Royal sons who was appointed to act for his father, much to his many half-brothers' disgust. We will call him R.

To fit him for his responsible position, R. was sent to Wau with a large retinue, where he saw for the first time such things as window glass, things on wheels and a steamer. He also visited the Greek merchants' shops and bought a number of pieces of furniture and other refinements. With these he returned to Tembura and built himself a house, in which he put his treasures. Very soon after my arrival R.'s. house was burned down and he accused his brothers of doing it, and of trying to burn him as well. The case came up for trial, and there were something like 40 witnesses for each party, all carefully schooled as to what " facts " they had seen and could swear to. Those for the prosecution took oath that they had seen the rival brothers and their followers near the house, while some of the bolder ones named certain persons whom they had actually seen to fire the thatch.

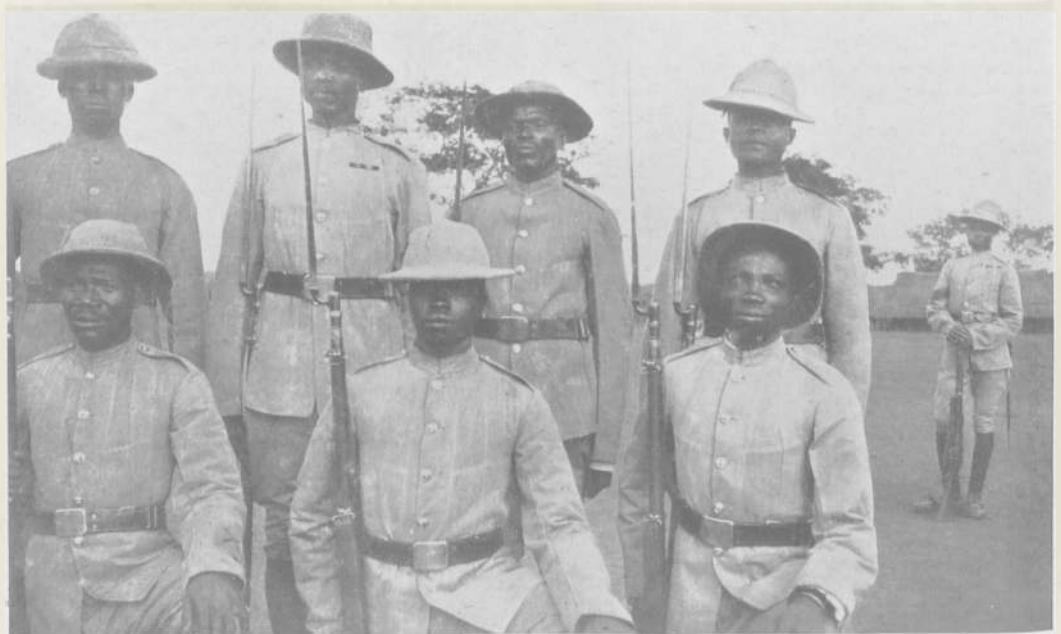
Defendants' witnesses produced evidence to show that their masters and themselves were all at a dance (debauch) some miles away at the time of the fire, and probably R. himself had kicked over one of the new-fangled lamps he had brought from Wau, and had thus set fire to the house himself. The hearing of the witnesses lasted several days, partly owing to the difficulty of getting reliable interpreters.



1. TYPICAL COUNTRY IN TEMBURA DISTRICT.
2. SULTAN TEMBURA.



A VILLAGE IN TEMBURA COUNTRY SHOWING HUTS AND A GRANARY.



TYPES OF SUDANESE CALLED ON AS INTERPRETERS.

Quite early in the proceedings it was evident that the usual "office" ones had been got at, or were frightened of translating the evidence truly, knowing full well that people like Sultan's sons had many and varied ways of getting their own back.

So the old black officer (who could neither read nor write) and I had to fall back on the men of the Sudanese Company as interpreters, and were lucky enough to find several who knew some of the local lingos as well as Arabic. Matters were so nicely balanced at the conclusion of the hearing of the original witnesses that we were at a complete deadlock as regards the verdict, and I adjourned the case in order to ponder the affair at my leisure. As I was not quite certain about the geography of R.'s new house I walked over there one day and, while nosing around, found a large brass bedstead with mosquito net frame, and quite new, hidden in some bushes. Now R. and his witnesses had all sworn that this, his most valued article of furniture (lately acquired at Wau) had been burnt with his other belongings, and that he himself was asleep in it when the house was set afire.

The Court reassembled and I put in a witness who testified to the finding of the bed intact. This upset R. completely, and all he could say was that his enemies had put it there, though how he could not tell. The rival brothers were therefore found "Not guilty," and R. was then charged with making false accusation against them. He was convicted and sent to prison, where I saw him frequently and he always protested his innocence, in which I eventually believed. Going on leave a year or so later from another station, one of the escort was a Jehadi (police-man) who had been at Tembura with me, and we got to discussing R.'s case. He said that everyone knew that the brothers did set fire to the house, and have been boasting about it ever since. I said "What, then, of the discovery of the bed?" "Oh that," he said, "was just a bit of bad luck for R. When he brought it from Wau he found that it was too big to go through the door of his house, so he hid it for the time being in the trees, and he just put in about the burning of it to make a better story and to get bigger compensation."

Some cases baffled one completely by reason of the fact that no one could be found to give evidence. Such a one was when a comely young woman was found done to death in the forest. All that I could find out was that she was "Sehar" and much better dead, but what Sehar actually was I never did find out. Natives were very reticent about it, but several assured me that if a man slept with a Sehar woman he would surely die, and also that such women were always very attractive, and that if they were cut open after being killed there was always a little furry creature inside them, which seemed from the description to be something like a squirrel. The woman who had been done to death had been cut open.

Magic plays a big part in the native's life. A man was brought in for trial for killing another, whom we will call B. B. was sitting resting in the shade of his granary when his enemy crept up behind him and knifed him and made off. I happened to be that way a few hours afterwards, and, hearing an unusual sort of noise, left the path and approached through the bushes as silently as I could. A corpse was lying on the ground, and around it was marching a number of young girls bearing pots of water, with which they sprinkled the body, while the elder people were squatting round chanting a dirge of sorts. Not wishing to be discovered, I retired, wondering at what I had just seen.

When the trial took place, accused admitted having killed B., and, in his opinion, was bound to, as B. had killed his father by blowing a magic whistle made of Oribi's horn at him. From the moment his father heard it he sickened and died. There was no doubt that he did, purely from sheer funk. It would have been most unfair to mete out heavy punishment to the self-confessed murderer, and a year's imprisonment in the Province gaol was about all he got. There he would meet with more civilized men and probably lose his terror of magic whistles.

Chiefs were most jealous of their boundaries, and any encroachment on them or the enticing away of any followers was certain to lead to trouble. The territories of two big Sultans marched one with the other, and the actual boundary was

a khor, or watercourse that only held a few pools in the dry season, although in the rains it was a formidable river.

Dumbo reigned on the north side and Crambo on the south. Dumbo complained that Crambo had enticed one of his followers to settle on the wrong side of the khor, but the man was persuaded to return again to his proper chief. After a short period Crambo got possession of him again and murdered him. Crambo was arrested, scores of witnesses arrived, and the trial began. Dumbo's people swore details to corroborate their chief's complaint, while Crambo's followers professed complete ignorance of the matter, unless Dumbo was referring to an age-old affair that had been settled years before the British ever came into the country.

Each side having scored an equal number of points, a tie seemed to be inevitable, when Dumbo made what he hoped to be the winning hit. This exhibit was a collection of bones that a witness swore to finding in the boundary khor. The bones were certainly human ones, and things began to look black for Crambo, who, however, seemed rather amused than otherwise at his rival's masterstroke. The S.M.O. was called in to give expert evidence, and he declared that without doubt these relics had been portions of a female frame, and had parted company with the lady's flesh several years ago. Crambo could stand it no longer, but with withering scorn said to his opponent, "You a chief, and pretend not to know that I and my people in times of drought always dig up a dead woman and scatter her bones in the khor to bring the rain."

Crambo was acquitted and Dumbo had to pay compensation, which galled him horribly.

Crambo's statement about digging up an old corpse and throwing the bones into a watercourse to bring rain was quite according to fact.

In the Bahr el Ghazal Province there were close on fifty different tribes, each speaking a language of their own, and it was naturally impossible for a white man to pick up more than a smattering of any of them, most of his time being concentrated on Arabic, which is the official language in which all the cases and inquiries are conducted.

In my more senior days I went to hear a new-comer trying a case, which he seemed to be doing very ably, when he missed what the Arabic interpreter was saying, and remarked rather sharply, "What's that he says?" meaning, of course, the witness. My smattering of tribal languages came in useful, for I heard the interpreter tell the witness, "He does not like what you said, you had better say something different." I wonder how often the same thing happened to me, and to the rest of us.

The eight hundred or so murderers among the thousand convicts at the canal digging camp at Sennar were always bringing up complaints about their sentences and the fate of their families. These were mostly frivolous, but they took up a great deal of time. They also tried to buttonhole one at odd moments with complaints that the Egyptian Staff Officer refused to let them come to Orderly Room to see me officially. The thing became such a nuisance that I published an order that a "complaint" box should be set up inside their barbed wire camp, with a good padlock of which I alone would keep the key and that I, personally, would clear the box daily and deal with any legitimate causes for grievance they had, but that bogus complainers would be well lashed.

The scheme was a great success, and after the first day or two no one had to be beaten, and a lot of real grievances came to light, and, what could be, were rectified. Whether my successors carried on with the idea I do not know.

In the beginning of this article, I mentioned Sultan Tembura and made a few remarks about his matrimonial affairs, but he was an interesting man all round. To start with, he and his royal house were of an entirely different tribe to any of his subject peoples. They came from no one knows where (but supposed to be from the West), and, as has been already stated, had a separate and quite secret language of their own.

When one of these Sultans died, it was an accepted fact that he turned into a lion.

When old Tembura felt that his time was coming, he called his henchmen together and announced that he would turn into a lion, according to custom, and, pointing to two of the crowd, said, "You two have been a great trouble to me, but a lion will kill you the night I die." I was not there when he did die, but was assured that that very night a lion did come through the village and kill these two men.

Then the place where he and his predecessors were buried was a hill which no natives would go near, and growing in an inaccessible cleft in this hill was a most curious tree, which had the property of signalling rain on the way. In dry weather it was an ordinary upright tree, but when wet was coming it bent forward out of the cleft, almost like a railway signal at danger. I have seen the tree in both positions, and am certain that there was no fake about it.

I should like to tell you of Tembura's mock and real funeral, but it is too horrible for printing in such a magazine as this.

OLD MAUDE.

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 passed fairly quietly, with ordinary Drill Hall training. The chief innovation was a series of junior N.C.O. classes in all detachments, with pay at the rate of one day's pay for six hours' work. These were most successful, and were very well attended. Most of the detachments ran their own under the Permanent Staff Instructor, but Sergts. Jenner and Hubbard (from the Depot) assisted Dorking and Farncombe respectively. Both these N.C.O.s. showed the greatest keenness, and their assistance was invaluable.

"C" (M.G.) Company had the help of Cpl. Dunwoodie, from the 2nd Battalion, for six weeks, and all, especially the rangetakers, speak most enthusiastically of the interest and clearness of his instruction.

A series of four lectures was held at Guildford. These were mainly for subaltern officers, but were also well attended by N.C.O.s. We were lucky in having two lectures on "The Attack and Defence" by Col. Dunn, Chief Instructor of the Senior Officers' School. It was extremely good of Col. Dunn to come such a long way to help us, and it was most useful to have so high an authority to whom to put our difficulties. The other lectures were by the Commanding Officer on "Training," and the Adjutant on "The Employment of Other Arms." These evenings have not only been very valuable militarily, but also very convivial occasions.

As to social events, it was decided, owing mainly to the prevailing financial depression, that we should not hold the Territorial Ball this year. The Committee have left it open whether it shall be held next year, but the general opinion in the neighbourhood seems strongly in favour of doing so. Instead, this year it was decided to issue an appeal for funds in our area, in order to be able to do more in such ways as organizing competitions, bringing families to camp, etc. Considering the hardness of the times, we met with a most generous response, and have received nearly £250, which will enable us to undertake new activities which through lack of funds have been prevented in the past.

Companies have all held their various social events during the winter. "C" and "D" Companies held Prize-givings, both of which were honoured by the presence of the Colonel of the Regiment. "B" Company held a very successful Dinner in addition to their St. Patrick's Ball, while "A" Company have also held an extremely well-run Dance.

In shooting, "C" and "D" Companies, as usual, have been well to the fore. In the *Surrey Advertiser* Competition "C" Company were fourth, winning the prize for the best Territorial Company in the County of Surrey, and beating several Regular teams. "D" Company (Farncombe) were fifth, and "D" Company (Woking) sixteenth. In the Wakefield Cup "C" Company have put up a score which, though not so good as last year, should put them amongst the first twenty out of over 400. Several of their team were young soldiers.

Helped by our new funds, we were able to hold a Boxing Meeting for the first time for seven years. Naturally the standard of skill was not very high, but any amount of keenness and pluck were shown, and we should develop into a first-class boxing battalion. A full account is given elsewhere, but more than a word of thanks is due for the ungrudging help given us by Col. Dyer and the Army School of Physical Training. The demonstration and the clear and decisive judging and refereeing of Col. Dyer and other officers should give our fellows a good idea of the standard of clean fighting and sportsmanship that they should aim at.

In the Brigade Meeting we were very successful, and if we had had representatives in all weights would have won the Brigade Championship. Mann, of Camberley, lost in the final, after a most plucky and cheerful fight against last year's Divisional winner. Harding, of Farncombe, had a very hard and level fight in the first round, which he just lost to the eventual winner of the Divisional Championship.

L./Cpl. Stocker, of Camberley, won his weight after three hard fights, and L./Cpl. Stovold, of Farncombe, won his with considerable ease. Pte. Wright, of Farnham, got through one round of the heavy-weights, but met a more experienced boxer in the final.

Stocker and Stovold went through to the Divisional Finals, where Stocker lost after a hard fight, but Stovold won his weight in spite of an injured hand.

In the Territorial Army Championship, Stovold won through two rounds, but was defeated after a level fight in the semi-final.

For the first time for some years we entered a team for the Divisional Cross-Country. Unfortunately, owing to the Dorking representatives not turning up, Lieut. Grimshaw, the captain, had to depend only on the five Farnham representatives. These ran pluckily, but with six runners against other teams' eight we were unable to avoid bottom place of the seven teams that competed. However, we must remember that thirteen units in the Division did not compete at all. Generally the Battalion is keeping up well. We are about twenty-five stronger than this time last year.

We welcome 2/Lieut. Merriman (of Charterhouse), and are very sorry to lose Halsall, who has worked nobly with our Signallers for several years; and Chapman, who, owing to his change of work, has transferred to an anti-aircraft battalion.

Our plans for the summer are, as usual, largely decentralized, but we intend holding three Battalion Tactical Exercises, one each for subalterns and N.C.O.s. separately and one combined, and a Whitsun Training, the details of which are not yet settled.

BOXING.

The Battalion Boxing Championships, held in the Drill Hall at Guildford on Wednesday, February 11th, provided a large company with a capital evening's sport.

There was an item in the programme which was of an unusual character. This was a demonstration of the points of correct and incorrect boxing by Lieut.-Col. Dyer (Commandant, Army School of Physical Training), who was assisted by Mr. "Dusty" Miller (Instructor Army School of Physical Training and Instructor Army boxing team), and Q.M.S. Instructor Hartigan (Aldershot).

The programme was a long one, but full of interest. "B" Company (Camberley and Farnham) gained the shield with 33 points, "C" (Guildford and Haslemere) coming next with 12, "D" (Woking and Farncombe) were third with 7, and "A" (Reigate and Dorking) fourth with 4. Some of the competitors will compete in the Brigade Tournament.

The officials were: Lieut.-Col. G. N. Dyer (Commandant, Army School of Physical Training), and Capt. J. A. Chapel (R.A.M.C.), referees; Major R. A. Dorman Smith (5th Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment), Capt. G. V. Palmer (5th Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment), Lieut. G. S. Grimston (Depot, The Queen's Royal Regiment), and 2/Lieut. E. K. N. Drybrough-Smith (5th Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment), judges; Capt. H. P. Gabb, medical officer; Capt. C. J. M. Elliott and Mr. V. H. Skipper, time-keepers; R.S.M. W. G. Reeves, M.C., C.S.M. Hiney, Sergt. Denington, and Sergt. Lawrence, whips; C.Q.M.S. J. Lewis, clerk of the scales; C.S.M. Wilson and Sergt. Russell, recorders; Sergt.-Instructor Lambert and Sergt. Dodds, seconds. Details are appended:—

INTER-COMPANY NOVICES' COMPETITION.

Bantam-weights.—Pte. Mann (Camberley) beat Pte. Bletchley (Farnham) after a spirited three rounds. Bletchley had the better reach, but his opponent got in some strong body blows. Pte. Bailey (Dorking) had a bye.

Final: Pte. Mann beat Pte. Bailey after a good contest, the loser deserving a point for his pluck.

Feather-weights.—Pte. Reeves (Guildford) beat Pte. Hood (Camberley) after a good fight in which hard blows were freely exchanged. Pte. Kennedy (Farnham) had a bye.

Final: Pte. Kennedy (Farnham) beat Pte. Reeves, who was knocked out in the second round.

Light-weights.—Pte. Rampling (Farnham) beat Pte. Wilkinson (Dorking), who was outclassed and threw up the sponge in the first round. Pte. Wickert (Haslemere) beat Pte. Cheeseman (Woking) and was the more scientific boxer against a plucky opponent. Pte. Tubbs (Farncombe) walk over against Dmr. Habgood (Guildford H.Q.); L./Cpl. Turner (Camberley) walk over against Pte. Younge (Guildford).

Semi-finals: Pte. Rampling beat Pte. Tubbs after a keen bout, in which Rampling gave plenty of punishment in the last round, which was well taken. Pte. Wickert beat L./Cpl. Turner after forcing tactics in the third round.

Final: Pte. Rampling beat Pte. Wickert. The contest was an exciting one, with plenty of hard blows. Rampling used his left to advantage.

Welter-weights.—L./Cpl. Stocker (Camberley) beat Pte. Dean (Woking), using his left very effectively.

Semi-finals: Pte. Holland (Farnham) beat Pte. Ager (Haslemere), both of whom had drawn byes in the first round. It was "rough and tumble," both men being "floored" and going through the ropes in turn in the second round. L./Cpl. Stocker beat Pte. Lewer (Farncombe), who took heavy blows gamely, and the referee closed the fight in the third round.

Final: L./Cpl. Stocker beat Holland, who scratched owing to an injury.

Middle-weights.—L./Cpl. Stedman (Woking) beat Pte. Hatfield (Camberley) after three brisk rounds with plenty of hard hitting. Pte. Porter (Haslemere) beat Pte. Warriner (Farnham) in a close contest. Pte. Chitty (Dorking) walk-over against Pte. Mullins (Farncombe).

Final: Pte. Chitty beat L./Cpl. Stedman, the latter retiring at the end of the first round with an injured arm.

Light Heavy-weights.—Cpl. Bridger (Camberley) beat Pte. Frogley (Haslemere) in a bout in which both men showed science. Pte. Wright (Farnham) beat Pte. Lasham (Farncombe) in a lively contest, hurricane blows being given and taken, particularly in the first round. Lasham was a plucky loser.

Final: Pte. Wright beat Cpl. Bridger, whom he knocked out in the second round.

Fly-weights.—Pte. Hammond beat Pte. Page. He held the advantage in height and reach, but Page fought gamely.

Three-rounds Contests.—L./Cpl. Stovold (runner-up, Brigade Boxing, 1930) beat Cpl. Stroud (runner-up, Brigade Boxing, 1928), who gave up before the completion of the first round.

Pte. Harding (runner-up, Brigade Boxing, 1930) beat L./Cpl. Waddingham (runner-up, Brigade Boxing, 1928) after a good contest, in which the winner scored freely in the last round.

Pte. Newman (Depot, The Queen's) beat G. Buck (Guildford P.T. and A.B. Club). This went its full course, and was one of the best fights of the evening. The victory was by a narrow margin.

At the prize-giving, Col. R. C. Wigan thanked Col. Dyer and others who had assisted in the tournament.

ARMY BOXING.

5TH THE QUEEN'S REPRESENTATIVES IN DIVISIONAL FINALS.

As a result of the Boxing Championships of the 131st Surrey Infantry Brigade, held at Kingston, the 5th Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment will have a representative in both the welter-weight and middle-weight divisional finals, to be contested at Chelsea Barracks on February 28th.

The results of the Brigade Championships, so far as they affected the 5th Bn. The Queen's, were as follows:—

Bantam-weights.—Semi-final: Pte. Mann ("B" Coy.) beat Pte. Bone (5th East Surreys). Final: Pte. Mann lost on points.

Light-weights.—Semi-final: Pte. Harding ("D" Coy.) lost on points.

Welter-weights.—Heat 1: L./Cpl. Stocker ("B" Coy.) beat Pte. Cavilla (6th East Surreys). Semi-final: L./Cpl. Stocker beat Pte. Brown (5th East Surreys). Final: L./Cpl. Stocker beat Pte. Parr (4th Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment).

Middle-weights.—Semi-final: L./Cpl. Stovold ("D" Coy.), bye. Final: L./Cpl. Stovold beat Pte. Emerson (6th East Surreys), by a knock-out.

Light Heavy-weights.—Semi-final: Pte. Wright ("B" Coy.) beat Pte. Mouatt (4th Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment). Final: Pte. Wright lost.

Team Placings.—6th East Surreys, 7 points; 5th Bn. Queen's, 6; 4th The Queen's, 5; 5th East Surrey, 2; 98th Brigade, R.A., 1.

"A" COMPANY.

CHRISTMAS SHOOT.

The Christmas Shoot was once again a popular feature in the Winter Training, and a great part of the Company competed for the prizes which were contributed by local tradesmen.

ARMISTICE PARADE.

The Reigate Detachment formed a Guard of Honour, under the command of C.S.M. Hopkins, at the Redhill Pavilion Cinema, for the presentation of "Journey's End."

It proved to be a great success, and the audience were duly impressed by the smart "turn-out."

Dorking also formed a Guard of Honour, under the command of 2/Lieut. S. G. Swayne, at the War Memorial, where a poppy wreath was laid on the Memorial.

MINIATURE RANGE SHOOTS.

There has been a general improvement in the miniature range shooting this season, and we have been fortunate in winning both our competitions, as under:—

East Surrey Traction Company, 265; "A" Company, 387.
Coldharbour, 234; "A" Company, 276.

PROMOTIONS.

Sergt. B. Ellis: Appointed C.Q.M. Sergeant.

L./Sergt. Dennis: To Sergeant.

L./Sergt. King: To Sergeant.

Cpl. R. Ellis: To Sergeant.

"B" COMPANY (FARNHAM DETACHMENT).

The men are showing great keenness in sport as an aid to the regular training. This is particularly noticeable with boxing and running. No doubt the many successes of the Detachment in the Battalion Boxing Competition have done much to create additional interest in this sport.

On February 18th the Detachment held a boxing match with the Old Boys of the Farnham Grammar School, at the School Gymnasium. Although we were successful by four bouts to one, we would like to congratulate the losers on a very plucky display. A return match is to be arranged at the Drill Hall in the near future.

The numbers still increase, so that we hope to form a Signalling Section in the near future, a venture which would be very welcome.

"C" (M.G.) COMPANY (GUILDFORD).

Armistice Church Parade was very well patronized on November 9th, three officers and 69 other ranks, also about 12 of our old members, attending.

After the service we marched through the town behind the Battalion Drums, and many complimentary remarks were made regarding the appearance and steadiness of the Company. Incidentally, the parade was the means of increasing the Company strength by two members.

TRAINING.

Individual Training has been in full swing during the winter, and much benefit was derived from the assistance of a Regular Instructor from the Battalion for six weeks.

From February 1st to March 15th, N.C.Os.' and Rangetakers' Classes were formed, under the capable instruction of Cpl. Dunwoodie, from the 2nd Battalion.

MINIATURE RANGE SHOOTING.

We were successful in retaining the Surrey Territorial Army Association Challenge Cup, fired in conjunction with the *Surrey Advertiser Cup*.

FOOTBALL.

We entered a team in the Tillingbourne Valley League, and at the time of writing occupy fifth place, the results being:—

Played 17, won 7, drawn 1, lost 9, goals for 40, goals against 30.

- v. Shalford. Won, 10—2.
- v. Caxton Athletic. Won, 4—2.
- v. Stoughton B. Lost, 0—1.
- v. Compton. Lost, 1—3.
- v. Stoughton A. Lost, 1—2.
- v. Friary Sports. Lost, 0—4.
- v. Farncombe R. Won, 5—2.
- v. G.P.U. Draw, 2—2.
- v. Charlotteville Athletic. Won, 3—2.
- v. Charlotteville Athletic. Lost, 1—2.
- v. G.P.U. Lost, 0—1.
- v. Farncombe R. Won, 2—1.
- v. Friary Sports. Lost, 0—1.
- v. Stoughton A. Won, 1—0.
- v. Caxton Athletic. Won, 4—2.
- v. Stoughton B. Lost, 1—2.
- v. Shalford. Won, 5—1.

Scorers: Dmr. Bevan 13, L./Cpl. Lavender 8, Cpl. Jarrett 6, Pte. Reigate 4, Pte. White 4, L./Cpl. Glew 2, L./Cpl. Kinge 1, Pte. Wright 1, Pte. Gaff 1.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Major-General Sir Wilkinson D. Bird, Colonel of the Regiment, presented cups and prizes at the Annual Prize Distribution and Concert of "C" (M.G.) Company of the 5th Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment, at Holy Trinity Hall, Guildford, on Friday, January 23rd, 1931.

Among others present were Lieut.-Col. C. R. Wigan (Commanding the Battalion) and Mrs. Wigan, Capt. G. Baker (commanding "C" Company), Capt. R. C. G. Foster (Adjutant), Major M. W. H. Pain (Officer Commanding at the Stoughton Depot), Lieut. D. A. Gibbs (Adjutant at the Depot), Capt. G. V. Palmer, Lieuts. Dickson and T. C. Grimshaw, 2/Lieuts. P. W. Milligan, C. R. Hurley, and S. G. Swayne (Battalion officers), Capt. H. P. Gabb, the Chief Constable and Mrs. Oliver, the Rev. N. Peers Adams, Mr. F. G. Yalden-Knowles, Mr. H. H. Merriman, and other guests.

In his speech, General Bird recalled that he first used a machine gun exactly thirty-four years ago. He had been Colonel of The Queen's for the past twelve months, and had visited all the other battalions of the Regiment in England, and had been much impressed by two things. The first was the very strong regimental feeling among all the battalions, all ranks, who liked to think of themselves not merely as belonging to the great brotherhood of the sword, but as belonging to the brotherhood of The Queen's Royal Regiment. He had been away from the Regiment for over twenty years, and could look at matters in an unbiased way.

The second thing that struck him was the very powerful feeling among all ranks that they would do their best to maintain, and help one another to maintain, the high traditions of the Regiment, and that they would do their best to earn the respect and be a pride to their county, and especially to their county town, which was their regimental headquarters. He proposed to tell them of two instances in which battalions of the Regiment especially distinguished themselves.

In 1904, after the South African War, at a banquet in Guildford to the 2nd Battalion, they were told by the Colonel of the Regiment that the commander of the force in which they had served had said they were as good as the best. In 1914 the 1st Battalion earned the high praise of being the best marchers in their division. The 1914 men present would tell them that they were among the best who had to march night and day, almost without stopping, for a week. At the end of October, in 1914, only thirty-two men of that Battalion answered roll call. An officer on the staff of the formation in which they were serving wrote that he often thought they were the best battalion he had ever seen, and as he was a Guardsman he might be allowed to say as good as the best battalion in the Brigade of Guards. He understood "C" Company was the best in the Brigade, and he congratulated them on the almost unique distinction of being above establishment.

How was that high praise earned? By hard and efficient training and efficient leadership, such as that of Capt. Baker. (Applause.) Training was the essential thing. So much importance had been attached to the virtue of courage in war that people had begun to think that to be a good soldier one needed only to be brave. Courage was only one of several qualities required by an efficient soldier, and all the others were obtained by training. This had always been recognized in the Regiment.

Capt. Baker thanked General Bird for distributing the prizes, and spoke of the valuable help given in training by Regular officers and non-commissioned officers. The last training in camp was the most interesting on record. He congratulated the Company on winning the Surrey Territorial trophy, competed for in conjunction with the *Surrey Advertiser Cup*, and spoke of the kindness of Guildford people in giving prizes, and of the great interest they always took in the Company and Regiment.

An enjoyable entertainment was given by "C" Company (Haslemere detachment's) band, Messrs. R. G. Blackman (the Sussex yokel), Frank Flavin, Clifford Coe, and the Misses Joan Robinson and Agnes Budd (accompanists). R.S.M. Reeves made the arrangements.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The following won cups in competitions on the open range:—

Grand aggregate, champion shot (Capt. W. Sturmy Cave's cup): Pte. C. Simmonds. Application, trained men (Headquarters Company challenge cup): L./Sergt. C. Burrows. Rapid fire, trained men (Col. A. M. Calvert's cup): Pte. C. Simmonds. Snapshooting, trained men: Cpl. C. Hazell. Application, recruits (Major J. R. Dorrell's cup): Pte. G. Mann. Rapid fire, recruits (Col. the Hon. A. G. Brodrick's cup): Pte. F. Steckel. Snapshooting, recruits (the Adjutant's cup): Pte. F. Steckel. Machine gun (A. Lewis Browne's cup): L./Sergt. F. Pullan. General efficiency, trained men (R. Salsbury's cup): Cpl. B. Jarrett. Ditto, recruits (Capt. L. Hodges' cup): Pte. G. Reigate.

The undenamed N.C.Os. and men were awarded prizes for the Company's annual prize shoot held at Westcott on September 14th:—

Class A.

Application: 1, L.-Sergt. C. Burrows, 19; 2, Cpl. C. Hazell, 19; 3, Pte. C. Simmonds, 18; 4, L./Sergt. J. Bishop, 18; 5, L./Cpl. C. Howard, 18; 6, Cpl. B. Jarrett, 17; 7, C.Q.M.S. J. Lewis, 17; 8, L./Sergt. F. Pullan, 17.

Rapid Fire: 1, Pte. C. Simmonds, 17; 2, Sergt. R. Buckler, 16; 3, Pte. E. White, 15; 4, Sergt. H. R. Lindsay, 15; 5, L./Sergt. C. Burrows, 14; 6, Cpl. B. Jarrett, 14; 7, Cpl. E. Bryant, 14; 8, Cpl. T. Furlonger, 14; 9, Lce.-Sergt. F. Pullan, 13; 10, Dmr. J. Stocks, 13.

Snapshooting: Pte. C. Simmonds, L./Sergt. C. Burrows, Cpl. B. Jarrett, Cpl. C. Hazell, Sergt. H. V. Lindsay, L./Cpl. W. Kinge, L./Sergt. J. Bishop, tied with 15 points, the highest possible score.

Class B.—Application: 1, Pte. G. Mann, 15; 2, Dmr. F. Hedditch, 15; 3, Pte. F. Steckel, 14; 4, Dmr. E. Wright, 13; 5, Pte. G. Chambers, 13; 6, Pte. E. Jarrett, 11; 7, Dmr. G. Bevan, 11; 8, Pte. R. Poulter, 11; 9, Pte. G. Reigate, 11.

Rapid Fire: 1, Pte. F. Steckel, 11; 2, Pte. G. Chambers, 9; 3, Pte. G. Reigate, 8; 4, Pte. E. Jarrett, 8; 5, Pte. F. Hedditch, 7; 6, Pte. A. Chambers.

Snapshooting: 1, Dmr. E. Wright, 15; 2, Pte. F. Steckel, 12; 3, Pte. G. Chambers, 6; 4, L./Cpl. C. Brightwell, 6; 5, Dmr. F. Hedditch, 6; 6, Pte. G. Reigate, 3; 7, Pte. Mann, 3; 8, Dmr. G. Bevan, 3; 9, Pte. H. Steckel, 3; 10, Pte. A. Searle, 3.

The Christmas Shoot prize-winners were:—

Class A.—Cpl. B. Jarrett, 27 points; Sergt.-Dmr. W. Pope, 27; Sergt. H. V. Lindsay, 27; L./Cpl. C. Howard, 26; L./Cpl. W. Lavender, 25; Pte. C. Collins, 25; Sergt. W. Tubbs, 25; Cpl. A. Bryant, 25; Sergt. R. Russell, 25; Cpl. C. Hazell, 24; C.S.M. J. Kerr, 24; Pte. A. Lyford, 24; Pte. R. Reeves, 24; Pte. J. Carter, 24; Pte. C. Simmonds, 24; Cpl. T. Furlonger, 24; Sergt. J. Bishop, 23; Sergt. C. Burrows, 21; Pte. W. Cannon, 21; Sergt. R. Cook, 20; Sergt. H. R. Lindsay, 20; L./Cpl. W. Kinge, 20; Dmr. J. Stocks, 19; Pte. J. Randall, 18; Cpl. R. Ervine, 18; Pte. J. Robins, 16; L./Cpl. J. Glew, 15.

Class B.—Dmr. E. Wright, 25; Dmr. E. Bevan, 24; Pte. F. Fuller, 23; Dmr. R. Habgood, 23; Pte. C. Poulter, 22; Pte. A. Fisher, 21; Dmr. F. Hedditch, 21; Ptes. W. Smith, 21; G. Reigate, 20; E. Evans, 20; L. White, 15; H. Steckel, 14; B. Sewell, 14; A. Betts, 14; F. Steckel, 13; D. Hammond, 13; A. Chambers, 12; G. Mann, 10; W. Willans, 9; L./Cpl. J. Ritchie, 6; L./Cpl. C. Brightwell, 5; Pte. G. Hill, 3; Pte. G. Chambers, 2; Pte. H. Mayo, 2.

Class C.—Ptes. E. H. Percy, 16; G. Fisher, 5; G. Loveland, 5; H. Stevens, 3; H. Clarke, 3.

Hon. Members.—Messrs. Tribe, 22; Searle, 22; Punter, 22; Hughes, 19; and Rose, 17.

“D” COMPANY.

Our progress during the winter months has been quiet but steady. Woking Detachment attended Church Parade at Byfleet on Remembrance Sunday, November 9th, when they formed a Guard for Major-General C. A. Ker, who, after inspecting them, expressed his pleasure at having been able to inspect them and with their good turn-out and bearing. Farncombe Detachment, assisted by Woking, attended Church Parade at Godalming on Mayor's Sunday, November 16th, when a Guard was formed for the Mayor and Corporation of Godalming.

SHOOTING.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL it has been announced that we have been awarded the Surrey Brigade Rifle Shooting Shield for 1930. This is the seventh occasion in nine years that we have been winners of this trophy.

Our Annual Shoot took place at Westcott on Sunday, September 28th.

Winners of cups are dealt with under another heading. A special prize, offered by the Company Commander, for the Section obtaining the highest total score in rifle practices, was won by No. 4 Section (L./Cpl. F. J. Stedman).

Miniature range shooting has been carried out by both Detachments on frequent occasions. Unfortunately there are quite a number of members who do not attend for shooting practice. We continue to impress on these that, in order to attain the highest, or even a moderate, degree of marksmanship, continual practice is necessary.

From our small numbers we entered two teams for the *Surrey Advertiser Cup* (small bore). Farncombe Detachment finished fifth and Woking sixteenth in order of merit. We heartily congratulate “C” Company on again winning the S.T.A.A. Cup for the best Territorial team, and assure them that we shall again give them a “run” for it on the next occasion.

CONCERT.

Our Annual Concert took place at Farncombe on Wednesday, February 18th. In spite of the inclement weather there was an excellent muster of friends, chief among whom was Major-General Sir Wilkinson D. Bird, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel of the Regiment, who had greatly honoured us by consenting to attend and distribute the prizes to N.C.O.s. and men.

Awards were made as follows:—

“Charterhouse” Challenge Cup (highest score, rifle): Clr.-Sergt. J. H. Cox.

“Monro” Cup (next highest score, rifle): Cpl. H. Wickens.

“Platt-Higgins” Cup (best score, rapid firing): Cpl. H. Wickens.

“Dixon” Cup (recruit obtaining highest score): Pte. G. Lewer.

“High Sheriff’s” Cup (highest score, Lewis gun): L./Cpl. H. Stovold.

“Collier” Cup (section with best attendance at drill, musketry, and extra training parades): No. 1 Section (Cpl. H. W. Kite).

Thanks are due to Sergt. A. Lawrence for the hard work put in to make the show a success.

BOXING.

Our star performer, L./Cpl. E. Stovold, continues to be successful, having won at his weight in the Battalion, Brigade and Divisional meetings. May he continue successfully for many years to come.

SOCIAL.

On December 4th, as a return for a shooting match given them earlier in the year, the Woking Police entertained members of the Woking Detachment to a billiards and darts match at the Police Station. Result: Police won at billiards by 4 games to 2; Detachment won at darts by 3 games to 1.

Refreshments were served by the Police during the progress of the games. A very pleasant evening was spent by all.

A Badminton Club was formed among members of Woking Detachment at the commencement of the season. Good progress has been made, and there have been several exciting matches between members.

Woking Detachment, having added a few more games to their club inventory, and, thanks to the Company Commander, having had their billiard table renovated, now have plenty to occupy the hands—and minds—of members; unfortunately they have a grouse even in this—they would like to see more of their members. As the Detachment is drawn from a rather scattered area, this, no doubt, accounts for the lack of fresh faces in the club on other than parade evenings.

WERE THE QUEEN'S AT TONGRES IN 1703?

AT the beginning of the eighteenth century regiments of cavalry and infantry were more generally known by the names of their colonels than by a title, if they possessed one. At this period it was also common for nations to rely, and sometimes largely, on mercenary soldiers in war. When, therefore, the action of the King of France, Louis XIV, in occupying in 1701 much of what is now Belgium, made war probable between France and Spain on the one hand, and Holland, Great Britain, and Austria on the other, the Dutch obtained leave to raise in Scotland a number of battalions, one of which was commanded by Lord Portmore; and this battalion, known as Portmore's, then went to the Low Countries.

In May, 1702, the British declared war on the French and Spanish, and The Queen's, then Sir Henry Bellasis's regiment, were present in August at the capture and sack of some townships near Cadiz. Bellasis was soon afterwards dismissed the service for misconduct during these operations, and, on February 27th, 1703, the Earl of Portmore replaced him as Colonel of The Queen's and was succeeded in command of the Scottish regiment by Lord Dalrymple.

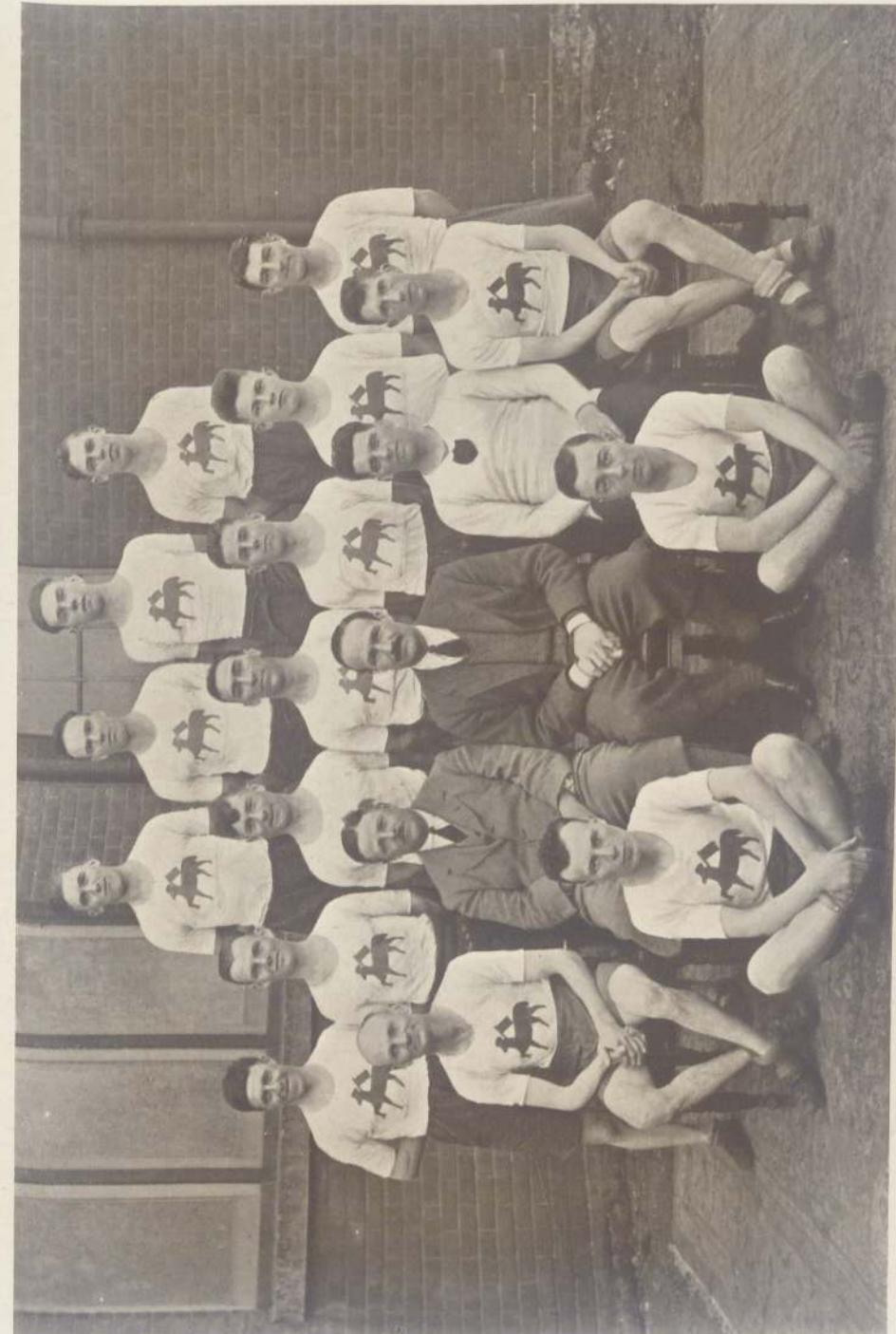
The Queen's were sent to the Low Countries in 1703 to serve under Marlborough against the French in an army composed of British, Dutch, and Germans, and they reached the mouth of the Meuse on April 21st.

On May 9th, when the allied army was still somewhat scattered, the French suddenly concentrated their troops, advanced in force, and attacked two battalions, one Dutch commanded by Van Elst, one British, which were in garrison at Tongres, near Liège. Although the two battalions were obliged to surrender, their gallant defence of Tongres for more than twenty-four hours gave time for the concentration of the British and their allies to oppose the French, and saved a difficult situation.

There is no question that the Dutch battalion captured at Tongres was that of Van Elst. There is, however, a conflict of evidence whether the British battalion was The Queen's or the Scottish battalion that had been Portmore's, for in contemporary accounts the British battalion is generally called Scottish, although in two cases it is spoken of as Portmore's.

In the official account of the operations mention is merely made that two battalions were taken prisoner at Tongres. Stanhope, who was British minister at the Hague, speaks, however, of the capture of the regiments of Brigadier Van Elst and Colonel Dalrymple. In a rhyming narrative by a soldier, called "The Remembrance," of the adventures in 1703 of the Scottish regiment, which the writer says had been Portmore's and became Dalrymple's, there is a full story of the fighting at Tongres, of the subsequent travels in France of the men of the regiment when prisoners of war, and of their exchange, which was effected in October. Millner's Journal of the campaigns of 1701-1703 mentions the capture at Tongres of two battalions—Hepburn's (he was a Major in 1703 and commanded the Scottish battalion in 1706) and Elst's. In Taylor's "Wars of Marlborough" it is stated that two Dutch battalions, one of which belonged to the Scots' Brigade in the service of Holland, were cut off at Tongres.

On the other hand, it is pointed out in the Regimental History of The Queen's that, in MSS. papers, British Army, in the Royal United Service Institution, it is set down that "the enemy fell upon Tongres, where two battalions of foot, one of Elst and the other of Portmore, were quartered." A contemporary correspon-



[Fuller, 6, Castle Hill, Dover.]

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING TEAM.

Photo]

Back Row—Pte. Culley. L. Cpl. Lockwood. Pte. Robinson. Pte. Martin.

2nd Row—Pte. Truscott. Pte. Dawes. Pte. Waters. L. Cpl. Wilshaw. Pte. Macrowan. Pte. Kemp. Bdsn. Harrison.

Sitting—C. Sgt. Stafford. Lieut. J. Y. Whitfield. Capt. G. K. Oliver, M.C. C.S.M.I. Butcher, A.P.T.S. L. Sgt. Bradley.

In Front—Pte. Reeves. L. Cpl. Summerfield.

dent, writing from the Hague, also speaks of the battalions taken at Tongres as being those of Van Elst and Portmore.

So far as this evidence is concerned, a fair conclusion is that the British battalion that fought at Tongres was a Scottish one, and that it was called Portmore's in some accounts merely because the change of command had taken place so recently that it had not, when the action at Tongres took place, become universally known.

The evidence in Marlborough's despatches is also, on the whole, adverse to the claim that The Queen's were present at the action at Tongres. On August 8th, for instance, Marlborough wrote regarding orders received from England for four battalions of his army to be transferred to the Spanish Peninsula, that four had been detailed, that he knew two of them, "the other two (one Portmore's) I have not seen, they being newly arrived since my being in the field, but I am told they are good ones." And it is reasonable to suppose that he would not have written in this way of a battalion the men of which were prisoners of war. Also he wrote on August 13th to Lord Portmore that no time ought to be lost in issuing orders for the raising of an additional company to his regiment. On the other hand, he did write on August 28th that three of the battalions of foot destined for Portugal were already near the water's side; and, on October 30th, a week after the prisoners taken at Tongres had been exchanged for French troops captured by the allies, he wrote that the four battalions were ready to embark.

The only other evidence in favour of The Queen's is a statement copied and relied on in the Regimental History. This statement is in the volume, dealing with the 2nd foot, of Historical Records of the British Army, compiled by Cannon and published in 1836 under the direction of the Adjutant-General, and is as follows: "For its conduct at Tongres the Queen Dowager's Regiment was made Royal, and obtained the motto 'Pristinæ Virtutis Memor.'"

There is at the College of Arms a manuscript extract, apparently from a book written after 1750 by a person named Donkin (possibly the officer of The Queen's of that name). The extract states "that the motto 'Pristinæ Virtutis Memor' was conferred on The Queen's in 1703, and gives an account of the engagement in which the Regiment, assisted by a foreign unit of the Confederate Army, for a long time held a superior force of the French Army until compelled to surrender and so enabled the Confederate Forces to take up advantageous positions." It is not impossible that Cannon relied on this statement, but no clue has so far been obtained as to the source of Donkin's information.

No claim to Tongres as a battle honour was made by The Queen's to a committee assembled in 1882, under General Sir A. Alison, to report on the battle honours that should be awarded to units that fought in Marlborough's wars; but, in those days, a battle honour was not given for a reverse, however gallantly the troops concerned in it behaved.

Recent historians have, in general, either followed the writer of "The Remembrance"; or they have accepted the conclusion made by Colonel Davis, who apparently did not know of "The Remembrance," in the Regimental History of The Queen's, that The Queen's were at Tongres.

Anyone who has read so far has probably asked himself why this very old question has not been allowed to rest, and has again been dug up? The reason is that Mr. Trevelyan, the great historian, recently stated in his book, "England under Queen Anne, Blenheim," that Tongres was defended by Van Elst's Regiment and the Scots of The Queen's Regiment, and that Marlborough was so pleased with the valour of the Dutch and Scottish regiments that he insisted that they should have precedence in any exchange of prisoners that might be arranged. The Colonel of the Regiment wrote, therefore, to Mr. Trevelyan to point out that The Queen's were not a Scottish Regiment, and this letter reopened the whole matter.

The evidence in "The Remembrance" is so conclusive that one is forced to admit that the weight of evidence is definitely adverse to the claim of The Queen's to have been concerned in the defence of Tongres. The difficulty, however, remains: where, if they were not at Tongres, did The Queen's win the "Royal Title and their first motto?"

22nd LONDON REGIMENT (THE QUEEN'S)

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

Honorary Colonel: Col. E. J. Previté, V.D., T.D.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. F. M. Pasteur, M.C.

LIUT.-COL. E. J. WOOLLEY has been transferred to the Reserve at the conclusion of his four years of Command. For twenty years he has been connected with the Battalion, during which time he has served it with unwavering loyalty and with unbounded energy and enthusiasm.

This enthusiasm, which all who served under him will remember as one of the great charms of his personality, has never been more inspiring than in the field of his activities with The Queen's. We are all of us proud to wear the badges and share the magnificent traditions of the Regiment, but few, if any, who have served in this Battalion have appreciated this honour more and have done as much as he has to bring the interests of the Battalion into closer relationship with those of the serving battalions of The Queen's Royal Regiment.

In the four years of his command he has encompassed a great deal for the Battalion, and the benefit of his sound administration will continue to be felt for many years.

We would take this opportunity of heartily congratulating Col. Woolley on being promoted Brevet Colonel, and we are very glad that he is taking over the Chairmanship of the Old Comrades Association, an important link, and one through which we shall keep in touch with him.

We regret that Major K. E. Previté had to resign, owing to business reasons.

We are delighted to welcome Major B. H. Hughes-Reckitt back to the Battalion.

The prize-giving took place in the Drill Hall, after a lapse of many years, and we were all glad to feel that it was held once again in our home. The Colonel of the Regiment, Major-General Sir Wilkinson Bird, gave away the prizes. This is the first time to our knowledge that the Colonel of The Queen's has given us this honour, although General Sir Charles Munro did so when he was our Divisional Commander, but before he had been appointed Colonel of the Regiment.

After the prizes had been given away the Drums gave a display in the drill yard. This was a particularly effective show, as the only lighting was in the form of electric bulbs which were fixed on the drums, drummers and the mace. Great credit is due to Drum-Major J. Biggs and to the Corps of Drums for the way they carried out their evolutions. We were very glad to see so many friends of the Battalion, including several representatives of the 2nd Battalion and the Depot.

The Children's Party, which is given by the Old Comrades Association, assisted by ladies of the Battalion, for the widows of the warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men who fell in the late war, and also for their children and the children of serving soldiers, was a great success, and we wish to thank Mrs. Previté, Miss Greenwood, Major H. Cook, and those others who organized it.



Photo

[Stuart, Richmond.

BREVET-COLONEL E. J. WOOLLEY, M.C.
who has just completed his tenure of Command of 22nd London Regt.
(The Queen's).

The Sergeants' Mess very kindly, as usual, entertained the officers at a dinner in the Drill Hall, with our R.S.M. P. G. Smith in the chair. Many old members were present, including Sergt. J. Harvey, V.C., and we all spent a very happy evening.

Bermondsey is reputed to be the home of boxers, and judging by the entries from the Battalion and Brigade of Guards, the Royal Air Force and H.M.S. *President*, to say nothing of the Royal Regiment of Artillery and the Depot The Queen's Royal Regiment, it is true. The two Boxing Meetings which were arranged by Lieut. and Qmstr. E. C. Sheppard afforded us a very good evening's sport, and only those who have tried to do it realize the work entailed in putting up a first-class show of this kind. Sergt. Welch, L./Cpl. Rotheram and Pte. Searle have fought well all through the season, and with the remainder of the team won the 142nd (2nd London) Brigade Boxing Trophy and helped to put us third place (tie) in the Divisional Competition. Sergt. Welch, Cpl. Mitchell and Pte. Searle also fought well against the 54th Anti-Aircraft Brigade R.A. at Putney on March 20th. We take this opportunity of thanking Col. Greenwood and Capt. Davis for judging and refereeing. Bayonet fencing is increasing in popularity, and the cross-country running team, under Lieut. E. A. F. Roberts, has been training hard.

The Divisional Dinner took place at the Criterion Restaurant on March 10th, and, judging by the state of a Morris Sports car the following morning, was appreciated by at least one officer of a most distinguished unit.

Perhaps the most notable contribution of the evening was the speech of Mr. C. J. Brymer, the Master of the Skinners Company, who spoke of the adoption of Territorial battalions by City companies. This movement is as yet in its infancy, three companies having adopted battalions, but if Mr. Brymer's appreciation of the work of the Territorial Army and his judgment of the psychological aspect of this step are held by other Masters of Companies who have the welfare of their country at heart, then the movement is likely to grow and prove a very solid buttress to the Territorial structure.

We were very glad on this occasion to welcome our new G.O.C., Major-General Oldman.

Recruits have come in better, so far, than last year, and we are the strongest Battalion in our Brigade and have maintained our numbers well this winter.

Winter training has been encouraging, and, both during the N.C.Os.' Cadre Course and since Individual Training commenced, attendance has improved on last year.

Several Regular officers have come down and given us lectures, including Capt. H. V. Saunderson, R.A., Adjutant of the 63rd Field Brigade R.A., and Squadron-Leader Witham, R.A.F., *p.s.a.*, of the Air Ministry. Brig.-General Hon. Charles Bruce gave us an excellent lecture on "The Attacks on Everest," which were led by him. Capt. J. V. Filleul is to be thanked for his help with the transport. We have been glad to have visits from Col. Hayley Bell, who commanded the 10th Battalion of The Queen's Regiment during the war, also Capt. H. J. Carpenter, Major A. N. S. Roberts and 2/Lieut. R. A. Dawson.

Easter training was spent at Dover, the Battalion being quartered on the 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment at Connaught Barracks. We entrained at Cannon Street approximately two hundred strong, and arrived in barracks by 12.30 a.m. Capt. I. T. P. Hughes and Lieut. L. C. East met us at the station, and with their usual hospitality a number of officers, N.C.Os. and men of the 2nd Battalion had stayed up to welcome us, including Major Jebbens, who was commanding. Capt. I. T. P. Hughes, who was with us in camp last year, arranged for us a very interesting scheme for a company in the defence. The care and thought which he had evidently given to its preparation was greatly

appreciated. The officers went over the scheme on the ground on Good Friday, and executed it with the men on the following day.

Every facility was given for training in all branches, instructors being provided for us, and a great deal was learnt in the short time at our disposal. On Sunday the Battalion marched to morning service at St. Mary's in the Castle, one of the oldest places of worship in the Kingdom.

The Battalion returned to Bermondsey on Monday, leaving Dover Priory at 2.45 p.m. We were seen off by 2/Lieut. D. de Barrow. It rained all Sunday afternoon, otherwise the weather was fair and at no time interfered with our training.

Once again it is worth emphasizing the great value obtained from being attached to a regular unit for training purposes. The facilities provided for instruction, and the instruction itself, are invaluable. It is a pity we have not more time to make use of both, for the benefit gained if arrangements are made beforehand is immeasurably greater than that which can result from annual training under present conditions. With a longer period of attachment to a Regular unit, certain valuable training, particularly that of specialists, could be undergone, which under existing arrangements for Annual Summer Training could never be undertaken, and which at other times of the year we have no opportunity to carry out.

If Regular units were willing and were able to fit in their Territorial battalions for Annual Training once every few years, there is not the slightest doubt that with real co-operation and sacrifice of time such as we received from the 2nd Battalion this Easter, they could help them to achieve a standard of efficiency far superior to that which exists at present, and there is little doubt that it would help their own recruiting as well as that of the Territorial unit.

We wish to congratulate Lieut.-Col. G. T. Giffard, D.S.O., on his appointment to Command the 2nd Battalion; and Lieut.-Col. F. M. Pasteur, M.C., on his appointment to Command the 22nd Battalion.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

THE WOODWORKING TRADES.

CARPENTER, JOINER, CABINET MAKER.

TO the majority of individuals the woodworking trades are the most interesting and attractive of the constructional trades, and generally are considered the most important.

In modern industry the general term "Carpentry and Joinery" is commonly used to cover all the woodworking operations connected with the building trade, and cabinet making is the general term applied to the making of furniture.

In the country districts carpentry and joinery frequently go hand in hand, a craftsman often being able to work as either a carpenter or joiner, but in most large towns men generally keep to one section or the other. Although carpentry is akin to joinery, there is a great deal of difference between the two. The carpenter works on the construction of the building and moves from building to building as required, while the joiner remains in the workshop at the builder's works or the joinery factory and prepares the various fittings which the carpenter fixes.

A joiner's work consists mainly of making all the wooden fittings required in the construction and fitting up of buildings, houses, shops, etc. These consist

of such items as doors, door frames, sashes, sash frames, dressers, cupboards, mantelpieces, show cases, staircases and fixtures of all kinds. The carpenter fixes these in the buildings after he has assisted with his part of the construction. His work on the building lasts almost from start to finish. As the building goes up he puts in the joists, partitions, roof timbers, etc., and then when the roof is on he fixes the stairs, floors, doors, sashes, cupboards, dressers, skirting, etc.

Whereas the work of the joiner calls for greater neatness and skill in finishing than that of the carpenter, the latter's work requires a sound knowledge of construction. Each class of work is highly skilled, and the young man in training should see that he gets experience of both carpentry and joinery, as this will enable him to discover which of the two he is most fitted for. The work entails the skilful use of tools and familiarity with timbers.

A cabinet maker has a somewhat similar job to the joiner. He also does most of his work in the workshop and it consists almost entirely of furniture making, but on occasions he goes into large houses and shops to fix the hard wood panelling and shop fittings made by him.

Cabinet making demands skill with tools, and a man must possess the ability to work cleanly and neatly in hard wood. The methods of construction differ from joinery, but the skill required is very much the same. Machinery has lowered the general standard of craftsmanship in the present day, but some firms are again developing hand-made work along the traditional lines.

One who possesses the aptitude for wood-work and the use of keen edged tools soon makes progress at the woodworking trades, but the difference between them should be realized. A man may make a first-rate carpenter, but a very poor joiner or cabinet maker, and vice versa.

Nowadays, much of the work hitherto done patiently by hand is produced by machinery—notably we have machine-made doors, windows and furniture—so that in many joinery and cabinet making works the bench hands are little more than assemblers. It follows that apprentices in such works are often robbed by the machine of good and necessary practice.

At the Vocational Training Centres things are different. Productiveness takes second place to training, and although machinery is in use it is used only to save unnecessary labour. Most of the work is hand-wrought by the student, so that by gaining skill with his tools and co-ordinating hand and brain, he can later use the machine as a servant rather than slave under its mastery.

12th (EASTERN) DIVISION DINNER

THE Annual Officers' Reunion Dinner of the 12th (Eastern) Division was held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1, on Friday, November 14th, 1930. Major-General Sir Arthur Scott, K.C.B., D.S.O., presided. The attendance numbered ninety-five, and included the following officers who served in the Division with the 6th (Service) Battalion The Queen's Royal Regiment:—

Lieut.-Cols. D. Mann, M.C. and H. F. Warden, D.S.O.; Capts. R. A. M. Bassett, M.C., H. A. R. Butler and R. D. Clarkson Webb; and Mr. H. Northover.

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 the Division who did not receive a notice of the dinner.

ON PATROL IN NIGERIA

FROM a perusal of the Journal of the Nigeria Regiment, and as far as one can judge from what one hears, Patrols are now seldom required in Nigeria, but when I was a subaltern there from 1907 to 1911 they occupied a considerable portion of the soldier's time. These patrols varied in their objective and in the way they were carried out. The most important was the Punitive Patrol, generally fairly strong, which was sent to punish a town or tribe for some proved falling away from grace. These were not very frequent after the country began to settle down, but the other patrols were very numerous. Generally they took place in the dry season after the crops had been collected. They might be required to open up some new tribe or to give support to the Political Officers when collecting taxes, or generally to have a look round and see what was going on. During the years 1907 to 1911 (and actually up to 1922) all troops were ready to move at a couple of hours' notice. Maxim belts were kept filled and ammunition ready for issue. As a matter of fact, the military portion of the Patrol was always ready long before its transport had been collected. It was often a matter of life and death for a patrol to get away quickly. I remember one occasion in Lokoja, when a messenger arrived during dinner to report that a Political Officer and three policemen were besieged in a village on the other side of the river. The alarm was sounded and two sections left within the hour. Two more left with transport and baggage by midnight. The delay was caused by collecting the necessary porters. The first two sections arrived at the village just in time to save the Political Officer and his police. They had been driven out of the hut, where they had been holding out, as it had been set on fire by fire arrows, and they were concealed in a bit of bush from which they would have been driven and murdered if the advanced party of the patrol had been any later.

Patrols were not intended to fight, but it happened very often that more or less severe fighting took place. It would, perhaps, give the best idea of the various reasons why patrols were sent out if I describe some in which I have taken part myself.

Towards the end of the rainy season, in 1907, I was in command of two sections at Ibi, a town half-way up the Binue River. About midday one day a message was received from the Political Officer saying that a patrol must go at once as the Munchis were attacking a friendly town. The Munchis were a large tribe which was not under administration, but was gradually being brought into line. The detachment left that afternoon by canoes and arrived next day at the threatened town. It then appeared that there was trouble over the chieftainship of a section of the Munchi tribe. One man had been appointed, but there was a pretender to the throne, and it was the pretender who was making trouble. He, instead of taking on his successful rival, for some quite unknown reason spent his spare time shooting arrows into a town inhabited by a tribe which had nothing to do with him or his tribe as far as could be ascertained. He had a small following of sons and relatives. After some time, and after having surprised numbers of villages at dawn, the whole of the offenders were collected and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The affair was rather complicated by the Political Officer who had an accident with his revolver and shot himself through the knee. I was

unable to get a medical officer to him for ten days, and had to look after him myself. The unfortunate man has had a stiff knee ever since, but I am assured that it is not a result of my doctoring. This shot by the Political Officer was the only one fired on the patrol. Again, just before Christmas, 1908, I was once more at Ibi. I was ordered out to patrol a pagan section north of the town of Kurqui. This section had never been visited before, and refused to meet the resident in charge of the province. When about half-way to Kurqui, I received information that the Mentols, who lived to the east, had raided the road, cut up a caravan and carried off a good deal of trade goods and some women. I moved at once to the scene of the raid, pursued the raiders and recaptured all the women and a small portion of the goods. This was not done, however, without a fight in which the Mentols had about fifty casualties and we had none. A fine was imposed on the Mentols, and I was left with the patrol to collect it. Pressure was put on them and they paid a portion of the fine. I thought that I had better give them a little more time to collect this fine, and that if I went away they would settle down and pay up the balance rather than be disturbed again, so I moved to Karqui and tried to get in touch with the tribes to the north. I was at this time the only European with the patrol. My original objective had been to get in touch with these tribes, but I now found it impossible to do so, as they had threatened to cut off the head of any messenger who was sent to them. Volunteers, strange to say, were not forthcoming, so I moved into their country and was attacked, while in square, on three sides. After a short, but sharp action, the pagans were beaten with heavy loss and surrendered that evening. After fining them and arranging about the payment of their taxes, we returned to the Mentols who paid up the balance of their fine. Immediately after the fine had been paid, an urgent message was received from an American missionary who was working in the Yerghum country, who stated that he expected to be attacked at any moment. The Patrol started at once, and, marching through the night, arrived at the Mission Station (a distance of over 35 miles) to find a state of profound calm. It appeared that some cannibals living in the hills had sent a message to the missionary to tell him that a pot was always ready on the boil to put him in if he visited them. He, not taking into account that it was impossible for them to get at him as there were two settled tribes between him and them, sent out his message for help. I, having marched 35 miles at the hottest time of the year, was not much taken with the job, so I decided to go and visit the humorists. This move enabled me to return through the Mentol country and see that they were settling down all right. A Political Officer had now taken over, and as the patrol was no longer required in this part of the country I moved to the east to carry out a patrol which was required in the Warkum country. This patrol had three purposes:—(1) It had to fix the boundary between two provinces. (2) It had to visit certain towns which were giving trouble to the Administration, *i.e.*, not paying taxes or clearing roads, etc. (3) It had to inquire into the whereabouts of a native of the country who had been used by the Government as a sort of agent. A fourth objective appeared when we got on the ground, as a band of robbers, who were required urgently by the police on several charges of murder, slave-dealing and highway robbery, was found to be living in the area. We moved through one section of the area and settled up various matters that were outstanding, and collected taxes. The question of the absent agent was gone into, and it was found, as was expected, that he had been murdered. It was impossible to fix the guilt on to any particular person, but three towns were involved in it, and were punished. We then moved on to the border and met a patrol from the neighbouring province, and fixed the boundary. We then returned through the unpatrolled part of the area. Everything would have passed off peacefully but, just at the end we were marching up to a supposed friendly town when we were suddenly attacked. The attackers were driven off with some loss to themselves. There were no casualties in the patrol,

but several men had narrow escapes, and I had to shoot a man with my revolver just as he was in the act of throwing a spear at me. On inquiring as to the reason of this attack, it was found that they had mistaken us for an attacking party from a neighbouring town. They had been fighting one another and had had several casualties. The cause of the trouble was that the other town had killed and eaten three men from the town the patrol was in. This town was fined for its attack on us, and we moved to the other town to hear what they had to say about it. The other town refused to come in and interview the Political Officer, and, when we started up the hill, attacked us in strength. The hill was taken and the cannibals were driven off with a fairly heavy casualty list. The patrol remained on the top of the hill for about ten days while the pagans were settled down again. It then returned to the part first visited.

Information was then obtained about the robber gang and I made a long night march, surrounded the village where they were living at dawn, and captured the whole gang except the leader, who had gone away on private affairs. He was caught later. It was the most difficult night march I have ever made. We started about five o'clock in the evening. It began clouding over at eight, and before midnight it began to pour with rain. After about two hours of this on a hill path, I decided that it was impossible to go on without lights. Men were falling about all over the column, and I was afraid that someone would get badly hurt. I had some lanterns lit and then found that I was in the middle of a village, which I had had no idea of before. There was no movement in the houses, not even a dog barked, so we went on. By some extraordinary bit of luck, no one had noticed our presence in the village, and the first news they had was when they found our tracks next morning, but by that time we had arrested our men.

The rains had now set in, and as it was intended to patrol the Mumuze pagans, on the other side of the river, as soon as the weather permitted, and it was thought too that it would have a good effect on the Wurkums if they saw troops near them for a time, we settled down for the rains in the native town of Muri. A range was made, and the annual course of musketry was fired. Headquarters, however, were getting rather worried over the detachment. The Commanding Officer had made several attempts to inspect it and had failed to find it. He decided, therefore, to relieve us. When the river got high enough, a stern wheeler arrived with another detachment and we returned to Headquarters. Luckily enough, a new issue of clothing was waiting for us, as my men were in rags. Some had no shorts and were parading in loin clothes. They were properly clothed, however, before the Commanding Officer saw them, and were highly commended for their drill and turn-out.

This detachment had been away from barracks for over eight months. On returning from leave in 1910, I was posted to the Company at Keffi, in command. I had two detachments out, each commanded by a Subaltern, and these detachments were doing a good deal of patrolling. I, with the rest of the Company and a maxim, went on patrol in the Mada country towards the end of the year. This patrol was sent out mainly to strengthen the hand of the administration with certain towns which were giving trouble. It was a closed area, as it was unsafe for anybody to be there without an escort, but certain European tin miners had gone into it prospecting, and we had to find them and turn them out. They were liable to a heavy fine for each day they were in the area. In addition, we were required to open up some new country which had not been visited before. The work took about three months, but there was little fighting.

The only trouble was caused by a town which dug some war pits on one of the main roads. A war pit is a round shaft about eight feet deep and four feet in diameter. It has a poisoned stake stuck in the bottom, and is covered over so as

to look as if the ground had not been disturbed. This town was supposed to be quite friendly. A Court messenger was sent off with a letter and fell into one of the pits and broke his leg. In spite of the broken leg, he managed to get out again, as luckily they had omitted to put the stake into the pit. He pushed himself backwards over some four miles of rough country to a friendly village, whose people brought him to us, but by that time a simple fracture had turned into a very bad compound one. The owners of the pits fired on a messenger who was sent to them for an explanation, and when the patrol arrived they fired on the patrol, but were settled with very quickly. The miners were sent out of the area, the new country was visited, and the patrol returned to barracks. Incidentally, I saw two-storied mud huts in this new country. I had never seen them anywhere else. Shortly after we returned to barracks, one of the detachments was called in and I sent the Subaltern out on another patrol in the Mada country. They were away about a month, and on their return a report was received about an attack on a caravan at a place about forty miles away to the north-west. There had been several robberies and murders here previously. It was stated that these misdeeds had been committed by a tribe who lived up a valley which Provincial Headquarters did not know existed. I took out a patrol—eighty men and a maxim. On arriving at the mouth of the valley, I found a very narrow entrance which might have been held and given us a lot of trouble. I seized the entrance and camped for the night, and spent the next day trying to get in touch with the tribe, who were called the Eche. The valley was about six miles long, and the offending towns were on some high ground about five miles from our camp, with a belt of thick bush behind the towns and between them and the main hills at the end of the valley. Several streams intersected the valley, and information was received that the grass on each side of the road and all the stream crossings were heavily staked to prevent the usual wild rush of native horsemen. The next day a careful advance was made, as the bush was fairly thick and the Eches were reported to be able to put between 2,000 and 3,000 men in the field. Local inhabitants were taken along and were put into the streams to find the stakes. They found them. It was not a popular service and the supply was running short when we got to the last crossing. Eventually, the towns were reached and the Eche were driven out by rifle and maxim fire. They retired into the thick bush behind the towns, and four well-carried-out counter-attacks were made by them on the patrol. They were driven back each time. Their chief tried to make another, but their men would not follow, and it was obvious that they had had heavy casualties and the heart was taken out of them for the time being. I considered that they should be driven out of the bush before they could be rallied again, but I did not want to have the inevitable casualties which would occur if I sent my men into the bush after them. I decided to try to get them out by maxim fire. I sent one section down to one end of the line of thick bush and I took the maxim to the other. A belt was then fired into the bush, and the pagans came out the other end like driven birds, when they were taken on by the section waiting for them. The Eche surrendered that afternoon, and there has never been any trouble in that place since. The patrol from start to finish took only fourteen days. When I went into the towns, I found stacks of arrows with new poison on them. These arrows had been specially made for night attackers, with extra heavy heads. The idea was to fire them up in the air. The heavy head would cause them to drop into the camp. There is no doubt that if I had not attacked when I did, my camp would have been attacked that night. The special arrows would have caused a number of casualties in a camp containing so small a force camped inside a zareba and crowded together as they must have been. This was my last patrol. In the whole period of four and a half years I had been nine months on leave, eight months acting Quartermaster and two months acting Adjutant, so that the greater part of the balance was spent on

patrol. The Battalion had nine companies, of which three (less two sections) were at Headquarters.

The other six companies were all doing some patrolling, and some of them were doing a great deal. It is obvious, therefore, that a considerable portion of a soldier's time was occupied on patrol. These patrols were very good training. They were commanded by Subalterns or young Captains who were entirely on their own responsibility. They had to arrange for transport and supply service, very often they had to take medical charge too. In addition, the country had to be sketched and road reports made, and at the end an intelligence report on all tribes visited and a patrol report and diary had to be sent in. A patrol commander did not find time hang heavily on his hands.

MAI KHAKI.

AN INTERNATIONAL LUNCH PARTY

THE enclosed photograph is a record of an unusual and interesting event. One day the Regimental Sergeant-Major informed me that the Japanese military desired the presence of a number of British soldiers of various ranks at a "Sukiyaki." The Regiment was apparently finding the majority and the "Departmentals" the remainder of the British contingent.

Much intrigued, and feeling that this would be an unusual experience, I unhesitatingly accepted the invitation to make up one of the number. As the eventful day drew nearer, I began to suffer from cold feet on account of having heard so many details about the kind of food offered to guests, that I wondered whether I should be able to rise to the occasion.

The festive day arrived, and lunch time found our party being received, rather shyly, by Japanese officers and warrant officers. I am still, however, rather vague concerning their ranks—there is so little to distinguish one from another. To our surprise one bus arrived containing Italian Marines, another with French, and finally one with an American contingent. At first it seemed as if each party, consisting of about thirty, would remain intact, until a Japanese officer signified that he desired us all to be photographed. This group was arranged with very little trouble, no question of rank or precedence arising, everyone endeavouring to be polite to one another. We were then conducted to the hall where the meal was to be eaten. On arrival, we were relieved to find that chairs and tables had been provided, in accordance with Western modes of living, which many Japanese have now adopted.

On each table one or more charcoal braziers were burning, and over each a pan of meat and vegetables was being prepared. By now, everyone was feeling more at home, and when all were seated our only worry was how to eat the food provided. A bowl was set before each guest, containing a shelled raw egg. This provided a considerable worry, as it seemed we had to manipulate it with chop sticks. Our Japanese hosts, however, perceived our difficulties and led the way. Most of us found that chop sticks, after a little practice, could be used comfortably and cleanly.

The food was surprisingly good and savoury. Our hosts, assuming that

1st BATTALION.



Photo:

AN INTERNATIONAL LUNCH PARTY.

[The Kodak Shop, Tientsin



A MARBLE BOAT, SUMMER PALACE, PEKING.



NORTH-WEST CORNER, SUMMER PALACE, PEKING.

"Westerners" like beer, provided that commodity liberally in the form of a beverage called "Asahi," which resembled a very light lager beer. After an hour or so, "Saki" was brought round and poured into little cups without handles. I may here assure all and sundry that "Saki" is decidedly an acquired taste; it is a form of neat spirits!

The hall in which we were being entertained contained a stage, and suddenly a French warrant officer appeared on it singing "Ramona" in his own language, without any accompaniment. This began a friendly rivalry among the representatives of the different armies, and ended by each contingent grouping themselves on the stage and singing *en masse*. The British contingent contributed war-time songs and the Froth Blowers' Anthem.

The whole party was concluded successfully, and with many mutual salutes, handshakes and smiles each contingent departed, feeling that it had contributed, in a humble way, to that better understanding between nations which is so desirable in these days.

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.

AN early Easter prevents the lazy sub-editor from using the old excuse that nothing has happened worth recording in this number of the JOURNAL, for Easter Training at the Depot is, at all events, a news item. More of this, however, anon.

Our Autumn Training was perhaps uneventful, but a rather ambitious tactical exercise for senior officers covering several evenings' training and the progress made by "D" (M.G.) Company were features.

We had our usual Armistice Sunday Church Parade, well attended by past and present members of the Battalion, and among others we were very pleased to see our Honorary Colonel and, with him, Cols. Parker, Thompson, Millner, Carr and Bury. The Band and Drums were particularly complimented that day on their turn out and the quality of their music.

We had a special thrill just before the close of the year in having the honour of the second visit from H.R.H. The Prince of Wales within three years to distribute our prizes. He made a short speech before the presentation, his chief points being sympathy with the difficulties and encouragement for the effort of the Territorial soldier, and praise for the achievement of our Dewar trophy team in beating so many of the teams sent in by various Guards Battalions. Afterwards he stayed with us for some time, and took part in the dance which followed. We had very many distinguished guests on that occasion, including Major-General Sir Wilkinson Bird and Miss Bird, Lieut.-General Sir Reginald and Lady Stephens, Major-General and Mrs. Oldman and Col. and Mrs. Leetham.

Early in the New Year, after obtaining second place in the Brigade Boxing Championships, we had our own meeting. This was organized and run by Capt. Davis in a manner which evoked very general enthusiasm. Boxing in this

unit has made such strides since he devoted his attention to it that we feel we can disregard a mere second in the Brigade Competition and look forward to much better things in the very near future. Both the Divisional and Brigade Commanders were among the spectators, and the former presented the medals to the winners in the various weights.

If only the weather had been as kind to us at Easter as were Major Pain and Capt. and Qmstr. Chitty at the Depot, we should have felt compelled to break into verse to record the pleasures of our stay there. Unfortunately (or fortunately, perhaps, for our readers!) rain interfered a great deal with our activities, forcing us to train in barracks on the Friday and Monday and curtailing our Sunday morning programme. We feel, however, that as far as training is concerned, with the help of the sand model which was placed at our disposal, we did manage to get hold of some of the points which we should have picked up with more time on Whitmoor Common.

During our leisure we enjoyed a dance in the gymnasium, and the officers were beaten at football by Sergt. Hooper of the Depot, who had our sergeants on his side. The score was 3-1. On a previous occasion the officers fielded twelve men instead of the regulation number, and bearing this in mind the sergeants had thirteen on the field when play started this time. This having been discovered, one of their number was made to change sides, but it is rumoured that his allegiance to his new team was more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

Several members of the Battalion visited the museum, and were more than ever interested in the exhibits. We were glad to note that, through the instrumentality of our late Adjutant, Capt. Oxley-Boyle, there was now a sample of the headgear which we at one time wore when we were the 4th Volunteer Battalion of the Queen's.

We cannot conclude our account of our visit to the Depot without recording our appreciation of the kindness of the whole staff there, and, in particular, of those officers whom we have previously mentioned.

On the score of personnel there is little change to record. 2/Lieut. Ross comes to us from the London Scottish and two other subalterns are about to join. Capt. Stubbs has now relinquished the command of the Signal Section after having had the satisfaction of winning the Brigade Signalling Cup for the third year in succession. Our hearty congratulations to him and the Section for a well-sustained effort which has brought much credit upon the Battalion. He still commands "H.Q." Wing, and his place with the Signals has been taken by 2/Lieut. Stillwell, who recently studied the subject while on an attachment with the 2nd Battalion, and who will, we are sure, aim at maintaining the high standard set by his predecessor. Our strength remains about the same—around the 370 mark. We are disappointed at not getting the extra recruits to bring us up to 400, but other units have gone back in strength while we have remained stationary, which is comfort albeit of a poor kind.

Possibly the promise of a summer camp near Eastbourne will persuade the right type of Kennington youth that his place should be definitely within the Territorial Army.

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

Headquarters: 860 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. W. T. Rogers, M.C., V.D.

IN the last issue of the JOURNAL, reference was made to the Regiment's inspection, which, at the time of writing, loomed close. All ranks had been training all the autumn to make a good showing, as the occasion was the first inspection of the unit by Major-General E. C. Ashton, C.M.G., V.D., who commands Military District No. 2.

The evening of November 27th fulfilled all traditions of the Regiment as regards weather. We can always expect either mud or frost, and on this night, as the unit marched from our Armouries to the parade ground at Jesse Ketchum Park, a stiff wind sent frosty slivers of fresh-fallen snow mixed with sand into our faces.

General Ashton and his staff conducted the inspection in a thorough-going manner, expressing himself to the Commanding Officer and officers afterwards as satisfied with the result. He seemed particularly impressed with the numbers on parade on such a night.

The Sergeants held their Annual Dance in the Masonic Temple the evening after the inspection. Many warrant and non-commissioned officers from the seventeen units in the Toronto Garrison, and from units around the city in near-by towns, were guests.

On New Year's Day, the Officers' and Sergeants' Messes entertained, as they have for many years. Many officers who have been members with the Regiment or one of the C.E.F. units visited the Mess until late in the afternoon, and officers paid visits to other units in Toronto and the vicinity.

The officers decided this year that instead of holding their Annual Ball elsewhere, they would hold an informal Dance in the Mess on New Year's Eve, and if this were popular, to have a second later on. The affair was so successful that the sports committee held another in aid of the Regiment's hockey team, which had played through the winter in a city league.

Another school of instruction, commencing just after the New Year, for officers up to the rank of Major, and N.C.O.s., was held. As usual, selected officers of the Regiment gave lectures in the evening. The course lasted for six weeks, eighty per cent. of the candidates attaining qualifications in the theoretical portion of the examinations for the particular rank aimed at. This will be completed by a two weeks' practical course at Niagara Camp next summer.

The Regiment held a Dance for non-commissioned officers and men and their friends in the Drill Hall on March 17th.

On Saturday evening, April 11th, the 20th Battalion Association, C.E.F., the Regiment's overseas unit, held a Vimy Reunion Dinner. On Sunday the Regiment, accompanied by the 20th veterans, attended divine service at St. Alban's Cathedral, where the Colours of the 20th were deposited on their return from overseas.

During the winter, it was decided, in order to obviate the necessity of having the Annual Inspection so late in the autumn, that an attempt be made to have it about the time of the Garrison Church Parade. This event is to take place this

year on May 17th, and in preparation for this occasion and also for the inspection an experiment in training was carried out.

This experiment has been discussed by officers of the unit for several years. It consisted in having the companies carry out training individually for eight weeks, after which, on April 16th, the Regiment paraded as a whole. It was felt that the early stages of training would be accelerated if this were done. It is as yet too early to decide whether the experiment was or was not a success.

The Officers' Annual Dinner was held at the Canadian Military Institute this year on Saturday evening, January 24th. Major-General Ashton, Officer Commanding this military district, and other officers from Headquarters—Col. A. T. Hunter, Lieut.-Col. H. W. A. Foster (a former Commanding Officer of the 20th Battalion, C.E.F.), Col. Shaw (one of whose ancestors was an officer of the Regiment during the American Revolution), Lieut.-Col. F. H. Dunham (a former Commanding Officer) and Brig.-General Draper (Chief of Police of the City) were among the guests.

Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ingles, who is in command of the 2nd Reserve Battalion, had unearthed some new material on the Regiment's activities at the Battle of Brandywine. He spoke at some length on this episode. Col. Hunter, who is at his best when talking about affairs military, in a witty address advised the junior officers to study with diligence that new star in the military firmament—mechanization. Col. Shaw spoke of the Rangers of other days.

HISTORICAL NOTES FROM NORTH CHINA

THE arrival of the 1st Battalion at Tientsin and of "D" Company and No. 1 Machine Gun Platoon at Peking on November 14th, 1930, reminds us that this is the second visit of the Battalion to North China.

The history of the 1860 campaign is well told in Volume V of Colonel John Davis's History of the Regiment. As this history is now out of print and not available to many readers of the JOURNAL, a short *résumé* of the campaign, written from Peking, may prove of interest to readers in general and to those stationed in China in particular.

An interesting account of the sacking of the Winter Palace will be found in J. Bredon's book, which is probably the best and most readable treatise on Peking, or Peiping as the Chinese now call it.

The Battalion's latest voyage to the Far East, from Malta, was accomplished in a modern troopship in thirty-six days. In 1860 the voyage from South Africa to Talienshan Bay (near Port Arthur) took seventy-four days, during which period the Battalion never set foot on shore.

The events leading up to this campaign were briefly as follows.

In 1859 a joint embassy from England and France to the Imperial Chinese Government at Peking had been forcibly prevented from landing in the Pehio River and had had to withdraw. The English and French Governments had thereupon decided to send an expedition of 14,000 and 7,000 troops respectively to ensure a proper reception of their ambassadors by China.

Throughout this campaign the allies were at a considerable disadvantage owing to their ignorance of the country in which they intended to operate. Talienshan was not even marked on the maps. The mouths of the River Pei Tang Ho,

where the landing was intended, and of the Peiho, where the repulse of the previous year had taken place, were shallow and uncharted. No information of the country between Peking and the sea was available, nor was much known about the crops, local supplies, water or climate. The travels of the Venetian, Marco Polo, in the thirteenth century, would not have formed part of the curriculum of Intelligence Officers.

The Anglo-French expedition landed unopposed, but suddenly watched by hostile Chinese troops at the mouth of the Peh Tang River. The advanced guard of The Queen's waded ashore up to their waists in water and sticky mud. The honour of being the first to land therefore fell to the Regiment.

They found themselves in a country of flat tidal swamps, without bush, trees or grass of any description, and without either water or firewood. Fortunately the Chinese evacuated a formidable system of entrenchments in the neighbourhood. If these had been held by good troops the situation would have been an unpleasant one. Patrols of Tartar horsemen from now onwards throughout the campaign continued to hover in the vicinity of the troops, always threatening but seldom daring to attack.

The landing of the force at Peh Tang and preparations for a further advance took two weeks, during which the troops were billeted in a somewhat malodorous village. Desultory skirmishes were continually taking place, happily with very few casualties.

On August 11th the advance was commenced towards the first objective of the expedition, the Taku Forts, some sixteen miles south-eastwards at the mouth of the more important River Peiho. There were three main forts on the north and two on the south banks of the river. It was here that our ambassador had been prevented from landing in the previous year.

The first opposition was encountered at the village of Sinho, where the enemy were found in an entrenched position. Large bodies of Tartar cavalry hovered on their flanks, but kept out of rifle shot though continually threatening the flanks of our troops. Our infantry could not get within range of the enemy, who drew off to the south after an hour's shelling by our artillery. They evidently intended to base their main opposition in the Taku Forts. Two men of The Queen's were wounded by Jingal bullets. These weighed about a pound each and were fired from enormous muskets, each of which took three men to fire it.

The fall of the Taku Forts was eventually brought about by a sound shelling from the French and British artillery, followed up by infantry assaults through breaches made in the walls by shells. The entire siege train of the expedition was used in these actions, with pieces up to eight-inch calibre. The forts capitulated on August 20th, and 400 guns and large quantities of munitions were captured.

The British losses were 17 killed and 195 wounded. The enemy lost about 400 men, including two generals, but the multiplicity of Chinese generals was probably not so well known and understood at that time.

The local mandarin of the district now appeared and signified his willingness to surrender the whole of his territory, including the town of Tientsin. It was soon found, however, that the word of a Chinese negotiator is practically valueless in military matters, and that he only regards pourparlers as a convenient method of gaining time.

The fall of the Taku Forts enabled the British Fleet to proceed up the river. The ships had been unable to assist in the capture of the forts, owing to the shallows along the coast.

The British Ambassador, Lord Elgin, arrived with his escort at Tientsin about the 28th, but found that it was useless to attempt to treat with the Chinese.

The expedition accordingly proceeded with its march toward Peking. This march along muddy tracks under a tropical sun proved a very severe ordeal, as it

would again for the international column in 1900. The troops suffered greatly from thirst, and many drank from muddy pools and ditches, with the inevitable result that fever and sickness proved a serious danger to the success of the expedition.

An attempt was made to treat with the Chinese at Tung Chow, about fifteen miles east of Peking, but our Commissioners, on arrival in the Chinese lines, found that they were busily entrenching their positions. This party, although under a flag of truce, was almost surrounded, but managed to fight their way back.

An action ensued immediately. The Chinese troops were thoroughly routed, and the Sikh cavalry successfully dealt with a large body of Tartar horsemen.

The British casualties were one man killed and eighteen wounded. The enemy lost 600 men and 75 guns, most of which were worthless.

The Chinese made good use of the stubble of Indian corn as a military obstacle in front of their positions. They cut it carefully, each stalk with a slanting cut making a sharp end, the stalks about a foot high and almost as stiff as bamboos.

Considerable difficulty was now experienced in keeping the communications free of marauding bands of thieves and robbers who are always in the neighbourhood of any armies operating in China. Troops taken prisoner were seldom seen again.

The French and British forces now camped on either side of the Jade Canal, from three to five miles east of Peking, for a fortnight to await the arrival of the heavy artillery.

On October 5th the march was resumed. The columns now encountered belts of dense forest alternating with open spaces, many villages and sunken roads. These forests seem now to have largely disappeared, possibly owing to the poverty-stricken condition of the country since Sun Yat Sen's great revolution of 1912. No real resistance was put up by the continually retiring Chinese, and the march was continued along the north face of the city until the Summer Palace was reached.

This famous summer residence of the Emperors and their courts is some six miles beyond or to the west of Peking. It was at that time surrounded by a magnificent pleasure garden, five miles in extent each way.

The army remained in this beautiful place for a week, the British being confined to their camp and looting forbidden.

Discipline was not so strict with the other troops, however, and general looting took place. Enormous quantities of priceless treasures were taken, the French Commander's share of the booty being said to amount to £120,000.

The British collected a small amount which, when sold, enabled not less than £4 to be distributed to every private soldier in the force.

The Officers' Mess of the 1st Battalion has for many years retained a large blue urn which was bought by Col. Addison from a soldier for a trifling sum, and which was afterwards found to contain a smaller and more valuable vase, probably of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). These, though broken and of little intrinsic value, are now at the Regimental Depot and form an interesting relic of the campaign.

The Queen's had been ordered away before the occupation of the Palace, on the 6th, to escort the siege train from Tung Chow. This proved an arduous undertaking. The Chinese troops were still aggressive everywhere, and at one time the Regiment was guarding fifteen miles of roadway, but the task was eventually accomplished.

On the 10th the allied forces moved to a position from which they would be able to attack the An Ting Men, one of the two north gates of the city. The Chinese allowed them to occupy it without opposition, however, and the troops remained in camp outside the walls and in possession of this gate.

Peking had been described in glowing terms by so many travellers that great expectations of its magnificence were entertained, but the general feeling of the troops was one of great disappointment.

The streets were wide and lined with trees, but were unpaved and extremely dirty. The Forbidden City in the centre surrounded by its massive walls and, of course, the real centre of beauty and attraction remained inviolate to the hated Foreign Devils.

The negotiations pursued their usual course, the Chinese being now profuse in their promises though niggardly in their performance, now haughty and overbearing as if they had been the conquerors.

The weather was becoming intensely cold, a foretaste of what was to be expected if the troops were to face the cruel winter of the north without proper winter clothing or accommodation.

Lord Elgin therefore, on October 17th, informed Prince Kung, the emissary of the Emperor Hsien Feng, that the allies had decided to burn the Summer Palace as a punishment for the vile behaviour of the Chinese towards the allied troops.

Prisoners had been actually tortured to death in this very palace, and flags of truce had several times been outraged.

A proclamation was found in the palace after the Emperor had fled in which he had offered rewards of fifty taels for the head of a black barbarian (Indian), 100 taels for that of a white barbarian, and 500 taels for a leader of the barbarians, dead or alive. It was therefore with real fury that the troops attacked and burned the place. Beautiful as it had been, it contained a worthless set of ruffians.

The Chinese people, as a whole, had hated Hsien Feng as a selfish and depraved Emperor, and they were not sorry to see him in flight to Jehol, from which he never returned.

The Chinese now really feared a sack of Peking and submitted to negotiation. The treaty which Lord Elgin had brought with him was signed the next day, and additional clauses were added that garrisons should remain in Peking and Tientsin until the Treaties had been complied with.

The withdrawal of the force was at once commenced.

The Queen's reached Tientsin on November 12th and sailed eight days later for home.

Five Legation Guards are now maintained at Peking by Great Britain, America, Japan, France and Italy. These are a relic of the Boxer Campaign of 1900, when an international force again marched to Peking under much the same conditions as before, this time to relieve the beleaguered legations.

This, however, is another story, though the behaviour of the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi, another Manchu ruler, and of the Chinese generally, was no better than in 1860.

This time the city of Peking was thoroughly sacked, and large parts of it burned by the Chinese Boxer hordes.

The great line of the Manchu Dynasty, dating back to the Mings in 1644, and finally overthrown by the revolution of 1912, had completely degenerated. Had the originally fine Manchu blood of these rulers not been so thinned by the fleshpots of China, neither of these campaigns would probably have taken place.

Interest now centres round the present Nanking Government, and it seems plain that British traders in this great country will never be safe without the protection of the Services.

H. C. E. H.

2nd BATTALION AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES (CITY OF NEWCASTLE REGIMENT)

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. J. J. Dunbar, V.D.

Honorary Colonel: The Earl of Dudley.

Headquarters: Newcastle, New South Wales.

SINCE the previous issue, the unit has had its first camp under the voluntary system of the Australian Military Forces. The camp was held at Rutherford, a township about twenty miles from Newcastle, and consisted of Headquarters of the 1st Infantry Brigade, with the 2nd, 13th and 35th Battalions and 1st Field Ambulance, who marched into camp on September 24th, 1930, in command of Col. J. M. C. Corlette, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. Once again history repeated itself and the 2nd Battalion proved its superiority over the remaining units of the Brigade. The morning of September 24th found the Battalion assembled at the Drill Hall at Newcastle, and after a train journey we detrained at Farley and marched into camp at Rutherford.

We were allotted to No. 2 Camp site, and soon found that a great deal of work had to be done in erecting tents and preparing for the ensuing eight days. In face of a heavy wind the volunteers worked well, and soon the tents and marquees were erected without a single mishap. Quietly and without undue haste the work was carried out, with the result that early in the afternoon every man had been allotted to his tent, drawn his stores and was ready for the work to come.

In the succeeding days men worked with a will at all the drill and exercises set for them, and at night the lines were particularly quiet. The pleasing feature of the day's work was the rapidity with which the lines were cleared up during the early morning administrative parades, and the tidiness of the tents throughout the day.

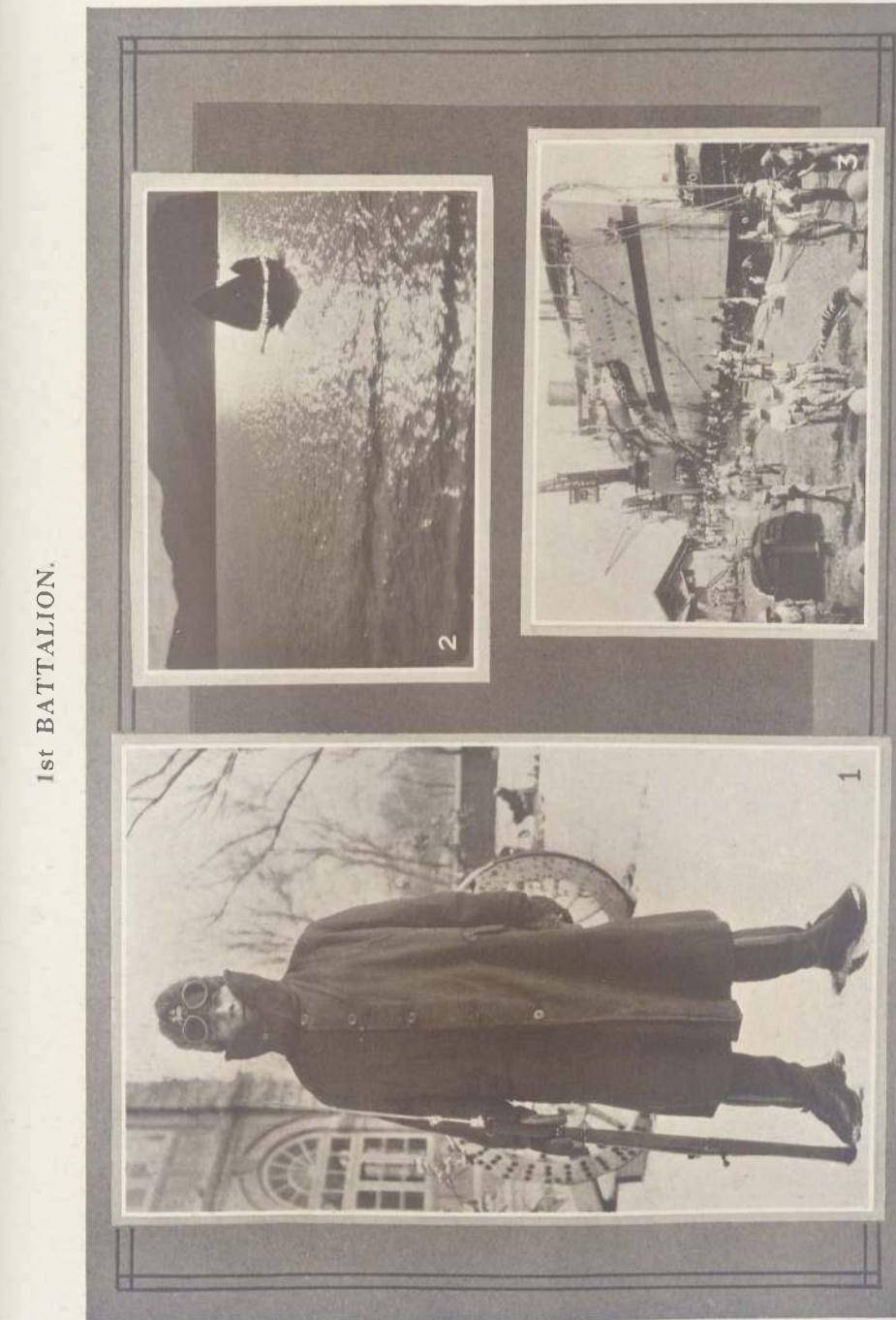
On Sunday morning the Brigade had a Church Parade at which the Battalion attended. However, it was on the Sunday afternoon that the unit excelled itself and incidentally the other units of the Brigade. Punctually at 1.30 p.m. the Battalion marched from the camp site of the Brigade, with King's and Regimental Colours carried, to the Rutherford Race-course (about two miles distant), where the Brigade was reviewed by Brigadier F. B. Heritage, C.B.E., M.V.D., the Divisional Commander, who expressed satisfaction with the showing of all ranks during the review and march past.

After the review the Brigade competitions were held, and it was here that the 2nd Battalion displayed the aptness of its motto, "Nulli Secundus," by winning the Platoon Gun, Lewis Gun and Vickers Gun Competitions and the Brigade Championship Cup.

The 2nd Battalion have held this Brigade Championship Cup for the previous two years.

The only event the Battalion did not win was the Band Contest, which was not entered, owing to our band not being up to strength during camp.

The successes referred to above are more outstanding insomuch as the Commanding Officer is a firm believer in letting his men enter for competitions on their merits, and no time was lost, off parades, in practising. As a matter of fact,



1. SENTRY IN WINTER KIT AT PEKING.
2. MOONLIGHT AT HONG-KONG.
3. H.T. "NEURALIA" AT BOMBAY. (Winning Photo in Battalion Competition.)

the platoon which did so well had only 75 minutes' practice on the Sunday morning, and that voluntarily, after parade. A great deal of credit is due to Lieut. G. Whitfield, who coached and commanded the winning team, and to Warrant Officer Gill, who assisted him. Lieut. Whitfield also coached the winning Vickers gun team.

The remainder of the camp was carried out with traditional credit, and on Wednesday, October 1st, every member of the unit was sorry the camp was over and that they were marching out.

The training during camp was mostly tactical, commencing with section tactics and finishing on the last training day in Company Tactical Schemes conducted by the Company Commanders.

The attendance at camp was most satisfactory, and at the conclusion Lieut.-Col. Dunbar addressed the troops and complimented them on their work during camp.

During camp, "A" Company, commanded by Capt. F. J. D. Field, held an Inter-Platoon Lewis Gun Competition for the Whittaker Cup. This cup was presented to the Company by Mr. Whittaker, of Newcastle, and was won by No. 3 Platoon, of Bollaroo. The performance put up by No. 3 Platoon is creditable, because the centre is some miles from Headquarters at Newcastle, and, therefore, is not catered for in the way of instructors like the Newcastle portion of the Company.

Recently a change of Company Commanders of "B" Company was effected, and Capt. W. G. Polley has been appointed Officer Commanding, in place of Capt. W. T. Owens. This change was necessitated by the retirement of Capt. N. S. Hookway, V.D. "B" Company, although situated at East Maitland (about twenty miles away), is a very flourishing centre, and a great deal of thanks is due to Capt. Owens for the interest he displayed during the period he was O.C. of "B" Company. The citizens of East Maitland have formed a very fine committee for the purpose of assisting the troops in that centre, and they have already supplied the troops with gymnasium gear and installed a piano for use at social functions. The permanent Instructor (Warrant Officer T. Guest) has displayed keen foresight and administrative ability in the organization of this Company.

The officers held their Annual Dinner at the Criterion Hotel, Newcastle, on November 8th, 1930. This annual dinner is held on the Saturday nearest to the date of our Colours being presented. On this occasion, amongst the visitors were two former Battalion Commanders, Col. Burnage, C.B., V.D., and Lieut.-Col. B. B. Rodd, V.D., whilst apologies were received from the other two post-war Commanding Officers, Lieut.-Col. W. I. Cheeseman, D.S.O. M.C., and Lieut.-Col. H. L. Wheeler. The visitors also included the Brigade Commander, Col. J. M. C. Corlette, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., C.O. and Adjutant of the 35th Battalion (Lieut. J. T. Bentley and Capt. H. A. Arnold), Capt. J. L. Shaw, ex-Indian Army, and Mr. C. C. Maddigan, M.M., representing the 2nd Battalion A.I.F. Association.

In responding to the toast of "The Visitors," proposed by Major F. G. Galleghan, Col. Burnage, in the course of very interesting reminiscences, traced the growth of Newcastle from the military point of view. He enlisted in Newcastle in 1878 in the Volunteer Forces, which had been inaugurated in 1870, and he remembered an interesting link between the last Regular British troops and the present 2nd Battalion. This Regular regiment (the 50th Foot) was commanded by Col. Waddy, whose son later became the C.O. of the, then, 4th Infantry, which is now the 2nd Battalion. He also recalled the days when Lieut.-Cols. Rodd and Dunbar joined the Volunteers.

Mr. Maddigan responded in a witty speech, and apologized for the absence of

members of the 2nd Battalion A.I.F. Association, and on the Association's behalf presented several framed souvenirs.

At the week-end of November 28th/29th, 1930, Capt. Field took his Company on bivouac at Smelters Beach. During the week-end the Company were put through a series of Tactical Demonstrations, and much useful information given. This bivouac was most successful, and a deal of credit is due to Capt. Field and his officers.

At the request of the citizens, a team of Vickers gunners gave a display at a fête held in Cook's Hill School grounds. For the first time the blank firing muzzle attachment was used, and the Commanding Officer was later congratulated and thanked for the display.

It has always been customary to hold several Christmas "Smokos" in the Battalion, and the Christmas of 1930 was no exception, and on December 17th Cadets held their Christmas festivities and invited the Commanding Officer (Lieut.-Col. Dunbar) and the Second-in-Command (Major Galleghan).

Col. Dunbar, in addressing the boys, pointed out that in serving their country as Cadets they were performing a very useful service, and he also congratulated them on their efficiency. Lieut. A. T. Coles, who commands the Cadet Detachment, is to be congratulated on the efficiency of his unit.

The Officers' and Sergeants' Messes also held their annual functions, and were catered for by their various Company Commanders.

A Battalion Bivouac was held at Smelters Beach during the week-end of March 7th/8th, 1931, and it was one of the best turn-outs we have had to date. We marched out from our Drill Hall headed by the Regimental Band, and the attendance was in the vicinity of 70 per cent., which speaks everything. During the Sunday morning parade the Brigade Commander (Col. J. M. C. Corlette, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.) visited the site and presented the A.I.F. Silver Bugle to the winning company, Capt. J. D. Hull, of "D" (M.G.) Company, receiving it in the absence of Major N. A. Neal.

Since last issue there have been a number of changes in the Drill Hall grounds, and a miniature rifle range has been made and powerful electric lamps installed. These lamps enable training to be carried out at night-time as well as day.

We have also to welcome some new officers in Lieuts. H. E. Rosevear and C. E. Morgan, M.M. Mr. Rosevear becomes Assistant Quartermaster and Mr. Morgan goes to the Machine Gun Company. During the bivouac the Assistant Quartermaster was well tried out, and his able handling of the messing has won him a soft spot in the hearts of all ranks. We extend a hearty welcome to both these officers.

The thanks of all ranks are extended to Major-General Sir W. D. Bird for remembering us in the Antipodes by sending a handsome calendar with his good wishes. We reciprocate the good wishes to General Bird, and also the Battalions of The Queen's, who also sent their good wishes.

Among the recent promotions, the Battalion noted, with pleasure, that of Lieut. John D. Hull to the rank of Captain.

Capt. Hull has served with the Battalion since the commencement of his military career as a Cadet, and has always displayed keen interest in his work. He has now been posted to Company Second-in-Command in the Machine Gun Company.

Other promotions gazetted were those of Sergts. Fielde, Silverton and McKenzie to the rank of Warrant Officer (Class II).

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GENERAL.

HERE have been many changes in the personnel of the Depot since the last issue of the JOURNAL. We were all extremely sorry to lose Major Belchem whom we have come to regard almost as a "part of the Depot." A paragraph has been devoted to him elsewhere. To relieve him came Lieut., since promoted Captain, W. H. Chitty, to whom we extend a hearty welcome. He has already had some years' service at the Depot, so he is no stranger.

We mentioned the departure of Lieut. H. A. V. Elliott in the last issue. We must now add our congratulations to him on passing in top to the School of Signals at Catterick when he left here. We trust that he will be equally successful in passing out. Lieut. J. F. K. Ponsford arrived last December to take Lieut. Elliott's place at the Depot. Capt. A. P. Block, and not Capt. G. K. Olliver, as stated in November's issue of the JOURNAL, relieved Capt. Philpot. To him and Lieut. Ponsford we wish the best of luck during their time here.

Apart from those of The "Queen's" who have come and gone, we very much regret the departure of another friend, Col. C. P. Fowler, Medical Officer in charge here for many years, left us in March. He has been a great friend of the Regiment ever since he arrived here, and we are very sorry to lose him. We welcome, in his place, Lieut.-Col. C. E. W. S. Fawcett.

"O.K."

At the end of February the Depot lost the services of Major O. K. Belchem, O.B.E., M.C., on his departure to take up the duties of Adjutant and Quartermaster at the School of Education, at Shorncliffe. Major Belchem came to the Depot in 1919 on terminating his long connection with the 2nd Battalion, and from the "Keep" he has ruled over the intricacies of supply and demand since that time.

Although for the past few years he has not taken part in the cricket matches at the Depot during the summer, it is not long ago that he was a backbone to the Depot batting, and the cricket ground has seen him compile at least one century, and many lesser, but very useful scores, whilst it still seems strange to see any other in the position of "third man." It is always sad to say good-bye to one's friends, and after twelve years the Depot does not seem the same place without the figure of "O.K."

We were pleased indeed to be able, personally, to congratulate both him and his son on the latter's brilliant termination to his career at Sandhurst on appointment to a commission in the Royal Tank Corps. We wish them both the very best of luck.

RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

The results of the Recruiting Month deserve more than a passing reference this year. Last year there was less propaganda, and there were no results as far as we were concerned. This year 51 recruits were enlisted into the Regiment during the month of January, and the official returns credit us with 48 of these, or 98 per cent. as county men. This is apt to be rather misleading. Many of the 51 came from London, but the returns cater for not only those actually enlisted in Surrey, but for all those who were born in Surrey. Strictly speaking,

there were 21 recruits enlisted locally, and this is an infinite improvement on last year, when we had no success at all.

The Campaign, generally, was of a more ambitious nature than last year, and much more was done than the insertion of advertisements in the papers and the display of posters. The Depot and 2nd Battalion sent out special Recruiting Sergeants round the county. It was an irksome job, and they performed it very cheerfully. The War Office arranged for the attachment of a journalist from one of the London weekly papers. He stayed here for three days, and then accompanied a draft to Dover, where he stayed with the Battalion for a further three days. His object was to put before the public some facts about the Army from a civilian's point of view. These articles appeared on three successive Sundays. We had never realized before what places of bliss Guildford and Dover evidently are, or, for that matter, what delightful, kind and cultured people we all are to meet. If only we could see ourselves as others see us!

Before the end of the month a visitor from a London daily paper came down here for a day and crammed his head, and later his paper, with as many things as he could about us. Later, on a bitterly cold and snowy February day, a member of The British Instructional Films, Ltd., came down to Guildford to get scenic effects for the production of a film for next year's campaign. We did our best to assure him what a charming place Stoughton was in the summer, how delightful the trees were when not bereft of their foliage, how splendid our lawns and fields were when not covered in snow. We tried to explain also that the wind was not always in the north-east, and that the accompanying smell of "pig" was, in the summer, wafted over towards Worplesdon. He agreed, before he left, that he never expected barracks to be like ours. We were duly grateful.

The local Press kindly assisted, as it is always most willing to do, with the publication of articles and so on. News of interest from either Battalion, and particularly the foreign one, will always be welcomed by the Guildford Press. Finally, two cinematograph theatres in Guildford, and one in Croydon, kindly consented to show for a week each, the excellent film of the 1st Battalion Trooping the Colour. As far as we could judge, this was most favourably accepted by those who saw it. The most pleasing remark was, perhaps, from a bus conductor who said, "The Guards weren't in it," and wished that "The Queen's would show more of their films." If it were at all possible to make a film of the 1st Battalion in China, at Pekin and Tientsin, it is certain that it would be most popular here.

Recruiting continues to be good, and there are now six squads at the Depot. Another name for a squad has had to be introduced, as we have never allowed for more than five at the Depot at the same time.

STATISTICS.

RECRUITS POSTED TO 2ND BATTALION.

"Namur" Platoon (22) on 6/11/30; "Peninsular" Platoon (11) on 22/1/31; "Tangier" Platoon (27) on 26/3/31.

Number of men enlisted for Regiment since last publication	...	171
Number of men posted to 2nd Battalion (Recruits)	...	60
Number of men discharged (Recruits)	...	16
Deserted (Recruits)	...	1
Transfer to Army Reserve (ex 1st Battalion)	...	92
Discharged: No. 6077291 Pte. W. Stevens, 9/2/31. Para. 370 (XXI) K.R.		
No. 6076246 R.Q.M.S. H. Marsh, 4/1/31. Para 370 (XXI) K.R.		

POSTINGS.

7814687 Sergt. G. Hooper, 1st Battalion: Posted to Depot for duty.
6077120 Sergt. F. Hill, 1st Battalion: Posted to Depot for duty.

OFFICERS ATTACHED FOR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

2/Lieut. P. S. K. Cunningham: Attached from 1/2/31 to 28/2/31.
2/Lieut. A. J. Goodall: Attached from 3/3/31 to 2/4/31.

EDUCATION.

Work in the school during the past few months has gone on in the usual way, and, apart from the great increase in the number of recruits attending, little worthy of note has occurred.

For the first time in at least four years, the whole of the recruits in a squad leaving the Depot had Certificates of Education. The rest of the results have been quite up to average.

Sergt. Dodds and Sergt.-Instr. Lambert (A.P.T.S.) are to be congratulated on successfully completing their First Class Certificates of Education.

Future first class candidates should note the following "amendment" to all grammar books:—

"A 'Proverb' is a word which stands in place of a verb."

PHYSICAL TRAINING NOTES.

Recruiting has improved greatly during the past two months, and we now have five platoons under training daily. The fifth Platoon is named the "Gheluvelt" Platoon, the first to be so named.

The new colour system, as described in the last issue of the JOURNAL, is progressing favourably, and there are very few recruits who leave the Depot without having been awarded either a "red" or "red and green." We have this time to congratulate Pte. Doncaster, of "Tangier" Platoon, who was successful in being awarded his Regimental Colours. He was also successful in winning his Platoon P.T. Competition. A very fine performance—well done!

Another visit from A.P.T.S. probationers was made a short while ago, under Q.M.S.I. Reid, A.P.T.S. Amongst these we found our old friend, A.S.I. Hope, who will, we hope, shortly be transferring to the A.P.T.S. We hope, that is, for his own sake, as we are naturally very sorry to lose him from the Depot and the Regiment.

SERGEANTS' MESS NOTES.

Life has not been very exciting since the last issue of the JOURNAL, except that the increase of recruits has occupied our time to a greater extent than has lately been usual.

The expected reliefs of Sergts. Scott and Sandys have arrived. These are Sergts. Hooper and Hill, who have greatly increased our playing strength at football and hockey. Social functions have been few, and not too well attended. The members' annual smoker before Christmas was a very quiet affair, but was nevertheless an enjoyable evening. A New Year's Dance in the Mess was not greatly attended, but this allowed for greater pleasure to the dancers.

Our hockey team met the Corporals during February, in a sea of mud, and, notwithstanding strenuous diving exhibitions by the Corporals' defence, we gained an overwhelming victory. Our former experience of "Naval" tactics was of great value, as our forwards repeatedly "submerged" to reappear in the most unlikely places. This "submarine" strategy so deceived the opposition that it became entirely disorganized and was "torpedoed" fore, aft, left and right to the extent of 21 goals. Our defence had such an easy day that, even amidst a storming

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hail of mud, the immaculate cleanliness of their shirts was unspotted at the close of play. The Corporals have since worried the Quartermaster with indents for diving suits.

The evening was devoted to a billiards match. Here again we proved successful, but only after strenuous efforts, for the Corporals proved to be dour fighters with a cue. The final scores of 600 to 512 in our favour show that their performance was full of merit.

On March 19th we again forced the Corporals to pay homage to our sporting talent, to the extent of 14 goals to nil at football. The weather on this day was particularly fine, and we accordingly put our "submarines" into dock and placed on the field a forward line of "dreadnoughts." Both long and short range practices by these were eminently successful. The Corporals were a very distressed team at the close, but like good sportsmen they took their defeat with a smile.

They have now challenged us to meet them on the tennis court and cricket field, and we are looking forward to a couple of sporting games.

The 24th Battalion The London Regiment (The Queen's) are due to visit us for Easter, and we welcome the opportunity of cementing the friendship between the units.

Our heartiest congratulations are extended to Sergt. Picton on his marriage, and also to R.Q.M.S. Wakeford, Q.M.S. Swanson and Clr.-Sergt. Clark, who, according to reports, have been awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Fencing seems to be a strong subject, so endeavours will be made, at our annual meeting with the Officers at tennis, to have a side show of this wonderful sport instead of bowls.

CORPORALS' MESS NEWS.

The winter half of the year always seems to be spent by everyone in looking forward to the summer days. In our little Mess a change will soon be made by moving into a better and brighter room, especially designed by the C.O. in conjunction with the Royal Engineers.

It will have many advantages, and a much better outlook, for, instead of seeing the sky and the tops of trees, we shall have a much better view of the square and cricket ground, to say nothing of being on the ground floor with no irksome stairs to climb.

Our canned music will be more acceptable than the gramophone; a splendid wireless set has been installed and we are looking forward to being entertained in the fashionable way.

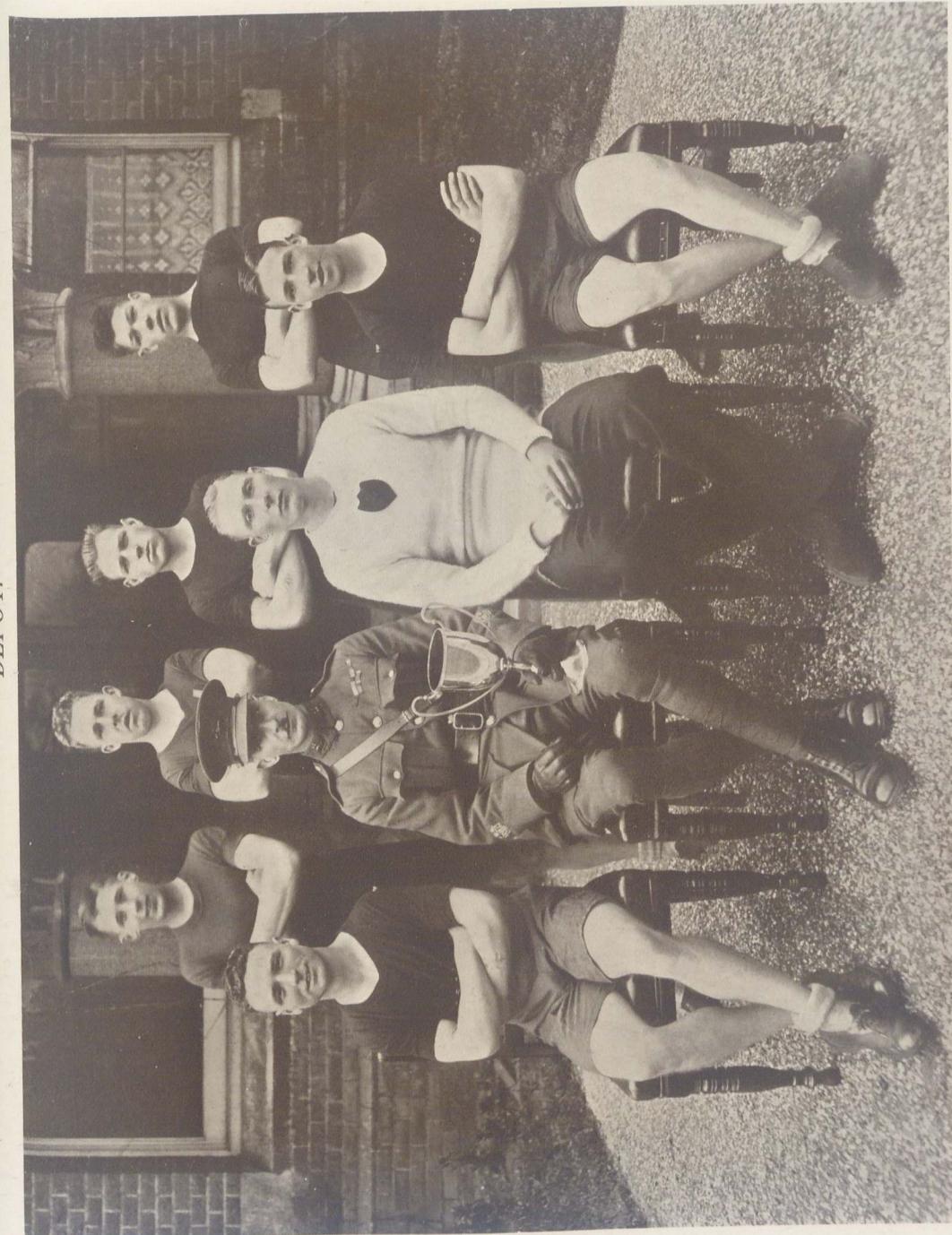
A hearty welcome is extended to Cpl. Hughes and Nye, and L./Cpls. Tester and Morris. May they remain long in our ranks. Again we have arrayed ourselves against the Sergeants in sporting fashion, but both in hockey and football we found our masters, although the struggle at times for supremacy was dour and grim.

We hope, however, to regain some of our lost prestige by training hard for cricket and tennis.

FOOTBALL.

After an indifferent start in the Surrey Junior League the Depot team finished up strongly, winning their last six matches without much difficulty and obtaining fourth place in the League table.

The Depot, about the middle of the season, secured the services of many fresh players, including Sergts. Hill and Hooper, two very experienced men, who



[H. P. Robinson & Son.

RECRUITS' BOXING TEAM. Winners, Eastern Command Recruits' Championship, 1931.

Back Row—Pte. G. Barnes. Pte. B. Noye. Pte. E. Barnshaw. Pte. E. Garner. Sgt.-Instr. L. Lambert, A.P.T.S. Pte. F. Tovell.

Photo]

were, in the main, responsible for the good work towards the latter part of the season.

Sergt. Dodds (goal), the veteran of the team, C.S.M. Jude (right-back) and L./Sergt. Hubbard (left-back) proved to be a very sound defence, while Sergt. Hill (centre-half), has not lost any of his skill that enabled him to represent the Army in that position. His accuracy in heading the ball, and his remarkable anticipation, were the despair of many an opposing centre-forward.

The forward line, of which Sergt. Hooper played a very fine game at inside-left, combined well, and had they been more accurate in front of goal would have added several more points, and so, in all probability, have gained the League Championship.

The Depot was unlucky in the Surrey Junior Cup, being beaten by Cranleigh, in the third round, by the odd goal in three. It was a keenly contested match and Cranleigh were just the better side.

This game should have been played at home, but owing to the ground being practically under water, we were offered no alternative but to play at Cranleigh. We hoped that we would have obtained the services of Hill and Hooper for this all-important game, because Cranleigh went so far ahead as to represent their group in the finals of this competition. However, the match took place a few days before the arrival of Sergts. Hill and Hooper at the Depot.

Should we enter next season there is every possibility of our representing the group, if not of winning the cup outright.

Position in Group League:—Fourth.

Played 28, won 16, drawn 5, lost 7, for 66, against, 43, points 37.

Several Inter-Depot recruits' football matches have been played during the season. Keenness was the chief factor in all games. Ptes. Doncaster, Noke and Clarke showed promise of developing into useful footballers.

The Depot won 4, lost 2 and drew 2 of the eight matches played.

SHOOTING.

Since last going to press the Depot Staff has undergone several changes, but we hope to maintain the high standard set at last year's Surrey Annual Meeting.

The Depot was divided into three categories for the Christmas Shoot. The Depot Staff and "Peninsular" Platoon fired on the 30 yards range, and the remainder on the miniature range. There was a good entry, and about forty prizes were distributed.

The Depot team finished forty-eighth out of 162 teams entered for the Army Small Bore Competition.

The following represented the Depot in the *Surrey Advertiser* Challenge Cup, in which the "A" Team finished third and the "B" Team eighth:—

"A" Team.—Lieut. J. F. K. Ponsford, R.S.M. Tedder, D.C.M., C.S.M. Jude, Sergt. Jenner, Sergt. Wells (Cpl. Salmon).

"B" Team.—Lieut. G. S. Grimston, Clr.-Sergt. Clark, Sergt. Hill, Sergt. Spence, Dmr. Wakefield.

Lieut. Ponsford and R.S.M. Tedder shot consistently well, scoring 141 and 140 out of a possible 150.

The recruits continue to maintain a very good average. The last three platoons have averaged 75 points out of a possible 105 in Table A, Part III—the standard required by the regulations being 55.

The following recruits won silver spoons for obtaining 90 points or above in Part III:—

6084530 Pte. H. Mason and 6083552 Pte. F. Hills, "Namur" Platoon; 6083677 Pte. A. Court, "Peninsular" Platoon; 6084568 Pte. H. Dexter, 6084587 Pte. C. Malpass, and 6084582 Pte. F. Huint, "Tangier" Platoon.

HOCKEY.

Played 19, won 8, drawn 3, lost 8, goals for 69, goals against 55.

We have had a fairly successful season, in spite of the shortage of players and the counter-attractions of football and fencing. The Depot was occasionally being called upon to field teams for all three events on the same day.

Our successes were obtained at the expense of Merrow and the Owls (twice), and the Depot East Surrey Regiment, A.P.T.S., Mr. Morris's XI and Godalming.

The Depot drew with the R.A.S.C., Feltham, Depot Royal Fusiliers, and Guildford.

The Depot Royal Berkshire Regiment, and Depot Royal Sussex Regiment, beat us both times, and Constitution Hill, A.P.T.S., Guildford and the Optimists once.

The remaining five matches were cancelled on account of the weather. The north end of the hockey ground requires draining; this we hope to get done before next winter.

Sergt. Torkington and L./Cpl. Farley shared the unenviable task of goal-keeping, and with more experience the latter should improve. Sergt. Hooper was the best of the backs, and he was ably supported at different times by Capt. Block, Sergt. Hill and Cpl. Howard.

The halves were selected from Lieut. Grimston, Lieut. Gibbs, R.Q.M.S. Wakeford, Sergt. Dodds, Pte. Stevens, Cpl. Loveland, and Pte. Watson. Pte. Stevens played consistently well throughout the season.

Cpl. Elkins (outside-left), Capt. Foster (centre-forward), and Sergt. Jenner (outside-right) were the mainstays of a forward line which, though effective in midfield, suffered from an inability to score goals. Sergt. Spence and Cpl. Whelan played when their services were not required for fencing.

Sergt. Good was the best of the forwards, but his appearances for the Depot were rare, as he has played regularly for the Army Educational Corps.

We owe a debt of thanks to our umpires, Capt. Haggard and R.S.M. Tedder, for their skill and willingness to perform their thankless task whenever required.

Lieut. G. S. Grimston and Sergt. Hooper represented the Regiment in the combined 2nd Battalion and Depot team for the Army Hockey Cup.

BOXING.

THE EASTERN COMMAND RECRUITS' CHAMPIONSHIP.

The recruits' team did really well to win the championship this year. Recruits come and go so rapidly that it is not easy to get a team together and train it as a whole. The rules of the competition provide that each member of the team must be under 22 years of age, and have less than 20 weeks' service on a specified date. It is therefore largely a matter of fortune as to whether units have senior or junior recruits from whom to select a team. The senior platoon at one depot may be in its seventh or eighth week of training only, when the Group Competitions commence, whilst at another depot it may have reached the fourteenth or fifteenth week. Here, most of the Depot team were selected from the senior platoon, which was then in its twelfth week of training, and from the appearance of recruits from other units it seemed that they were more or less similarly situated.

The Group Competition took place on February 20th, at Kingston, when the Depot won by one point from Depot, The Middlesex Regiment, after an exciting evening.

The finals were staged at The Suffolk Regiment Depot, at Bury St. Edmunds, on March 13th. The Queen's team was unchanged, save for the substitution of Pte. Barnshaw for Pte. Dexter. The former fully justified his selection by knocking out each of his three opponents in the first round of each fight.

When the semi-finals were over it was clear that the honours of the day were

to go to either The Queen's Depot or the Depot of The Royal West Kent Regiment. The Queen's had four finalists (Tovell, Barnes, Barnshaw, and Noke), whilst the Queen's Own Depot had three. The latter, however, were leading in points. It was not until the Kent Depot had lost the first three fights that victory for The Queen's was assured.

The final order of units was as follows:—

1st, The Queen's Royal Regiment, 24 points.

2nd, The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, 22 points.

3rd (tie), The Norfolk Regiment and The Bedf. and Herts Regiment, 13 points.

5th, The Middlesex Regiment, 12 points.

6th, The Royal Engineers (Chatham), 11 points.

The undermentioned recruits represented the Depot:—

Bantam-weight.—Pte. Tovell ("Tangier").

Feather-weight.—Pte. Barnes ("Tangier").

Light-weight.—Pte. O'Brian ("Namur").

Intermediate-weight.—Pte. Barnshaw ("Peninsular").

Welter-weight.—Pte. Noke ("Tangier").

Reserve Light-weight (to fight in case of a tie).—Pte. Lowing ("Corunna").

Pte. Dexter in Group Competition ("Tangier").

Sergt.-Instr. Lambert and his gymnastic assistant deserve much credit for their untiring energy in training the boxing team.

FENCING.

Match results:—Won 6, lost 9.

This hardly represents the fencing itself. The team has improved since last season, and all the losses, bar one, were by a fight or two only. Our soundest defeat was by the Southern Command Fencing Club, who brought a strong team to Guildford and beat us 9—18.

One of our most pleasant fixtures was with the Nautical College, Pangbourne, with a four-aside foil and sabre only. We defeated the College 12—20 at Pangbourne before Christmas, but their team revenged this in the New Year by defeating us 13—19. This was chiefly due to their foil team.

Other new fixtures this year have been Charterhouse, School, "The Blades," and the R.A.S.C. (Aldershot).

It is difficult to maintain a wide interest in fencing. In the last issue of the JOURNAL we anticipated the advent of many newcomers to the gymnasium in the evenings. They came for a few evenings, then interest flagged. We have been able, however, to rely on about eight regular supporters, and this is a considerable improvement on last year.

The Bronze Medal Tournament is upon us once again, and the following are representing the Depot at Shorncliffe in April:—

Officers.—Foil, Lieut. J. F. K. Ponsford; Epée, and Sabre, Lieut. D. L. A. Gibbs.

Other Ranks.—Foil, L./Cpl. L. Nockolds; Epée and Sabre, Sergt. W. Spence.

Results of this season's matches at date are as follows:—

v. Royal Military College, Camberley (Foil and Sabre). Lost, 10—8.

v. A.P.T.S., Aldershot (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Lost, 15—12.

v. "Masks" Fencing Club (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Won, 12—15.

- v.* Charterhouse School (Foil, Epée, Sabre, two-aside). Won, 5—7.
- v.* Wellington College (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Won, 9—18.
- v.* "The Blades" Fencing Club (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Won, 13—14.
- v.* Southern Command Fencing Club (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Lost, 15—12.
- v.* Royal Military College, Camberley (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Lost, 15—13.
- v.* "Masks" Fencing Club (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Lost, 19—9.
- v.* Royal Nautical College, Pangbourne (Foil and Sabre, four-aside). Lost, 19—13.
- v.* R.A.S.C. (Aldershot) (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Lost, 14—13.
- v.* "The Blades" Fencing Club (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Won, 9—18.
- v.* Southern Command Fencing Club (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Lost, 18—9.
- v.* Royal Nautical College, Pangbourne (Foil and Sabre). Won, 12—20.
- v.* "The Blades" Fencing Club (Foil, Epée, Sabre). Lost, 19—9.

Depot teams have been selected from:—Lieuts. Ponsford, Gibbs and Grimston, R.S.M. Tedder, Sergts. Spence and Lambert (A.P.T.S.), L./Cpl. Nockolds, Hope and Ferrari.

Sergt. Spence has much improved this season, especially with the épée. Both L./Cpl. Nockolds and Hope have improved with the foil, though the former is still too inclined to use a "bent arm" in attack.

Sergt.-Instr. Lambert has been a great help to the team and has shown that he is a tireless instructor.

The Queen's Royal Regiment Old Comrades Association

EXTRACTS FROM TENTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1930.

MEMBERSHIP.—Membership continues to increase. Figures for 1929 and 1930 are as follows:—

1929.—Officers and Hon. Members, 330; Other Ranks Serving, 1,350; Other Ranks Non-Serving, 3,050.

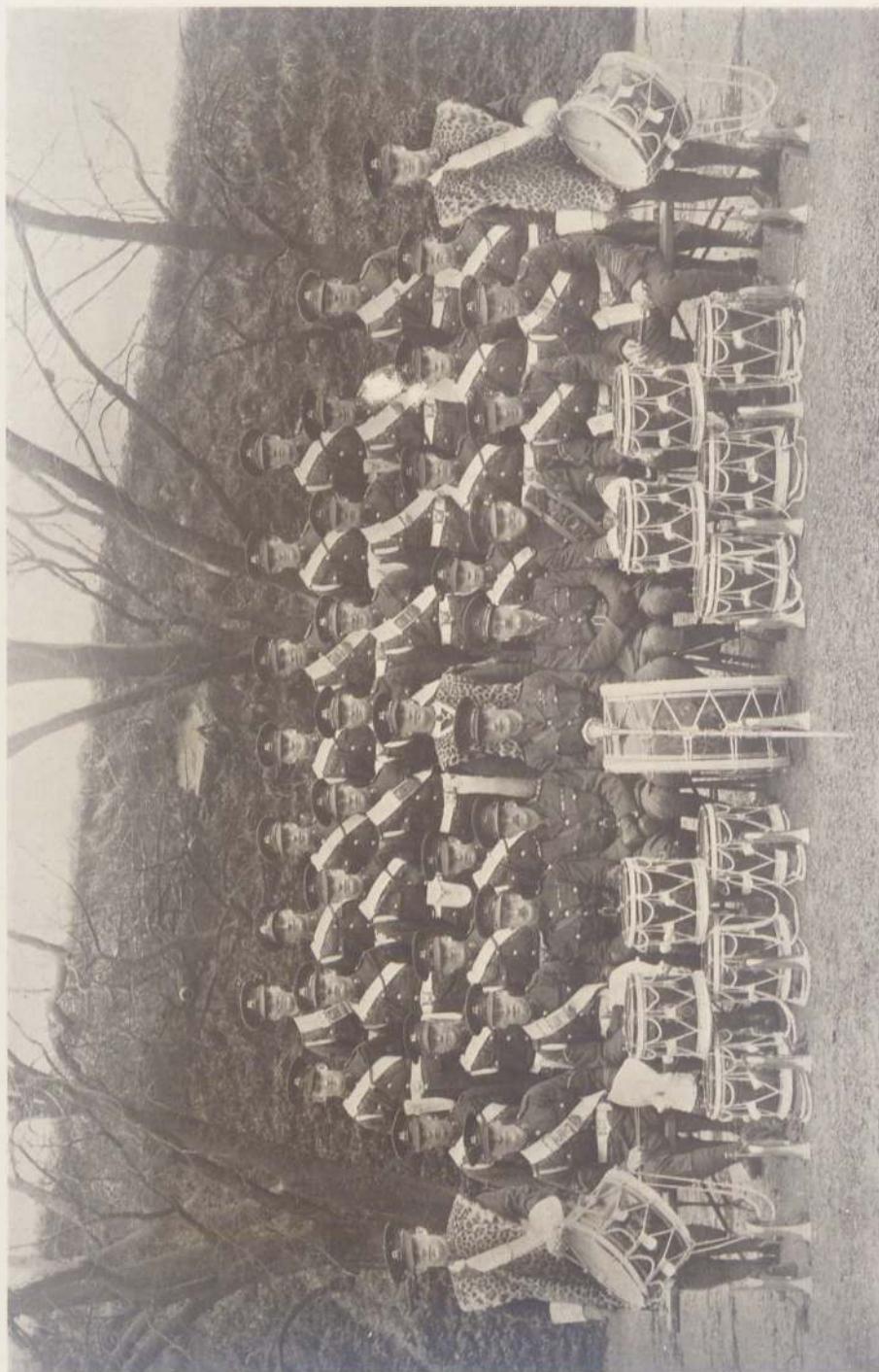
1930.—Officers and Hon. Members, 334; Other Ranks Serving, 1,500; Other Ranks Non-Serving, 3,450.

Those who have served in any Battalion of the Regiment and have not yet joined the Association are earnestly invited to do so. Members are requested to forward to the Secretary the names of any comrades who have served in the Regiment and have not joined the Association, in order that particulars may be sent them.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.—The figures now stand at 128 serving, and 472 non-serving against 157 and 437 respectively at close of 1929.

EMPLOYMENT.—Towards the end of 1929 the Committee became increasingly desirous of solving the problem of finding work for ex-Queen's men. In spite of circularizing and calling on employers of labour in the Guildford district and searching sundry advertisement columns, little progress was made in this most important branch of our work. It was felt that as so large a proportion of our men reside round London, some more virile scheme should be evolved. The existing O.C.A. machinery was not on a sufficient scale to cope with the problem, except in the immediate neighbourhood of Guildford which is not an industrial area.

The head office of the National Association for the employment of ex-Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen was approached and after several discussions a scheme, to which the Committee gave its support was drawn up. It was agreed by the National Association, the O.C.A. of The Queen's Royal Regiment and the O.C.A. of The East Surrey Regiment to start a Surrey Branch of the National Association with a Secretary Job Finder at its head. South London and the whole County of



[Whorwell, Dover.]

THE DRUMS, DOVER, 1931.

Photo]

Surrey was agreed upon as the Area to be worked. Capt. H. J. Thomas, late The Royal Scots, was selected as the Job Finder and commenced work on April 1st, 1930, choosing Croydon as a suitable district for his headquarters.

The Secretary is now supplying the Croydon office with particulars of men requiring employment and also assisting with the necessary interviewing of applicants. The Committee voted £200 for the year 1930-31 towards the expenses of this Branch and have voted £200 for the year 1931-32. The total number of applications dealt with by the Surrey Branch from April 1st to December 31st is:—

	Queen's	Other Units
Taken on Register in April, 1930 ...	19	269
New Registrations ...	51*	394
Registrations other than first time ...	3	9
	73	672

* Includes 30 N.C.Os. and men of 1st Battalion who arrived home just before Christmas.

	Queen's	Other Units
The number of men placed in work by the Surrey Branch	19	264
Number of men who secured their own employment ...	14	199
Number of men remaining on Register on December 31st	40†	209
	73	672

† Of these 21 have not yet reported personally or in writing.

Five men not included in above figures were placed prior to April 1st.

Details of employment obtained will be found on page 26 of General Report.

During the year 66 situations were offered to the Surrey Branch which could not be filled, as no suitable men appeared on the Register for these particular (men-servants) jobs.

Two cases of emigration were dealt with. In each case assistance was given towards outfits, landing money or fares to their new country.

ASSISTANCE GIVEN.—During 1930 the Association dealt with the following applications:—

(a) Cash Grants:—Applications, 360; Number granted, 104; Amount granted, £151 16s. 6d.

(b) Loans:—Applications, 21; Number granted, 12; Amount Granted, £225 0s. od.

(c) £257 15s. od. was given to other organizations working in the interest of our members.

APPEAL 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 the 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.

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 help given by the Soldiers and Sailors Help Society, Charity Organization Society and the British Legion in investigating and reporting upon cases referred to them has again proved very valuable.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary, The Queen's Royal Regiment, O.C.A., Stoughton Barracks, Guildford.

O.C.A. ACCOUNTS

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET MADE UP TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Life Members, Association as per last Balance Sheet ...	387 0 0	By Lloyds Bank, Limited :—	
Add Subscriptions received during year 1930 ...	2 0 0	General Account ...	399 4 0
Less Proportion transferred to 1930 Revenue Account	389 0 0	Charitable Fund Accounts ...	217 17 0
" Life Members, Dinner Club, as per last Balance Sheet ...	99 10 0	Dinner Club Account	358 17 1
Less Proportion transferred to 1930 Revenue Account	99 10 0	" Cash in hand of Secretary ...	15 11 4
" General Income and Expenditure :—	89 10 0	" Investments at cost as at 1st January, 1930	991 9 5
Balance as at 1st January, 1930 ...	2667 7 5	" Add Stocks purchased at cost during year (Market Value £8,844 at 31st Dec., 1930.)	7415 7 3
Add Net Surplus of Income over Expenditure for the year 1930 ...	99 5 6	" Advances :—	
" Charitable Fund Income and Expenditure Account :—	2766 12 11	Balance as at 1st January, 1930 ...	1929 14 8
Balance as at 1st January, 1930 ...	7418 II 4	Advances made during year ...	225 0 0
Add Net Surplus of Income over Expenditure for the year 1930 ...	571 II 4	Less Amounts repaid	2154 14 8
" Dinner Club Income and Expenditure Account :—	7990 2 8		470 18 3
Balance as at 1st January, 1930 ...	282 2 4	Regimental Journal	1683 16 5
Deduct Excess Expenditure over Income for the year 1930 ...	31 16 10		2 7 4
Investments Reserve ...	250 5 6		
	146 9 4		
	£11,593 0 5		

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

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

The foregoing Statements of Accounts relating to the Queen's Royal Regiment Old Comrades Association have been examined by me together with the Books and Vouchers relating thereto and, subject to provision for loss on any advances that may prove irrecoverable, I certify them to be correct and in due order.

(Signed) W. KELLER SNOW, F.S.A.A.,
Incorporated Accountant.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1931.
LONDON, GUILDFORD and FARNHAM.

OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION ACCOUNTS

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INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

EXPENDITURE.		INCOME.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Salaries and National Insurance ...	311 5 2	By Members' Subscriptions	679 19 4
" Donation to other Society ...	150 0 0	" Life Members' Subscriptions (proportion) ...	39 0 0
" Transfer to Charitable Fund ...	100 0 0	" Interest on Bank Deposit Account ...	20 13 10
" Printing, Stationery and Postage ...	21 0 11	" Sales of Badges ...	14 0
" Garden Party ...	21 10 2	" Miscellaneous ...	2 4 0
" Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses ...	39 9 5		742 II 2
" Balance being Excess Income over Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1930, carried to Balance Sheet ...	99 5 6		
	£742 II 2		£742 II 2

DINNER CLUB. ALL RANKS.

EXPENDITURE.		INCOME.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Dinner ...	225 17 6	By Members' Subscriptions	202 II 11
" Salary (proportion) ...	20 0 0	" Life Members' Subscriptions (proportion) ...	10 0 0
" Printing, Postage and other Expenses ...	8 3 2	" Interest on Bank Deposit Account ...	9 II 11
	254 0 8	" Balance being Excess Expenditure over Income for the year ended 31st December, 1930, carried to Balance Sheet ...	223 3 10
	£254 0 8		31 16 10
			£254 0 8

CHARITABLE FUND.

EXPENDITURE.		INCOME.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Grants in Aid ...	152 6 6	By Dividends on Investments ...	383 0 8
" Subscriptions to Charity Organisations ...	57 15 0	" Donations ...	292 4 2
" Postage and Miscellaneous Expenses ...	4 11 8	" Interest on Bank Deposit Account ...	5 19 8
" Balance being Excess Income over Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1930. Carried to Balance Sheet ...	214 13 2	" Transfer from General Account ...	100 0 0
	517 II 4		786 4 6
	£786 4 6		£786 4 6

Obituary

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

NO.	RANK AND NAME.	BATTALIONS.	SERVICE.	DATE OF DEATH.
770	Pte. Payne ...	... 1st & 2nd Bns.	1883-1891	17/7/30
6077203	Pte. Skilton ...	... 2nd Bn.	1915-1923	11/8/30
6082758	Pte. F. R. Bond ...	... 1st Bn.	1926	23/9/30
3601	Pte. J. Everett ...	... 1st & 2nd Bns.	1891-1910 & 1914-1919	8/10/30
2676	C.S.M. W. Gibson	... 1st & 2nd Bns.	1889-1902 & 1914-1919	24/10/30
2841	Pte. H. Stringell	... 1st Bn.	1890-1902	3/11/30
3904	Pte. C. Tyler ...	... 1st & 2nd Bns.	1892-1922	17/11/30
341	Pte. L. Stemp ...	... —	—	17/11/30
1038	Pte. C. Parker ...	2nd Bn.	1880-1892	25/12/30
9163	Sergt. R. Goulding	1st Bn.	1876-1886	27/12/30
6077499	Pte. W. Spiller ...	1st Bn.	1915-	6/1/31
4142	L./Sergt. W. Holmes	1st & 2nd Bns.	1892-1904 & 1914-1918	25/1/31
8319	Pte. J. Mitchell ...	1st & 2nd Bns.	1905-1919	26/1/31
5411	Pte. A. Lloyd ...	1st & 2nd Bns.	1897-1905	13/2/31
6129	Pte. W. Dettmer	1st & 2nd Bns.	1899-1911	3/31
3196	Clr.-Sergt. F. Hodges ...	1st Bn.	1880-1902	—
5653	Dmr. J. R. Hillyard	2nd Bn.	1898-1910	28/3/31

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

ADDITIONS to the Museum since the last issue of the JOURNAL are as follows:—

1. Photograph—Major-General Sir W. D. Bird (Colonel of the Regiment), presented by General Bird.
2. Case containing:
 - i. German seal on door of Hold in Cologne.
 - ii. Dutch seal for Hold at Lobith (Rhine frontier town). Presented by Capt. G. V. Palmer.
3. Records of officers' services, 1843-63 (sent to Depot for safe keeping by the 2nd Battalion).
4. Photographs:
 - i. Two officers' groups—Dagshai, 1897-98.
 - ii. Uniform of The Queen's Regiment, 1887-1896.
 - iii. Arhangar Pass, Tirah, 31/9/97. Presented by Major Grubb.
5. Burmese Medal of the late L./Cpl. E. Varndell, 2nd Bn. Royal West Surrey Regiment. Presented by Miss J. Varndell.
6. Photograph of Major-General Sir G. P. Colley, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.M.G., Presented by General Bruce Hamilton.

EDITORIAL NOTES

7. Records of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia (Davis). Presented by Mr. Robert Atkinson.
8. Two Bandsman's swords, 2nd Royal Surrey Militia (found in stores, Depot, The Queen's Royal Regiment).
9. Plate—The British Army—2nd (Queen's Royal) Regiment. Photograph of The Queen's Royal Regiment memorials (Cathedral Church, Guildford).
- Books—Tactical studies, etc. Presented by Mrs. Warren.
10. Photograph showing Lieut. W. H. Pain (father of Major M. W. H. Pain) in command of a detachment of Queen's M.I. in action—Burma, *circa* 1885. Presented by Major G. E. Galbraith.
11. Breastplate, 1st Royal Surrey Militia. Presented by Lieut.-Col. C. R. Wigan, M.C., and the officers, 5th Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment.
12. Medal, "Dogget's Volley Prize for Company squads, 1890." Won by 2nd Volunteer Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment. Presented by Capt. G. V. Palmer, N.C.Os. and men of "A" Company, 5th Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment.
13. Medal—Tirah, 1897-98; Punjab, 1897-98 (Pte. E. Gallagher, 1st Bn. Royal West Surrey Regiment). Presented by Capt. E. D. Drew, 113, Baker Street, W.I.

The following medals have been purchased: South Africa, 1853 (Dibkin). India G.S., one bar (Burma, 1885), (Hull). India G.S., two bars (Tirah), (Gallagher). India G.S., two bars (Waziristan), (Buckett). Boer War, one bar (Ladysmith), (Stenson). Boer War, one bar (Natal), (Barry). M.S.M., George V (Cpl. C. Wheeler).

EDITORIAL NOTES

Editor: Lieut.-Col. G. N. Dyer, D.S.O.

Assistant Editors:

1st Bn.—Capt. G. A. Pilleau, M.C.
2nd Bn.—Capt. R. H. Philpot, M.C.
4th Bn.—Col. B. L. Evans, T.D.
5th Bn.—Major W. S. Cave, D.S.O.
Queen's Rangers (1st American Regiment)—Lieut. H. M. Jackson.

22nd London Regiment.—Lieut.-Col. F. M. Pasteur, M.C.
24th London Regiment.—Major D. G. Adams.
Depot—Lieut. D. L. A. Gibbs.
2nd Bn. Australian Military Forces—Major F. G. Galleghan.

Hon. Treasurer:

Lieut.-Col. G. N. Dyer.

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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.

EDITORIAL NOTES

(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.

* * *

The JOURNAL is published half-yearly, in May and November, and the Rates of Subscription are:—

Officers: 7s. 6d. per annum. Single copies, 5s. each.

Other Ranks: 4s. per annum. Single copies, 2s. each.

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