

THE OFFICERS, QUETTA, 1935.

Back Row.—2nd Lieut. A. R. C. Mott, Lieut. D. G. Loch, Lieut. C. D. H. Parsons, Lieut. B. E. L. Burton, 2nd Lieut. J. R. Terry, Lieut. M. F. S. Sydenham-Clarke, Lieut. H. G. Duncombe, Lieut. J. Sykes-Wright, Capt. J. F. K. Ponsford, Lieut. L. C. East.

Middle Row.—Lieut. M. V. Fletcher, Lieut. H. S. Kelly, Lieut. E. T. R. Terry, Lieut. P. R. Terry, Lieut. W. H. Larkin, Lieut. R. P. Mangles.

Front Row.—Capt. N. A. Willis, Capt. D. E. Bathgate, Major L. L. Welman, M.C., Major F. J. Jebens, M.C., Capt. H. G. M. Evans, Major B. C. Haggard, Capt. R. F. C. Oxley-Boyce, M.C.

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CONTENTS

EDITORIAL

ALL members of the Regiment must have been greatly relieved when the news came through that the 1st Battalion had escaped with no casualties in the Quetta earthquake. The story which we publish as well as the photographs of the devastation caused show vividly what a terrible experience it must have been. We have heard from several sources that the work of the Battalion in the days immediately following the earthquake was beyond all praise. In the work of reconstruction and building winter quarters the Battalion has been kept hard at it, and to judge from the photographs the results are most creditable.

The pageant at the Royal Tournament, Olympia, in May, exemplifying the "Spirit of Co-operation," which was staged by H.M.S. *Excellent* and the 2nd Battalion with some assistance from the Royal Air Force, was an unqualified success. We offer our heartiest congratulations to those responsible for the production. We have seen all the pageants at the Tournament since the war and have no hesitation in saying that it was quite one of the best both in picturesqueness and aptness that has been seen there. The precision, playing, turn-out and drill of the Band and Drums was an outstanding feature and one which will live long in the memories of those who saw the display. The compliments which we heard were numerous and, in some cases, envious.

The tour of the 2nd Battalion at Aldershot is drawing to a close, and at the end of January the move to Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, takes place. That the Battalion has worthily upheld the traditions of the Regiment during the past four years is freely admitted by all those with whom it has served.

Our allied regiments in the Dominions send us very full accounts of their doings, for which we are most grateful. These doings cannot fail to interest all members of the Regiment as depicting soldiering in the Empire and giving some idea of the enterprise and virility of our comrades overseas. We are assured that they await with eagerness each issue of the JOURNAL, and read with great interest all the Regimental news. Perhaps Battalion Assistant-Editors will remember this when compiling their budget of news and make it as full as they possibly can.

We regret to say that our supply of articles for publication is beginning to get low, and it will be a great help if fresh contributors will come forward and help to fill our columns. We can never have too much.

We offer our congratulations to the 22nd London Regiment (The Queen's) on winning the 47th (2nd London) Divisional Transport Trophy for the second year in succession, and the Price Cup for signalling for the fourth year. The competition for Divisional Trophies is exceptionally keen and it is a great achievement to secure one of them for two years and the other for four years.

To all our readers we offer our best wishes for a Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year. Christmas will be upon us very soon after the publication of this number, and at the time of writing it is rather difficult to foresee how many of our readers will pass it. We hope that counsels of peace will prevail.

The next number will be published in May, 1936, and we shall be glad if news, etc., intended for publication in it can be sent to us not later than 11th April.

1st BATTALION (Quetta.)

MUCH has happened to the Battalion since our contribution to the last number of the JOURNAL. The Quetta earthquake which occurred on 31st May, 1935, provided an extraordinary experience for everyone at Quetta, and since the disaster hard work by the whole Battalion with the rest of the garrison has been continuous. A separate account of the event and of the work which it entailed is published at the end of these notes. By a wonderful dispensation of Providence no casualties were incurred by the Battalion nor by the garrison as a whole, with the exception of the Royal Air Force, which suffered very heavily

Our barracks were badly shaken and cracked. With a few exceptions, notably the Officers' and Sergeants' Messes, some offices and most of the institutes, all buildings were pronounced unsafe. The Battalion had to go under canvas forthwith, including all families. As this happened everywhere in Quetta we heard shortly afterwards that two-thirds of the tentage of India was in use at Quetta.

We were more than fortunate in losing no Regimental property. No insurance policies covered earthquakes and in any case much would have been irreplaceable.

The casualties among the Indian population in the city and surrounding villages were frightful. When the crash occurred, and it only lasted some forty seconds, all streets were buried in bricks and debris to a depth of some six to twelve feet so that those who were able to rush out of their houses were killed in the streets.

Three days were spent in rescue of the living population buried alive, collection of animals and disposal of the dead.

It was then decided, so bad had become the condition of the city, to close it completely by the erection of a cordon of barbed wire. It was realized that the wealth buried was enormous and the menace of looting very serious. The wire had, therefore, to be thick and high. The erection of the sector of wire allotted to the Battalion took some three days. The cordon then had to be guarded by piquets and patrols. Piquets were posted at intervals of some 150 yards all round the four-mile cordon, and manned day and night. The next problem was the housing of the Battalion for the next winter. It was finally decided that this should take the form of Wana huts. These consist of Indian pattern rectangular tents with double roofs over mud and brick walls, each hut having a door, two windows and a fireplace. This work was commenced in July. We have completed 250 huts for ourselves and are now, in September, employed continuously in hutting other units of the garrison. The work is carried on at full pressure so as to be finished before the cold weather.

It has been found necessary to reduce the Quetta garrison to a force which can be reasonably housed before the coming of the bitter Quetta winter. We shall particularly miss our friends in the 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own), who are being sent to Karachi, the 1st Field Brigade Royal Artillery, who go to Hyderabad, Sind, and most of the Divisional Signals Company who are being split up.

We are moving next trooping season to Fyzabad, a small station, so our sojourn in a large garrison, the first in eight years, has come to an unexpected close after two instead of four years. Our families, who were evacuated to England immediately after the earthquake, will no doubt be able to rejoin us there.

All ranks of the Battalion have been offered a month's holiday in Karachi during the winter and this interlude in a civilized place and warm climate at sea-level should do everyone good.

Major L. L. Welman, M.C., and Lieut. J. Sykes-Wright are leaving us this winter for the home Battalion, and Lieut. H. G. Duncombe and Quartermaster Larkin for the Depot.

1ST BATTALION

R.S.M. Tedder, D.C.M., is retiring after a long and distinguished career in the Regiment and we wish him good luck in civil life.

We congratulate C.S.M. Hartridge on his promotion to R.S.M. of the Battalion, and R.Q.M.S. d'Albertanson to R.S.M. of the 2nd Battalion; also R.S.M. Watford of the 2nd Battalion to Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 1st Battalion.

With deep regret we have to report the deaths of L./Cpl. A. M. Nash and Ptes. G. E. Shand and F. Smith.

Sergeants' Mess.

Since our last notes things have happened here in Quetta which have considerably disturbed the usual orderly daily routine and will continue to do so for all the winter months at least.

By February last we had completely furnished the Mess, established a large garden, and were all prepared for a stay of four years. Now this has been reduced to two years, as we expect to move to Fyzabad next autumn.

R.S.M. Tedder, D.C.M., joined us in March and leaves for home in October. We regret his stay is so short.

The Spring Training Camp at Skhobai was most enjoyable, although the first detachment experienced several very wet days. All put in hard work, the wide, open, mountainous, stony country proving a very different proposition from that we had become used to in China. Our Mess at Skhobai consisted of two E.P. tents which were very well fixed up and quite comfortable. Darts was a popular form of amusement in the evenings, profitable to a few, but a distinct liability to the majority. Fortunately, one week-end, the loss of the mailbag from camp to Headquarters, in a flooded river, saved some of our married members the difficulty of having to offer an explanation of the reduction in the house-keeping allowance.

Throughout the summer months numerous outdoor entertainments have been held, both with other Messes and among ourselves. We have not been able to entertain extensively in the Mess building as it was considered unsafe during the period immediately following the earthquake. The passing of a lorry often caused a rapid exodus. It was remarkable how quickly some of the members got off the mark; in other words, de-quaked.

We are now able to turn out very good teams at hockey, football, cricket and tennis. S./Sergt. Huckvale of the Indian Corps of Clerks, who has recently joined us, proved an acquisition to the various teams.

Several very keen and enjoyable shooting matches have taken place with the Sergeants' Mess 1st Bn. The West Yorkshire Regiment and also between teams arranged between our members. The West Yorkshire Regiment team was successful on the first occasion, and our team at the return match. A very interesting competition of ten rounds application at six hundred yards between one senior Warrant Officer from each Mess ended in a tie. When they had each fired six rounds and neither had scored it was generally anticipated that the result of the match would have to be decided by a spin of a coin, but the seventh round in each case proved that they had both overcome the difficulty of lack of practice.

We were at home to the members of the Sergeants' Mess 2nd Indian Division Royal Corps of Signals early in September. Tennis, a series of games, and a few indoor sports made up a very enjoyable afternoon and evening.

During the winter months leave to Karachi is being granted to all, and to England in some cases. Applications for the latter are apparently numerous, this home sickness being caused, possibly, by the thoughts of having to live as a grass widower in a Wana hut throughout the winter. These particular buildings caused some anxiety when, in the early stages of construction, the doors being very small and the furniture large, the difficulty of moving the effects in was overcome by lifting the roof.

1st BATTALION



The Market Place.



A Bungalow.

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE AT QUETTA.

Sergt. A. Martin has been posted to the Small Arms School at Pachmarhi as an instructor, where we wish him every success.

Clr./Sergt. Mawditt left for England early in June—invalided. We trust he will make a speedy recovery.

Congratulations to all who received the Jubilee Medal, and the following on promotion: C.S.M. Hartridge, Clr./Sergts. Foster and Wallis, Sergts. Wakley and Hill, and L./Sergts. Lloyd and Swain. Congratulations also to L./Sergts. Jacques and Barrier on joining us.

Owing to the disturbed condition of the Near East, rumours here are very prevalent, the latest one being that the sailing of the first two troopships has been postponed. The possibility of a trip home via the Cape appears to be very remote.

Corporals' Mess.

Since our last issue so many important and interesting things have happened that on commencing to write, we find that it would be almost impossible to mention everything in our allocation of space in this JOURNAL. This brings us to a decision that our selection should follow, in the form of a running commentary, sports of various kinds, athletics, swimming, socials and the like, and, of course, the earthquake.

To begin with our stay in Quetta to date has entailed our entering into a great deal of competition with other units in various forms of sports. This has naturally led to an increase of "talent" in the Battalion. However, the survey of sports we will leave to our Sports Editor, and will proceed so far as they affect the Mess only.

First, football. Early in the year we entered two teams, "A" and "B," in the Garrison Corporals' League, and after experiencing some very exciting games we were fortunate enough in having them finish first and second in their respective divisions. Cpl. Archer is to be complimented on some very fine play, and we think we can safely predict that he and perhaps at least three other members of the Mess will find their place in the Battalion XI this season.

Switching to hockey. In July the "senior" Mess challenged the corporals to a match, and, after a very interesting tussle, managed to beat us by the odd goal, the result being 5—4. We gave them a return match in August and successfully regained our "honours" by defeating them 4—2. Our stars were Cpl. "Paddy" Monohon as centre-half, Cpl. "Ginger" Atkins as centre-forward, and L./Cpl. Waite.

Our elation at beating the sergeants at hockey prompted us to challenge them at cricket. Unfortunately each side had two "crack" players away at the time: from the sergeants' XI R.S.M. Hartridge and Sergt. Dennis, and from the corporals', Cpl. Underdown and Archer, all four of whom were playing for the Garrison against the Gymkhana on that day. Nevertheless, the reserves took the field on either side, and after an exceedingly enjoyable afternoon we won by 45 runs. The best of our batsmen were L./Cpl. Edwards, who scored 47 runs, and L./Cpl. Burns, 35 runs. L./Cpl. Woods showed his skill by taking five of the sergeants' wickets. We hope to meet the sergeants in a return match and experience another such afternoon in the near future.

In the tennis world Cpl. Monohon ("Paddy") is to be congratulated, more for his untiring efforts than for their resultant disclosures, in endeavouring to get together, by hook or by crook, a really respectable team. "Paddy's" first adventure was in the form of a "tennis and tea" to our nearby neighbours, the Corporals of the Royal Corps of Signals. However, something did not quite run to schedule and, well, they just "tore us up." It was shortly afterwards that our jubilant friends gave us a "return," with the same somewhat sad results. It is said that bad news travels fast in this district, for on top of these last

"successes" came an invitation from the Corporals of the Royal Tank Corps to the usual "tennis and tea." Needless to say the "Tanks" lived up to their reputation of crushing all before them. However, one thing still remains uncrushable, namely, "Paddy's" enthusiasm, for he confidently informs us that if his team gets in enough games it is almost certain to beat somebody before the cold months set in.

The troops in Quetta are extremely fortunate in having a most excellent open-air swimming bath, and in spite of the disadvantage of it being situated some considerable distance away outside the cantonment the hundreds of cycles to be seen in the racks outside the bath daily tell the tale that "Tommy" will go miles out of his way for a swim. Aquatic Sports were held in August, and in the Battalion events many members of the Mess figured prominently. The chief to note was L./Cpl. Doncaster, who won both the Battalion Championship and the Corporals' Race; L./Cpl. Wheelwright, who won the under-water swimming event, and Cpl. Bruce ("Freckles"), who won the diving-for-plates event, retrieving seventeen plates in one dive. There is no truth in the rumours that on discharge "Freckles" is getting a job at Lyons' Corner House or that he is contemplating spending his holidays in the South Sea Islands.

Late in August the Battalion Individual Athletic Meeting was held, in which quite a few members of the Mess participated. Of these, L./Cpl. Willmott "carted" the 100 Yards and 220 Yards, and came second in the 440 Yards. L./Cpl. Woods won the Hammer Throwing, came second in Putting the Shot, and third in the Pole Vault. L./Cpl. Doncaster won the Putting the Shot, and L./Cpl. Wade the Discus. In the "last draft" events L./Cpls. Hawkes and Munns won the 880 Yards and 100 Yards respectively. So much for Sports.

Now concerning socials. Unfortunately, owing to the earthquake, nearly all the ladies have left Quetta, resulting in whist drives and dances becoming a "back number." This state of affairs has led to Quetta becoming a misogynists' paradise, in that, strictly masculine "smokers" have become the rage. The first of these functions was an invitation to the Sergeants' Mess for a "snooker and darts" evening. The outcome of the snooker competition was that the sergeants won, the score standing at 395 to 240. However, we showed superiority in darts by defeating the sergeants by four games to one. Early in September we gave a return invitation to the Sergeants' Mess to a "smoker," and again Snooker and Darts. This time the senior members showed excellent form by winning both events very easily. This success was largely due to the thoughtful management of our Entertainment President, Cpl. "Viv" Edwards. At the beginning of August the Corporals of the Royal Corps of Signals invited us to a Social Evening. Once again snooker and darts reigned supreme; this time, however, our members proved to be the victors in both games.

We wish to congratulate Cpl. Riordon on obtaining "Q.I" at Pachmari, and L./Cpl. Fone for obtaining the same distinction at Poona. Our congratulations also to Messrs. Jacques and Barrier on their promotion to the senior Mess.

Concerning the earthquake very little remains to be added to what has already been told. However, we would like to take this opportunity of expressing our sympathy and condolence with the relatives of both British and Indian victims of this terrible catastrophe.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of one of our members, L./Cpl. A. M. Nash. We extend our sympathy to his relatives and friends.

SPORT.

Cricket.
Owing to the earthquake cricket had a set-back from the point of view of Battalion matches. A very full fixture list had been arranged up to the end of

August, but actually only one of the original matches was ever played, e.g., on 29th May versus the Young Cricketers' Club from Hyderabad. This is an Indian club and the majority of the members, who were doing a tour in Quetta, were killed in the earthquake. Ours was their first and only match.

A few Battalion matches were arranged towards the end of July, the results of which are given below.

Although there were very few Regimental matches, cricket within the Battalion flourished exceedingly. Practically every afternoon a match has been seen in progress and the Inter-Company Cricket Shield produced some exciting matches. At the conclusion of the League, Headquarter Wing and "D" Company were bracketed first with seven wins each and one loss. A final was played on 5th September and "D" Company led on the first innings. There was great excitement when Headquarter Wing was set 111 to win on a bumpy wicket, but Lieut. B. E. L. Burton and L./Sergt. C. Litton rose to the occasion and in the end "D" Company was defeated by seven wickets.

The final of the Platoon Knock-out Competition was played between No. 14 Platoon and the Signal Section. The latter won fairly easily but it was a very interesting game and produced some very good cricket.

Results of matches are as follows:—

29th May, 1935. v. Young Cricketers' Club, Hyderabad.—Young Cricketers' Club, 99 (Pte. A. Harding 6 for 33, C.S.M. Hartridge 3 for 36); Battalion, 93 (Sergt. Hooper 33). Lost by 6 runs.

20th July, 1935. v. 2nd Indian Divisional Signals.—Battalion, 168 (Lieut. Fletcher 58, L./Cpl. Archer 52); 2nd Div. Signals, 166 (C.S.M. Hartridge 4 for 47, L./Cpl. Archer 4 for 47). Won by 2 runs.

1st August, 1935. v. 2nd Indian Divisional Signals.—Battalion, 134 (Lieut. Burton 43, Sergt. Hooper 28); 2nd Div. Signals, 138 for 8 (L./Cpl. Archer 3 for 29, Lieut. Burton 3 for 24). Lost by 2 wickets.

4th August, 1935. v. Gymkhana.—Gymkhana, 166 (Pte. Fox 4 for 35, Pte. A. Harding 3 for 30); Battalion, 193 for 6 (Sergt. Litton 52 not out, Sergt. Hooper 35, Sergt. Wells 35). Won by 4 wickets.

15th September, 1935. v. Gymkhana.—Gymkhana, 184 (Pte. Fox 4 for 50, Lieut. Burton 2 for 27); Battalion, 63 (Lieut. Burton 16, Lieut. Fletcher 14). Lost by 121 runs.

Inter-Company Cricket Shield (Final).—"D" Company, 124 (Clr./Sergt. Hill 42, Cpl. Archer 3 for 18); "H.Q." Wing, 104 (Sergt. Litton 42 not out, Cpl. Archer 26, Pte. Johnson 8 for 42); "D" Company, 91 (Pte. Johnson 17 not out, Cpl. Archer 4 for 29, Pte. A. Harding 3 for 20); "H.Q." Wing, 114 for 3 (Lieut. Burton 49 not out, Sergt. Litton 42 not out). "H.Q." Wing won by 7 wickets.

Sergt. Litton had the unique experience of being on the field for the whole match.

Inter-Platoon Cricket Cup (Final).—Signals, 202 for 7 declared (Pte. A. Harding 65, Sergt. Litton, 55, Cpl. Archer 44, R.S.M. Hartridge 3 for 62, Pte. Johnson 4 for 105); No. 14 Platoon, 93 (Pte. Johnson 23, Cpl. Archer 8 for 40). Signals won by 119 runs.

Football.

The prospects for the forthcoming season are poor from the point of view of outside matches and competitions, but it will serve one very useful purpose, namely, that we should be able to get together a really good side for our next season at Fyzabad.

The following is a list of 1st XI results for the season 1934-35, which could not be completed in time for the last number:—

1ST BATTALION

1st XI Results—

- v. 1st/7th Gurkha Rifles, won 2—0 (Sackett 2).
- v. 2nd/8th Gurkha Rifles, won 4—3 (Madill 2, Archer, Fox).
- v. 2nd Indian Divisional Signals, won 3—1 (Fuff, Hooper, Pettinger).
- v. 3rd (Indian) Wing, R.A.F., won 3—2 (Fuff, Madill, Fox).
- v. 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, lost 2—0.
- v. 1st Field Brigade R.A., won 4—1 (Arch 2, Fuff, Fox).
- v. 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, won 3—1 (Fuff, Collins, Fox).
- v. 1st/8th Gurkha Rifles, won 3—0 (Fuff, Fox, Collins).
- v. 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, won 1—0 (Collins).
- v. 1st Field Brigade R.A., lost 3—1 (Fox).
- v. 2nd Indian Divisional Signals, won 2—0 (Bolton, Fox).
- v. 1st/8th Gurkha Rifles, won 3—0 (Bolton, Madill 2).
- v. Sandemanians, draw 1—1 (Bolton).
- v. 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, won 1—0 (Fuff).
- v. 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, lost 4—2 (Fox, Hooper).
- v. Sandemanians, won 3—0 (Fox 2, Archer).
- v. 7th Light Tank Company R.T.C., won 3—1 (Hooper, Fuff, Archer).

Played 17, won 13, drawn 1, lost 3. Goals for: 39. Goals against: 19.

The Battalion won three out of a possible four cups by beating: 1st West Yorkshire Regiment by a goal to nil in the final of the Johnston Cup; 1st West Yorkshire Regiment by a goal to nil in the final of the Pelliers Cup (District Championship); 7th Light Tank Company, Royal Tank Corps, by three goals to one in the final of the St. John Cup. In the final of the Western Command Cup the Royal Sussex Regiment from Karachi beat the Battalion by four goals to two after extra time.

2nd XI Results—

- v. 2nd/8th Gurkha Rifles, won 1—0 (Pettinger).
- v. 2nd/7th Gurkha Rifles, draw 1—1 (Harban).

Since the Battalion left England on 13th April, 1927, the following 1st XI matches have been played:—

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals	
					For.	Against.
Hong Kong	...	61	34	9	18	169
Malta	...	34	24	5	5	107
Tientsin	...	23	13	4	6	83
Quetta	...	17	13	1	3	39
Totals	...	135	84	19	32	195

Hockey.

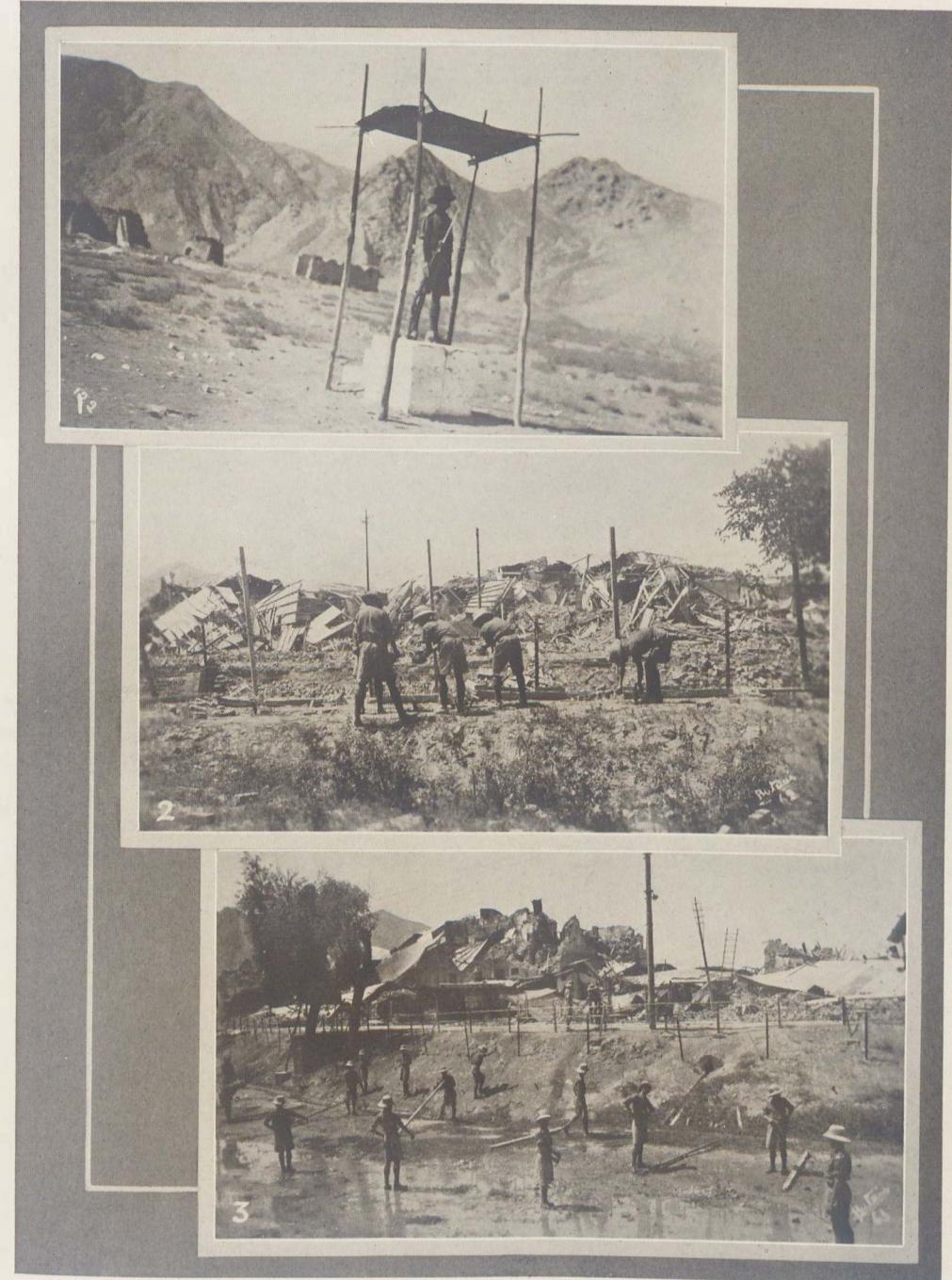
As was predicted when we first went to Tientsin, the standard of hockey is not so high in the Battalion as it was in Hong Kong and Malta days. Being dispersed in Tientsin and having no serious competition have left their mark.

However, we have done our best. We have played teams like the 2nd Royal Bn. 11th Sikh Regiment and 4th Bn. 19th Hyderabad Regiment, who are both much too good for us at present, but we have learned a lot.

In Quetta we play on mutti grounds which are very fast. We have one ground in barracks and were constructing a second, but the earthquake put a stop to that.

The Battalion team has been quite successful. Our doughtiest opponents were the Sikhs. Though they always beat us, latterly we were giving them a close game.

1st BATTALION



1. A sentry-post over the City after it had been sealed.
2 and 3. Putting up the wire cordon round the City.

QUETTA EARTHQUAKE SCENES.



A Shop.

Looking for Bodies.
QUETTA EARTHQUAKE SCENES.

In the Murree Brewery Tournament we got through to the semi-finals, where we were beaten 3-0 by the 1st Bn. The West Yorkshire Regiment (P.W.O.). This was a very good, fast game and evenly contested, but our opponents deserved their victory.

The Inter-Platoon Knockout has been keenly contested throughout. The finalists were No. 16 Platoon and the Employed. The winners were the Employed by two goals to nil.

Owing to earthquake activities it has been impossible to play off the Inter-Company League before this. We hope to fit it in later.

The following represented the Battalion this season and have been awarded their colours for 1935: Major Coates, Lieuts. Burton, Sydenham-Clarke and Sykes-Wright, Sergts. Lynwood, Hooper, Dennis and Barrier, Cpl. Atkins, Spooner and Edwards, and Pte. Bennett.

Athletics.

In the Individual Athletic Meeting, Pte. Fuff won the Individual Athletics with 38 points; L./Cpl. Wilmot was second and Pte. Barker third.

An athletic meeting against the 1st Bn. The West Yorkshire Regiment was held on the District Ground on 2nd September. We were beaten by 29 points to 22. We just managed to hold our own at the field events but were outclassed on the track. We have the men who can run but it is doubtful whether they were in such good training as our opponents, who have been here longer.

The Inter-Company Meeting was held on 23rd and 24th September. It developed into a very close struggle between "H.Q." Wing and "S" Company. The latter was unlucky in not having Lieut. Richardson, and "D" Company was also seriously handicapped by sickness. The result was as follows: 1, "H.Q." Wing, 77½ points; 2, "S" Company, 74 points; 3, "D" Company, 70 points.

The first two companies are eligible to compete in the Baluchistan District Inter-Company Athletic Tournament to be held on 4th and 5th October.

Swimming.

The Inter-Company Swimming Meeting was held at the Matheson Swimming Bath on 30th and 31st July.

The result of the Kowloon Cup was as follows: 1, "S" Company, 73 points; 2, "B" Company, 38 points; 3, "H.Q." Wing, 31 points.

The swimming bath is a particularly fine one, sixty yards by forty yards. It is an open-air bath, and is a godsend to everyone in the summer months.

Polo.

Although we never expected at the beginning of this season to be able to enter a Regimental team for any tournaments this year, we have managed to prove by our entry in the Novices' Tournament that we really are making determined efforts to start our polo career in India.

This was partly due to the earthquake which, although it interrupted polo for nearly two months while the grounds were turned into a refugee camp, in the end did us a good turn by cancelling the autumn training. The polo season, which is normally brought to a close in August, is thus not finishing this year until mid-October. In consequence, our young ponies from Vanrennan's stud farm at Renala have progressed sufficiently under the untiring efforts of Pat Terry and the Polo Orderly to allow us to enter a team in the Novices' Tournament.

We had the misfortune to meet the strongest team in the first round, composed of three of the 7th Light Cavalry and one R.E. from Loralai. Mounted on a string of the Cavalry's ponies they completely out-galloped us; but although they won fairly comfortably by seven goals to two we had the satisfaction of knowing that

THE QUETTA EARTHQUAKE

we had given them a fast game at any rate. Our ponies, when extended, compared very favourably for speed, but were of course far slower in stopping and turning.

We played one more match in the subsidiary tournament for all teams knocked out in the first round, and lost by five goals to four after a rather disappointing game, having conceded three goals on handicap.

It is hoped that next year the arrival of new blood from the 2nd Battalion will improve the standard of play, and that, thus encouraged, more young officers endowed with an eye and a good seat will learn to play one of the finest games in the world.

THE QUETTA EARTHQUAKE AND THE SUCCEEDING THREE DAYS

A GOOD deal has been written about the Quetta earthquake in the Press. The following is a short account of what happened to the 1st Battalion during the first three days.

At the time of the earthquake, actually three minutes past three on the morning of 31st May, 1935, the Battalion was at night operations and had just left Bateli Bridge on the Chaman Road. We had been guarding this bridge for an hour prior to marching off towards home. We marched 19 miles that night, across country. The bridge was subsequently found to have sunk three feet below road level.

We were actually on the march along a good tarred main road when the quake occurred. Had it not been for the darkness the Battalion must have presented an extraordinary sight. It was almost impossible to stand up and most of us either sat or fell down. Within three-quarters of a minute we were on the march again and probably few of us realized what terrible things had happened to the city during the brief period when the earth was shaking under us with a rumbling roar.

No one realized the seriousness of it until we finally reached barracks about half past six. "D" Company, however, during the night march, became cut off from the remainder of the Battalion and found a few houses completely shattered at Sheikh Manda Station, about five miles outside Quetta. They made an attempt to dig out the buried inhabitants but were unable to do so owing to the darkness and the lack of tools.

Almost immediately after the Battalion reached barracks it was reported that the Ammunition Depot, where the Battalion found a Guard, was in ruins. Fortunately the Guard suffered only one casualty, a sprained ankle.

The barracks themselves were more or less intact, and after dismissal the men dispersed to their barrack-rooms with the intention of having their breakfasts and subsequently going to bed. At 7.30 a.m. a Staff Officer from Western Command came up in a car and asked if the Battalion could be fallen in at once and marched down to the city for rescue work. It was explained that the Battalion had just marched eighteen miles, had been up all night, and had had hardly any time for breakfast. But when the magnitude of the disaster was realized a promise was given that every available man would proceed to the city.

THE QUETTA EARTHQUAKE

It is not possible to describe the state of the city when the Battalion first saw it. It was completely razed to the ground. Corpses were lying everywhere in the hot sun and every available vehicle in Quetta was being used for the transportation of injured.

The area allotted to the Battalion was the Civil Lines, which included the Residency, the post office, the civil hospital and the western end of the city. Companies were given areas in which to clear the dead and injured. Battalion Headquarters were established at the Residency. Hardly had we commenced our work than we were called upon to supply a party of fifty men, which was later increased to a hundred, to dig graves in the cemetery.

The system was to search methodically from house to house looking for the injured and the dead. The injured were removed to the hospitals and the dead were laid out on the side of the road and collected in A.T. carts.

Europeans and Anglo-Indians, some unidentified, were taken to the British cemetery, put into trenches dug by our men, and covered over quickly whilst the Padre read the Burial Service. Indians were removed in the same way and taken to a burial ground outside Quetta.

Rescue work went on steadily throughout the day. At 8 p.m. we stopped. It was impossible to dig in the dark and there were no lights; furthermore, all the men were exhausted, added to which they had had practically nothing to eat.

The next day—Glorious First of June—the Battalion marched at daybreak to the city. That was to be our area for the day. It seemed a hopeless task—nothing but a pile of bricks. Dead were lying everywhere. Squatting all over the place were survivors, each in turn begging us to search this and that house for their relatives and belongings. But we had all learned a lesson from the previous day. No longer were we going to dig for dead under the houses, but only for the living. The day previous much precious time had been wasted by digging for dead and carting them away. This time we were going to look for the living and leave the dead. This was easier said than done, for in looking for the living we came across the dead; they had to be buried at once, for already the city was beginning to smell terribly.

In our search we could be guided only by faint cries or by relatives who said that they had heard cries during the night. Frequently we brought men, women and children out alive; others were dead when we reached them; some were unfortunately killed by the digging causing a further fall of masonry. Some of those who had been buried crawled out quite unhurt; others were so crippled as to be unable to move.

Owing to the narrow streets being full of bricks and rubble it was impossible to get ambulances up, and the men had long journeys carrying the injured over piles of bricks to the nearest point where ambulances could collect.

Long before the evening the men were dead beat. It was a very hot day, the digging and burying had been terrific and the smell was hourly becoming worse. The pitiful requests of the survivors—who would do nothing to help themselves—and the sight of dead bodies added to the strain. There was still a party at the cemetery burying Christians—Mohammedans were taken out to their burial place by cart and the Hindus burned their dead at any convenient place.

On the third day the Battalion continued working in the City. In the morning we were still digging out live people but they were fewer than before. The men had to work with medicated pads over their mouths and noses owing to the danger of disease from dead bodies. The chief job, however, was moving the survivors from the city. A big refugee camp had been opened up for them on the racecourse, tentage was supplied and water and food provided. Families were

THE QUETTA EARTHQUAKE

put into lorries by the men—whether they liked it or not—and taken to the racecourse.

By the evening it was apparent that even if anyone was still alive they would never be found. Practically every survivor had been evacuated to the refugee camp and the city was empty except for military patrols. One party from the West Yorkshire Regiment, in the morning, heard faint cries and dug furiously for hours. At last they came to an opening and looked in—to find a cat and five kittens.

Not the least of our troubles was the question of what to do with animals. The city was full of cows and water-buffaloes, and most of them had calves. The injured were shot on the spot, which only added to the smell.

On 3rd June—that is to say the fourth day—the city area was sealed. By that it is meant that no one was allowed in the city, except on duty. A cordon of soldiers surrounded the area, and for the next two days patrols were sent through the city clearing out anyone seen and shooting stray animals. Since then the city has been closed by barbed wire entanglements, patrolled day and night by soldiers at first, and now by the North-West Frontier Police.

During the first day or two, when everything was disorganized, the riff-raff in the neighbourhood, and from as far as forty miles away, came to Quetta. The Baluchi is a wild, miserable creature—a born thief but not very brave. They knew that beneath all those bricks thousands and thousands of rupees and valuables were buried; for although a few shopkeepers put their money in the bank the large majority keep it in a box under the bed. So in they came from all directions, awful looking ruffians.

Martial law was declared, which meant looters could be shot on sight, and the 16th Cavalry were posted on the outskirts of Quetta to stop them coming in, but it was quite impossible to prevent them all and very often tribesmen were caught looting. They were trussed up like fowls and tied to railings in the most uncomfortable position possible. There they were left in the hot sun all day, and in the evening given twelve across the behind and released. It was quite an unpleasant punishment.

This is the brief story of the first three days. So many things happened in that short space of time that it would be quite impossible to go into every detail. It must not be thought that after the city was closed there was nothing more to do. Between 4th and 12th June all British women and children were evacuated, thousands and thousands of refugees left Quetta, and over ten thousand casualties were sent away either by train or by air.

There is only a single line of railway to Quetta, which has to climb 5,400 ft., and most of the railway staff were casualties. Everyone, both British and Indian, had to be fed on rations, and thousands of horses and mules had to be foraged. Tents had to be put up, barbed wire fences erected around valuable stores and ammunition, refugees had to be controlled and prevented from getting out of hand, and dozens of other things had to be seen to. This all took time and the troops had to work day and night.

It is now September and the Battalion has been employed on reconstruction almost continuously. We have just completed building two hundred and fifty Wana huts for ourselves and demolishing barrack rooms. Now we are about to build Wana huts for the 7th Light Tank Company, 16th Light Cavalry and other units.

There is generally opportunity for vocational training in the Army. No one has any excuse now for not having learnt the art of bricklaying. We have had invaluable assistance throughout from the 2nd Field Company of Sappers and Miners and will long remember our co-operation with them.



A Sentry watching the cordon wire.

A part of the cordon wire round the City.
AFTER THE QUETTA EARTHQUAKE.

A DAY'S CHIKOR SHOOTING

RV 46 M.S. Quetta—Pishin—Sandeman—Road. Time 8 a.m. Bring lunch." Fortified with these brief but ample directions we filled up Harry's Austin "7" with petrol, looked at the tyres in view of the probable state of the road and arranged for breakfast at 5.30 a.m. next morning.

Punctually at 5 a.m. I was awakened at what appeared still to be the dead of night, judging by the brilliant moon overhead. My golden retriever Rex opened one eye in amazement that his master should for once be awake before him, but he decided that this was no time to get up and refused to be enticed from his bed. After the usual unequal struggle in execrable Urdu frequently punctuated with abusive epithets in English, the half-dazed Khitmags aroused the cook sufficiently to produce some breakfast. Having packed the car with guns, lunch, drinks, etc., we started off along the well-kept macadam road leading to the Afghan frontier.

At this time of the year the temperature by day varies enormously from that at night, and although we were later to find the sun still exceedingly hot in a shirt and shorts, yet at this early hour before sunrise the wind soon froze us in spite of coats as we sped along in an open car. Gradually the moonlight faded as the dawn broke, and the dark shadows that had been hills took definite shape and changed from black to mauve and then suddenly shone brightly in the sun's rays. We got out of the car and walked about for a moment or two stamping our feet to restore the circulation before resuming our journey. The Chaman Road now forked and we turned right along the Eastern road leading to Fort Sandeman, which we found well installed and surprisingly good. Gradually we started to climb straight into the rising sun by a long valley down which runs the Surkhab River, and on either side of which rise the typical rocky hills of Baluchistan covered only with the low ubiquitous camel thorn. Our progress was now considerably slower as we came up with an endless succession of Baluchi and Brahui families moving from one part of the country to another. The entire household, complete with live stock and furniture, is carried by the long-suffering camel, on whose back are strapped babies' beds and belongings in bewildering confusion, the whole gigantic pile being frequently surmounted by a garrulous and ever-complaining hen which flaps and squawks in unison with the camel's rolling gait.

For the last three miles we are escorted by two ruffians mounted on shaggy Baluchi ponies, local levies for our protection, but looking much more like guards than protectors with their black beards and ferocious looks. Their rifles of very antique pattern slung over their shoulders, they galloped behind the car shouting and cursing at the camel drivers and their charges as we threaded our way between them.

We arrived at our rendezvous in plenty of time, where we met about fifteen more ruffians marshalled by an old white-bearded patriarch, the head game-keeper. Shortly after us the others arrived and we sent the beaters half a mile back along the road to drive stray coveys in our direction while we were taking up our positions. Not having enough beaters to drive the chikor we decided to walk them up, and accordingly extended our line from the road right up our side of the valley until the top gun was almost on the crest. Shortly after the line of beaters joined us from behind and we set out along the east slope of the valley, walking straight up and down the most rocky and precipitous hills that I have ever shot over. We soon started the ball rolling as a large covey got up over the crest of the first hill and flew down the line to an accompanying fusillade. The chikor is a wily bird; he lies so close that often he gets up almost under one's

feet, only to disappear clucking excitedly round a rock or over the shoulder of a hill before one has time to get a proper view of him. His partiality for running is well known and he refuses to fly unless driven in desperation to do so. Normally he runs up a slope ahead of one, and when one arrives exhausted and panting on the crest he flies off, or, when one is in some awkward position, either down into the valley when he runs over the next brow, or else he careers over the next hill well out of shot. In the latter case, if one is sufficiently strong-winded to hold one's fire, hoping to get a shot over the next hill, one invariably finds that the covey has run a further half mile by the time one arrives panting at the crest.

We saw plenty of birds during the course of the morning, but only accounted for twelve and a half brace and seven and a half brace of sisi, a sort of hill quail and very good eating. Several birds were not picked up as we had no dogs with us and the grey feathers of a chikor are exactly the same colour as the stones. However, the experience gained has since proved invaluable, and five hours' hard walking over this country was generally adjudged enough for the first day of the season.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, BATH

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO BUILD A SCHOOL CHAPEL.

IN 1864, seventy years ago, this School was founded. The Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny were over and the need for the best possible education at the lowest cost for the daughters of officers was keenly felt. Mainly owing to the exertions of General Sir Arthur Lawrence, K.C.B., and Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., the buildings on Lansdown Hill, Bath, were purchased and the School opened. From the first it was desired to make the education thorough and the opportunities of learning generous. Very quietly the school carried on its work through those early years, educating daughters of officers of every branch of the Army, and building up a sound tradition.

After the South African War (1899-1902) further buildings were added and the numbers increased. Then came the Great War, and again the need for extension was felt as the claims for admission to the School became more insistent. To meet this urgent demand educational equipment, as well as accommodation, had to be extended. The Governors faced these demands, and with the generous help of many friends they built a new School House, bought extra houses, added new playing fields and raised the numbers from 120 to 230. Since its foundation over two thousand daughters of officers of every branch of the Service have been educated at the School. The work of extension during the past twenty years has cost over £30,000.

The School has only a small income from investments. Fifty girls receive their education for £20 a year each. Others pay from £90 to £150 according to the income of the parents. The loss of revenue from those paying £20 has to be met therefore from subscriptions and donations.

For long the Governors have felt the need for a School Chapel. It is hoped that a sum of £8,000 may be raised for this purpose. A special appeal is therefore made to those who have not already had the opportunity of helping the work of the School, to give what they can to this fund in recognition of the services which the School has rendered to officers of the Army through the long years of its existence.

Donations should be addressed to the Secretary, Royal School Office, Panton House, 25, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

2nd BATTALION

(Aldershot, for Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.)

THE summer of 1935 Jubilee Year will be remembered by all ranks of the Battalion as a very busy time. The Battalion returned from Olympia to Aldershot on 26th May, after a very enjoyable stay in London. All ranks who took part in the Royal Tournament at Olympia can justly feel proud of their achievements.

The Pageant of "The Spirit of Co-operation" between the Services, which the Battalion and H.M.S. *Excellent* produced, was very well portrayed in four scenes, and many people described the pageant as one of the best they had seen for many years.

All the principal parts were acted by Officers of the Regiment or Naval Officers. Warrant Officers and N.C.Os. also found themselves taking the parts of distinguished courtiers in the time of Charles II, or of full Colonels on the staff of Lord Roberts during the Boer War. The latter had great satisfaction answering the salutes of Lieutenant-Colonels who are still serving, while they were waiting to enter the arena.

Lieut.-Col. Bassett, who wrote the greater part of the scenario for the Pageant, is to be congratulated on taking the part of Charles II and in choosing such a charming Queen and Ladies-in-Waiting from the Royal School of Dramatic Art to act with him in the scene depicting the arrival of Catherine of Braganza at Portsmouth. One had only to take a glance at these charming actresses to see why the Colonel never once called on his understudy to take his part.

The Band and Drums were magnificent. The Drums of The Queen's have always been renowned for their smartness and precision. It is doubtful if they have ever been better. It can safely be said that they are second to none in the Army to-day.

The Battalion Rifle Meeting took place on the return of the Battalion from London. This was followed by Platoon and Company Training.

Company Training was followed by the Aldershot Horse Show in which the Battalion secured the following prizes and places:—

1. *Class 2. Infantry Officers' Chargers*.—1, "Rhona," Capt. Beeton's Charger; 4, "Batchelor," Major Olliver's Charger.
2. *Class 8. Match Pairs of Light Draught*.—2, "Jock" and "Rose."
3. *Class 13. Infantry Transport*.—Sixth place.
4. *Connaught Cup*.—Fifth place.
5. *Farnborough Cup (Aggregate)*.—1, 1st Coldstream Guards, 12 points; 2, 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment and 2nd Bn. The Northamptonshire Regiment, equal with 10 points.

The Transport Officer and Transport Personnel are to be congratulated on these good results.

The first part of July was spent in practising for the Royal Review, which was held in the Rushmoor Arena on 13th July. It was a fine sight and the Battalion had the proud distinction of being the first Regiment of the Line to march past His Majesty the King.

As soon as the Royal Review was over the companies proceeded on Company Marches in glorious weather.

The competition for the Scissors Athletic Cup was held as soon as the companies returned from their marches. The cup was won by the Signal Section, to whom we offer our best congratulations.

2ND BATTALION

The Battalion proceeded to camp at Thursley Common, for Battalion Training, on 12th August, where we spent a very enjoyable and instructive fortnight in splendid weather. Brigade, Divisional Training and Army Manœuvres all followed on top of each other.

The Battalion had a very strenuous time on manœuvres. Long marches and night work, combined with very stormy and wet weather, made the manœuvres none too easy for the large number of very young soldiers who had had no previous experience of such training. However, all ranks stood the strain well and managed to keep cheerful to the end, although often soaked to the skin.

The Battalion was happy to get back to barracks once more on 21st September.

It has been a poor cricket season. There has been little time for cricket this summer. The Battalion was badly beaten by H.M.S. *Excellent*, who had the strongest side they have had for years. The Battalion was unlucky in having five bowlers away, including Lieut.-Col. Basset.

Our time at Aldershot is drawing to a rapid close and we can look back with satisfaction on the Battalion's achievements during its time in the Aldershot Command.

We are now looking forward to what our new Station in the Isle of Wight holds in store for us.

We are losing the following officers this winter: Capt. G. M. Elias Morgan to the Staff College (we congratulate him on having passed this examination), Capt. L. H. Fairtlough, who has retired, and Lieut. F. J. C. Piggott, who goes to Japan to learn the language. We are very sorry to lose these officers, and we wish them the best of luck in their new surroundings.

The following officers have joined the Regiment from Sandhurst: 2/Lieuts. R. A. D. Spiers, H. R. D. Hill, C. B. Gray and W. G. Lewis. We extend to them a hearty welcome.

Sergeants' Mess.

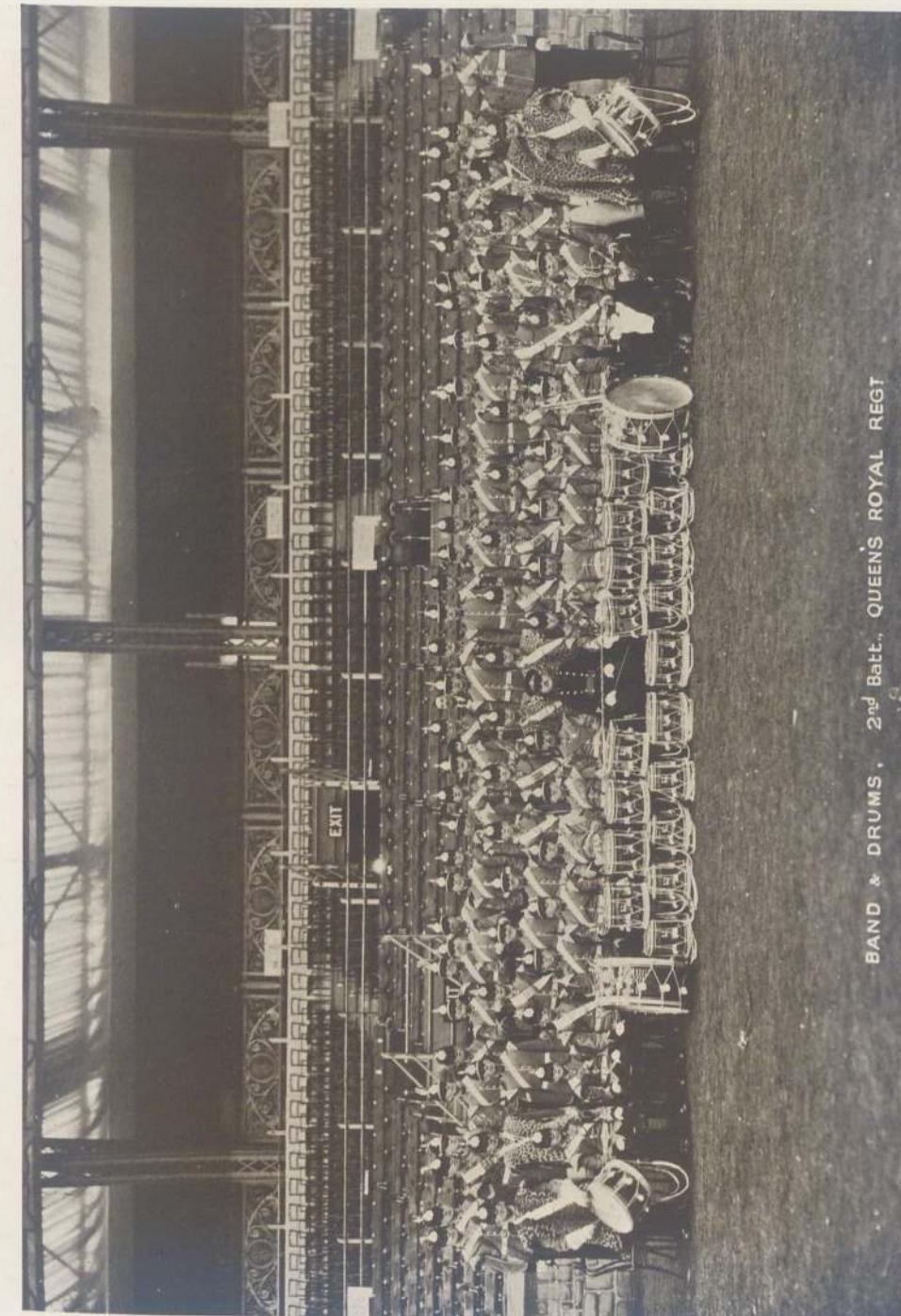
The training season having finished, we welcome the opportunity of again meeting our friends and acquaintances through the medium of the JOURNAL.

Our life during the past six months has been very diverse. Part of it was spent as "actors" at Olympia, then back to soldiering and the precision of parade for the King's Review; then as footsloggers on manœuvres.

The Olympia period we enjoyed very much. Practically all of us were dressed up in old-time uniforms, and we performed the drills and evolutions of the period to which we belonged. It looked very amusing. All our clean-shaven members, dressed up in fierce South African moustaches, looked like boys of the old brigade, and others dressed up in curls and grease paint looked equally surprising. Promotion was very quick. Lord Roberts's Staff Officers (C.S.M. Dodds and Clr./Sergt. Wells) were greatly impressed by the manner in which the present-day Army saluted. As a matter of fact they got the salutes, and those who should did not.

Sergt. Jones was footman to Charles II on the back of the coach, and hung on very well. In the Mock Tournament Sergt. Churher, as "Venus," surpassed himself. He had the elegance, but not the beauty.

After Olympia we went down to see our friends at Whale Island. We were not all able to go; some of us went to the dinner, as both functions occurred on the same day. We had an interesting time, had a good look round the island, and finished up in the Mess. We "hit the pebbles" all right, and none of us "fell in the drink." We arrived home some time a.m. after having had a good day, and we hope to go down more often when we get to the Isle of Wight.



2nd BATTALION

BAND & DRUMS, 2nd Batt. QUEENS' ROYAL REGT

ROYAL TOURNAMENT PAGEANT, 1935.

Life at camp was not very strenuous, as we were only there for a fortnight or so. Life on Divisional Manoeuvres, however, was more so. Jupiter Pluvius decided to join in, and as we were out in the field most of the time we were not at all sorry when "Stand Fast" blew.

During the period of training the Mess had been altered, but not too much for the good, and we are looking forward to the Isle of Wight where, we understand, the Mess is more commodious and better arranged.

Of arrivals and departures there are many. First of all we heartily congratulate R.S.M. Watford on his promotion to Quartermaster, and we sincerely hope he enjoys life with the 1st Battalion. We give a hearty welcome to all our members from abroad and all who have been promoted, and best wishes to all who have gone abroad or to civilian life. We trust they will look us up sometimes. Of changes, Sergt. Churcher has been called to the "higher life," and there are impending rumours that another one is shortly to be called. We offer our hearty congratulations. We give hearty congratulations to "Pedlar" on the birth of a son and heir. Someone said he could already swing the mace, but we refuse to believe it.

We are now commencing our winter period, the season of dances, whist drives, euchre, and the Christmas draw, with occasional pokey die. An account of this will appear in our next issue.

Corporals' Mess.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL we have lost some of our members. L./Sergt. Eveleigh has now found a new place of abode in the Sergeants' Mess, and has the members' congratulations on his promotion. Cpls. Whittle and Holdaway have now gone to the 1st Battalion, and they have our very best wishes.

Some of the members are now waiting to go into civil life. We all hope they will find the life there as easy as it was for them in the Army.

In May the Battalion went to Olympia, where some of the members met our old friends from Whale Island. Some jolly times were spent, and it was regretted when the time came to say farewell, but we will meet them again next year when we are in our new station at the Isle of Wight, and hope to carry on with the grand times we had with them at Aldershot and at the Royal Tournament.

In June the Mess held an outing to Brighton, and some of the married members took their wives. It was agreed by all who went that it was one of the best outings that the Mess had had for some time. We must thank our Entertainment Committee for this outing and the arrangements they made, for everything went smoothly, and the weather was grand. A "smoker" was held during the latter part of June, and members from A.V.T.C., Aldershot, were invited. This was very well arranged also and was enjoyed by all members who attended.

The Mess won the Corporals' and Privates' Firing Cup this year at the Battalion Rifle Meeting by a large score. We have got to thank Cpl. Shooricks and L./Cpl. Cook for this, for these two help the Mess very much.

Now that the training season is finished, we are looking forward to the dance season. We hope, before we leave Aldershot, to hold quite a number, and we hope that the civilians and Messes of other units will always remember the jolly times that they have spent at the dances held by the Mess.

A photograph of the Mess appears elsewhere in the JOURNAL, and old members of the Mess will note what a number of new faces we have.

We are sorry to lose L./Cpl. Redford, who at one time was a fine cross-country runner, and also sprinted for the Battalion. He played many fine games

as goalkeeper, better remembered when the Battalion played the 10th Field Brigade, having five and a half hours' football before defeat.

No. 3 Group will miss this all-round sportsman, but the Battalion's loss is the man who brightened up the barracks and provided a work of art for our Battalion camp, much to the envy of other units.

SPORT.

Cricket, 1935.

With the Battalion at Olympia all May, cricket could not be started until 27th May, when we had a very useful battalion trial to find new talent.

Full of enthusiasm and hope, our fixture card included 14 first eleven, 10 second eleven and six Boys' matches. Of these, only five first, six second and four Boys' matches were actually played. Though the reason for so few matches was not entirely "training," we feel that Aldershot has a curse on cricket, and the Isle of Wight may prove a welcome cure.

Besides the Cricket Week and H.M.S. *Excellent* matches (reported elsewhere), only once, against Hartley Wintney, could we turn out a representative side. Other 1st XI matches included but one, or, at the most, two officers. This was very disappointing in view of our paper strength, which includes four Free Foresters, and two Sandhurst "blues" in 2/Lieut. A. C. M. Savage and 2/Lieut. F. A. H. Ling. The two latter are a welcome addition to our cricket, and if Ling has lost his skill with the ball there is ample evidence that he will make up for it with the bat.

Among the other ranks, cricketers are still difficult to find, but Pte. Hicks, for the 1st XI, took many good wickets, while in the 2nd XI matches L./Cpl. Newman and Pte. Marks proved that they are worth coaching next year.

We congratulate the Boys on winning all their matches. It is definitely the Boys to whom we must turn for talent in the future, and at Parkhurst we hope to find both the time and nets to coach them. Boys Stedman, Willard, Friar, Game and Newbold all took wickets, while Willard, Newbold and Broughton were prominent in batting.

The Inter-Company Cricket Cup, though started on 1st July, was not completed this year. Remainder "H.Q." Wing, left in the final against "A" Company, never found a day on which all their officers could play, so the Cup was not decided.

Like Mussolini, we feel the issue was never in doubt, but the economic pressure too intense. "A" Company's tie with the Band was most exciting, and nearly called for a special ruling from the M.C.C.

The following officers played for the Aldershot Command:—

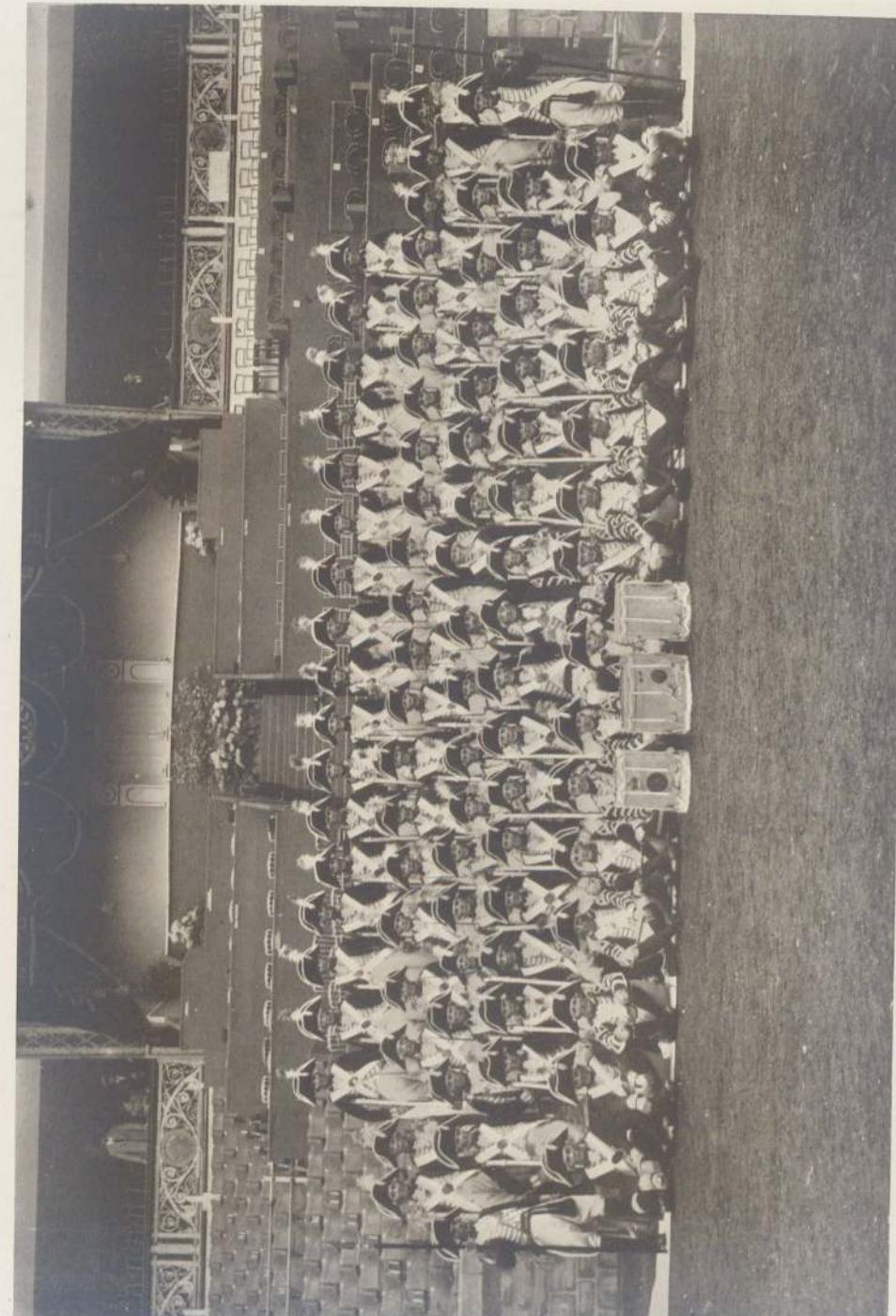
Lieut.-Col. R. A. M. Bassett, M.C., Major G. K. Olliver, Capt. E. F. Bolton, Lieut. F. J. C. Piggott, 2/Lieut. A. C. M. Savage and 2/Lieut. F. A. H. Ling.

The Cricket Week was again very enjoyable this year, and our thanks are due to Major Ross and his able cricket staff for the very excellent wickets produced.

Lastly, a vote of thanks to Sergt. Kidson who has umpired nearly every Battalion match and given up so much of his spare time to do so.

2ND BN. THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT v. H.M.S. "EXCELLENT."

This year H.M.S. *Excellent* defeated The Queen's Royal Regiment by an innings and 77 runs. Such is the bold statement of the result—a dire humiliation



2nd BATTALION

ROYAL TOURNAMENT PAGEANT, 1935.
Detachment of the Battalion in the embarkation for "Glorious First of June" episode.

indeed. It must be remembered, however, that the battle was fought on the ground of the enemy's choosing, and that by us losing the toss the gods abandoned the visiting side altogether. The completeness of our defeat was not to be guessed until after dinner on Friday.

At a quarter past two o'clock, an irregular but convenient hour to make a start, Block bowled the opening over from the school end, and caused much ado by taking two wickets while the total remained at nought. Hammond, the naval wicket-keeper, was bowled—how ill that sounds—and Torrens-Spens hit his wicket and retired to finish his lunch. This was unexpected success. Some said the sailors were a weak side; others asked Major Olliver if he had won the toss and put them in. The pundits prodded the wicket, and said that it showed sporting qualities; while the bowler muttered something about finger-spin. It was a hollow achievement, however, for in an hour and a half the total was 207 for two wickets, and the *Excellent* were a strong side, the wicket plumb, and the bowling lacking accuracy and sting. It was a sufficient total already, and the game began to take on a different aspect. Now the making of runs stood nicely poised against the fall of the wickets. Tuck completed fifty, and tried in vain to hook a length one on his leg stump. It was a captain's innings. Then, with tea in view, the cup that cheers but does not inebriate, Mitchell, standing the wrong side of his bat, was bowled. Perhaps this achievement made the bowler over confident, for immediately after the interval Ling bowled a very grave over. Never accurate, his bowling was now hysterical, almost historical—four balls so short that one spectator thought it was attempted bodyline and booed quickly to himself, while the batsman at the bowler's end had to stand very wide to avoid being hit. At Melbourne this would have caused an incident; at Portsmouth foresight had forbidden the Press an entrance. A picquet dispatched to guard the leg boundary protected the spectators from the last two balls. Another bowler was found, and the game resumed its former dignity.

Presently, Henderson, who is in the naval team, was given out l.b.w., and the naval resistance faded with the heat of the afternoon. The total of 267 was sufficient, and it was good manners and admirable tactics to stop when they did, an hour after tea.

At six o'clock Bolton and Metcalfe went out to endeavour to bat in a slightly imperfect light. The former, seeming well at ease, failed to time one last lingering off-drive, and was caught by Henderson just before the close of play.

Three features of the day's play will remain in the memory—a glorious century by Henderson, including a six and 21 fours, a fine analysis of seven for 87 in a total of 267, returned by Block, and thirdly, Major Olliver's taking of the ball on the leg-side where it was bowled with intention more often than by Larwood in Australia.

By eleven o'clock the next morning the sounds, but not the signs, of revelry by night had departed, and the game took on a newer and less convivial light. Metcalfe, playing at one he had not yet received, was out, and in four hours nineteen wickets had fallen. The story of the fall is of little interest, and no fig leaf could hide these batsmen's shame. That The Queen's passed the hundred was due to a great extent to Major R. K. Ross, whose resistance was as successful as it was determined. Spencer bowled long and accurately, and in twenty-one overs his five wickets cost only thirty-six runs. The second innings seemed mere formality—appreciation of pleasant hospitality. The bowlers bowled keenly, the batsmen batted cheerfully, and wickets fell sorrowfully, but relentlessly.

By four o'clock, an unusual, but convenient time for stopping, the stumps had been pulled up and lay on the ground, mute relics of successful naval gunnery. At tea the players were discussing the coming Test Matches. "This cricket," they were saying, "is a passing wondrous game."

2ND BATTALION

Played at Whale Island on 31st May and 1st June, 1935.

H.M.S. "EXCELLENT."

Lieut. Henderson, lbw. b Capt. Block	...	...	...	...	...	132
Lieut. Hammond, b Capt. Block	...	...	...	...	...	0
Sub-Lieut. Torrens-Spens, b Capt. Block	...	...	...	...	...	0
Lt.-Comdr. Tuck, b Pte. Hicks	...	...	...	...	...	51
Lieut. Gordon, b Capt. Block	...	...	...	...	...	33
Sub-Lieut. Mitchell, b Lieut. Ling	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pay Lieut. Langden, b Pte. Hicks	...	...	...	...	...	22
Sub-Lieut. Cole Hammetton, b Capt. Block	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sub-Lieut. Jenner Fust, b Capt. Block	...	...	...	...	...	0
A.B. Spencer, not out	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-Lieut. Boyle, c — b Capt. Block	...	...	...	...	...	1
Extras	...	...	...	...	...	19
Total	...	...	...	...	...	267

Bowling.—Capt. Block 7 for 87, Lieut. Ling 1 for 97, Pte. Hicks 2 for 42, Lieut. Metcalf 0 for 37.

2ND BN. THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT.

1st Innings.

Capt. Bolton, c — b A.B. Spencer	10
Lieut. Metcalf, c — b A.B. Spencer	22
2/Lieut. Ling, b Sub-Lieut. Mitchell	23
Major Ross, c — b Sub-Lieut. Boyle	21
Major Olliver, b A.B. Spencer	12
Capt. Block, b Sub-Lieut. Boyle	0
Cpl. Jones, b Sub-Lieut. Jenner Fust	19
L./Cpl. Hayley Bell, c — b A.B. Spencer	8
Capt. Phillips, b A.B. Spencer	4
L./Cpl. Bush, c — b Sub-Lieut. Jenner Fust	5
Pte. Hicks, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	130

Bowling.—Sub-Lieut. Jenner Fust 2 for 52, A.B. Spencer 5 for 36, Sub-Lieut. Boyle 2 for 17, Sub-Lieut. Mitchell 1 for 12, Lieut. Gordon 0 for 7.

Fencing.

The Regimental Team took part in the final of the Army Inter-Unit Championships at Olympia. Although unsuccessful in winning honours, the team put up a very creditable performance considering the much weakened side and the high standard of some of the fencing. We were very sorry Capt. K. J. Wilson could not compete, and we should like to thank him for the work he has done this season for the fencing team. The team was:—

Foil.—2/Lieut. A. C. M. Savage, Sergt. Spence and L./Cpl. Ferriari.

Sabre.—Capt. Fairclough, C.S.M. Spence and Sergt. Spence.

Epée.—2/Lieut. A. C. M. Savage, Cpl. Ferriari and Pte. Wright.

In the individual events, 2/Lieut. A. C. M. Savage, Sergt. Spence and L./Cpl. Ferriari all went up to the Olympia.

Sergt. Spence was unfortunate in not reaching the semi-final in sabre and foil, as he was defeated each time in the fight-off for last place.

L./Cpl. Ferriari fought extremely well, and got into the final pool of the épée and foil.

2ND BATTALION

Pte. Wright did well in winning the Eastern Command Epée Competition, and went up to compete at the Olympia.

Much useful fighting experience was gained by them, which should serve well in the future.

SMALL ARMS CLUB NOTES.

We are just about to start firing the casuals at Cæsar's Camp Ranges. Thank goodness we have not got to do that long trudge to Ash every day. So far in the annual course the Table "B" men have set a very high standard, and we can only hope that it is going to be maintained by the casuals. The good shooting is no doubt the result of the monthly spoon shoots last winter.

With regard to competition shooting:—

The Battalion Rifle Meeting was held at Cæsar's Camp Ranges on 20th and 30th May. As this was three days after the Battalion's return from the Royal Tournament, there was not much chance for "punching up." The general standard was considerably higher than last year, and even in the team events the scores were much higher. This all goes to show that possibly the atmosphere of Olympia was not so bad for us as we were told.

The results of the meeting, in detail, were as follow:—

Battalion Champion Rifle Shot.—Clr./Sergt. Dodds.

Battalion Individual Young Soldier Champion.—Pte. Tye.

Champion Boy.—Boy Stedman.

Col. Giffard's Inter-Company Rapid Fire Cup.—“H.Q.” Wing.

Inter-Company Challenge Shield.—No. 3 Group.

Inter-Company Young Soldiers.—“H.Q.” Wing.

Inter-Platoon L.A. Challenge Shield.—Sergt. Court and Pte. McKay (D Coy.).

Corporals v. Privates.—Winners, Corporals.

Officers v. Sergeants.—Winners, Sergeants.

Inter-Platoon Falling Plate.—Winners, No. 3 Group.

Machine Gun Inter-Section Match Winners.—No. 5 Section.

W.O.s. and Sergeants' Match.—Winner, R.S.M. W. Watford.

Individual Revolver Champion.—Winner, Pte. Whittington.

Inter-Company Revolver Challenge Shield.—“C” (S.) Coy.

The Aldershot Command Rifle Meeting.

Unfortunately, as there had been such little time to practise, the Battalion did not do quite so well in the Command Meeting this year. We dropped two places in the Aldershot Command Aggregate to eighth, and likewise, in the Evelyn Wood Competition, to sixth.

Results were as follow:—

Individual.—

Officers' Match.—Lieut. R. A. Dawson, fifth.

Corporals' and Privates' Match.—L./Cpl. Cook, fifth; Cpl. Shorricks, fourteenth.

Privates' Match.—Pte. Newell, second; Pte. McKay, sixth.

Officers' Revolver.—Capt. E. F. Bolton, first.

Teams.—

Young Soldiers' Match.—2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment, seventh.

“H.Q.” Wing Match.—2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment, seventh.

Platoon Match.—13 Platoon, 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment, second.

Lewis Gun Match.—2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment, second.

Revolver Team Match.—2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment, sixth.

CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA

THE Regiment is to be congratulated on being presented with so pleasant a portrait of Queen Catherine as that (possibly by Huysmans) now in the Museum. It is a great improvement on the picture, by Fairthorne, reproduced in the first volume of the Regimental History.

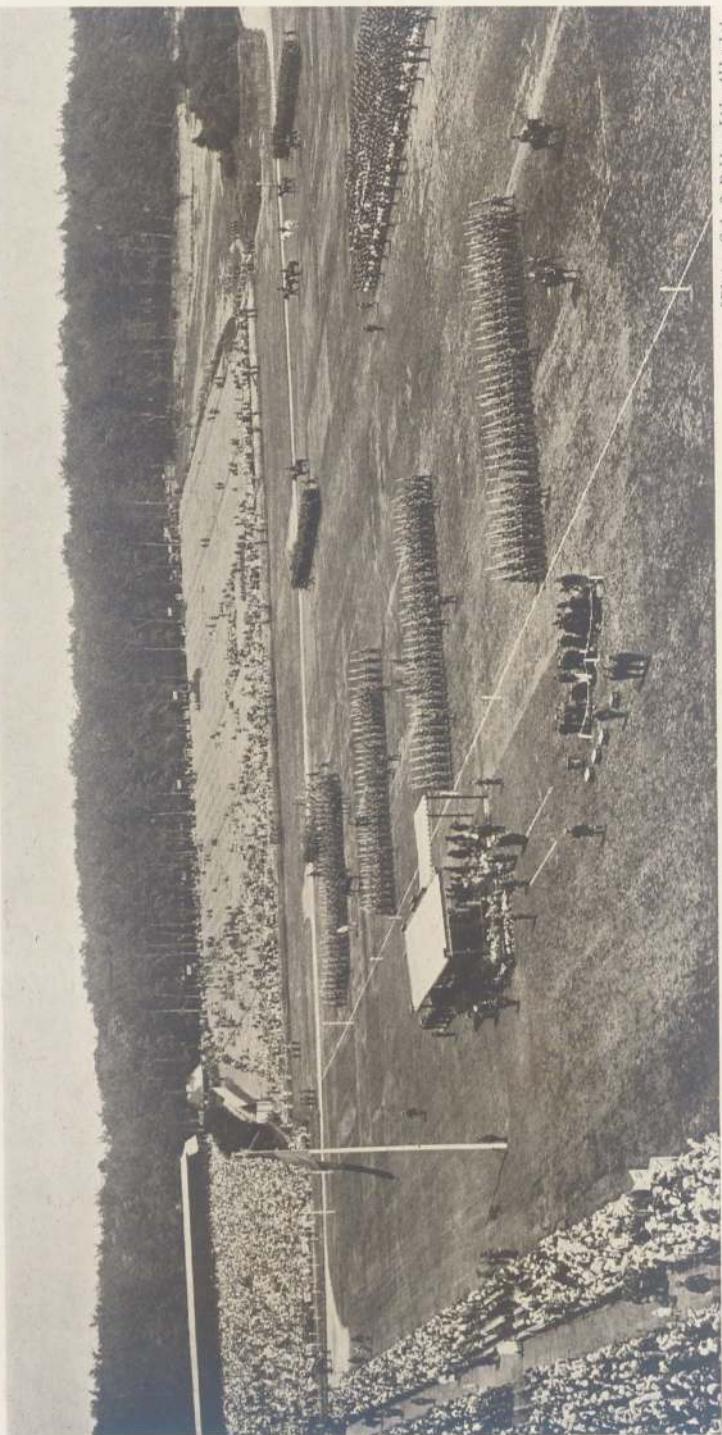
It may be interesting to quote an extract from Evelyn's Diary, in which he refers to his first sight of the Queen, on 25th May, 1662, a few days after her arrival in England. He says: "The Queen arr'd with a traine of Portuguese ladies in their monstrous fardingals of guard-infantas, their complexions olivader (of a dark olive complexion) and sufficiently unagreeable. She was yet of the handsomest countenance of all the rest, and tho' low of stature pretily shaped, languishing and excellent eyes, her teeth wringing her mouth by sticking a little too far out; for the rest lovely enough."

One wonders whether, knowing Charles II's eye for female beauty, the Portuguese may not have specially chosen Catherine's attendants for their ugliness! He must, however, have been pleased with the appearance of his Queen, if Huysman's portrait is more like her than was Fairthorne's. Indeed, we know he was pleased, for this is what he wrote to Clarendon soon after he first saw her: "Her face is not so exact as to be called a beauty, though her eyes are excellent good, and not anything in her face that in the least can shock one. On the contrary, she has much agreeableness in her looks altogether as ever I saw; and if I have any skill in physiognomy, which I think I have, she must be as good a woman as ever was born."

A certain Henry Bodrel gives the following description of her: "The Queen is a very beautiful, handsome princess, but low and slender, and of a solid, grave countenance, quick wit and a great housewife. The King is very much taken with her and very fond of her." And Samuel Pepys records in his diary: "She hath a good, modest, and innocent look, which is pleasing"—and Pepys had an undoubted eye for feminine charms! All these descriptions are much better brought out in the new picture than in the previous one.

The first few months of Catherine's life in England must have been fairly happy. We can picture the poor little Portuguese lady arriving at Portsmouth, exhausted by the effects of her sea voyage—for she was a bad sailor; wondering what sort of man she was going to have for a husband, and what would be her reception by the people of England. At first, knowing no word of English, conversation must have been difficult; but Charles set himself to teach it to her, and with her quick wit she would soon have picked it up. Her reception must have pleased her, for she was welcomed by the people, and Charles, who was noted for his attractive manners, laid himself out to be nice to her. He took her to Hampton Court, where she must have certainly been pleased with her bedroom. One wonders, by the way, whether there are still in existence her bed, which cost £8,000, and the "greate looking-glasse and toilet of beaten and massive gold" which Evelyn saw. Her "salt-cellar of silver, the walls christall, with four eagles and four greyhounds standing up at the top to bear a dish," spoken of by Pepys, is preserved in the Tower of London.

But troubles soon began for the poor little Queen. A year or so after her marriage she was attacked by spotted fever and was given up by her doctors. Perhaps her happiest moment was when Charles stood by what he thought was her death-bed, "mingled his tears with hers, and conjured her to live for his sake." Live she did; and we have the pathetic account of her convalescence, when she developed the hallucination that she had given birth to a son, lamenting his ugliness; whereupon her husband assured her that it was a very pretty boy.



THE BATTALION MARCHING PAST THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN AT THE JUBILEE REVIEW,
RUSHMOOR ARENA, 13th JULY, 1935.

[Photo: Gale & Polden, Ltd., Aldershot.]

THE MILITARY MEDALLISTS' LEAGUE

23

Poor Catherine! Her dearest wish was denied her. Not only she, but the King and his people ardently hoped for news of a happy event. It would have meant so much to England, for it would have ensured the continuance of Protestant sovereignty, and that meant much to a people who had come to have a horror of Roman Catholicism. Time after time their hopes were raised, only to be dashed to the ground.

And then followed troubles of various kinds for the Queen. Charles turned to other women, and sundry illegitimate children were born; yet she continued to love her husband, and was even kind to those children; indeed, she went so far as to beg the life of one—the Duke of Monmouth—when he was condemned to death after the Battle of Sedgemoor.

Next came plots against Catherine. She was charged with being accessory to a design on the King's life, and it was even suggested that she should be divorced; but Charles, though faithless in other ways, was loyal to his Queen and defended her against her adversaries.

These were not her only troubles. Although promised a large dowry, the bulk of it was never paid to her, and she was compelled for many years to live almost in a state of poverty. The King could not help her, for he could never get the revenue he was promised, and such slender resources as he had had to be tapped in the effort to pay for the upkeep of the Navy and Army.

And so the years went by, perhaps not too unhappily for Catherine, for we read of pleasant tours undertaken by the Royal couple—to Bath, to Newmarket, to Tonbridge Wells—and of picnics and state balls and periodical birthday rejoicings, until death came to part them. After being married for twenty-three years Charles had a stroke, and we are told that as he lay dying Catherine knelt weeping by his bed, until she was carried fainting to her room where she sent to beg his forgiveness. "Alas! poor woman!" was his answer, "she ask my pardon? I beg hers with all my heart." And when he was dead she "seemed to be much afflicted, as I believe (says Evelyn) she was, having deported herself so decently upon all occasions since she came into England, which made her universally belov'd."

She certainly deserved to be "universally belov'd." Fate and England had not been too kind to her, but she bore her troubles and disappointments courageously. As Queen Dowager she lived a further eight years in England, but soon after William and Mary came to the throne she retired to her native Portugal, where she died in 1705.

R. M.

THE MILITARY MEDALLISTS' LEAGUE

ALL holders of the Military Medal are cordially invited to join the above League, whose headquarters are at The Veteran's Club, Hand Court, Holborn, London.

The objects of the League are to provide a meeting-place where Military Medallists may join in social evenings in an enjoyable "Service" atmosphere, and by means of funds collected and in hand to assist those Military Medallists who may be in need of assistance. The subscription is 2s. per annum.

Membership of the League also ensures honorary membership of the Veterans' Club, one of the best-equipped ex-Service clubs in London.

Meetings and social evenings are held at Headquarters monthly, and details are advertised in "Old Comrades" column of the "News of the World."

Any information can be obtained as to joining, etc., from Hon. Secretary, W. W. Lewry, 114, Lugard Road, London, S.E.15.

4th BATTALION

Headquarters: The Barracks, Mitcham Road, Croydon.

Hon. Colonel: Col. J. M. Newnham, O.B.E., D.L., LL.D.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. R. Papworth.

Adjutant: Capt. J. W. M. Denton.

STRENUOUS efforts have been, and are being, made to bring the Battalion up to strength. During recent years numbers have been dwindling at an alarming rate and it has not been possible to make up the inevitable "wastage." It will be remembered that a Battalion "At Home" was held some time ago, during which it was hoped to arouse the interest of the town in the work of the Territorial Army.

We confessed, in the issue of the JOURNAL published after that effort, that we had failed. An examination of the reasons for this failure revealed that, discounting the weather, which was atrocious and undoubtedly affected the attendance at the Barracks, there was a strong element of apathy existent in the town which was hard to break down. It may, perhaps, be some consolation that this civic apathy is revealed in most of the town's activities. After some discussion it was decided to appoint a Recruiting Officer, whose function would be to drive home the needs of the Territorial Army in Croydon.

Capt. H. E. E. Ault was appointed to the position and began his heart-breaking task by writing nearly five hundred letters to prominent Croydon men and women. Space was also taken in the local Press and the Band and Drums were sent out to beat and play "Retreat" on every possible occasion.

It should be realized that the effect of this campaign, apart from its financial aspect (which provided the first and immediate evidence of the success of Capt. Ault's policy) can hardly be calculated yet in terms of recruits. Certainly the past three months have seen an increase in numbers but it is doubtful whether this is due entirely to Capt. Ault's efforts.

There is one fact, however, that is cheerfully significant. The number of men who were prosecuted (and convicted) for inefficiency this year was considerably lower than last year's figure. It would appear that our "deadweight" of inefficients is lower than it has been for a long time; parades are more regularly attended and the number of men who were unable to fire their Annual Course gratifyingly low.

At camp the two Queen's Territorial battalions had the honour of marching past the Honorary Colonel, during his visit to the camp.

It has been heard—perhaps "overheard" would better describe the reliability of the report—that the four Territorial battalions of the Regiment are to be brigaded together. The idea certainly appeals to us and we are certain that the sight of the 4th, 5th, 22nd and 24th London on parade together would be an inspiring and possibly an impressive one.

"C" Company.

We are sorry that it is some time since our last appearance here, but would have you believe that we have not been wholly idle, for it has, to our minds, been definitely a period of events.

At Caterham (our headquarters) we have a new Drill Hall, built on the site of the old, or rather on part of it. It does not pretend to be the equal of the old in size, but far surpasses it in every other way. Gone for ever is the disturbing thought that if we gave occasion to the Sergeant-Major really to use his voice, the place would fall down. The club rooms have been greatly altered and

refurnished and a much higher degree of comfort has been given to all ranks. At Oxted we still live on in our hut, dreaming of our promised Drill Hall, and bent on gaining and retaining the twenty men necessary to bring the dream into a reality. At Lingfield, our remotest stronghold, the dances organized by C.S.M. Beecham and his wife have brought us into very high repute.

At camp, though unfortunately deprived of the presence of our Company Commander through illness, we had a very enjoyable time and won the Judging Distance and Lewis Gun competitions. This camp was also noteworthy in that it was the positively last appearance of Clr./Sergt. Romans, the oldest, most experienced, and most enthusiastic member of the Company. His place will be difficult to fill, and we hope we shall see much of him unofficially. Shortly before camp we also lost C.S.M. Brown. Sergt. Hawkins did duty as Company Sergeant-Major at camp.

Among the officers there have been several changes. 2/Lieuts. Courtney and Sherlock have temporarily gone to live in the north, where we understand they are satisfactorily attached to other Units. In the spring we welcomed 2/Lieut. C. M. Gliddon, who came to us from the 23rd London Armoured Car Company (Sharpshooters). He was unfortunately not with us at camp, as he attended the Territorial Officers' Course at Sandhurst.

Recruiting lately has been better than the average. We had a total of 21 recruits last year, and have so far had 18 this year.

"D" Company.

Just before camp a detachment was raised at Warlingham, a village just outside Croydon, and, at the time of writing, it is busily consolidating itself. Lieut. R. T. Walters was placed in command and he is assisted by a new officer, 2/Lieut. R. S. Edridge, who has the advantage of being a local man. In connection with this detachment a successful dance, the first of a series, was held at the Church Hall, Warlingham, at the end of September.

The Company carried out another week-end exercise at Warlingham after camp, making their camp on the common land near an admirable headquarters—the Bull Inn, Chelsham. The weather was atrocious and the tactical exercise which had been arranged had to be cancelled. The Company was able to emerge from dripping tents for a short march in the afternoon, after which it returned to Croydon. The attendance at the exercise was extraordinarily good, nearly 80 per cent. of the Company being present.

During camp the Company won the Atkins Training and Manoeuvre Cup and were second in the Camp Cup. Congratulations are due to Capt. Phillimore and "H.Q." Wing, who won the Camp Cup at their first attempt. It may be added that they must have been pretty good to beat "D" Company into second place.

Headquarter Wing.

Camp has fortunately intervened since writing the notes for the last issue of the JOURNAL, otherwise there would have been little to report.

This year, at Camberley, despite the absence of the sea and the excess of dust, everyone seems to have had the usual good time. A good proportion of the Company turned up for some period of the training, although it is a great pity that we cannot go to camp each year 100 per cent. strong.

Much credit is due to C.S.M. Friend and C.Q.M.S. Crastin on the Company's winning the Camp Cup for, I think I am correct in saying, the first time.

The Band, under the direction of Bandmaster Plummer, have continued their steady improvement. They have, together with the Drums under Drum-Major Hall, fulfilled a number of public engagements including beating "Retreat" at many places in connection with the Recruiting Officer's programme.

The Transport Section worked hard in camp, and despite the shortage of men managed to compete with their manifold duties. It is very difficult to get the right type of man for the section, especially as other companies are loath to part with promising material.

The Signal Section has done well of late, though there is still room for improvement and a greater number of classifications is essential. They are, however, to be highly commended on their performance on the Inter-Brigade Field Day when Battalion Headquarters was never out of touch with the forward companies.

Since camp there have been two further competitions, namely, the Watney Cup and the Torrens Cup. In the former competition "H.Q." Wing just managed to lead "A" (S.) Company in the final points, and in the latter, owing to some fine shooting by Mr. Stokoe and C.S.M. Townsend, "A" (S.) Company turned the tables on us.

We are now settling down to the long winter months when it is regretted a large number of men seem to hibernate, to the detriment of training in general.

Battalion Golfing Society.

The committee of the Camberley Heath Golf Club were kind enough to make us all honorary members of their club during Annual Training and full advantage was taken of the amenities thus offered. It is a moot point whether more balls were lost on the course, or shillings in the fruit machine, but we are grateful for the opportunities afforded.

The annual match with the 5th Battalion was played on this course under almost ideal conditions and resulted in a victory for the 4th Battalion, by three games to nil. Inspired by the struggle, the captain of the 5th Battalion suggested that a cup should be presented by the two Commanding Officers to be competed for annually and to record the results of the competitions to date. We believe that this proposal is being carried out and look forward to placing a handsome trophy among the Battalion cups, where we trust it will remain for some considerable time.

The Annual Meeting of the Society took place on Sunday, 27th October, at Copthorne Golf Course, the result of which will appear in the next number of the JOURNAL.

FAITH

AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

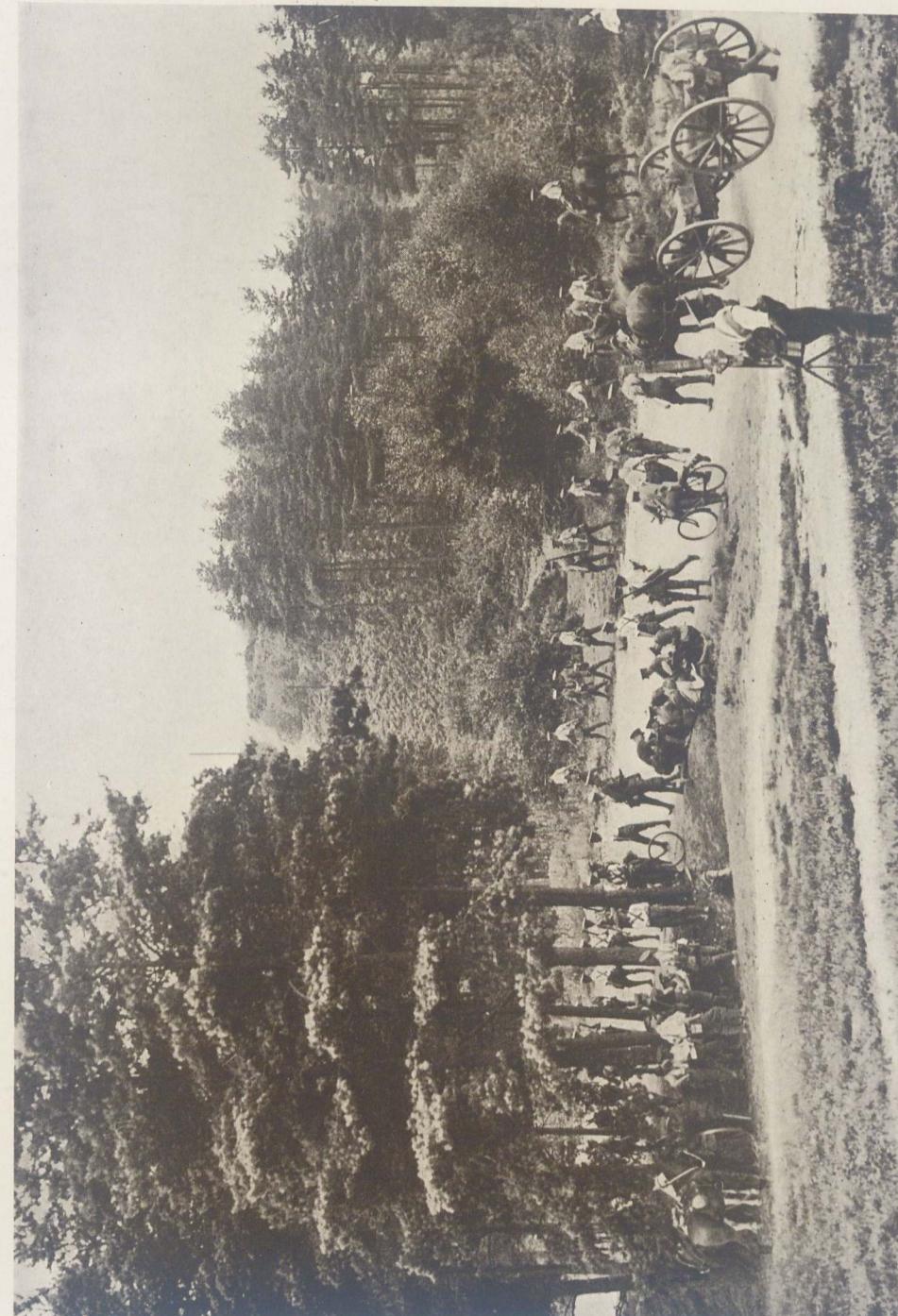
(Republished by kind permission of the Editor of "Links," the Magazine of the Aldershot Army Vocational Training Centre.)

COUNT only that man lost who has lost faith in himself. Until that happens no game is over, no score is final. The biggest Success stories are of men who came back after the rest of the world forgot.

No man knows exactly the measure of faith in his own self, until he is called upon to draw on it, as he does on an account at the bank. At such a time many a man is amazed to discover how small a credit he rates with his own self; how slim is his trust in his own soul.

It takes more than a solemn look in a mirror and a deep resolve to plant faith and trust in a man's own being. Like the other seed which has its roots in the soil, it takes many an hour of hard toil. But like that other, once its roots are firmly imbedded, no storm is so great, no wind so strong, that it can dislodge them.

And the man who has such seeds of faith in himself has a weapon against which all of the vicissitudes of time and trial are little more than another storm in the life of a stout oak.



"Somewhere in Hampshire." Battalion H.Q. in Brigade Exercise held in Camp. The Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel R. Papworth, giving out orders to his Officers at the roadside.

[Published by kind permission of London News Agency, 46, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4]

"Somewhere in Hampshire." Battalion H.Q. in Brigade Exercise held in Camp. The Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel R. Papworth, giving out orders to his Officers at the roadside.

CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

SIR,
I have lately had an opportunity of studying a very rare book called "The Standards and Colours of the Army," by Samuel Milne Milne (Leeds: published for subscribers by Goodall & Suddick, 1893).

Only 200 numbered copies were printed. I do not think there is much doubt that this is a very authoritative treatise, and, subject to the permission of the publishers, the following extracts from it would be of interest to members of the Regiment. They deal chiefly with the badge of the Regiment and the history of the green Colour still kept in the Mess of the 1st Battalion.

I have altered a few words in the first paragraph and inserted the note referring to the 5th Fusiliers for the sake of brevity.

As the green Colour now in the Mess bears in its centre the interlaced "C's" of Charles and Catherine, with crown over, I cannot agree with the last paragraph quoted, that it is of no regimental or antiquarian interest. It seems fairly probable that Ensign Donkin's memory was not of the best and that this Colour is at any rate a faithful reproduction of the old Colonel's Colour of Charles II's time. The central embroidery is very old, but the actual green silk was replaced by Colonels R. G. Clarke and H. C. Ponsonby, who commanded this Battalion.

Yours faithfully,

H. C. E. H.

A review of the Army took place at Putney Heath, 1st October, 1684, the King being present, and one Nathan Brooks, who may possibly have been there also, published an account of it. The following comprises his observations on the Standards:—

Here follow descriptions of the Standards of the following Regiments:—

The King's Own Troop of Horse Guards.

The Queen's Troop of His Majesty's Horse Guards and troop of Grenadiers.

The Duke's Troop of His Majesty's Horse Guards.

The Regiment of Horse Guards.

The King's Own Royal Regiment of Dragoons.*

First Regiment of Foot Guards.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards.

Royal Regiment of Foot.

The Queen's Regiment of Foot.†

The Duke of Albany's Maritime Regiment of Foot.‡

The Holland Regiment of Foot.§

H.R.H. The Duchess of Albany's Regiment of Foot.||

* Now the First Royal Dragoons. † Afterward the 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot.
‡ Merged with Coldstream Guards later. § Afterward the 3rd Buffs. || Afterward the 4th King's Own Regiment of Foot.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Queen's Regiment of Foot, commanded by the Honourable Percy Kirke, flies a red cross bordered with white, and rays, as the Admiral's, in a green field, with Her Majesty's royal cypher in the centre

A word on the subject of private armorial bearings upon Regimental Colours. According to Nathan Brooks' description of the flags of some four or five infantry regiments at Putney, 1674, not one of them exhibits any devices of their respective colonels; as a fact, three, the Royal Regiment, the Queen's, and the Duchess of York's, were not likely to do so, from the higher importance of the Royal badges they were empowered to carry.

In the long list which follows it will be found that the greater part of the infantry, and some of the cavalry regiments, bore on their Colours the armorial devices of their colonels.

1687. The Queen Dowager's Regiment of Foot, commanded by Percy Kirke, Esq. (afterwards 2nd Queen's Royal).

The colonel's, sea green, in the centre the cipher of Queen Catherine of Braganza, two C's interlaced in gold, crown over; lieutenant colonel's, sea green, with St. George's cross edged with white, from each angle of the cross spring five rays of gold, the cipher and crown in the centre; major's the same as the last, with a white frame issuing out of the upper corner and partially covering one of the golden rays; first captain's the numeral 1, may indicate that the other captains' Colours were consecutively numbered.

Note.—There is a coloured plate in the book of the first captain's Colour.

There had been no change in the Colours of this regiment since the time of Nathan Brooks.

1747. Second or The Queen's Royal Regiment.

In the centre of each Colour the Queen's cipher, on a red ground within the garter, and crown over it; in the three corners of the second Colour the lamb, being the ancient badge of the Regiment. Figure 17 is a representation of the Regimental Colour from Colonel Napier's drawing: sea green with the Union in the upper corner, the centre red under the cipher, which latter probably indicates "Carolina Regina," the consort of George II, the garter blue, and underneath the regimental motto, "pristinæ virtutis memor," on a white scroll, the ancient badge, the lamb, in the three corners.

Napier represents this as an ordinary lamb without nimbus or flag, indeed, the latter were not added until the beginning of this (nineteenth) century.

The paschal lamb, as a symbol, was perfectly well known at this time, being met with on the Temple gateways, etc., etc., and as a heraldic device formed part of the arms of Preston and Perth, and of some private families.

This badge of the lamb has given rise to much comment and has been a fruitful source of discussion. Sir Sibbald Scott asserts that "the regiment used the lamb as a badge without any obvious meaning, and that quite lately it assumed the paschal attributes."

All are agreed on one point, that the lamb never was at any time a badge of Queen Catherine or of the Royal house of Portugal. Never was a lamb in any manner connected with Her Majesty, except in the well-known picture by Sir Peter Lely; whether in that case the lamb was introduced by the Queen's desire, or whether she really had a pet lamb, may never be known; she set an example, however, quickly followed; many ladies of the Court, including Nell Gwyn, were

CORRESPONDENCE

painted also with lambs. Should the true history of this badge ever come to light, it may be found to have been adopted under circumstances of no more serious origin.

Note.—In 1833 the 5th Fusiliers had their Colours accidentally burnt at Gibraltar, together with an extra, or third Colour. The authorities, however, would not sanction the issue of a new third Colour.

The agitation connected with the third Colour of the 5th Fusiliers had the effect of bringing to the notice of the authorities the fact that another corps, the 2nd Queen's Royal, were carrying a third Colour, and notwithstanding that it had been officially handed over to the Regiment so lately as 1825 it, in turn, was directed to be carried no longer with the regular Colours of that Regiment.

The history of this third Colour is of considerable interest. The Regiment was quartered at Gibraltar from 1730 to 1749, leaving England at a period when the colonels' armorial devices were very prominent on the Colours of infantry regiments, and returned soon after the promulgation of the new warrants of 1743 to '47, which, as we have seen, completely changed the appearance of the Colours, substituting the regimental number for the colonels' private armorial bearings.

Upon the return of the Regiment to Dublin in 1750 carrying, of course, its very old Colours—three, moreover, instead of two, the usual complement—the third Colour was ordered to be furled and never used again, as being contrary to the King's Regulations.

The event appears to have impressed itself very clearly on the memory of Ensign Robert Donkin, who carried the third Colour on that occasion. Many years afterwards he published his "Military Recollections," in which he stated that "he always understood that the distinguished honour of having three Colours was enjoyed by the Second, or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, from the period of its being raised in 1661 to the year 1750, and that these Colours were as follows:

"First, the Union throughout, in the centre, the Royal Arms. Second, the Union throughout, in the centre the Queen's cipher. Third, a sea green colour, the original facing of the Regiment, and, to the best of his belief, the colonel's arms in the centre." He also declared the last mentioned Colour was carried by him as third ensign of the Regiment in the year 1750, on marching over Island Bridge into Dublin, and was at the time, by order of General Fowke, furled, and never afterwards used.

In the first twenty years of its existence, the Queen's Regiment bore fully twelve Standards, one for every company not until the time of William III reduced to three. Generally speaking, the number carried was reduced to two by the year 1715 but it is possible the Regiment retained three, and being stationed in out of the way places, this was unnoticed. Donkin's description of the Colours, though meagre, is full of meaning. The third Colour which he carried and which he thinks, to the best of his belief, bore the colonel's arms in the centre, might be, in all probability, the old first, or Colonel's Colour; the other two, displaying the Union throughout, might be the old Lieutenant Colonel's and Major's Colours.*

General Fowke would very properly object to three, and naturally order that one to be retired which bore the colonel's armorial devices, and therefore distinctly contrary to the new regulations.

This third Colour of sea green hue was, it appears, lodged in the hospital at Kilmainham; there it remained unrecognized, certainly unclaimed, until 1825.

* Had Donkin stated the centre of the sea-green Colour was occupied with the Queen's cipher, then there would have been a possibility that it was the old Colonel's Colour of Charles II's time, sea-green, with two C's interlaced, crown over, handed down as a memorial of his consort, Queen Catherine of Braganza.

in which year an order was approved by His Majesty, "that the Colour recently found in Kilmainham, deposited there in 1750, be returned to the Regiment previous to its embarkation for the East Indies, as a special mark of His Majesty's favour."

Ten years afterwards, in a communication from the Adjutant General, it was expressly ordered that on no account should the third Colour ever be displayed in the ranks of the Regiment.

From that date the memory of the old Colour seems to have faded away, and finally it disappeared from sight without leaving so much as a trace, scarcely a recollection, behind it. The most careful inquiries have been made in all likely quarters, entirely without success; nothing can be heard of it, nor can its devices be remembered.

New Colours were presented at Gosport in 1847 and it is suggested that as the old Colours were said to be deposited in a church there, the old green one may have gone with them. Most unfortunately, the church cannot now be identified.

About the year 1852 a new third Colour was made for the Regiment, but as no person seems to know what devices had been used upon the old one, such matters were left to the designer, who turned out a very handsome specimen of embroidery, but having no regimental or antiquarian interest.

THE REGIMENTAL DINNER (OFFICERS).

THE Regimental Dinner was held at King Edward VII Rooms, Hotel Victoria, on 17th June, with the Colonel of the Regiment, Major-General Sir W. D. Bird, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., in the chair. The following were present: Lieut.-General Sir G. F. Ellison, Major-Generals A. E. McNamara and Sir A. F. Sillem, Brigadier-Generals W. J. T. Glasgow, R. H. Mangles, E. B. Mathew-Lannowe, F. C. More-Molyneux, C. F. Watson and W. D. Wright, V.C., Brigadier H. N. A. Hunter, Cols. J. D. Boyd, G. A. B. Carr, R. G. Clarke, M. C. Coles, G. N. Dyer, G. J. Giffard, H. H. M. Harris, R. T. Lee, H. J. Sanders and W. G. Simpson, Lieut.-Cols. D. G. Adams, C. R. K. Bacon, R. A. M. Basset, R. Hayley-Bell, W. S. Cave, L. M. Crofts, W. F. O. Faviell, B. H. Hughes-Reckitt, J. Rainsford-Hannay, A. M. Tringham, H. F. Warden, S. T. Watson and C. R. Wigan, Majors P. Adams, E. de L. Barton, F. W. H. Denton, R. C. G. Foster, J. J. Grubb, I. T. P. Hughes, R. J. K. Mott, G. K. Oliver, M. W. H. Pain, G. V. Palmer, R. H. Philpot and R. K. Ross, Capts. W. G. R. Beeton, A. P. Block, E. F. Bolton, J. L. S. Boyd, R. M. Burton, R. Burdon, F. J. Davis, J. W. M. Denton, D. C. G. Dickinson, E. D. Drew, G. M. Elias-Morgan, C. A. Haggard, V. C. Harvey, R. E. Pickering, H. G. Veasey, J. Y. Whitfield, R. C. Wilson and H. E. Wilson, Lieuts. R. A. Dawson, H. A. V. Elliott, G. S. Grimston, A. U. R. Hacket-Pain, J. F. Metcalfe, L. S. Sheldon and R. T. Walters, 2/Lieuts. G. H. W. Goode, N. T. Lennan and F. A. H. Ling.

The following telegrams were received during the evening:—

From 22nd London Regiment (The Queen's): "Best wishes from 22nd."

From The Queen's Rangers, 1st American Regiment: "Greetings from Queen's Rangers—Hyde Bennett."

The following telegram was sent to 1st Battalion at Quetta: "Queen's officers dining send heartiest congratulations on your escape in earthquake and best wishes for success in your arduous task of reconstruction."



ROYAL TOURNAMENT PAGEANT, 1935.
King Charles II and Queen Catherine of Braganza with Lords- and Ladies-in-Waiting.

5th BATTALION

Headquarters: The Drill Hall, Guildford.

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

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. W. S. Cave, D.S.O.

Adjutant: Capt. J. B. P. Phillips.

THE summer has been, on the whole, a pleasant and successful one. Annual Training this year was held at Old Dean Common, Camberley. This is the first time since the war that the Battalion has not gone to the seaside for the Annual Camp, a fact which may have been the cause for the slight diminution in the strength of the Battalion on the commencement of Annual Training.

The numbers attending camp this year were also affected by the increase of employment in the Battalion area and consequent difficulty for newly re-employed men in obtaining leave for camp.

However, the weather was perfect for the whole fortnight, and although the troops kept very fit and appeared to be thoroughly happy they were heard in the dusty heat of the second week speaking darkly of "the sands of the desert," which caused a certain measure of discomfort when carried into the tents by the breeze.

We were fortunate in having our Colonel of the Regiment, General Sir Wilkinson D. Bird, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., living just across the road from the camp, and he was able to visit us on several occasions. General Bird gave a very interesting lecture to the officers one afternoon in the second week, and he also took the salute at a march past of the 4th and 5th Battalions after Church Parade.

From the training point of view camp was certainly a success. This was due in large measure to the assistance of Major R. K. Ross, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut. L. S. Sheldon, Lieut. A. J. A. Watson and N.C.O.s. who came from the Depot and 2nd Battalion. Their help in setting schemes, umpiring and advising generally was of the greatest value. The Support Company had the assistance of Lieut. C. V. King, The Devonshire Regiment. We can assure everyone that their assistance was most genuinely appreciated.

During the first week the training carried out was elementary, with a view to Company and Battalion Training during the second week. Two days were given up in the first week to Section Demonstrations and Exercises, and three days to Platoon Training.

During the second week two Company Exercises were carried out, when the Battalion formed a Composite Company at approximately full strength. One all-night scheme was held in the vicinity of Chobham Ridges, which proved an interesting and instructive exercise.

The training this year culminated in an Inter-Brigade Exercise, between the 131st Infantry Brigade and the 132nd Infantry Brigade, set by the Divisional Commander. This exercise was framed to bring out the lessons that speed in mobile warfare is generally absolutely essential, and that reconnaissances must be short and orders so simple that much is left to the initiative of subordinate commanders. The main battle was fought in the vicinity of Tunnel Hill, and by the time the Battalion returned to camp a distance of approximately eighteen miles must have been covered. That not a single man of the Battalion fell out, and troops marched into camp looking cheerful and fit, are factors which speak for themselves.

Space forbids further news of camp, but details of other Battalion activities must be included.

We congratulate Lieut.-Col. W. Sturmy Cave, D.S.O., T.D., Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. P. G. Smith, C.S.M. E. H. Elsey, Sergt. Standley and Dmr. Clarke on receiving the Jubilee Medal, awarded to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of His Majesty's accession.

We have to welcome 2/Lieut. B. G. Hunt and 2/Lieut. J. S. Chaldecott, who have joined the Battalion on first appointment. The former has been posted to "D" Company and the latter to "C" (S.) Company in charge of the Haslemere Detachment.

After Church Parade, on Sunday, 4th August, the Brigadier, Col. M. J. A. Jourdier, D.S.O., presented Efficiency Medals to the following members of the Battalion: Clr./Sergts. F. Colbourne, J. Lewis and A. Cobbett, Sergts. E. Moth, R. Russell and C. Hodson, L./Sergt. T. Furlonger and Cpl. T. Bridger. *Shooting.*

In shooting we have a few successes to record. Capt. Burton-Brown is to be heartily congratulated on winning the T.A. Championship (Individual) once more at the T.A.R.A. Central Meeting.

At the Surrey County Meeting, "D" Company were first in the Allen Cup and "B" Company, the winners last year, were third. "D" Company were also third in the Belhaven Cup.

A successful Battalion Rifle Meeting was held at the R.M.C. Range, Camberley, on Sunday, 6th October, when the following T.A.R.A. Decentralized Competitions were fired: The Lord Lieutenants Challenge Shield (1 team), The High Sheriff's Challenge Shield (4 teams), The B.S.A. Guns Ltd. Challenge Trophy (2 teams), The Lewis Gun Challenge Cup (3 teams), The Vickers Gun Challenge Cup (1 team), and The Simpson Challenge Cup (1 team). The excellent score of 1,022 was made in the Lord Lieutenants Challenge Shield by the Battalion team. It is hoped that this score may register a good position in the prize list.

Whitsun Training.

At Whitsun, Company week-end camps were held by "A," "B" and "C" (S.) Companies.

"A" Company proceeded to Westcott Range, where some Platoon Training was combined with the Annual Weapon Training Course.

"B" Company enjoyed the hospitality of the Depot and carried out a T.E.W.T. for N.C.Os., which was to have been followed by a Company Scheme based on the N.C.Os.' Exercise, but this unfortunately had to be cancelled owing to rain. "C" (S.) Company went into camp in a field at Dickhurst, kindly provided by their former Company Commander, Major G. Baker.

"D" Company had made all arrangements for a camp at Major Dorman-Smith's house, Dockenfield Manor, but had to cancel everything at the last minute owing to the appalling weather conditions.

The three companies were visited by the Brigadier and the Commanding Officer at various times during the week-end, who appeared to be well satisfied with the camp arrangements and the training being carried out.

COMPANY NEWS.

"B" Company.

At the Whitsun week-end we again went to the Depot. On Sunday an Officers' and N.C.Os.' T.E.W.T. was carried out. Owing to very heavy rain the operations planned for Monday had to be curtailed.

We were naturally very disappointed at having to do our Annual Training at our own back door, but despite this we managed to be the strongest Company in camp in the Brigade.

After winning the Allen Cup for two years we were very sorry to lose it this year, but we were somewhat consoled by the fact that "D" Company kept it in the Battalion. At the Battalion Rifle Meeting we won the Hartmann Shield for the first time. This was almost entirely due to the good shooting of our Young Soldiers.

Our Miniature Rifle experts at Farnham have held two matches this autumn. Against the Farnham Conservative Club the result was a tie, but the local Police proved just too strong for them.

We congratulate C.S.M. Elsley, Sergt. Standley and Dmr. Clarke on receiving Jubilee Medals. Though all these are now in Headquarter Wing they all began and did most of their service with "B."

"C" (S.) Company. Guildford Detachment.

Whitsun Training.—In spite of the weather a very pleasant Whitsun week-end was spent at Dickhurst. Major Baker very kindly gave permission for the Company to camp on his estate. The Company attended the service at North Chapel Church on Sunday, and had the honour of marching past their former Company Commander.

The remainder of the week-end was devoted to training for the Divisional Test, which was held in camp.

Annual Training.—When the Divisional Test was carried out it showed that the training during the year had produced good results.

The Company was congratulated by the Brigade Major for having done so well in the test.

Sergts. Burrows and Pullan are to be congratulated on being the only two N.C.Os. in the Brigade to pass the test as Machine-Gun Instructors.

Weapon Training.—The results of the Annual Weapon Training Courses show that the average standard of efficiency has been maintained. A really good day was spent at Stoney Castle Range, carrying out Field Firing. This was well attended and enjoyed, except by 2/Lieut. Jobson and the R.S.M., who had to go back after returning to the Drill Hall to see if they could find a pair of binoculars.

The Annual Prize Shoot was fired at Westcott in the usual amount of rain. The following winners are to be congratulated:—Trained Men: Sergt. Burrows (Application Cup) and Pte. Lamdin (Rapid Fire Cup, Snapshooting Cup and Aggregate Cup). Recruits: Pte. Agar (Application Cup), Pte. May (Rapid Fire Cup and Aggregate Cup), and Pte. Parker (Snapshooting Cup).

Medals.—We congratulate Clr./Sergt. Colborne, Clr./Sergt. Lewis, Sergt. Russell, L./Sergt. Furlonger and Cpl. Bridger on being awarded the T.A. Long Service Medal.

Club Notes.—The Club is running well under a very able committee of serving members, and is always well patronized. During September a well-organized games tournament was run between the members. Music was provided in the intervals between the games by the Tagg Brothers.

Obituary.—The Company deeply regrets the death of L./Cpl. T. M. Williams, which took place at Milford Sanatorium. He had served for nearly five years with the Company.

"D" Company.

Annual Camp was held this year at Old Dean Common, near Camberley. In spite of the site of the camp an enjoyable fortnight was spent, the weather being ideal from start to finish. Several instructive exercises were carried out, including night operations and an Inter-Brigade day when the 131st Surrey Brigade operated against the 132nd Brigade.

The usual Church Parade was held on Sunday, 4th August, and was attended by a large number of the public in addition to the troops. At the conclusion of the Service, the Brigade Commander presented Territorial Efficiency Medals to a number of N.C.Os. of the Battalion, Clr./Sergt. Cobbett of "D" Company being one of the recipients.

The Company succeeded in regaining the Allen Cup at Bisley. They also had a good shoot for the Belhaven Cup, finishing third with the highest score for the Territorial Army.

The Battalion Rifle Meeting was held at Camberley this year and a marked improvement was noticed on last year's scores. Capt. Burton-Brown, C.S.M. Lawrence, Clr./Sergt. Cobbett, Sergt. Keen and Cpl. Munday were selected for the Battalion team in The Lord Lieutenant's Challenge Shield. The other competitions fired were the High Sheriff's Challenge Shield, the B.S.A. Guns Ltd. Competition, The Lewis Gun Match and the Simpson Challenge Cup.

The Company strength shows a slight decrease as compared with last year, owing to several members joining the Regular Army. A steady flow of recruits continues and we hope to get more during the winter months. We also hope to get an interesting programme for the coming winter, when we can punch well into the Divisional Tests.

It is hoped to hold the usual children's party in the New Year, which has been conducted so successfully in the past. There will also be frequent dances, together with indoor games for the members of the Detachment, such as badminton, darts, billiards, snooker, etc. The Woking Detachment are still competing in the Woking District Football League, and we hope that better success will attend their efforts this year.

The Band has played not a small part in the revival of the interest in the Company. Under the able guidance of the Bandmaster (Mr. Tregelgas) the Band has not only played an active part in the activities of the town but they have contributed largely to recruiting for the Company.

On returning from camp C.S.M. Coldman commenced a tour of duty as P.S.I. at Woking, relieving C.S.M. Spooner, M.M. C.S.M. and Mrs. Coldman have already thrown themselves wholeheartedly into the activities of the Detachment, and it is hoped that their stay with us will be pleasant and enjoyable.

Band Notes.

The Battalion Band has had a very successful year. They are nearly up to full strength and hope, before the end of the month, to have enlisted several first-class men to bring them to the full complement, as we have been fortunate in getting several men work on the understanding that they join the Band.

Among their activities during the past season they gave two concerts in The Playhouse, Guildford, when the popularity of the Band in Guildford was shown by The Playhouse being full on each occasion and a large number of people being turned away. They also played for the 1st/5th Battalion Reunion Dinner, on 6th May for the Jubilee Celebrations at Pirbright, on 13th July at the Surrey County Police Sports, and on 20th July were engaged for the opening of the New Southern Railway Orphanage at Woking.

During the training period of the 2nd Battalion in July, "C" Company (2nd Battalion) were camping at Dunsfold, when Capt. Bolton approached Mr. Tregelgas (the Bandmaster) for the services of the 5th Battalion Dance Band, which were readily given gratis. The dance was a big success, and the spirit of the Battalion Band in helping was warmly expressed at the close by Capt. Bolton.

A sad tragedy occurred with the death of Band-Sergt. Wells, who was killed in a motor-cycle accident. His position as Band-Sergeant has been taken by the solo cornet, Sergt. W. Norman.

The camp period was not as bad as we expected it to be. We were favoured



"THE GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE," 1794.

From an original drawing by B. T. A. Griffiths, Esq., of 10, Victoria Place, Stow Hill, Newport, Mon.

with glorious weather and were able to get some good outdoor practice, together with Marching and Stretcher Drill, which made a great improvement in the playing and general appearance of the Band.

A good programme was played on four occasions for the Officers' Mess, and the Band also contributed several items at the Sergeants' Mess Concert.

We are looking forward to a pleasant time at Woking with our new P.S.I., C.S.M. Coldman, who has already shown his interest in the Band by putting himself to a lot of trouble to make us comfortable.

HINTS TO APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT

(From the 1934 Annual Report of the National Association for Employment of Regular Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen.)

HARD FACTS.

Jobs in civil life are still hard to come by. Things are improving and it is hoped that this improvement will continue. Do not count on this but act upon the assumption that employment for ex-Regulars will still be bad when your time comes to re-enter civil life.

The standard of living in the Services is high; do not expect to live so well when you become a civilian once more. Be content with small beginnings, but with a strong determination to improve, by your own efforts, your condition as time goes on.

PREPARATION.

Begin early in your Service career to think out what you mean to do when you leave the Service; your decision will depend upon the conditions in the area in which you mean to live and the knowledge you already possess. As regards area, you will have read in the newspapers about the distressed areas; if one of these happens to be your home, or that of your wife, consider very carefully the advisability of resettling elsewhere.

If you have obtained knowledge of a trade during your Service you should endeavour to increase your knowledge of this trade with particular attention to its application in civil life. It should be realized that technical terms in Service and civil life differ considerably, though actually they have the same meaning; learn also to increase your speed without letting your efficiency suffer.

If on the other hand your Service training has given you a knowledge of some occupation which is not sufficient in itself to enable you to obtain good employment, you should endeavour to turn this knowledge to best account by taking up some further occupation which can be used in conjunction with it. For instance, a chauffeur-groom is more employable than a groom.

The musical and clerical professions are overcrowded, but ability to play an instrument, to write shorthand, to use a typewriter or to keep accounts will qualify you for a type of job for which others who have not these accomplishments could not apply. A fair standard of typewriting, shorthand and book-keeping should be easily obtainable by many in their spare time. Shorthand is of value in many kinds of employment.

ON TAKING DISCHARGE.

We all know that men on return from abroad after an absence of several years will need a holiday in which to see their relations and friends. Though

for a week or so your mind won't be exercised with finding employment, you should certainly, during this time, make yourself known to the jobfinder in your area by letter or, much preferably, by personal call. Take with you, or send, copies of any recommendations you possess and be prepared to explain fully all the entries made on the registration form. Tell him what you have done to help yourself; the more you have done in this way the better he will be able to help you; it will also impress upon him that you mean business. You will thus complete the registration which you started in the form of a copy of S. 1300, E.D. 16 or E.D. 17; remember that you cannot be fully registered till you have done this.

A job-finder is employed at most branches of this Association. His duties are to register you for employment; that is to say he will, after gaining all particulars from you, size up your capabilities and classify you under those headings of civil employment in which he sees a chance of placing you.

Though you are justified in thinking that you are entitled to unemployment benefit, on no account extend this holiday of yours unduly. Every week is of importance and each month lessens your employability. There are firms which refuse to employ men who have been out of work for as long as six months.

If you have money saved do not spend it all on your holiday for the following among other reasons: Work locally may be slack and the job-finder may tell you of work to be obtained in some other area, provided you are prepared to go and live there. Till the wages come along, savings will enable you to board and lodge yourself in that area.

Again, there must be many men who want to learn a trade which will lead to better wages and a better position in life. For example: Metal Plating or Polishing, Sheet Metal Working, Stainless Steel, Welding, Wireless Assembling and Machine Knitting. In such cases savings will enable you to accept a lowish wage during a period of instruction. You would be wise to accept such jobs only on the advice of the job-finder.

A man with no special qualifications can improve his chances of obtaining work very greatly by supplying himself with a bicycle and overalls. Should he find employment where overalls are unnecessary, they will come in very useful at home. By having a bicycle he can get to all the firms off the beaten track, thus saving in travelling expenses and saving himself much fatigue, wear and tear.

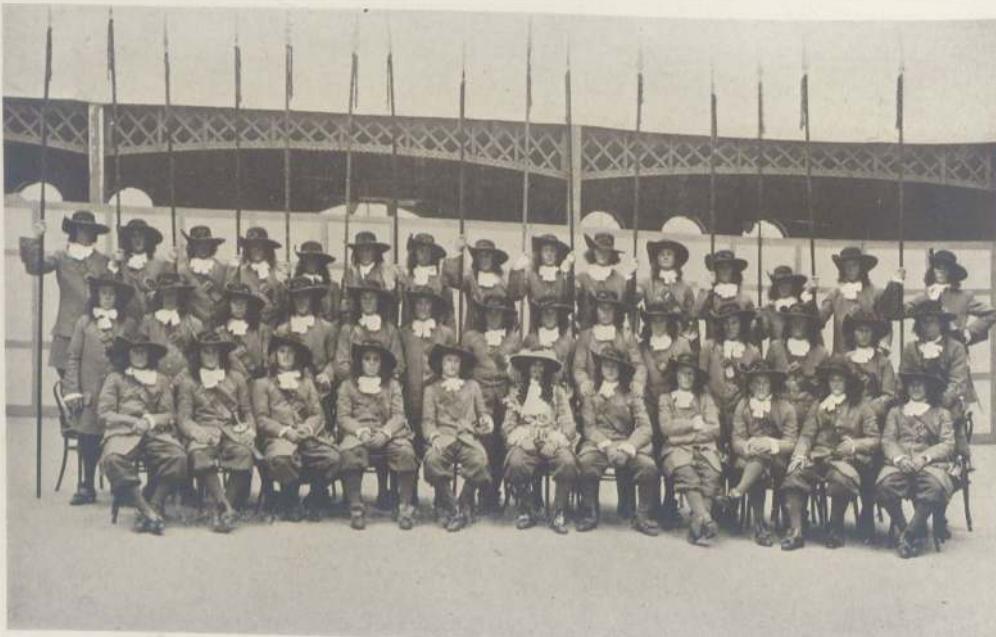
If seeking employment on your own you should obtain as much information as possible concerning the conditions prevailing in the firm, and see if you can fulfil them before you approach the employer. Employers frequently ask "What wage are you asking?" and the applicant should make himself acquainted with the normal rate and avoid asking for more. If you are being put forward for a job by this Association the job-finder will, in most cases, be able to give you this information.

The job-finder's chief duties are to call upon employers, discover the type of men they need and be ready to supply the men from among those registered when the demand for them comes from the employer. These demands usually arrive at very short notice, so that you must be prepared to be at the place of employment, for interview or work, at the time required, however early it may be, on the day following that of the receipt of your summons. If you are late by an hour, much less a day, it will often mean that you lose a job. Be on your toes the whole time, let the job-finder know at once if you change your address, and call upon or write to him from time to time to show you are available for work. Applicants should in every case take with them their Service papers and all references they possess. These should be neatly attached to each other, so that they can be produced with the minimum amount of fumbling. Preferably they should be kept in a stout envelope or leather cover, so as to avoid wear and tear and remain legible. An employer will not be bothered to puzzle out illegible or indistinct particulars, however favourable.

2nd BATTALION



Return of Naval Brigade from the South African War.



Detachment of Pikemen in the Arrival of Queen Catherine at Portsmouth Episode.
ROYAL TOURNAMENT PAGEANT, 1935.

HINTS TO APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT

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BEHAVIOUR AT INTERVIEWS.

Much depends upon your behaviour at interviews. Speaking generally, the modern employer undoubtedly desires friendly relationship between himself and his employees and fully realizes that work will be best performed in a happy atmosphere. Civilian employers do not want a man standing rigidly to attention as though he is in the orderly room and answering briefly "Yes, sir," "No, sir," but on the other hand they dislike an offhand manner or applicants lounging with hands in pockets. Some employers, at interviews, like an applicant to be seated, but generally prefer that he should await a request to that effect.

A brisk demeanour and a happy and smiling appearance undoubtedly carry weight. A sullen or over-anxious manner tends to make the employer uncomfortable. Neatness of dress and cleanliness of personal appearance are material assets. It is not suggested that a man must always seek employment in his best clothes, but there is a difference between that and a slovenly, untidy appearance. Generally speaking, from the moment of approaching the employer's office, the applicant is under observation by someone and his conduct and manner may create a good or bad impression and materially affect the final decision apart from his bearing at the actual interview.

At an interview an employer is often as embarrassed as the applicant, and to conceal this or to test an applicant's character may assume an abrupt manner. The interview may thus open with leading questions which should be answered briefly but brightly and intelligently. Applicants should avoid giving indirect answers or weaving stories round simple facts, or cross-questioning employers on questions as to hours, intervals and other matters which are trivial compared with the all-important "Getting the Job."

If the job is a technical one you should have your experience at your fingertips and endeavour to express it in language intelligible to a civilian.

Whatever the job, be careful to tell the employer exactly what you know, neither over-rating nor under-rating your abilities. Avoid saying "I don't know much," but tell him the little you do know. Avoid saying "I have been through the course" as the employer will not know to which course you refer.

Keenness and adaptability are two of the finest qualities a man can possess and an employer will often engage a less skilled man in favour of one possessing these qualities. A non-committal reply, such as "Well, I don't mind if I do," to an employer inquiring as to whether the applicant would like the job is irritating to an employer. The applicant must be prepared to make his mind up during the interview and accept definitely or say "May I think it over?"

There may be other points to be observed but in this the job-finder will instruct you.

GENERAL ADVICE.

Associate with and seek advice from men in employment rather than the unemployed. The former's advice is the only kind worth considering. Do not seek work in pairs or parties. Employers are far more likely to grant an interview to a man when he presents himself alone.

Be sure you know what you are doing when you take on film crowd work. Although you may earn good money for a period, remember the work is intermittent, it leads nowhere and is a bad type of training for consistent work, which is the only firm basis of permanent re-settlement: furthermore, the time will come when your face no longer fits requirements and you will find yourself no more suited for civil employment than on the day you left the Service, with the additional handicap of increasing age.

As a stop-gap accept the work by all means, but don't hesitate to take, in preference, a permanent job, even at a lower wage, when it comes along.

WARNING.

Offers of employment on payment of a deposit as a guarantee of good conduct should be regarded with suspicion and should not be accepted without strict investigation. This warning does not apply to employments such as that of ship stewards, who are normally required to pay a deposit to cover cost of uniform, etc.

ON OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT.

Having obtained employment, endeavour to create an immediate and lasting good impression on your employer, not merely on your own account but in order to induce him to fill further vacancies with ex-Regulars.

Whether the employment has been found through the National Association or other Service Agency or not, those on whose books the successful applicant is registered should be notified at once. It should be remembered that these agencies exist on men's own funds and in the men's own interest, and every assistance should be afforded them to keep their registers alive and efficient. This is a duty incumbent on all Regulars.

Should a successful applicant hear of other employment, whether under his own employer or not, he should make a point of informing the National Association or other Agency at once. In this way, by the combined efforts of all who have been successful in finding work, many other ex-Regulars may be given the opportunity of "making good" in civil life.

For any further information write to the Secretary, Old Comrades Association.

THE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

The Museum is suffering from a surfeit of pictures. Mounted or framed photographs are not really suitable for a museum as there is not sufficient wall space on which to hang them. Unmounted photographs, however, of Regimental interest are badly needed to bring the Battalion and Depot albums up to date. These albums have proved to have been of enormous interest to visitors, but very few photographs have been received in recent years. It will be greatly appreciated if anyone having any spare photographs of lasting interest will spare a copy for the Museum. 1st Battalion photos are needed since 1928, and 2nd Battalion since 1923.

The following additions have been made to the Museum since the last publication of the JOURNAL:—

Photograph—Representatives of International Force, Tientsin, 1933: Presented by Sergt. E. Philpot.

Coin struck in Commemoration of Glorious 1st June: Presented by Mr. R. T. Blunt.

Medal (South Africa); five clasps: Long loan from War Office.

Orders for troops taking part in Jubilee procession: Presented by 22nd London Regiment (The Queen's).

Medal (Tirah): Presented by Lieut.-Col. J. Rainsford-Hannay.

Collection of Photographs (South African War): Presented by Lieut.-Col. J. Rainsford-Hannay.

Photograph—All Ranks' Dinner, 1913: Presented by Mr. F. Lawrence.

Officer's Silver Cap Badge: Presented by Lieut. L. S. Sheldon.

Letter—Duke of Cambridge to General Robert Bruce, 1891: Presented by Lady Patterson.

1st Battalion Standing Orders, 1906: Presented by Mr. A. D. Haigh.



THE DETACHMENT OF THE REGIMENT WHICH TOOK PART IN THE TOWER HILL PAGEANT, 1935.

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. B. H. Hughes-Reckitt.

Adjutant: Capt. J. L. S. Boyd.

OUR news commences with the Easter Training arrangements. We endeavour to make the week-end at Easter a kind of connecting link in training between the camp periods, and take away N.C.Os. and specialists with this object in view. Parties went to the Regimental Depot at Guildford (always a popular place with our men, and an all-too-infrequent one nowadays); to Goring, Capt. Whittington's home; and to Sevenoaks, Capt. Bevington's home. We have said before, and we would like to reiterate the statement, that these week-end camps are sterling value and equivalent to at least a month's attendance at the Drill Hall. It is rumoured that next year, because it is not our turn at Guildford, and because it is improbable that finance will permit a visit to the 2nd Battalion at Parkhurst, we shall experiment by a Weapon Training week-end at Purfleet. This may or may not be popular—it remains to be seen—but it will have the advantage of allowing Company Commanders to exercise their men themselves, as units, as opposed to the present system.

In May came the marriage of Major R. C. Halse, for which the Sergeants' Mess produced a Guard of Honour. We take this opportunity of extending to Major and Mrs. Halse our sincerest wishes for their united happiness, adding a warning that organizing parties for children is no mean task. However, our warning is most probably very unnecessary, as Mrs. Halse has already helped at several of our efforts in the past and knows the ropes.

A large party for the wives and mothers of past and present members of the Regiment was organized by the ladies of the Regiment about this period, and held in our Drill Hall. It was a great success and over 250 attended. We are sure that those concerned in the entertainment were pleased with the result of their efforts and we should like to thank them on behalf of the Regiment as a whole. The party was not exactly part of the celebrations of this Jubilee Year, although it may have been prompted by the thought, but rather the realization of a recent suggestion from "Q" as to how we could show our appreciation to the relations of our members, and foster a spirit of good feeling amongst them.

And so to the period of the year which most affected us. We considered ourselves fortunate indeed when we were told that we had been granted the privilege of "lining the streets" for the return journey of the Royal Procession. We had been hoping for this; the more so because it would come as some consolation, and as a solid substitute, for the cancellation of His Majesty's Review in Hyde Park last year—an unavoidable cancellation at the eleventh hour because of the weather.

The portion of route we were given, in conjunction with the remainder of the 142nd Infantry Brigade, was on both sides of the Embankment, near the Temple Station. Preparations commenced—conferences—rehearsals for officers with swords, for men with rifle and bayonet, and for the Band and Drums. This was to be a great day in the history of the Regiment, and every effort was made to ensure a good attendance. The burden of the organization fell upon Capt. J. G. Bevington's shoulders, who was Acting Adjutant at the time, and we are very glad that he was also in this capacity on the day itself to reap the benefit of his work. No one could have expected greater attendance (actually over two hundred and twenty) nor could anyone have wished to watch a better Regimental parade.

The march down The Embankment from the bridge to The Temple, with those regiments already in position paying compliments as we passed, will, we know,

remain for ever in the minds of all those on parade. During the wait for the ceremonial the heat was very great, and the wait itself was for about two hours or more, but through the foresight of the Commanding Officer, who had arranged for a meal before starting, there were no absentees from the parade, although there was every excuse for the younger ones, for whom the day must have been a great ordeal. Possibly the excitement and the sentiment of the day helped to keep them going!

It is a very true saying that we are at heart a sentimental race, but that wild horses would not drag the admission from an individual! Yes, the sentiment is there right enough, and none the less in the poorer districts like this one of Bermondsey. Deeply hidden, and not of the type likely to be whipped into a frenzy like the yolk of an egg by some Mussolini-like whisk, it just exudes when nationally necessary. What other explanation is there for the happenings in the poorer parts of London, during that glorious week of celebration?—for the substitution, under opposition, of the Union Jack for the red flag on the Town Hall?—for the solving of the problem as to whether the children should be given a tea-party, by the children themselves who sought their parents' help and ran their own party in the open street?—or for that tribute to loyalty when the local streets were hung with every kind of rag-bunting, old flags and anything that could be obtained; all paid for out of the inhabitants' scanty earnings and producing an effect which very favourably compared with the West End productions? Lastly, that really genuine gesture of a sheet with "Lousy but Loyal" inscribed upon it? Think it over! We record these things because we have seen them and been vastly impressed by them, and because they should be passed on and remembered. Jubilee Week saw Bermondsey at its best.

Around this period the Tower Hill Pageant was produced. We mentioned in our last issue that it was due to take place and that we had been asked to take part, and we now publish a report on the event, written specially by Major R. C. Halse, who acted as Marshal-in-Charge of all the Territorial troops concerned:—

"We found a detachment of thirteen, including drummers, ensigns, pikemen and musketeers, to take part in the Pageant in The Tower Moat, in connection with The Tower Hill Improvement Scheme. We gather from the daily Press that many were the troubles of the organizers; they had to pay for an additional sentry on the ramparts to see that nobody climbed on to the Tower, in addition to other things! Our own troubles were not so great—we had only to say the word 'Pageant' and there were volunteers forthwith. These were ably trained in the old-time drill and movements by S./Sergt. Akers, who had to take a special course himself first.

"We felt very proud that we were the only unit outside the City of London to take part, and we feel grateful to the organizers for arranging that we should represent a unit who were undoubtedly our predecessors in arms—The Southwark Volunteers.

"Our part was termed 'Trained Bands of London, 1634,' and consisted of a display of drill by sixteen units in period uniform which had been carefully ascertained by the producer, Major Goold Walker.

"In addition, a number acted as guards in the execution of Archbishop Laud, and others as firemen in a truly majestic representation of The Fire of London.

"It is pleasing to note that, with one exception, throughout the whole period of pageantry of fourteen days we were able to report all present. Actually the Pageant was not blessed with fine weather, but in spite of this was a financial success.

"As a Marshal I heard many complimentary remarks passed upon the steadiness of the troops, and amongst the guests were H.R.H. The Duke of York and Field Marshal The Lord Milne.

"It is interesting to note that this was the first occasion, in modern times,

when The Tower was not garrisoned by The Brigade of Guards, but by a battalion of The Royal Fusiliers, whose band played during the Pageant. Their presence was part of the 250th anniversary celebrations of the year 1685, when they were formed at The Tower."

With the present situation in Europe, and the activities in Abyssinia, the following copy of the actual signal message which terminated the Great War for the Regiment in 1918, and which has recently been framed and presented to the Officers' Mess by Major A. J. House, M.C., T.D., will be of more than usual interest. Names have been included, and office numbers, since they may be read by individuals who were present:—

A.F.C. 2123. C. Form.
Prefix S.B. Code 0819. Words 97.
Received from LCO. By Morgan.
Sent "Priority." Handed in 0819. Received 0826.
From 47 Div.
Sender's No. G.A.452. Date of month 11.
Following received from 5th Army aaa.

Begins aaa Hostilities will cease at 1100 hrs. to-day Nov. 11th aaa Troops will stand fast on positions reached at hour named aaa Line of outposts will be established and reported to Army H.Q. aaa Remainder of Troops will be collected and organized ready to meet any demand aaa All Military precautions will be preserved and there will be no communication with the enemy aaa further instructions will be issued aaa ACKNOWLEDGE Ends aaa Addsd 47th, 57th, 59th Divs. H A 11 Corps 42 Sqdn. R.A.F.

From 11 Corps.
Time 0800.

Office stamp Y D 11.xi.18 G.

And so to the preparation for and arrival at camp. Camp was at Falmer, near Brighton, and in the same district, but not actual site, which we occupied a couple of years ago. This year we were apart—segregated as a regiment from the remainder of the Brigade by half a mile of the rockiest of rocky roads. Incredible as it may seem, we had terrific trouble in trying to convince certain individuals that we had not been sent here, as it were, to a punishment camp. It was a rumour, and it stuck. From the men's point of view it was far from the main road, even after they were allowed to use a short cut.

We had previously made arrangements with The Royal Automobile Club to "flag" the route, and so efficiently and so munificently was it done for us that no one using the Lewes—Brighton Road could fail to know where we were, and we are very grateful. We should be still more grateful, and a deal happier, if whoever helped themselves to one or two signs would return them, as we are in trouble with our association! And so the rocky road became notorious and caused a lot of consternation from the outset. Designated as "suitable for single-line traffic only," but actually completely unsuitable for anything with a chassis lower than that of a camel, it came into the controlled-area class forthwith. The R.A.C. were again asked to help, but were completely outstripped by the quick thought (and action) of one racing motorist-officer. "I know what you want—leave it to me; I'll do something for you," he said. And at night a real "danger" sign, of the pattern used by road contractors, grew into exact position! This sign, plus the mighty efforts of two soldiers who blew out all the fresh air they were legitimately getting into their lungs, employing government whistles to assist, enthusiastically succeeded in stopping the trouble—and the traffic. It was now just a case of "the survival of the fittest." Actually the rocky road was strategic—it might lead down to the Palmeira van with provisions, or it might bring someone on inspection, but none came unheralded.

After you had reached the site it was not so bad. We eventually occupied about a quarter to a fifth of the ground allotted to us, and most tents were erected in an upright position. We are continually being asked, however, why it is that official sketches either show the cookhouse in the centre of the parade ground, or the horse trough immediately in rear of the Officers' Mess. This is a difficult question and needs a diplomatic reply. As we are not conversant with "plumbing" we usually defer the answer. The fact remains that the pipe line was a guide to those returning in the dark, and as such was convenient.

Shortly before going to Falmer the Commanding Officer expressed a desire to give a trophy for a competition, and immediately it was suggested that a Hughes-Reckitt Bowl should be awarded to the Colour-Sergeant of the Company who had the best lines throughout camp. This obtained immediate effect. From the first day the lines were excellent, and they remained so throughout. The daily judging was very difficult and eventuated in "D" (S.) Company winning.

The numbers attending camp were all that could be desired, and those who were unable to come, chiefly due to summer employment, were given leave off. Admittedly, companies were very small, and it was hard enough to muster sufficient to form composite companies for training, but well over eighty per cent. attended. Capts. Veasey and Dickinson and Lieut. Piggott, who, incidentally, we wish the best of luck in Japan, were attached as Regular assistance and generally supervised the "fieldcraft" carried out on our previously-framed exercises for composite companies, skeleton companies, and a skeleton battalion.

Night operations usually produce their modicum of amusement, however efficiently they are carried out. This year was no exception in either class. They were on a larger scale than usual, but the silence and control were really excellent. It is reported that one of "B" Company eventually arrived back at camp at about 11 a.m., a good four hours after the remainder, having been mislaid in the rearguard action—at any rate that was his story. There was also an occasion when the Commanding Officer was frantic to have "cease fire" blown—but with no bugler it was difficult. Eventually two arrived, one in a large car and one on the back of a horse, having been "pillioned"; at least he did not exactly arrive *on* the horse, but was once on. He finished on his flat feet, rather shaken. Our draught horses this year had arrived from Poland a few days before, and it was some time before the transport section learned the language, which did not really assist the always troublesome task of getting vehicles, especially cookers, "up" in the dark. One pair particularly was terrible and always stuck; no amount of "grski grski" would shift them and things were difficult. Full marks to the drivers though; they plugged on and on in their efforts, eventually using the one perfect pair as a sort of relief train—all in the dark, and with precious little help from the outside world, who were both too busy fighting at the time.

The Polish horses, however, were part of the mechanism which again secured the coveted Divisional Transport Trophy. This is the second year running, and Lieut. Pontifex's first shot. Here's to him and his section; and an extra one for the 24th, who were second. We hope to secure photographs of both winning teams and publish them with this news.

As the daily Press usually states, "We were the first to be able to convey the news to the Transport Officer," and we did so as he was returning non-triumphant from the Previté Cup Platoon Competition, having piloted a very small "C" Company unit through. The news cheered them all and partially recompensed them, we believe.

For the first time for many years—four, to be exact—the Previté Cup has been wrested from "A" by "B" (Capt. Bevington's; Platoon Commander, Lieut. Wilson). We heartily congratulate "B" Company and commiserate with "A" on the defeat, but, after all, monotony is money, so far as the christening



1934.



1935.

WINNING TEAMS IN THE DIVISIONAL TRANSPORT COMPETITION, 1934 AND 1935.

of the cup is concerned. The introduction of a "dead enemy body" into the competition caused interest—and also the loss of our servant, Pte. Riley, for several hours.

On the middle Sunday we had our usual guest lunch party, and actually sat down over forty-five strong. Colonel and Mrs. Previté came, and Mrs. and (for the first time) Miss Hughes-Reckitt, and hosts of others. The Colonel of the Regiment made a thorough inspection of the camp and was pleased, for it was looking extremely well that day.

After lunch an exhibition of tent-pegging, on foot and from cars, was given by the officers. A nerve-racking show but enormously successful—for the pegs.

One sporting event during camp simply must be handed down in these pages. We refer to the rabbit-shooting from the Rolls. In the dead of night—armed with guns—full of zest—and hanging on to Capt. Whittington's car by the skin of their teeth—set out the "hunters." A spotlight here—a shot there—a rabbit still there too. But that is not the point. The ground upon which this took place was sacred; not too sacred or secure to have been poached before, but just, well—belonging to someone else! The someone else was keen on sport, too. His hobby was chasing those who chased his—peppering poachers, in fact. And so another hunt began to materialize. The owner, in a car (with friends armed with bludgeons) chasing a Rolls (with friends armed with guns) chasing rabbits on their flat feet, armed with great speed and, presumably, a sense of humour. On and on it went—the wild chase—like a vicious circle. And not a thing was hit! However, having been, as it were, round the Maypole tree a dozen times or more, the owner and the delinquents met! After various comparisons of old school ties, and such questions as "Have *you* hit anything yet?" they, the humans, became the greatest of friends, and joined forces. Personally we think that it was not the old school tie that did the trick, but the immaculate "hunting kit" of blue patrol worn by our contingent of delinquents—but that is neither here nor there, as the rabbits said. The finale was that Demetriardi, the owner, and the owner of a delightful cottage and aerodrome on the Downs, became our guest at lunch, and all was well.

To switch from one subject to another rapidly is not easy; it needs a better pen than we possess, but we will try. We want to congratulate and commiserate with "D" (S.) Company. They did extremely well in the Machine Gun Competition this year, as usual, but to miss winning by one single point in a competition such as this must be the most exasperating thing in the world. Really bad luck, and one cannot say more, except, perhaps, here's hoping!

And for our last item of this part of our news we are honestly at a loss for suitable words. This has been our Commanding Officer's last camp! That means a lot—to him and to us—how much we cannot adequately say. That the fact was realized was obvious. There was a deputation from the Company Sergeant-Majors, who begged him to continue, and in the Officers' Mess the subject was not just talked about, which in itself shows how the land lies.

One is in a bad position when one wishes to eulogize one's own Commanding Officer. There is the fear of being considered patronizing—or being misconstrued—or being thought guilty of sensationalism, but we do wish to say this, and we know it is an echo from every single soul in the Regiment, that no one could wish to be commanded more decently or humanly. The Commanding Officer has done some twenty-odd years with the Regiment, from the lowest commissioned rank to the highest, in war and in peace, and we hope he will always be a part of it. He has commanded in what is, perhaps, one of the most difficult periods it has been possible to imagine, financially and otherwise, and always with the same demeanour—nothing has upset his method of dealing with us all. There is a persistent cry of "Make him stay on." If he does he will please everyone; if he does not, and we know he would if he could, he will carry our great respect wherever he may go—and our thanks.

Sergeants' Mess.

Once again has come the time for our contribution towards the paper side of Regimental "deeds"; so here goes.

Camp has come and gone, worse luck. We were on the site of former misdeeds, but this time on the opposite side of the "main" road to camp. One thing we have learned is that isolation makes the muscles grow very much stronger. The journeys there and back were terrific, and the R.Es. are to be congratulated on putting the pipe-line at such a convenient angle, as it was as good as any compass and an unfailing method of arriving home, no matter whether a.m. or p.m.

The Mess is going strong, being up to full strength, and we heartily extend a somewhat belated welcome to all newcomers, and congratulate them on getting one step nearer the elusive haversack and baton.

We should like, also, to take this opportunity of wishing S./Sergt. Saunders, who has just left us for Quetta, all our "bon voyage" messages, and of thanking him for his assistance in the past.

We are now looking forward to our winter entertainments and our Annual Dinner, which portends to be an even bigger success than usual.

Congratulations.

To Lieut.-Col. B. H. Hughes-Reckitt, Lieut. E. C. Shepperd, C.S.M. Greenhead, Clr./Sergt. McShee and Pte. Cook on their Jubilee Medals.

To ourselves and the 24th, for showing what the Corps of The Queen's can do, by being first and second in the Divisional Transport Competition.

To Lieutenants Rutherford and Wilson on their recent promotion.

To Lieut. Rutherford on another important step in life.

To the Regimental Sergeant Major, to whom a son was born.

Finality.

As usual, we are waiting for the result of the Price Signalling Cup.

We are extremely sorry to announce that Capt. Pope has just undergone an operation for appendicitis. We understand that he is recuperating nicely and wish him a speedy recovery.

A story we missed in the original goes as follows, and is true: A Company Commander, on the last day and almost at the last hour, was boasting that his camp lines were much the cleanest. He had won the Hughes-Reckitt Bowl, and was, oh, so sure. "There isn't a fag-end in the whole of my lines," he said. "I'll bet you sixpence an end!" (Moral: Touch wood, or do not boast to the extent of 12s. 6d.)

There are rumours again of the "doomed division," but nothing can be squeezed out of anybody in the know. The 21st, with whom we all commiserate, have already become "searchlighted," and what is to be the next move?

We are not in the know, but the prevalent feeling is that we shall become a unit under the auspices of Home Counties Area, and there it rests for the present.

Capt. Boyd and Lieut. Wilson attended a fortnight's training, including "manoeuvres" with the 2nd Battalion.

All the cookers were at least six hours late one night—those of the whole of the Guards Brigade; moreover, they would not have arrived at all had not the transport officer cheated! So these things happen in the best "regulo" families.

Stop Press.

For the fourth consecutive year Lieut. Godfrey and the signal section have won the Price Cup for signalling. The section again lost no marks for "time." Camp is at Wannock.



REGIMENTAL SIGNALLERS, WINNERS PRICE CUP FOR SIGNALLING, 1932, 1933, 1934 AND 1935.



WEDDING OF MAJOR R. C. HALSE.

ONTARIO'S FIRST SEAPORT

By H. M. JACKSON.

ONTARIO'S first outlet to salt water, Moosonee, is a place with many historic associations. Situated at the mouth of the Moose River, at the southern extremity of James Bay, it is now connected to Toronto by rail.

Moose Factory, oldest settlement in Ontario, founded in 1672 by the Hudson's Bay Company, is on Mission Island, across the river from Moosonee. Moose Factory was the second Hudson Bay post to be established. Over three hundred years ago, in 1632, Capt. Thomas James named James Bay. In 1631-32 Capt. James wintered at Moosonee, the name in use at that time. He then went home and almost forgot his discovery.

Some forty years later the Hudson's Bay Company was started by the Gentlemen Adventurers, and fur traders penetrated the district around the bay. For nearly a century English and French fought for possession of this rich fur-trading area. Louis XIV of France was determined to extend his domain to include this district, whose wealth of furs was already paying big dividends to stockholders of the Hudson's Bay Company.

In 1686, Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, one of the first great Canadians, came upon the scene, acting as volunteer in a French force sent from Montreal by Denonville, governor of Canada, to wrest the Hudson Bay region from its English owners.

This force, under De Troyes, consisted of thirty French soldiers, seventy Canadians and some Indians. They left Montreal in March, 1686, going north by way of the Ottawa River to the Mattawa River, up the Mattawa to Lake Temiskaming, thence to a branch of the Abitibi, and on to Lake Abitibi. By the middle of June they had their first glimpse of Hudson Bay, where they were to attack and capture the forts that marked English supremacy in that region.

Moose Factory, one of these forts, was the first objective of the French force. It proved an easy prey, as the garrison had neglected to post guards, believing the fort practically impregnable. D'Iberville and his brother scaled the palisades under cover of darkness and opened the gate. The French thus secured a foothold on the bay, but great was their disappointment to learn that the Governor had left for Fort Rupert the day before.

Fort Rupert next fell to the French force, while D'Iberville, with a few men, seized the Governor's vessel.

Moose Factory remains the same to-day as it was a century ago. The factor's house is over 180 years old, and the forge was built about 1740. The same 15-pound guns, used so unsuccessfully in the fight against De Troyes' expedition, in all probability are still fired every year when the ice goes out.

The blacksmith's shop is the oldest building in Ontario. The present blacksmith works at the anvil at which the iron used to repair the ships battered by the ice in the Hudson Straits was pounded years ago.

The library at the fort contains many treasured volumes. The old books brought from Scotland by early factors are still there. Records of the Hudson's Bay Company, of great value and kept by governors since 1673, are still in the company's safe at Moose Factory. The library has a copy of the original Johnson dictionary—possibly the only one in Ontario.

The church at Moose Factory is the only one in Ontario with holes bored in the floor, for use in case of floods. In ordinary times these holes are plugged, but if in flood times the water rises and enters the church, the plugs are pulled out and the building will not drift away.

WITH THE 2nd/4th BATTALION IN PALESTINE

(Continued from page 33, Vol. V, No. 4.)

PART V.

THE THIRD BATTLE OF GAZA. (MAP 3.)

IN the latter part of September and during October a series of reconnaissances towards Beersheba took place.

We all had our respective rôles in the operations preliminary to the great drama which was shortly to unfold itself on the thirty-mile Turkish front between Gaza and Beersheba.

To the 53rd Division was allotted, in this first stage, the task of guarding the left or northern flank of the Divisions which were to make the direct attack on Beersheba (Bir-el-Saba).

We were to take up outpost positions about El Girheir, and west of the Wadi Hanafish towards Abu Irgeig, a station on the Turkish narrow-gauge railway between Beersheba and Et Tineh. These outpost positions were to be occupied three days before the attack on Beersheba. All preparations for their occupation were to be made in advance, and every unit was to move on the night of 27th/28th October into its allotted position. The reconnaissances of the ground were made under cover of mounted Brigades which, moving east from the Wadi Ghuzzee near Shellal or Tel el Fara, took up a projecting line of outposts.

The procedure followed was for junior regimental officers to ride out eastwards the day before the reconnaissance from the coastal area, some fifteen miles, to a camp near Shellal, and the next morning to continue their ride to the appointed rendezvous, which in our case was about five miles west of Beersheba, near El Bugár.

The senior regimental officers and staff officers proceeded by cars, usually Fords, at 9 a.m. on the day of the reconnaissance from Deir El Belah, and, crossing the Wadi Ghuzzee at Shellal, motored under cover of the cavalry screen to the rendezvous. Arrived there they were joined by the junior officers, who brought all the horses and grooms with them.

The reconnaissance was then carried out on horseback. Excellent motor tracks, over many miles of which wire netting had been laid, had been constructed by the Labour Corps between the Deir El Belah and Khan Yunus areas and the Wadi Ghuzzee.

East of the Wadi at Shellal and Tel el Fara a wide rolling plain, gradually increasing in elevation as it approaches the Judean foothills, extends as far as Beersheba. Though the ground was rough, it was possible to motor almost anywhere. The Ford cars stood the jolting wonderfully and breakdowns were very rare. Our reconnoitring parties had to ride spread wide out over the hills as one approached El Girheir or crossed the Wadi Hanafish, as the Turks, and, what is more to the point, their Austrian gunners, who were watching the proceedings from the direction of Khawukah would send a shower of whizzbangs unpleasantly close to any party which unduly exposed itself. We frequently lay on the rocky ridge west of the Et Tineh—Beersheba Railway and watched little toy Turkish trains puffing on the metre-gauge railway to and from Beersheba.

Towards dusk our mounted troops withdrew, and we galloped back to our rendezvous, handed over our horses to the grooms, and got into the cars which were waiting for us. It was an anxious moment, with darkness fast approaching,



The Residency.



Racecourse Buildings.

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE AT QUETTA.

if one's motor showed any signs of engine trouble, as the Turkish patrols and their Bedouin allies were never far off.

As a rule, darkness came down with eastern suddenness long before we regained the Wadi Ghuzzee some seven miles to the west, and herein the friendly stars came to our aid.

Once west of the wadi we fizzed ahead on the made motor track, and were soon cresting the hills west of Deir El Belah.

On 25th October, after carefully camouflaging our bivouacs to give them the appearance, from the air, of being still occupied, we marched away from Deir El Belah amidst dense clouds of sand and dust which almost obscured the blood-red glow of the sunset, and crossing the rugged hills passed via Abu Sitta to a bivouac on the cliffs on the eastern bank of the Wadi Ghuzzee, near Shellal.

In this bivouac we remained on 26th October, on which day tin helmets were served out and we handed over our sun helmets. The former, though no doubt they prevented head wounds from shrapnel, were terribly heavy to wear under the burning sun.

On 27th October we were, according to plan, to have marched in the afternoon to occupy our outpost position, after dark, on Ridge 600, west of the Wadi Hanafish. (Map 3.)

But the best-laid plans are liable to be forestalled, and soon after 8 a.m. on the 27th we had orders to march at half an hour's notice, after swallowing a hasty breakfast. All we then knew was that the Yeomanry who were holding posts near the ground we were to occupy that night were hotly engaged with the enemy, and we pressed eastwards in widely extended formation over the undulating grassy plain towards Karm. When north of that place we came under shell fire, chiefly high explosive, with occasional whizzbangs, and marched forward under this fire for over an hour. We could see no sign of the enemy. In the vicinity of Sebil, about two miles east of Karm we halted in a depression for some time.

As we reached the depression whizzbangs began bursting unpleasantly close. A shell knocked over eight of our Battalion Headquarters, including, unfortunately for him and me, my batman.

Reports came in that the Turks were in force on our allotted outpost position two and a half miles to the north-east, and in the Wadi Hanafish east of it.

Shortly after, we received an order to advance on a wide front and occupy the allotted outpost position on Hill 600. The sun was getting low, and we advanced in attack formation on a compass bearing, as the ridge was not visible from Sebil. We progressed for half an hour or so and then darkness fell with startling suddenness before our objective had come in view.

The night was the darkest I ever saw in these latitudes. The moon, which was nearly full, was invisible, and the sky so cloudy that every star was obscured. We went on in the darkness and, finally, not being sure of our position, the battalion halted and sent out patrols.

Ascending a rise I caught sight of a square stone building, like a blockhouse, which I had observed when on reconnaissance and which I knew to be north of Hill 600.

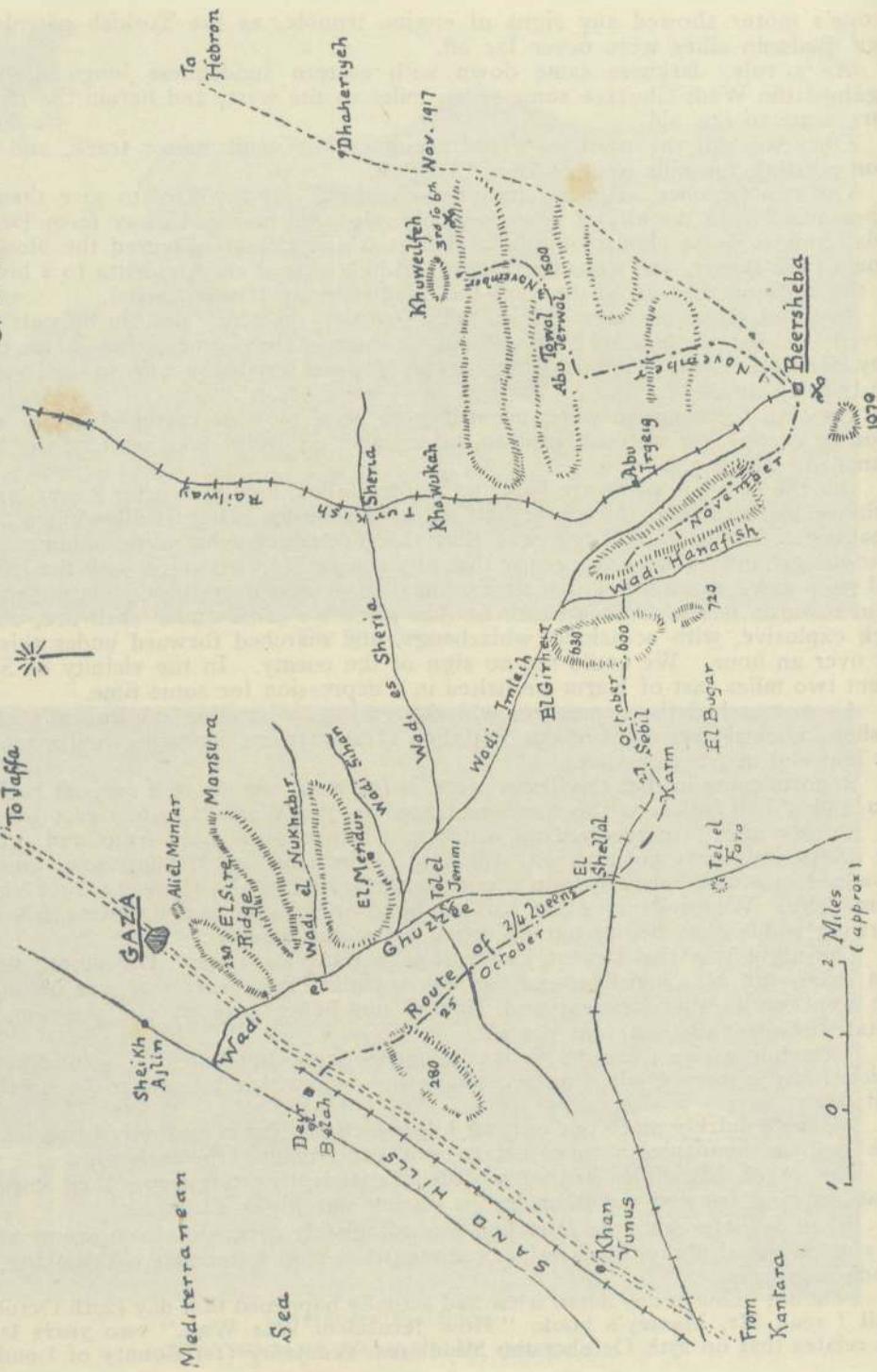
We were quickly on to our outpost hill, which the Turks had only just vacated. The outpost companies at once set to work entrenching themselves.

The other battalions had advanced independently to occupy their outpost positions, and we saw no other troops during our night advance.

When daylight came the Battalion was completely concealed from enemy view, only a few small observation posts occupying the piquet trenches overlooking the Wadi Hanafish.

I did not know in any detail what had actually happened that day (27th October) until I read Mr. Massey's book, "How Jerusalem Was Won," two years later. He relates that on 27th October the Middlesex Yeomanry (1st County of London)

Sketch Map 3.



and the 21st Machine Gun Squadron held the ridge west of the Wadi Hanafish from El Bugár to Hill 630. (Map 3.)

At 5 a.m. on the 27th the Turks attacked Hill 630 with a force estimated by our aircraft at 2,000 strong. The garrison held out all day.

Hill 720 they attacked and captured, employing for the purpose 1,200 Cavalry, supported by artillery and machine-gun fire. For six hours the Yeomanry put up a desperate resistance. All the officers were killed or wounded, and all the men casualties save three, before the hill was captured. At 6 p.m. the Turks were holding this position in strength against the 3rd Australian Light Horse, but two infantry brigades, the 158th and 160th (to which latter the 2nd/4th Queen's belonged) were moving steadily towards the ridge, and later in the evening the enemy retired and the two brigades occupied the ridge and Hill 720. Massey writes, "The strong defence of the Middlesex Yeomanry undoubtedly prevented the Turks establishing themselves on the ridge, and saved the infantry from having to make a night attack, which might have been costly."

"Thereafter the enemy made no attempt to interfere with the concentration. The Turks, on the 27th, had sent out that morning from Kawukah a force of two regiments of cavalry, and 3,000 infantry with 12 guns as a strong reconnaissance. His occupation of the high ground west of Wadi Hanafish would have enabled him to harass railway construction parties by shell fire, even if it did not entirely stop the work."

"Moreover, until this high ground was cleared of the enemy, the XX Corps could not have moved to the attack on Beersheba, with the enemy established on its left flank."

On Hill 600 we remained until the night of 30th October, when we moved across the Wadi Hanafish and took up a fresh outpost position a mile farther east along a ridge overlooking Abu Irgeig and the Beersheba—Damascus Railway. While here, we came under sporadic shell fire from the direction of Sheria.

Next day, 31st October, the attack on Beersheba took place, being carried out by the 60th and 74th Divisions. By 7.30 p.m. the town and its defences were in our hands. The western defences south of the Wadi Saba were captured by 1 p.m., and the defences north of the Wadi by 7.30 p.m. At 7 p.m. Australian Horse had galloped the defences east of Beersheba.

Two thousand prisoners and 13 guns were captured.¹⁷

News to the above effect reached us during the day.

That night I sent out a patrol under Lieut. Nuttal which had to work its way round some scattered Turkish trenches west of Abu Irgeig Railway Station, to ascertain whether the enemy were holding the railway line and bridge north of that station.

The patrol was successful in getting round the Turkish trenches, and penetrated nearly to the railway bridge, whence it was fired on by the Turks. It made its way back safely after an absence of several hours. It was a smart piece of work, and Lieut. Nuttal received the Military Cross.

The next morning, 1st November, at 7 a.m., our outposts having been relieved by the 10th Division, we marched south-east over the hills and, on reaching the main road, turned east towards Beersheba, which we entered about midday. The heat was intense, the country a desert, and the dust colossal.

There was every sign of the battle of the day before when we reached the western defences of Beersheba, three miles west of the town, and passed through the formidable trenches which had been heavily wired.

Broken wire entanglements, empty shell cases and debris of every kind lay around, while on all sides we heard explosions caused by the detonation by our troops, who were clearing the battlefield of unexploded shells and bombs.

As we passed beyond the wire entanglements we saw a Turkish Heavy

¹⁷ See Massey's "How Jerusalem Was Won."

Battery of four guns, skilfully hidden, which stood just as it had been captured a few hours before, limbers, shell stacks, etc., all complete, and the dugouts showing signs of hasty evacuation.

Soon we passed the solitary mosque and the railway station, whereat stood an abandoned train, which the Turks had mined as a booby trap.

The "town" from a spectacular point of view was disappointing. There were twenty or thirty solid stone buildings, barracks, Governor's house and offices which had been erected by the Germans during the war, Beersheba serving as the base for the attacks on the Suez Canal. They had even planted a grove of trees round these buildings.

Long columns of troops, camels, mules and transport wagons were entering the town, or, newly arrived, were drawn up on the open spaces around.

We passed the town and halted on a bare, open and very desolate plain beyond. To the north a few miles off lay a ridge of bare formidable looking hills, the foothills of the mountains of Judea.

The Engineers were working at repairing the famous wells dating from the time of Abraham, which the Turks had damaged before their hasty flight. The medical authorities were engaged in analysing the water, for the Huns and their Allies were by no means above poisoning water supplies.

Here we remained until 4 p.m. when an order came for us to march north to the line Abu Towal—Muweileh. (Map 3.)

The senior mounted officers of the Brigade rode in advance of the column to reconnoitre the route. We were at this time using a hachured map, the author of which was Lieut. Kitchener, R.E.!

Before dark we had got on to the right track, and rode back to join our units. For hours we stumbled on in the dark through rocky valleys and over desolate hills. The men were exhausted. They were heavily laden, and before we reached our destination had marched fully twenty miles since 7 a.m., the conditions of the morning march in intense heat and dust having been very trying.

A party of R.E. who had preceded us had found a well in a deep gully, near our new bivouac, and we were able to water our horses and mules 100 at a time in a trough into which they pumped the water.

Two battalions went on outposts, the remainder, including 2nd/4th Queen's, being in reserve.

The next morning we found our position to be correct, Abu Irgeig Railway Station being visible on our left. Two companies went up to the outposts to help to entrench the position.

The Turks shelled the outposts and our Brigade H.Q., and there were some casualties, including the Brigade Intelligence Officer, Lieut. Fripp of the 2nd/4th Queen's.

That night, 2nd November, we were relieved after dark by a Brigade of the 74th Division, and received orders to march at 3 a.m. the next day towards Tel El Khuweilfeh. At that hour accordingly, on 3rd November, we were on the march again, this time in a north-easterly direction over bare, rugged mountainous country, which resembled the Indian Frontier, though on a smaller scale. Beyond a few carts which the Turks had abandoned in their flight from Beersheba, and an occasional Bedouin encampment, there was no sign of life.

At 9 a.m. we halted and a close examination of maps took place. General Mott pointed out a cleft in the hilly ranges to the north, through which the 160th Brigade was to march towards Khuweilfeh. The 2nd/4th Queen's formed the advance guard, and two Arab guides mounted on camels accompanied us, as did also a party of R.E., who made the track passable for transport as we advanced. The advance was consequently slow, and the heat became intense.

Soon after we saw on the heights above us the outposts of the 158th Brigade, and passing through them we felt our way cautiously in the direction of the



Mortars at Bramsdown Copse.

Officers' Mess—Lunch-time.
ON MANŒUVRES, 1935.

[Photo: Wm. May & Co., Ltd., Aldershot.]

enemy. After an uphill climb of some three miles the advance guard halted and I went on with the Brigadier, climbing a neck leading to a high rocky hill, from the summit of which we obtained a wide view.

About one and a half miles to the west we saw through our glasses that the head of the 159th Brigade had reached a low hill abreast of us. To the north-west stretched a wide plain, shimmering in the sun. We were behind the Turkish defences at Kawukah and Sheria, and we could perceive dimly, through the clouds of dust, bodies of Turkish troops moving in the direction from Sheria towards the high steep hill of Khuweilfeh, which towered above us some one and a half miles to the north.

We learned that a mounted Division held the line of hills intervening between us and Khuweilfeh, and the ground away eastwards to Dhaheriyeh near the Hebron Road, between which and us a confused billowy hill system was visible.

The Brigadier arranged that our Brigade Headquarters should be on the hill on which we stood, and that the Brigade should cross the neck behind us and descend into a small sheltered valley.

The men, though somewhat exhausted by the heat, were in fine fettle. I was very pleased when the Divisional General, Major-General Mott, came up to me shortly afterwards and said, "I have been talking to your men. They are simply splendid."

Shortly after, a runner summoned me to Brigade Headquarters. The Brigadier announced that the 2nd/4th Queen's and the West Kents were shortly to carry out a reconnaissance of Khuweilfeh, each with one company and Battalion Headquarters, and gave us our objectives.

A Field Battery had meantime come into position and opened fire, in rear of the 2nd/4th Queen's. I climbed the first of the three ridges which lay between us and Khuweilfeh. On this ridge were lying Australian troops of a Mounted Brigade. With our glasses we could see a few Turks moving from a trench towards the crest of Khuweilfeh. Half an hour later I saw the whole of the 2nd/4th West Kent advancing in attack formation on our left. Anticipating the order, I at once ordered the 2nd/4th Queen's to advance on the objective previously given me.

We soon topped the first of the three ridges between us and Khuweilfeh. As we reached the crest a sputter of bullets came over. The Australian outposts now doubled back, and we advanced steadily over the crest, doubling down the far side under a fairly heavy rifle fire. Soon after we topped another ridge, along which the Turks had established a regular barrage of bullets. Our right leading company had now reached the only hill remaining between us and the enemy's position. Selecting a covered spot for Battalion Headquarters, with the Adjutant (Duncan) and Acting Second-in-Command (Hooker) I climbed this hill and, lying down, searched the enemy's position with my glasses. After a quarter of an hour or so, during which little or nothing was visible of the enemy, there came a sudden burst of machine-gun fire from the enemy's position on our left front. A sudden shock told me that I was hit. Capt. Cunningham and Lieut. Roberts were wounded about the same time.

During the night we were removed to the Field Ambulance about a mile in the rear.

To quote Massey again: "Hot fighting took place at Khuweilfeh during the three following days, 4th, 5th and 6th November. It appeared that the Turks (or rather their German General, Kress V. Kressen-stein), thinking the British intended to advance by the Hebron Road, dispatched all his reserve to Khuweilfeh, and the Turks made heavy but unsuccessful counter-attacks against the Mounted Troops and 53rd Division. In so doing he made a fatal mistake. The two wings of the Turkish Army became separated in their retreat and were never reunited; while the XXI Corps broke through the Gaza defences on 6th November."

SANDHURST OFFICERS' CLUB

An uneventful month for the 53rd Division followed, after which, moving via Hebron, it took part in the Capture of Jerusalem on 11th December.

The 2nd/4th Queen's had heavy night-fighting and numerous casualties at White Hill north of Jerusalem on the night of 27th December.

During the fighting around Jerusalem the following officers were killed: Capt. Potter, Lieut. Ridpath (Intelligence Officer), Lieut. Thomas (Middlesex Regiment, attached 2nd/4th Queen's), and 2/Lieut. Allan. Captains Porter, Beach and Roe were wounded, and Lieut. Fearon badly wounded. The Chaplain, Father Kavanagh, was killed. He was buried on the Mount of Olives, where he fell while succouring the wounded.

In June the Battalion was transferred to France, where it took part in the final victorious advance, and terminated on the Rhine, in 1919, its career which had commenced in August, 1915, at Suvla Bay.

THE END.

ARMY MANŒUVRES, 1935

The following is a copy of a paragraph which appeared in the Press, 23rd September, 1935:—

"THE BIG BLOW."

"£2,000 WORTH OF DAMAGE TO SIMONDS' CAMP MARQUEES."

"Over 60 marquees belonging to H. and G. Simonds, the Reading brewers, and standing in 30 different military camps, were wrecked by the gale last week, and the damage done is estimated as at least £2,000.

"Some thirty years ago a similar storm caused havoc among the firm's tents; then it occurred at the beginning of the manœuvres, and the only fortunate part of this year's disaster is, that, it happened at the end.

"After the storm some fresh tents were erected, but the storm returned and more damage was done."

SANDHURST OFFICERS' CLUB

A CLUB to be known as the "Sandhurst Officers' Club" has been formed for all Officers, who at any time have served or are serving as members of the R.M.C. Staff.

The object of the club is to encourage and enable Past and Present officers of the R.M.C. Staff to keep in touch with each other.

There is a nominal life subscription of 5s. All officers, as above, who are willing to join the club should forward their subscriptions, together with a permanent address, to: The Chaplain, Hon. Secretary, Sandhurst Officers' Club, R.M.C., Camberley, and should state the dates of the tenure of their appointment on the R.M.C. Staff.

It is intended to hold an Annual Reunion of members when "Past and Present" cricket, tennis and golf matches will be played.

The date of the first "Reunion" will be notified later.

24th LONDON REGIMENT (THE QUEEN'S)

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

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

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. D. G. Adams.

Adjutant: Capt. A. P. Block.

IN our last contribution to the JOURNAL we revealed that a munificent War Office had decided that the time had come to rebuild Headquarters, and we had high hopes that the job was going to be started fairly soon. However, it must be recorded as a sad fact that up to the time of writing not a single brick has been removed, and we remain intact. Possibly this long delay is due to the fact that it was somewhat uncertain as to whether the 24th, amongst other London units of the T.A., was going to continue to function as an Infantry battalion, but now that it is certain that we shall carry on as before we understand that a start on this long overdue job will be made in the spring.

The most important event, from our point of view, which took place during the summer was 6th May, Jubilee Day, when the London Territorials had the honour of lining the route for Their Majesties' drive to and from St. Paul's Cathedral.

As everyone knows, Jubilee Day was about the hottest day of the summer, or at any rate seemed so to us! It may have been child's play to a guardsman, used to these ceremonial occasions, but no joke to a Territorial suddenly called upon to stand in the sun for four hours without moving. However, the Battalion's turn-out of over two hundred, and the behaviour of all ranks on parade, was a splendid acknowledgment of the honour paid to us, and no one who was there would have missed such an experience for worlds.

We had started practising our duties for this great day whilst staying with the 2nd Battalion at Aldershot for Easter Training, and in this connection may we once more thank Lieut.-Col. R. A. M. Basset and all ranks for their help in making us feel so at home, as always, and wish them the best of luck in their new quarters in the Isle of Wight. It is indeed a blow to us that they are leaving the Aldershot Command, as training has been tremendously facilitated for us by their being there, always ready to assist us when asked, and we shall miss them a great deal.

For the second year in succession we had a Church Parade on Sunday, 2nd June, in commemoration of the Glorious First of June, and marched to Southwark Cathedral. The service was attended by His Worship the Mayor of Southwark and the Corporation, and we were inspected afterwards by the Mayor, in Guy's Hospital Yard. Col. Simpson, our Honorary Colonel, presented Jubilee Medals to Lieut.-Col. D. G. Adams, Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. H. J. Semark, M.S.M., Lieut. P. G. T. Kingsley (civil award), R.Q.M.S. C. Collins, M.M., Clr./Sergt. A. Gibson and Bdsn. T. Archdeacon, and Territorial Efficiency Medals to Sergt.-Dmr. S. Lawlor, Cpl. W. Laws, Pte. W. Chamberlain and Bdsn. C. Smith.

The remainder of our training before camp was spent in section and platoon training in preparation for camp, and in firing the annual weapon training course on Sundays down at Ash Ranges. This course has been made somewhat harder this year by the introduction of a supplementary test on the Miniature Range, which, although an excellent innovation, has taken companies considerably longer to pass than formerly.

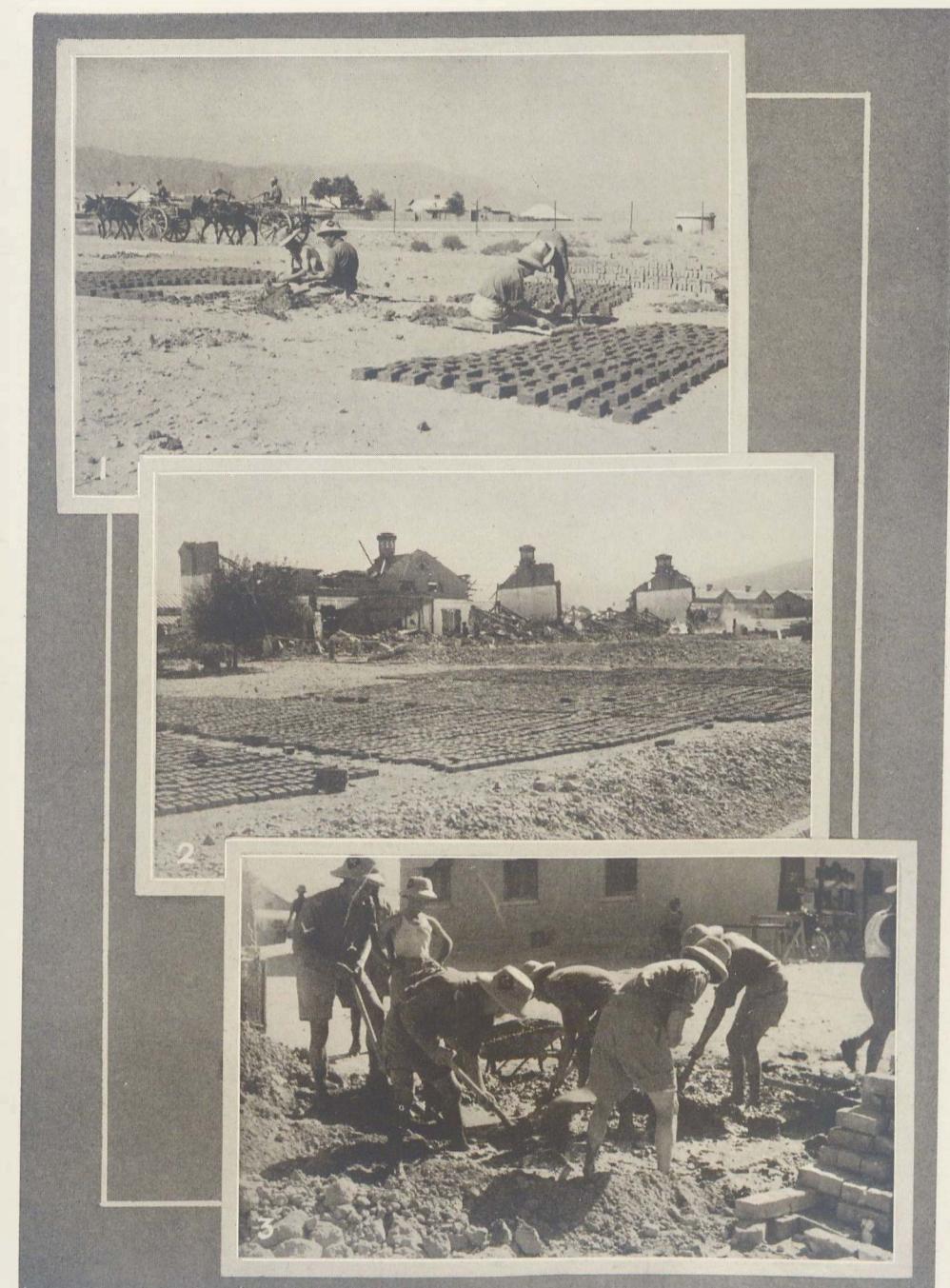
General Sir Wilkinson Bird again did us the honour of paying us a visit during the summer and, after dining with the officers, gave a most interesting lecture in the Mess.

For the second time in three years Annual Training was spent at Falmer, near Brighton. Again we were very lucky with the weather, as, except for a few drops of rain which fell during night operations, the sun shone continuously, a state of affairs entirely as it should be for a holiday, but somewhat overdone on training when one is clambering over the downs. This point of view was rather admirably expressed by a certain corporal in the Battalion, who, having reached his objective on the top of a hill after a stiff climb of about three hundred feet and the temperature in the neighbourhood of 90° , was heard to express a wish that Mussolini had been in his section during the attack, as he was certain that the said gentleman would not have wished to continue his Abyssinian campaign if he had been through such an experience and realized what campaigning in the heat meant!

Night operations were embarked upon twice during the fortnight, the first occasion being of a domestic nature, in which two companies were placed by the director in opposing outpost positions and each received instructions to find out, by means of patrols, if certain features were occupied. As, from our own experience, is so often the case, patrols sent out for the express purpose of clashing, miss each other in the dark; so it was on this occasion, and therefore the battle did not work up to its anticipated climax, but fortunately the officer commanding one of the two patrols was not lacking in imagination. Evidently suspecting that to be sent out into the inky blackness of the night could only mean unknown perils engineered by the directing staff, he, like, Agag, trod warily. Unfortunately, instead of treading on the enemy, he trod on a lone sentry belonging to his own side, who opened fire, but it sufficed to give him all the information he required, and it is said by those that witnessed it that his retreat to Company Headquarters was nothing short of a miracle in swiftness, and every man returned to tell the tale!

The other night-operations took place during the second week, and on this occasion the 22nd, 23rd and ourselves were formed into a composite battalion, and opposed to the 21st, who formed a skeleton enemy. The theme of the operation was that the battalion was part of a British force during the South African War, and had been sent on a forced march across country to cut off a Boer force which was known to be attempting a raid on an important British supply dump on a railway. Having reached a certain point at sunset after a long and tiring march the Battalion Commander, who knew the enemy to be in the vicinity, decided that he could not advance farther and risk a battle until his men had rested and fed, and therefore resolved to "laager" up for the night. Here again patrols were sent out to locate the enemy positions, but did not get into touch. As it was important for the purpose of the scheme for the Battalion Commander to know the whereabouts of the enemy, one of the umpires was dressed up in a black mask and told to enter the "laager" as a friendly Kaffir, and give the required information. This he did, evidently being well versed in the customs and speech of the dark race, with great effect, but modesty forbids us to repeat the phlegmatic way with which he was treated by the sentry, by whom he was challenged upon entering into the "laager." Suffice it to say that he was told, but in much less parliamentary language, to "cut the cackle and come quiet"! This information gave the Battalion Commander the opportunity of launching an attack at dawn the following morning, which was completely successful.

The annual "Test Match" was played between the Officers and Sergeants, and again it must be recorded that the officers registered another victory. Lieut. P. G. T. Kingsley made a very swift 50 for the officers, who batted first, and the Sergeants were left to get about 140 runs in just over an hour. This they failed to do and were all out for 70 with a minute to spare, despite a plucky effort to avert defeat by R.Q.M.S. Collins, who made 37. After the match the officers entertained the sergeants to a cocktail party.



1 and 3. Making Bricks for the construction of Wana Huts. 2. The Brick Factory.

GETTING READY FOR WINTER AT QUETTA.

During the fortnight an Inter-Company Football Competition was run on the Battalion parade ground, and produced great enthusiasm all round, despite the poorness of the ground and the "un-football-like" conditions of the weather. It was eventually won by "D" (S.) Company, after a very exciting final with "A" Company.

We should like to take the opportunity of thanking Lieut. D. L. A. Gibbs of the 2nd Battalion and Capt. W. H. Lees of the Lancashire Fusiliers, who were of great assistance to us on training.

We were also very pleased to have Brigade Staff messing with us during training, and in view of the unusually large number of officers in the Mess no small measure of praise is due to the P.M.C., Capt. K. A. Clarke, who, with the assistance of Sergt. Parsons, performed his thankless task regardless of the difficulties which arose, and largely helped to make camp a most enjoyable fortnight.

We have now started winter training, and cadre classes for officers and N.C.O.s. are in full swing. Since returning from camp we have held the Battalion Rifle Meeting at Ash Ranges. Despite a really deplorable morning we managed to get through most of the programme, in which "A" Company was successful in both the Rifle Competitions and the Savigear Cup for Inter-Company teams of sergeants. In the Inter-Ranks' Tile Shoot the officers beat the sergeants by knocking down eight tiles to four in the final. "B" Company won the Lewis Gun Inter-Company Competition.

Happily we do not have to record the departure of any officers since our last number, but the ranks of the Old Alleynians have been further strengthened by the arrival of Messrs. R. Fairbairn and J. W. J. Firth, who have been posted to "C" Company and "B" Company respectively.

Although we cannot record any successes in the various competitions that have taken place during the past few months it can reasonably be said that our record has been a satisfactory one lately. In the Lady Muriel Cup for Units of the 142nd Brigade, at the Divisional Rifle Meeting, we came second, losing to the 23rd by a bare half point. The Divisional Transport Competition went to the 22nd for the second time, and we heartily congratulate them, although it meant our taking second place; but still, first and second places going to the Queen's was definitely good, and we end on a hopeful note by saying to ourselves: "Better luck next time."

Sergeants' Mess.

As usual, at this issue of the JOURNAL, the Annual Camp is foremost in the news, and once more we were blessed with wonderful weather for the whole period of the camp.

"Actually, we found it much too hot for comfortable training. However, 'twas ever thus"—either it is too "blinking" hot or too "blinking" wet.

In an effort to find the cool spots, the higher command discovered some of the highest points for us to seek, feeling sure that on arrival the cooling winds would be very welcome; unfortunately these were usually missing, but nevertheless we plodded on and on, admiring the wonderful views, if so minded, or buoyed up with the stimulating thought of a large pint awaiting our return to camp.

As usual, the social side of the Mess was well planned, the main function being our Annual Dinner—another very successful and wonderful meal, under the expert guidance of Clr./Sergt. Prockter, aided and abetted, of course, by our very competent cook. This was followed by a Social Evening, at which we were honoured by the presence of our Brigade Commander, our Commanding Officer and all officers present in camp, also a number of other members from the rest of the Brigade, and not overlooking the many ladies who were staying in Falmer and district, and who graced the gathering with their charming presence. This

year we reverted to our usual practice of asking various members to do their "stuff," and it was greatly enjoyed by all present.

Our Guest Sunday was a very enjoyable day, as, of course, it usually is when we are so near to town. Over 120 guests and members were entertained to lunch and tea.

The Annual Cricket "Battle" against the officers duly took place, and is, no doubt fully reported elsewhere. We must content ourselves by saying "wait until next year."

An "At Home" by the officers to all members of the Mess followed the cricket match, and at this gathering I feel quite sure "honours were even," and was thoroughly enjoyed by all of us.

The Battalion Rifle Meeting was duly held during September at Ash Ranges, and a number of guests and ladies accompanied the members, and whilst the weather could have been better an enjoyable day was spent. On return to Headquarters tea was provided, and this was followed by a highly successful Social Evening. Our sincere congratulations go to Cir./Sergt. E. Shears on winning the John Shaw Cup, and to "A" Company on winning the Savigear Cup; also to Mrs. Gibson on winning the Ladies' Shoot, and to Mr. A. Phelps on winning the Visitors' Shoot.

Now for the winter season, with its cadre classes, competitions, dances, socials, etc., which make Headquarters a very interesting and enjoyable venue, and, above all, to appreciate that good comradeship, common to most Territorial Headquarters but difficult to find elsewhere.

ARMY VOCATIONAL TRAINING

THE PAINTER AND HIS TRAINING.

It is the general impression of "the man in the street" that anyone can carry out a painting job provided he has a pot of paint and a brush, and that painting is a simple process that can be easily "picked up."

This is a fallacy which is soon removed by experience. Like all other crafts, painting and decorating is a trade which has to be learnt, and the trained man steers clear of the pitfalls and difficulties which the novice is bound to bump up against.

The painter and decorator must understand the mixing of colours, the blending of shades, the properties of thinners, dryers and varnishes, and the uses of paint both as a preservative and as a decoration. He must also be able to prepare the surfaces of wood, plaster, stone and metal to take and retain paint, enamel and distemper, and know how to apply these under varying conditions.

Even with the present-day facilities for obtaining ready-mixed paints, a lack of knowledge of these paints or faulty application may spoil the whole job. Chemical and physical action takes place in the setting and drying of paints, and this action is an asset or otherwise according to the skill of the operator. The working of the paint or varnish with the brush is of great importance, so much so that many paint manufacturers employ skilled workmen to test their paints from a practical and working point of view before placing these paints on the market.

Nowadays, distempering is a very important branch of the painter's trade and demands a sound knowledge of materials in order to avoid the finished job flecking or rubbing off.

Glazing of all descriptions is undertaken by the painter, and anyone who considers it easy to cut a piece of glass to size, should try, when he would soon see that hand skill and "knack" are more necessary than the finest "diamond."

In the old days, paperhanging, marbling, graining and signwriting were all done by specialists, and to some extent this prevails to-day, but the present-day desire to "get on" makes most young men anxious to become good craftsmen and they therefore take every opportunity of learning how to reproduce the markings of the grain of different woods and marble, and also the application of gold leaf and plastic paints.

The knowledge of how to hang wallpaper is also a valuable asset to the painter, and the value of the ability to write signs cannot be over estimated. Many a painter retains his job in the slack winter months because he is capable of doing what is to some extent the work of specialists, but at the same time comes under the general heading of painting and decorating.

The application of paint with a spray gun instead of the brush is developing, and whilst this also is frequently the work of specialists, the painter who can spray as well as brush paint has another accomplishment that will assist him in earning a livelihood.

To a man who has deft hands and likes variety in his work, the decorating trade has great possibilities. At no time has the surface treatment of buildings been more in the painters' and decorators' hands.

The students at the Army Vocational Training Centre receive training in all the branches of the decorating trade, and those with an aptitude for any particular branch are allowed to specialize in it.

OVERHEARD ON A DARK NIGHT

By A GUNNER.

BILL: Roll on, my seven. Only another twelve months to do and I shall soon be thinking about what I am going to do in "Civvy Street."

JACK: Why think? I know what I shall do: rub along on the dole and my reserve pay until a job turns up.

BILL: Well, that sounds O.K., but I don't intend to go back to labouring if I can help it. What do you say, Nobby?

NOBBY: Not so much of the "Nobby." I've got a handle to my name.

BILL: All right, Corporal, don't forget a coal tub has got two of 'em.

JACK: But what are you going to do if you are not going back to labouring? Be a bookmaker or a prize-fighter?

BILL: No, nor "go to the dogs." I'm shoving in for a Vocational Course.

JACK: What's the joke? Volunteering for work or out for a scrounge?

BILL: Neither—I want to learn a trade.

JACK: Learn a trade! What, becoming ambitious? Look at old "Snowy" White. He went on a carpentry course and chucked it after a month, and returned to the "Batt." He said they only taught him how to make sawdust at the Centre.

BILL: Don't you believe it. "Snowy" didn't chuck his course; he got chucked. A bloke like "Snowy" is a perishing nuisance anywhere. Besides, he told me himself that he only put in for the course to dodge manoeuvres.

NOBBY: Yes, and he had a "bird" in town he didn't want to lose as well.

JACK: But you've got to pay for your course.

BILL: Yes, I know. Five bob a week for us who've been too lazy to go in for promotion, and they allow those who hold the exalted rank of Lance-Corporal to squeeze in for the same money.

NOBBY: Don't be funny, or you'll finish up with a free course in the "Glass House."

JACK: Blimey! Five bob a week. That's a bit stiff.

BILL: Yes, but you are only investing it—you get it back with interest as soon as you start work.

JACK: Yes! as soon as you start work. But you may not get a job at the finish.

BILL: You may not, but you stand at least a ten times better chance if you have a trade than if you haven't, and the wages are so much higher.

NOBBY: Look at that young Corporal Jarvis of "C" Company. He went in for a builders' clerk course. I'll admit that he's got a bit more "upstairs" than you two, but he gets six quid a week for just being able to tell his governor how many bricks it takes to build a six-roomed house.

JACK: He must take a hell of a time to count them.

BILL: Now, don't be daft; he doesn't have to count 'em—he learnt at the V.T.C. how to calculate 'em, so why shouldn't we learn something?

JACK: Yes, why shouldn't we? What about putting in for the same course and see if we can't earn good money when we pack in?

NOBBY: Damned funny to listen to you two. I put in for a wood-cutting machinists' course weeks ago.

BILL (having a final go at NOBBY): Let's hope they put you through the "Mill." Then you'll look funny.

TO ALL WHO HAVE LEFT THE REGIMENT

IF you are a Life Member, or a regular subscriber to the Old Comrades Association, the Committee are very grateful for your past help, and so are all those who have been assisted through your support.

If you are *not* a subscriber do please consider membership. After a careful study of the objects of the O.C.A. (particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Stoumont Barracks, Guildford) the Committee are confident you will, as an old Queen's man, do your share towards helping those less fortunate comrades, by becoming a member. The happiness of knowing that, by subscribing the sum of 2s. per year, you are giving someone a helping hand is surely worth this small sacrifice. Think it over carefully and we feel sure you will take up membership.

Those who have lost touch with the Regiment, and there are many, are urged to make connection again, through the Old Comrades Association, which is the "Connecting Link" between the individual and his old Regiment.

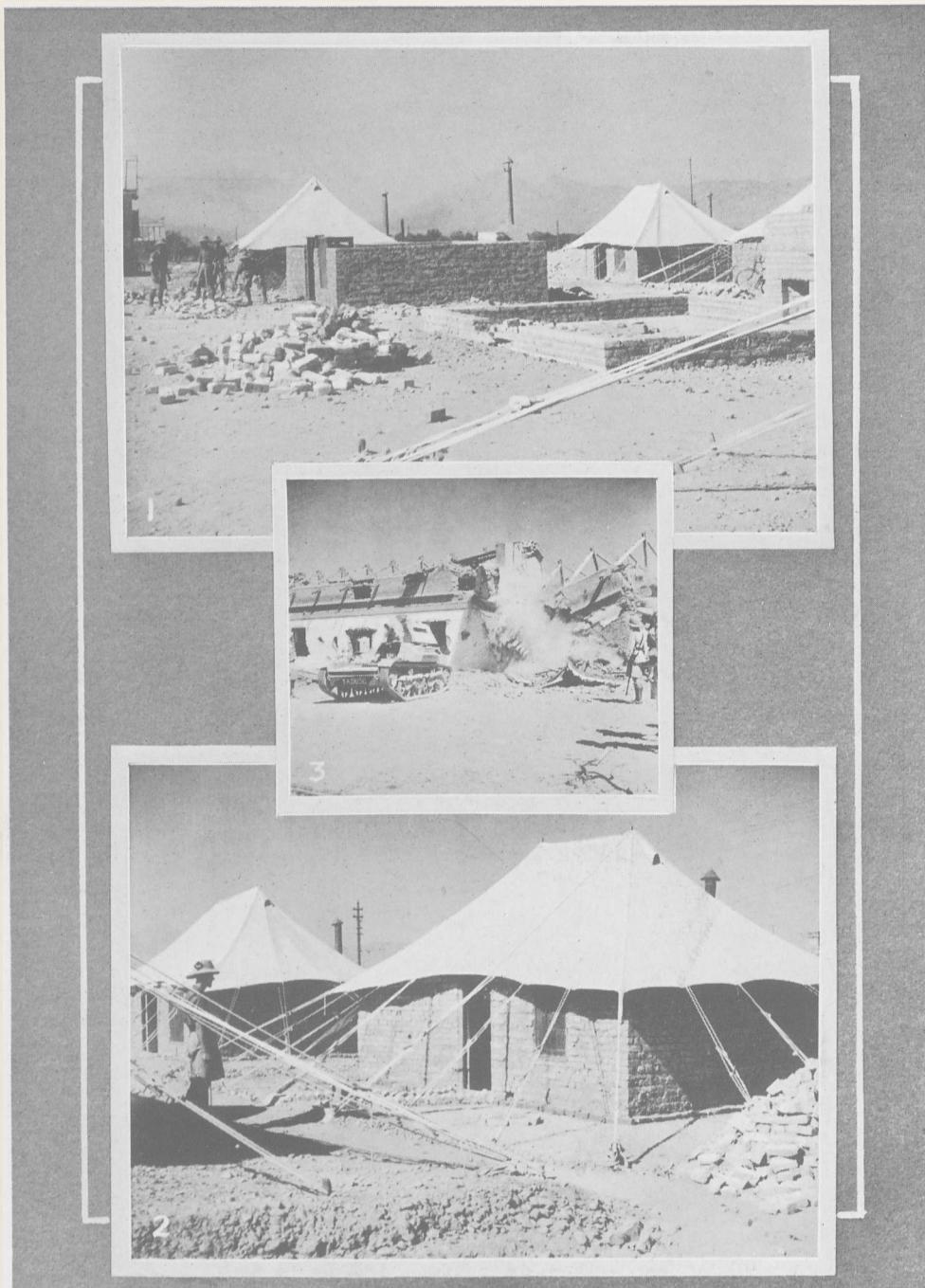
Come along to the All Ranks' Dinner or Garden Party (both, if possible) and meet old pals. If you have not been in the habit of attending these functions the realization of what you have missed will become apparent when you renew old friendships, and you will, we feel sure, look forward to the next meeting.

Look on the O.C.A. as your friend and write to the Secretary at any time you need help or advice.

If you are seeking employment let the Association help you; it cannot do so unless you keep in touch. Always remember, if you are in a good position yourself do not miss the chance of placing a comrade should the opportunity come your way. Send a notification to the Secretary should you hear of any possible vacancies.

Finally, always notify your change of address.

1st BATTALION



1. Erecting Wana Huts. 2. Wana Huts completed.
3. A Tank demolishing partly-ruined Bungalows.

WINTER QUARTERS AT QUETTA.



THE QUEEN'S RANGERS, 1st AMERICAN REGIMENT

Headquarters: Fort York Armoury, Toronto.

Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel: Lieut.-Col. Willoughby P. Cole.

Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. John Hyde Bennett, V.D.

At the time of writing we have been installed in the new Armoury for over eight months, have completed one season's training, have begun another, and are at last becoming accustomed to comforts and conveniences which for a long time seemed strange to those who served for many years in surroundings which, though historic, were musty and dusty. While we retain the historic touch in our new headquarters, we enjoy modern equipment and furnishings.

Specialist work has benefited appreciably. The rifle range and the light automatic range in the basement have been used regularly all the year, and we have taken advantage of the facilities for athletics. The lecture rooms have been the scene both of courses, instruction and parties of various types.

We attended the annual Vimy Day church parade to St. Alban's Cathedral on Sunday, 7th April, in connection with the reunion of the 20th Battalion, C.E.F. This year the Regiment and the veterans assembled in Queen's Park, marching along Bloor Street to the Cathedral. After the service we marched back to the Armoury, where the companies gathered in their own rooms, and the 20th men were entertained in the Brigade lecture rooms.

For eight years we have conducted provisional schools at which our own officers, N.C.Os. and men have qualified. Members of other units have also received instruction at our schools. This year we were granted authority to conduct a school, beginning 1st March and continuing for a period of nine weeks. As usual, instruction was carried out by our own officers.

2/Lieuts. E. Gaiger, R. H. Dayton and E. H. Jones secured partial qualification at this school, and Mr. Dayton completed his qualification at Camp Niagara-on-the-lake. Others who qualified were C.S.M. A. F. Bickford, Sergt. W. R. Stainsby, Cpl. H. L. Bell, C. T. Brown and E. Turner, and L./Cpl. D. Gormaly.

The fact that our Brigade now possesses its own Armoury led to a change in the customary practice for the annual church parade of the Toronto Garrison. This parade usually occurs on the Sunday nearest the Queen's Birthday, but because of the celebration of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee on 6th May, Sunday the 5th was chosen this year, and various units marched in two columns. The cavalry, artillery, the 6th Infantry Brigade and other troops marched from the Armoury on University Avenue to Fleet Street, and along to the Baseball Stadium. Our Brigade moved separately to the stadium, which is only about a quarter-mile away.

As we marched into the Stadium rain began to fall—a steady rain which looked as though it would last for hours. It did. The troops were under shelter, but the bands stood below in the open. Happily the service was short, but

unluckily our Brigade had to wait until the remainder of the column had formed up and marched off. The Lieutenant-Governor took the salute along Fleet Street, past the Stadium, and it was forty-five minutes before the head of our column moved off. We left the main column and returned to the Armoury by way of King Street, very wet. We had the advantage of a short march to the Stadium, and the new custom should work well in future.

A party from "A" Company took part in the parade of detachments of the Garrison on 6th May, in Queen's Park, in celebration of the Jubilee.

In common with the other units of the Brigade the Officers of the Regiment attended the dinner on the evening of 12th June, in the Brigade lecture rooms, in honour of Col. C. H. Hill, D.S.O., A.A. and Q.M.G. of the District, who is retiring on pension. On this occasion our Mess was used both before and after the dinner by all present. Col. C. J. Ingles, D.S.O., V.D., commanding the Brigade, presided at the dinner.

Our Jubilee Carnival, held on Saturday, 22nd June, proved a triumph for the carnival committee and sub-committees, which, under the chairmanship of Capt. A. F. Spencer, worked hard for weeks beforehand. The ladies' committee, under Mrs. Bennett, were responsible, of course, for most of the success of the affair; which was a venture attended with some hazard. Under the general chairmanship of Mrs. J. H. Bennett, they organized and administered various booths and a tea-room. The 20th Battalion veterans had a booth, as did the Band and Drums. There was a dance, and as it finished, Col. Bennett inspected the Machine Gun Platoon under Capt. W. H. S. Pote, who were leaving for Connaught Ranges, Ottawa, to attend the Central Camp of Machine Guns from 23rd to 29th June. Col. Marani of the Toronto Regiment inspected their detachment, and under Capt. Pote the combined party moved off to Union Station, headed by the Drums of the Regiment.

A Guard, commanded by 2/Lieut. E. Gaiger, with 2/Lieut. R. H. Dayton, and forty Other Ranks and the Band, attended the camp held by the Irish Regiment of Canada at Long Branch Ranges on 30th June to receive a party of American officers visiting the Irish, and presenting a flag to them.

Great-grandson of Lieut.-General John Graves Simcoe, first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, who formerly commanded the Regiment, Mr. Willoughby P. Cole, of Southampton, England, was, on 12th July, gazetted Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment. Col. Cole was a guest of the City of Toronto a year ago during the Centennial celebrations. During his stay he was a popular figure among us. He presented the unit with a number of maps, including Simcoe's own original sketch of old Fort York in early York (Toronto), built by the Regiment under his command in 1793, and other documents of historical value.

His appointment forms a link with the history of the Regiment, dating back 158 years. In 1777 his great-grandfather, Simcoe, was appointed to the command of the Corps after the British victory of Brandywine during the American Revolutionary War. Simcoe was in command from then until the close of the Revolution, after which the unit became a Regiment of the Regular Army. Appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, the Rangers were re-organized and, under him, performed pioneer service in Upper Canada.

Regimental parades started again on 11th September, with the formation of a Depot Company under Major W. H. Keslick, M.C., V.D., the Second-in-Command, for special training of recruits.

On Saturday evening, the 14th, the officers held their annual Brandywine dinner. The Mess proved inadequate for the dinner, for which the Brigade lecture rooms were used. At the conclusion of the dinner, Col. Bennett asked Col. Ingles to tell the story of the Battle of Brandywine again. Col. Ingles continues to make his address different every year, and it is always interesting.

Among the guests were the following: Major-General Robert Rennie, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Cols. G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C. (Director of Military Training, Ottawa) and A. T. Hunter; Lieut.-Cols. H. W. A. Foster, D.S.O., M.C., W. D. Forrest, H. N. Gzowski (2nd Divisional Engineers), R. S. Timmis (Royal Canadian Dragoons), H. V. Rorke, D.S.O., M.C. (formerly commanding the 20th Battalion C.E.F.), H. M. Nicholson (Royal Hamilton Light Infantry), R. S. Pentecost, Alan Thomas (Toronto Scottish) and F. Logie Armstrong (A.A. and Q.M.G., M.D. No. 2); Majors H. T. Cock, (D.A.A. and Q.M.G.), J. M. Meldrum (Vancouver Regiment), S. H. Bantick (formerly 19th London Regiment) and W. Stanley (Irish Regiment); and Capt. Wilfrid Heighington, K.C., M.L.A.

We also had with us Lieut.-Col. George A. Shaw, a veteran soldier now 93 years of age, and a descendant of a former Commanding Officer, Major-General Aeneas Shaw; Mr. Aemilius Jarvis, descendant of another Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Peters Jarvis; and Lieut.-Col. C. H. Rogers, descendant of the first Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. Robert Rogers.

On Sunday afternoon the Regiment attended Divine Service to commemorate the Brandywine victory. In former years the parade had gone to the church of the chaplain, but this year, with members of the 20th and 35th Battalions C.E.F., we marched to Old Fort York, which was built by the Regiment in 1793. As our Armoury is the Fort's closest neighbour on the west, the march was short. We moved off down Fleet Street, up Bathurst, and over the bridge into the eastern entrance of the Fort. The service, under Capt. the Rev. H. C. Cox, M.C., was held between the south ramparts and the old blockhouse. Following the service we marched back along King Street and Strachan Avenue. Col. Ingles took the salute in front of the Armoury. Going past the saluting base the Band played "Braganza" in place of the Regimental March.

Capt. R. H. L. Dinsmore, M.C., M.M., who attended the Royal School of Infantry at Stanley Barracks last spring, qualified for the rank of Major. His promotion followed during the summer. 2/Lieut. W. A. G. W. Campbell qualified at the same school for the rank of Lieutenant. He later became a Lieutenant. Cpl. J. Nugent, of "B" Company, qualified for the rank of Sergeant.

Lieut. A. A. Moore has been promoted Brevet Captain and transferred to "A" Company.

Major W. A. Potts and Capt. W. E. Millsap have been transferred to the 2nd (Reserve) Battalion.

Lieut. D. M. Findlay has been appointed Adjutant of the Regiment, in place of Capt. W. E. Patterson, who has been transferred to the Reserve Battalion. During his term as Adjutant, Capt. Patterson served with efficiency and we all feel that we have lost the services of a popular officer.

Lieut. J. N. Medhurst has been appointed Assistant Adjutant, and 2/Lieut. Gaiger has been detailed for duty, temporarily, with the Signals. As he served in France with the original 4th Battalion Signals, Mr. Gaiger should feel very much at home with his new duties.

We welcome six new officers in the persons of 2/Lieutenants R. J. MacDonald, H. L. Hulme, N. J. McCartney, P. J. S. Pote, D. D. Stewart and W. K. Bennett.

Capt. C. M. Howarth qualified for the rank of Major at the Camp School of Infantry, Niagara. Lieut. J. M. Sharp qualified for the rank of Captain, 2/Lieut. R. H. Dayton as Lieutenant, and Cpl. J. A. Stiff and E. Turner as Sergeants.

The King George V Silver Jubilee Medal was awarded to the following: Lieut.-Col. J. H. Bennett, V.D., Majors W. H. Keslick, M.C., V.D., and R. C. Merrick, M.C., E.D., Capt. R. H. L. Dinsmore, M.C., M.M., and H. M. Jackson (Staff Captain, 14th Infantry Brigade), R.Q.M.S. W. J. Bailey, C.S.M. C. R. Jones, M.M., and C.Q.M.S. A. Moody.

The following members of the unit have been awarded Weapon Training Badges:—Best Shot: Cpl. C. T. Brown, "C" Company. 2nd Best Shot: C.S.M. A. F. Bickford, "C" Company. 1st Class M.G.: Sergts. P. J. S. Pote and W. O'Connor, L./Sergt. R. J. Seyler, L./Cpl. J. Atherton and Pte. N. Quinn. 1st Class L.G.: Sergt. A. Allan, Cpl. G. W. O'Connor and Ptes. N. H. Owen and R. C. Jacobsen, "A" Company; L./Sergt. W. J. Cocking, Cpl. J. A. Quail and Pte. Willer, "B" Company; Sergt. L. G. James, Cpl. A. R. Moorhouse and Pte. J. Murray, "D" Company.

COMPANY NEWS.

"A" Company.

Having completed an intensive syllabus of weapon training during the spring, a course in which an attempt was made to qualify all officers and N.C.Os. as efficient instructors, "A" Company enters the autumn training season with emphasis on "spit and polish" as its general programme. This, of course, in preparation for the annual inspection, which faces us shortly.

Lewis gun training received especial attention during the spring and summer, with a view to regaining the championship of Military District No. 2, a trophy once before held by the Regiment. Members of the Company were also particularly active in preparation and execution of the Regimental Carnival, held in June, which was a splendid success.

All ranks join in congratulating the Company Commander, Major R. H. L. Dinsmore, M.C., M.M., on two honours received during the year: the Jubilee Medal of His Majesty the King, and his promotion to Field rank.

Officer personnel has been strengthened by the transfer of Brevet Capt. A. A. Moore from "D" Company, and by the posting to the Company of 2/Lieut. W. J. McCartney.

The Company suffered a real loss when Sergt. A. Allan, for many years Platoon Sergeant of No. 2 Platoon, was accepted for enlistment in the Royal Canadian Regiment (Permanent Force). Sergt. Allan joined the Queen's Rangers as a boy and at the time of departure was one of the best qualified N.C.Os. in the unit. His chief aim in life has always been a soldier's career, and all ranks wish him well in the "P.F." He is succeeded by Sergt. E. P. Gomez.

All ranks are extending congratulations to C.S.M. W. James, whose marriage takes place next month. A Company "party" has been arranged, at which a suitable presentation will be made to the popular Sergeant-Major.

Recent promotions include Ptes. A. Darling and W. James to be Corporals, and Ptes. A. Daines and L. C. Roughley to be Lance-Corporals.

"B" Company.

L./Cpls. C. F. Pidgeon and J. Nugent, and Ptes. S. J. Marugg and D. Robson have been promoted to the rank of Corporals. Ptes. D. W. Gormaly and J. Snowdon have been made Lance-Corporals.

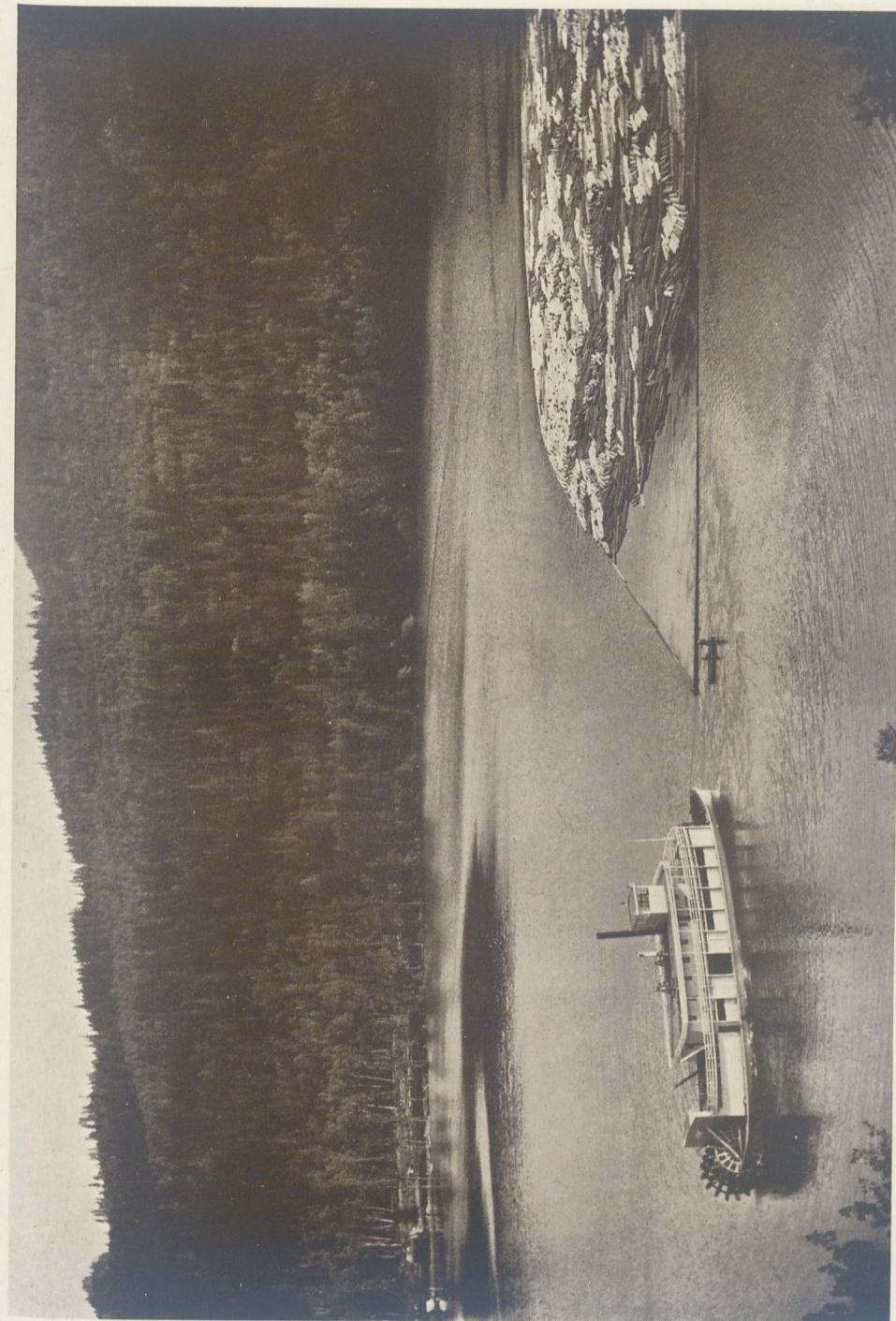
"C" Company.

L./Sergt. E. A. Whittaker has become a Sergeant. Sergt. Whittaker is one of the older N.C.Os. of the Company. Previous to joining the unit he was a member of the Royal Canadian Regiment.

"D" Company.

The Company, under the command of Major W. McNeill, held a week-end camp from 3rd to 5th August at Birch Lake, situated approximately 170 miles north of Toronto, 105 miles by road and five miles by water. It is reached by the highway to Parry Sound. About 18 miles this side of Parry Sound our party turned off the highway and travelled about four miles to Blackstone Lake. The

FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA



[Photo: Canadian Forestry Association, B.C. Branch, 918, Metropole Bldg., Vancouver.

STEAMER "HELEN" WITH TOW OF LOGS ON ADAMS LAKE, CHASE, B.C.

Company was transported across Blackstone Lake by a flotilla of boats consisting of a motor launch, a scow, two skiffs and a punt, all of which were towed by the motor launch. After crossing the lake we went down the Blackstone River to Crane Lake, where we disembarked. We then went one mile by trail and one mile by water to the camp site, situated at the end of Birch Lake.

During the week-end the men were given opportunities to use the rifle, light automatic, range-finder and revolver. Every man present fired his course with each weapon and also was given an opportunity to practise with the range-finder.

On Sunday, the 4th, the force was divided into two parties, one working from Healey Lake, a distance of one and a quarter miles from the camp site at Birch Lake and endeavouring to reach Birch Lake without being held up by the other patrol which started from Birch Lake and proceeded to Healey Lake. This scheme produced some humorous situations, as some of the men got lost in the bush and had varied experiences before reaching their objective. The first casualty was the referee, who was shot by one of the patrols about ten minutes after the scheme started.

During the camp there were several night alarms, principally on account of visits from porcupines. At 2 a.m. one morning one of the best shots in the regiment is credited with having fired five shots into a porcupine at a range of five yards. However, in the morning no body could be found.

The weather during the three days was excellent. Many of the men spent most of their spare time fishing. Strange to say, they caught a large number of excellent bass.

The country abounds in wild life, mostly deer, wolves and bear. Several deer were seen. Wolves were heard on two occasions but no bears were encountered. No discomfort was experienced except from mosquitoes.

Pioneer ingenuity was exercised when it was discovered one night that there was no oil for the lamps. Perhaps the spirit of the Rangers of old was awakened, for we made candles of our own. In empty soup tins we poured hot grease, dipped the tins into the lake to allow the grease to harden, and with wicks taken from the oil lamps, had several home-made candles. Surprisingly, they worked.

L./Sergt. S. W. Cameron has been appointed Sergeant and Pte. W. A. Cory Acting Sergeant. L./Cpls. R. C. Windeyer, J. A. Stiff, G. A. Miller, H. J. Towne and Pte. W. Shaw have become Corporals. Ptes. C. R. McLeod, H. E. Pickard, F. R. Sears and E. P. Shantz are now Lance-Corporals.

Machine Gun Platoon.

The Machine Gun Platoon has seen considerable activity during the past six months. In the spring several Saturday afternoons and evenings were spent on the ranges at Long Branch, firing the annual classification practices and getting in shape for the various M.G. competitions. Early in June a team was entered in the M.D. No. 2 Infantry Association Competition for M.G. Platoons of Infantry battalions of the District, but the results of this competition have not as yet been officially announced.

On 22nd June a detachment of ten selected N.C.Os. and men, under command of Capt. W. H. S. Pote, entrained for Ottawa along with similar detachments from Toronto and Hamilton, to attend the Central Machine Gun Camp at Connaught Ranges outside Ottawa. The camp is a concentration of M.G. Platoons from selected regiments in Eastern Canada for advanced machine gun training. It lasted one week, and an excellent syllabus of training was gone through, including considerable work with the Carden Loyd machine-gun carriers.

The detachments attending the camp were organized into war strength support companies of three M.G. Platoons, the mortar platoons being imaginary. A night-firing scheme was also carried out, and the men were given an opportunity of firing the Anti-Aircraft Lewis gun with camera attachment. Planes from the

Royal Canadian Air Force co-operated in connection with the latter training and also gave demonstrations of a varied nature.

All men attending the camp were put through their revolver classification and fired their M.G. Classification for the second time, the results of which count for the Canadian Infantry Association M.G. Competition.

Since returning from camp, rifle shooting has been carried out on both the indoor and outdoor ranges during the summer. The Platoon is now training two nights a week in preparation for the general inspection in November.

Cpl. R. J. Seyler has been promoted to the rank of Sergeant. Ptes. D. C. McDonald and J. A. Atherton have been appointed Lance-Corporals.

Signal Section.

The Signal Section last March was very much under strength. Recruiting was most difficult, due possibly to considerable unemployment amongst the class of men whom we would interest in the natural course of events. A necessary qualification for enlistment in the Section is that a man must be employed or living at home. A number of courses were being conducted by the Regiment, thus keeping a number of signallers away from the section activities.

The Signal Officer was, because of pressure of business, unable to give the necessary attention to the Section, and at his request 2/Lieut. E. Gaiger was posted to Signals in charge of training. Shortly afterwards 2/Lieut. G. Newbery was also posted to the Section. Both of these officers are well qualified and gratifying results were obtained in a short space of time in both strength and training. Autumn training commenced on 11th September, and Signal Section training is carried on each Monday and Wednesday evenings until the end of training, and from then on each Monday evening. The members of the section, numbering fourteen, are very keen and are confidently looking forward to the Annual Classification.

Band.

Dmr. L. W. Boxall has become Acting Corporal and Bdsn. J. L. Wallace a Lance-Corporal.

Drums.

Dmr. J. T. Jones has been appointed Acting Sergeant, and Dmr. H. H. Durrant, Acting Corporal.

FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

WITH a production totalling well over eighty millions a year from the forests of British Columbia, it is very necessary that the vast timber wealth of the province should be adequately safeguarded from losses. British Columbia annually spends large sums of money in protecting its forest wealth from fire.

This is the most important duty of a forest administration. The provincial Forest Branch was organized in 1912, and since then it has done a great deal towards keeping down outbreaks and controlling them. They have a difficult task in British Columbia because in the first place the timber areas cover upwards of a quarter million acres, scattered chiefly over rough and rugged country, through the most of which are few railways or other means of intercommunication and

without many settlers to assist in controlling the fire menace. The indented shoreline of over seven thousand miles in length also contains innumerable places favourable to fires.

Launches, telephone lines, observation posts and other necessities had to be provided to guard against the constant menace in the heavily forested coastal areas. Not the least difficulty in the work of fire prevention was the fact that the public in the early days failed to see its necessity, and even the passing of a "Bush-Fire Law" in 1884 failed to secure public co-operation, as settlers, lumbermen, and any who had to do with forests took the stand that fires could not be helped. The timber supply was inexhaustible, it was argued, and even the lumbermen were little exercised by fires destroying standing timber. Fire was frequently a friend of the prospector in laying bare the rocks and making his search for wealth easier, while it often cleared the settler's land.

Any public concern that was felt in the early days found expression in the employment of a few forest rangers in the danger months of a number of years. Their duty, however, was not to prevent fires but to fight them after they started. One permanent fire warden had charge of the inspection and supervision of the rangers, whose number was inadequate to cover the great area to be controlled. Little by little their number was increased, however, until in 1911 there were one hundred and ten district wardens and two supervisors of wardens. In February, 1912, the Forest Branch was inaugurated, and the next year the service was enlarged and placed upon a more efficient footing. Both timber owners and the Government contributed equally to the expense through a forest protection fund. During times of stress, however, the Government is prepared to afford extra assistance in coping with situations not anticipated.

The efficient service rendered by the Forest Branch has brought results of far-reaching extent. For example, during 1927, of 1,284 fires recorded, the lowest number in seven years 87½% or 1,124 fires were put out before they had reached the size of ten acres. That the weather has a great influence on the number of outbreaks is shown by the fact that in the first thirteen days of August, 1927, 53% of the fires occurred, 25% taking place during July. The total area burned over during the year was 101,944 acres, the smallest acreage during the preceding decade. Three-fifths of the total burned area lay within the Prince George Forest areas and in the valleys of the Fraser and Nechako Rivers. The total damage to all forms of property during the year was placed at \$215,708, a low record for fire damage for ten years. The total cost of fire fighting during the year by the Forest Branch amounted to \$81,662, and it is noteworthy that nearly one half the number of fires were extinguished without cost by the ordinary patrol. Private fire-fighting costs amounted to \$45,380.

Between 1st May and 15th September the law has established a close season for setting fires to clear in or about slashings or timber with a permit. During the close season every person throwing or dropping a burning match, pipe ashes, a lighted cigarette or cigar, or any other burning substance is obliged to extinguish the fire from these sources before he leaves the spot. The same is true of explosives in any form.

The laws governing the construction and operation of railways, which present a serious fire hazard, are very strict. Fires within two hundred feet of the right of way of any provincially chartered railway, for example, are assumed to have been caused by the company, who must pay for preventing their spread and extinguishing them. If it can be proved, on the other hand, that the railway was not concerned in causing the fire it is entitled to a refund from the responsible person or the Crown for any money expended in this way. The railways have given a great deal of assistance in the reduction of fire losses.

Other regulations concerning the relationship of the railway to fire prevention deal with clearing the right of way on new lines; fires started by sparks or material

from a locomotive or carriage; the dumping of materials which may cause fires; prohibition of the use of lignite coal as locomotive fuel; the establishment of special fire patrols by the companies through forest sections; and instruction by the companies as to reporting and extinguishing fires upon or near the right of way.

One of the most encouraging features of the work is the fact that latterly the public has actively sympathized with fire prevention activities. Camp-fire permits are required of all persons who make fires for cooking or for warmth in any forest or woodland. This has proven a popular measure, and has done a great deal to reduce the hazard from travellers and campers. During the close season large areas of slash are disposed of, thus reducing the hazard on thousands of acres of land which has been cut over, while the construction of more look-out points is also of great assistance.

THE KING'S SILVER JUBILEE

THE WAR OFFICE,
LONDON, S.W.1.
7th May, 1935.

The following message to the King was sent by the Army Council, on behalf of the Army, on the occasion of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee:—

"The Army Council, on behalf of all ranks of the Regular and Territorial Armies and their Reserves, beg to submit to Your Majesty their loyal and dutiful congratulations on the memorable occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Your Majesty's accession to the Throne.

"The Army's traditional loyalty to its Sovereign acquired during the Great War a special quality of personal devotion to Your Majesty whose courage sustained them in their trials and whose confidence inspired them to victory.

"In the succeeding years Your Majesty's abiding concern for all who have served or are serving in the military forces of the Crown and for their dependants has deepened those feelings of devotion.

"The Army Council also recall with pride the association of Her Majesty the Queen and other members of the Royal House with the Army and in particular acknowledge with respectful gratitude the sympathetic interest of Her Majesty in the Nursing Services.

"It is the earnest prayer of all ranks that many years of health and happiness may be granted to Your Majesty and to Her Majesty the Queen.

"6th May, 1935." "(Signed) HAILSHAM.

The following reply has been received from the King:—

"I have received with heartfelt satisfaction your loyal and dutiful congratulations on behalf of all ranks of the Regular and Territorial Armies and their Reserves, on the completion of the Twenty-fifth year of my Reign.

"I am deeply conscious of the splendid achievements of my Army, during this quarter of a century, in all parts of the world, and I know that none of my predecessors had more reason to be proud of their soldiers than I feel to-day.

"Your kindly reference to my concern for the welfare of my Army in peace and war is most gratifying, and I am greatly touched by your appreciation of the interest taken by the Queen in the Nursing Services.

"In thanking you for the good wishes which you express for the health and happiness of the Queen and myself, I assure you that these are warmly reciprocated by us for all ranks of the British Army.

"6th May, 1935." "(Signed) GEORGE R.I.

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES

2nd/35th BATTALION ("The Newcastle Regiment")

Honorary Colonels: Brigadier-General H. A. Goddard, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Brigadier-General Iven G. Mackay, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Commanding Officer: Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Galleghan.

AT time of writing the Battalion has only returned a few days from the annual camp of continuous training. This camp can easily be claimed to have been the most successful yet held by the 1st Infantry Brigade, and the 2nd/35th Battalion was easily the most outstanding unit in camp. The main body merged from all centres, on 9th September, on Rutherford, to find that the two days' work of the advance party had exceeded all expectations. Only a few minor details had to be attended to prior to the unit marching on to the Brigade parade at 2 p.m. on the first day, and then we carried right on with the training syllabus.

Four cups were competed for by the three battalions of the Brigade, and we easily carried off three of these, including the Northern Collieries Cup for Tactical Training; the 1st Infantry Brigade Cup for best efforts on the Retreat, Guard Mounting and Brigade Parades; and the Scott Cup for the best band. The Hygiene Cup was won by the 33rd/41st Battalion, and our Battalion came second. The points were 490 and 487½ respectively.

The success of the tactical training during the period, which was concentrated on defence and culminating in a counter-attack by a reserve company, was very advanced, and bore witness to the hard preparatory work done by the officers. We were unfortunate in the excessively bad weather conditions, very heavy rain being experienced practically right through. However, this did not prevent the work being completed. On the one day on which field training was impossible the officers of each company prepared excellent sand-tables, from the very meagre materials available, and lectured the troops on the work.

On the Thursday the Battalion was inspected by the Division Commander (Brigadier J. L. Hardie, D.S.O., O.B.E.), who bestowed the Officers' Efficiency Medal on Capt. F. J. D. Field and the Efficiency Medal on Clr./Sergt. A. G. Hutchison. The Division Commander was accompanied by the G.S.O.1 1st Division (Lieut.-Col. Jackson), Major Todd of the Cameronians and Major Stuart of the Indian Army. Each of these officers were impressed with the standard attained in the training. We were very grateful to Capt. Latchford, of the Small Arms School, Randwick, for his interesting and educational lecture on modifications in infantry weapons.

A very hard-working member during camp was the Padre (Chaplain H. O. Hole), who was untiring in his efforts for the men, and provided really splendid concerts every evening in the recreation tent. This was the first camp at which we were favoured with Padre Hole's attendance, and he has thoroughly endeared himself to all ranks.

Members of the Queen's in India will be interested to learn that our popular Adjutant will be leaving us for Quetta in January next. Capt. Barham had received selection for the Staff College and leaves in the New Year. He will be greatly missed, as during his two and a half years with the Battalion he has been worth his weight in gold, and no more popular Staff Corps officer has ever been with the unit. He will carry with him the best wishes of all ranks, and we are certain that when he visits the Queen's at Quetta they will treat him as one of our own.

On the occasion of Their Majesties' Jubilee parade in Newcastle very keen competition was enjoyed between the various units for a very fine cup which was presented for the best turned-out unit on the parade. We are pleased to say we won, and as the cup is to remain our permanent possession the success was doubly appreciated.

We were delighted to receive the news of the award of the Jubilee Medal to the Commanding Officer (Lieut.-Col. Galleghan). Only fourteen came to the 1st Division, and of these merely four were awarded to the Citizen Forces. Col. Galleghan was the only recipient of the Medal in the Newcastle forces.

Quite a number of decorations have been presented this year: Capt. Field with the Officers' Efficiency Decoration; the R.Q.M.S. (W.O. Strong) with the Long Service and Efficiency Medal; and W.O. Owens and Clr./Sergts. Smith and Hutchison with the Long Service Medals.

New officers since last writing are: Lieut. Butler, transferred from the Sydney University Regiment, and Lieuts. Henry and Davies, newly appointed.

We are getting quite accustomed to providing Guards of Honour, and on the occasion of the recent visit of the State Governor (Brigadier-General Sir Alex. Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.) a very excellent Guard, although it was a week-day, paraded under command of Capt. Field, with Lieuts. Norris and Toohill.

Quite a number of officers have been successful in recent examinations for promotion, including the Second-in-Command, Major McNeill, who passed the practical portion of his examination for Lieutenant-Colonel.

We have been grateful for the opportunity of close co-operation with the other arms afforded by the week-end exercises, when we were accompanied by officers of various other units. Training has been carried out in different parts of the Maitland—Rutherford—Lochinvar area, and also coast defence at Nelson's Bat, north of Newcastle, on the beautiful Port Stephens.

On Anzac Day this year the Colours of the 35th Battalion were taken to Sydney, with a Colour Party, and led the veterans of the 35th Battalion A.I.F. in the memorable march in the State Capital. This was a grand occasion, being the 20th anniversary of the landing. The 2nd Battalion Colours remained in Newcastle and were carried on the local parade.

COMPANY NEWS.

"H.Q." Wing.

We appear to be the "silent service." Everyone in the Wing is always most industrious—including the Signallers. The latter were very tickled a few days ago, when nosing into some old German souvenir signalling gear, to find that most of the batteries, globes, etc., were in a remarkable state of preservation, although none of it had been touched since the war. The Transport Section did great stuff in camp and won special commendation from inspecting officers.

"A" Company.

We have not much news this time. Too busy to write. We have a few new faces and have lost some old ones. Lieut. Henry is back in the Company, having lost his job with the transport since he got his commission. Lieut. Butler, from Sydney, is also a new one. Our old friend, Lieut. Brosgarth, has been transferred and said his "good-byes" in camp.

"B" Company.

We won the Barlow Cup for the best show in the unit on Anzac Day. It really looked as if it was going to remain permanently with "D" (S.) Company, but we got it this time. Great work in camp. We provided the Guard on the Battalion's turn, and their showing must have gone a long way towards winning the Brigade Cup (pardon the flap). The other companies could scarcely believe that the men of the Guard were the same hopefulls who are usually the worry of the N.C.O.s.

2nd/35TH BATTALION A.M.F. ("THE NEWCASTLE REGIMENT").



Part of the M.G. Platoon.



The Machine Guns in action.

CAMP, 1935.

"D" (S.) Company.

Being the most important sub-unit we will not throw any weight around—it is not necessary. We might have lost the Barlow Cup to "B" Company, but they know it is only a gratuity and on loan until next Anzac Day. Our Second-in-Command (Capt. Kelly) recently received his promotion. Lieut. Davis, newly commissioned, is now with us, arriving just in time for camp. A few of the N.C.Os. have been recently promoted, including Cpl. Bell and Pettit to rank of Sergeant. Quite a few of us enjoyed the experience of a course at the Small Arms School, Randwick. How those instructors can turn the knowledge on.

Officers' Mess.

Been working very hard recently; so very few social functions. Very nice monthly dances always well attended. The subalterns took the opportunity of conducting one of these shows on the occasion of the absence of the senior officers on a week-end. We now have a nicely furnished Mess, quite the best seen around to date, and the latest addition is a maple trophy cabinet with plate-glass shelves. With this was also purchased a maple stand for the Colours.

Sergeants' Mess.

The Annual Ball, conducted by the combined Sergeants' Messes, was a very nice affair. Only 950 present, so the local Palais Royale was well filled. The Brigade Commander's wife, Mrs. Harnett, received the débutantes, who looked very charming. We could not ascertain if these young ladies were the children or grand-children of any of our Mess members.

Our youngest member, Clr./Sergt. Jack Wrightson, has only 39 years' service. Rumours are about at present that he is to be retired, and we all hope that this is not true. Jack commenced service with the Battalion's parent unit, the 4th Regiment, in 1896, and has served continuously ever since.

ARMY VOCATIONAL TRAINING

THE WOODWORKING TRADES.

WOOD MACHINIST, CARPENTER AND JOINER, CABINET MAKER.

To most individuals the woodworking trades are interesting and attractive. Even in this age of metal they are very important and offer opportunities for congenial employment.

A joiner's work consists mainly of assembling the wooden fittings required in the construction and fitting up of buildings, houses, shops, etc., such as doors and door frames, sashes and 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.

The work of the joiner calls for greater neatness and skill in finishing than that of the carpenter, but the latter's work requires a sound knowledge of construction. The work entails the skilful use of tools and familiarity with timbers.

A cabinet maker does somewhat similar work to the joiner. Most of his work is 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 requires the ability to work cleanly and neatly in hard wood. Methods of construction differ from joinery, but the skill required is much the same.

At the Vocational Training Centres training and production are combined, modern machinery is in use to save unnecessary labour, and the woodworking students learn their trades under the same conditions as those that obtain in a modern joinery or cabinet-making factory or building firm.

REGIMENTAL CRICKET WEEK

23RD JUNE—v. THE QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT.

THE Regiment batted first and was slightly shocked to find the score-board reading 0—1—0. However, Lieut. Grimston and Lieut. Kingsley were quite unperturbed and batted cheerfully to make 69 and 49 respectively. Even so our score looked like being short of the 200 mark, when Col. Basset went in at number ten and hit three fours and a two in quick succession, bringing our total up to 221.

The Queen's Own, starting steadily, made 70 for 1 wicket, but after the first three batsmen no one reached double figures, except the very tip of the tail, which wagged to the tune of a cheerful 10. As the chance of winning receded the Queen's Own were forced to try and play out time. This they very nearly succeeded in doing, but our bowlers did great work, Lieut. Savage producing the excellent figures of 4 for 19, and Lieut. Grimston 3 for 39. The Queen's Own were all out for 106 just on time.

24TH AND 25TH JUNE—v. FREE FORESTERS.

This match was spoilt by rain. The Regiment batted first and made a very poor showing. Seven wickets had fallen for 66 runs when Col. Basset, now promoted to number nine, again came to the rescue. No one would suspect from his innings of 36 that the side was face to face with disaster, for he hit no less than eight fours. He was ably supported by Major Philpot, who made a quiet but determined 18.

The innocent-looking but very wily bowling of Col. Leapman, an old friend of the 2nd Battalion in India, first tempted and then unnerved our batsmen, and we think he must have enjoyed getting his 6 wickets for 59 runs.

The Foresters replied to our total of 128 with some steady batting all down the list to make 229, of which J. Stopford made 65 and Major M. A. Green 49.

Lieut. Savage was again our best bowler, getting 4 for 42, but Col. Basset (3 for 56) and Lieut. Piggott (3 for 42) shared the honours.

On the second day the Regiment had done a little better, making 63 for 2, when the rain came down and put an end to the match.

26TH JUNE—v. REIGATE PRIORY.

This match provided the most exciting finish of the year. So close was it, in fact, that no one is quite certain to this day who won. Reigate Priory batted first and made 204 all out. For our batsmen it was a race against time from the start. Thanks to an excellent partnership between Lieut. Kingsley (105) and Lieut. Grimston (43), and a quick 32 by Lieut. Savage, we were just able to keep up with the clock.

The first ball of the last over took a wicket, with half a minute to go and three runs to make. Before the bails had reached the ground our next batsman was half way to the wicket, but the umpire called time. The opposing captain, however, generously insisted on finishing the over, and we just managed to make the runs—205 for 6. It was a most enjoyable match, and everyone agreed that the total of 409 runs was a good day's work.

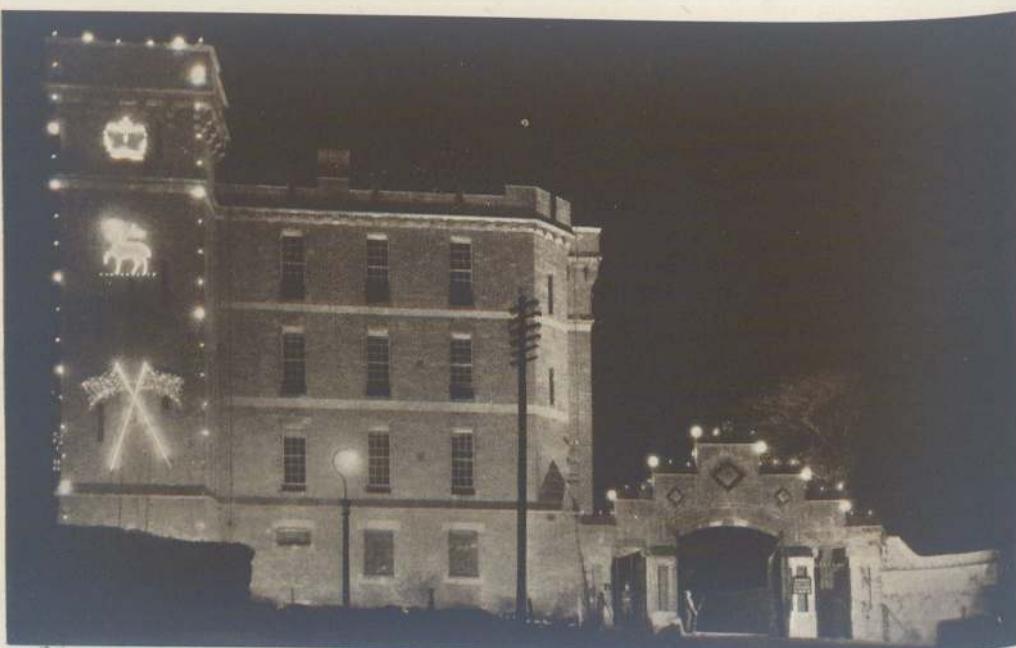
28TH AND 29TH JUNE—v. THE GRASSHOPPERS.

This match ended in a well deserved defeat.

The Regiment batted first and made 211, Capt. Bolton making 97 and Lieut. Kingsley 59. The Grasshoppers replied with a vigorous 265 for 7 declared, of which Sellar made 184 not out. He hit the ball hard in every direction, but with all due respects to him some mention must be made of our fielding. At least nine catches were dropped on this day. Only two members of our team claimed not to have dropped a catch—and they did not receive one.

After the Grasshoppers' sporting declaration the Regiment made 158 in their second innings (Lieut. Kingsley 41), leaving our opponents 104 to make. They got this total without much difficulty for the loss of two wickets.

THE DEPOT.



THE KEEP FLOOD-LIT DURING JUBILEE WEEK.

THE DEPOT

CAPTAIN G. M. ELIAS MORGAN has gone to the 2nd Battalion in Aldershot. We congratulate him on passing into the Staff College and wish him every success. We also congratulate Capt. H. E. Wilson on his promotion. He has taken on the duties of P.R.I. and Administrative Officer, and Lieut. J. F. Metcalfe has been appointed Adjutant in his place.

Lieutenant H. G. Duncombe has been posted to the Depot as Training Company Subaltern, and Lieut. W. H. Larkin as Quartermaster. They are expected to arrive shortly from India. We look forward to welcoming C.S.M. Foster, Sergt. Jenner and Sergt. Welch, who are also coming from the 1st Battalion.

Statistics.

Number of men enlisted for Regiment since last publication	...	33
Number of men posted to 2nd Battalion since last publication	...	93
Number of Recruits discharged since last publication	...	25

POSTED TO 2ND BATTALION.—Namur Platoon, 18 men, 31/5/35; Corunna Platoon, 17 men, 22/6/35; Peninsular Platoon, 19 men, 9/8/35; Ladysmith Platoon, 19 men, 31/8/35; Gheluvelt Platoon, 20 men, 27/9/35. Total: 93 men.

DISCHARGED.—6081724 Cpl. G. Tester, 15/7/35.

Results of Recruit Competitions.

May, 1935—*Namur Platoon*.—Champion Recruit and Winner of Regimental Cane: No. 6086252 Pte. K. Jacob. Drill: 6086252; Pte. K. Jacob. Shooting: 6086265 Pte. A. Hicks; 6086252 Pte. K. Jacob; 6086260 Pte. G. Askins. Athletics: 6086265 Pte. A. Hicks. Physical Training: 6086254 Pte. A. White.

June, 1935—*Corunna Platoon*.—Champion Recruit and Winner of Regimental Cane: 6086281 Pte. J. Scott. Shooting: 6086274 Pte. W. Edes; 6086245 Pte. A. Lee. Athletics: 6086281 Pte. J. Scott. Physical Training: 6086281 Pte. J. Scott. Drill: 6086274 Pte. W. Edes.

July, 1935—*Peninsular Platoon*.—Champion Recruit and Winner of Regimental Cane: 6085875 Pte. R. Matthews. Shooting: 6086249 Pte. J. Gillard. Athletics: 3596695 Pte. L. Duncan. Physical Training: 3596695 Pte. L. Duncan. Drill: 6086150 Pte. S. Stratford.

August, 1935—*Ladysmith Platoon*.—Champion Recruit and Winner of Regimental Cane: 6734797 Pte. H. Mace. Shooting: 6086427 Pte. J. Harris; 6086428 Pte. R. Leek; 6086423 Pte. P. Flanagan; 6734797 Pte. H. Mace; 6086416 Pte. C. Fox; 6086419 Pte. J. Paterson. Athletics: 6086421 Pte. J. Le Brecht. Physical Training: 6086428 Pte. R. Leek. Drill: 6086428 Pte. R. Leek.

September, 1935—*Gheluvelt Platoon*.—Champion Recruit and Winner of Regimental Cane: 6086441 Pte. H. Benson. Physical Training: 6086441 Pte. H. Benson. Athletics: 6086449 Pte. D. Whittock. Drill: 6086437 Pte. C. Sewell. Shooting: 6086447 Pte. H. Ryder; 6086445 Pte. C. Wells; 6086441 Pte. H. Benson.

The Garden Party.

The Garden Party was held on Thursday, 27th June, in the middle of Cricket Week. General and Lady Bird received the guests. The weather was fine and the guests enjoyed a pleasant afternoon in the sun. The attendance was smaller than usual, only about three hundred people being present altogether.

The usual games and side-shows were in evidence and the Band and Drums were, if anything, a more popular attraction than ever.

Garden Party (All Ranks).

Shortly after lunch on 29th June old members of the Regiment began to arrive for the Ninth All Ranks' Garden Party, and by tea-time about 500 had congregated somewhere in Barracks. The day was extremely hot and shelter from the sun was in great demand.

The usual games were organized and were extremely well patronized.

One thing which was particularly noticeable and pleasing about this year's party was the number of ex-Service Battalion N.C.Os. and men who attended, and the large number of wives and ex-members of the regular battalions who came with their husbands. The writer saw many pleasant reunions of very old friends, who seize this opportunity each year of talking over old times and acquaintances.

At 6 p.m. the general public were admitted to barracks, and the number who availed themselves of the opportunity was amazing.

The Band and Drums of the 2nd Battalion beat combined "Retreat" from 6.45 p.m. to 7.30 p.m., and the applause they received then need not be repeated here.

At 8 p.m. the Band rendered a programme of light music followed by a dance on the lawn until 10 p.m., the only complaint being that the day was not long enough. On the same evening the Mayor and Aldermen of Guildford dined with the officers.

Sergeants' Mess Notes.

Once again we come to the end of our "outdoor season" and turn our thoughts to easy chairs and whist drives.

We had a very pleasant summer, and our "hardy annuals"—the outing, games tourney with the officers, and cricket with the local Police—were all carried out in fine weather.

We had a very pleasant day for the outing. An early start afforded us a long day at Brighton, and the families returned tired but well content with the trip.

As is usual, we lost the tennis and bowls match to a very superior officers' team. The hard hitting of Col. Fawcett and the "spins" of Capt. Burton were too much even for our tennis players. We were also well beaten at bowls. Many of our team seem to have forgotten about bias, and those who remembered seemed very anxious to keep away from the jack. If practice does not make perfect perhaps a study of the life and habits of these elusive bowls will assist our teams next year.

Our cricket matches with the police are always very enjoyable. We lost the first by a small margin; even the superb fielding of Sergt. Delaney in the outfield was not enough to save us. We lost the services of several of our members for the second match, and, chiefly because Sergt. Elliot was off form, we lost by a lot of runs. But for Mr. Ellis, our very efficient umpire, we might have been fielding after closing time.

We may be poor cricketers, but when it comes to energetic games we are more than a match for the Police. In the evenings they lost to us at billiards, darts, card games, etc., and, of course, no self-respecting "Bobby" would dare to throw dice if Mr. Ellsey took the scores.

We shall soon be settling down to our usual fortnightly functions, which are so popular among our friends.

It may be of interest to the "Old and Bold" that the day of the Garden Party sees a miniature reunion in the Sergeants' Mess, and we are always delighted to see any past members who may be in the vicinity on that day.

We congratulate S.I. Moore on securing second place in the Guildford Swimming Club Diving Championship, and third place in the Surrey County Diving Championship.

Corporals' Mess Notes.

Things have been very quiet in the Mess since the last issue of the JOURNAL and the hot weather experienced during the summer months made even the shove-halfpenny a strenuous game. However, members are still in form and should soon get their international caps.

We have said good-bye to Cpl. Tester, who has left us on discharge, and we wish him the best of luck in his new sphere. Cpl. Dodd has also left us to go to Vocational Training at Hounslow, and we sincerely hope that he will be successful in getting a good position when the time arrives.

We welcome Cpl. Cole, Cpl. Hargrave, Cpl. Golding and L./Cpl. Touzeau, and we trust that they will settle down to Depot routine. We congratulate the former on securing first place in the Guildford Swimming Club Championship for diving—a very good performance.

We shall shortly say good-bye to "Johnnie" and "Ernie," who have been warned for foreign service, and trust their stay abroad will be free from earthquakes and that their wives and families will soon be able to join them.

For our annual outing we went to Hastings in a very comfortable yellow charabanc. We left the barracks at 8.30 a.m. and arrived at Hastings just before midday, after having our usual "half-way halt." It was a great success and everybody thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Congratulations to L./Cpl. Noke on getting married. We wish him good luck and happiness.

Cricket.

The Depot XI cannot claim to have had a very brilliant season, but it was an enjoyable one. Nineteen matches were played and two others were cancelled because of rain. The results were: Won, 5; drawn, 5; lost, 9. Major R. H. Philpot, Capt. J. B. Phillips, Capt. J. R. Dickson and Capt. A. F. F. Young very kindly played for us on several occasions. Major R. K. Ross looked like being our star performer in every department of the game (even bowling), but unfortunately sustained a bad injury to his hand which prevented him from playing during the second half of the season.

Pte. G. Barnes again proved one of the chief mainstays of the side, bowling steadily throughout the season and also collecting more runs than most people. Sergt. S. Sharp was also a great asset, being an excellent fielder, a good spin bowler and a good but erratic bat.

Some good recruit material appeared during the season. Pte. Hicks bowled and batted well, but he went to the 2nd Battalion early in the year. Pte. Matthews showed promise of being a useful bat with more coaching. Pte. Le Brecht is a safe wicket-keeper with a good style. Pte. Cole-Biroth is both a bowler and batsman of considerable promise.

The averages were as follows:—

Name	Overs.	Maidens.	BOWLING.		
			Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Pte. Hicks	34.2	5	86
Sergt. Moore	34	3	98
Sergt. Sharp	67.5	8	253
Pte. Barnes	222.1	29	772
Capt. H. E. Wilson	56.3	1	244
Lieut. J. F. Metcalfe	68.4	5	276
Sergt. Batt	38.1	1	240
Pte. Cole-Biroth	92.1	10	320

THE DEPOT

BATTING.

Name.	Innings.	Times				Average.
		Not out.	Most in an innings.	Total runs.		
Major R. K. Ross	9	1	82*	331	36.78	
Pte. Barnes	17	1	79	343	21.76	
Sergt. Moore	5	2	51	103	20.6	
Sergt. Sharp	11	1	72*	218	19.63	
Capt. H. E. Wilson	8	4	26	157	19.62	
Pte. Cole-Biroth	11	2	67*	205	18.6	
Lieut. J. F. Metcalfe	20	—	66	344	17.2	
Pte. Matthews	8	—	54	113	14.12	
Capt. J. B. Phillips	6	—	17	75	12.5	
Pte. Le Brecht	12	3	23*	111	9.25	
Pte. Culley	10	1	40	89	8.9	
Lieut. L. S. Sheldon	8	—	35	68	8.5	

* Not out.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS WRITTEN

(This letter was received by an official in the British Legation, Peking, and its genuineness is vouched for.)

POST BOX NO. 102.
BOMBAY.
24th June, '31.

MOST HONOURED HARO SAHIB,

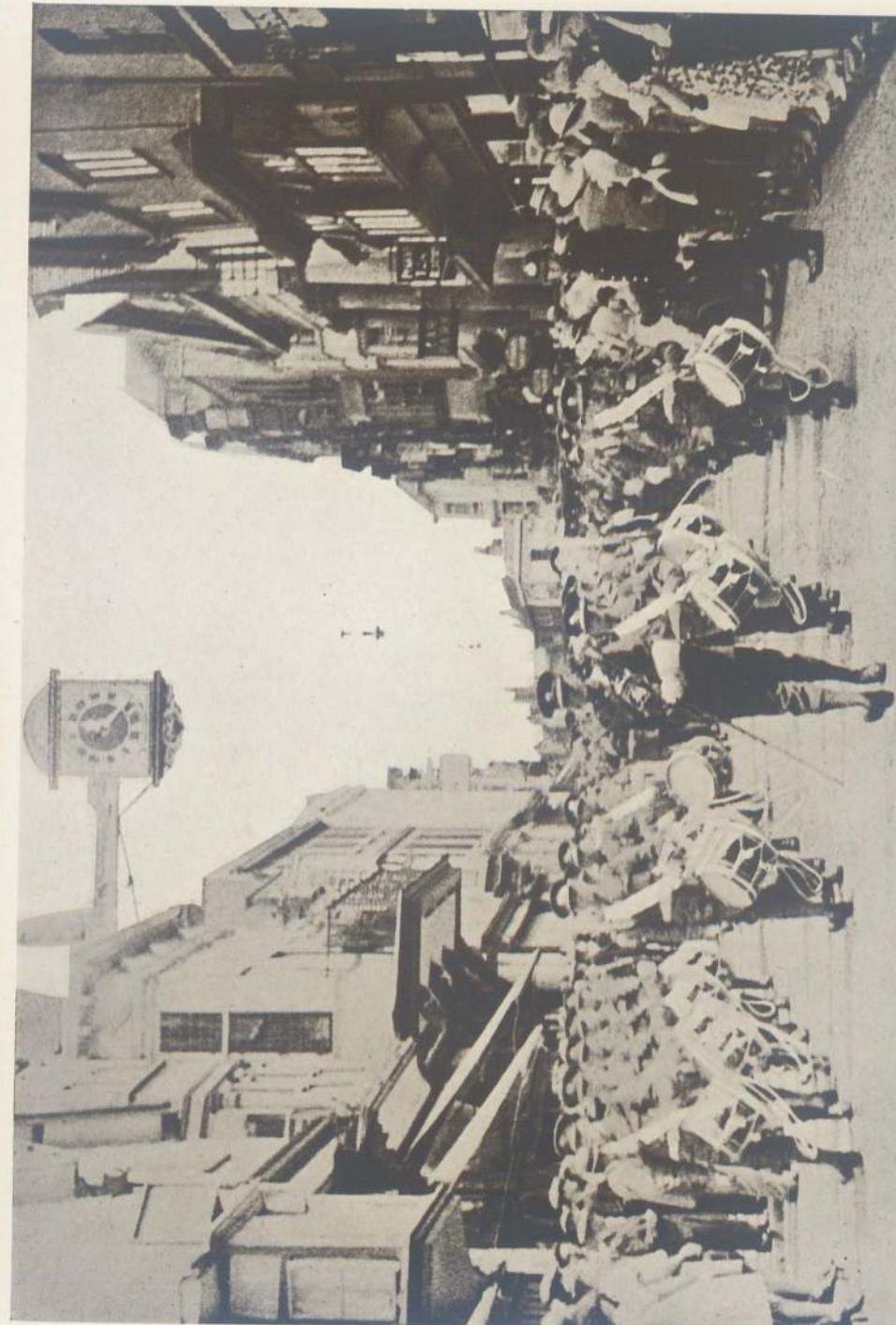
By a friend of mine I came to know there is good opportunity for Indian Sharp hands in the sound line of the Film Field, and if through your honour I can be employed I most humbly offer my hand.

As to my justness, I appeared for the Matrio Examination at Darjeeling but failed, the reason for which I shall describe.

To begin with my writing was illegible. This was due to climatic reasons, for I came up from a warm climate and found my fingers stiff and disobedient to my mind and wishes. Further I was under great shock to my mental system in the shape of the death of my fond and loving brother from one and the same mother. So you can judge my mental distress through this loss, so mind refused to act. Furthermore most honoured father, I beg to state that I am in most uncomfortable circumstances, being the sole support of my fond brother's seven issues, consisting of three adults and four adultresses (?), the latter being the bane of my existence owing to provide husbands for each one of them at a very high premium. Besides all this bane, I have to support two of my own wives besides their legitimate and illegitimate issues of which by God's misfortune, the feminine gender predominates. I am therefore most humble, sir, in a most pitiful ragged condition. Under these grave conditions, with every hope of further addition to my family, I humbly pray that your honour will favour me with an appointment, for which your poor menial will always pray for your long life and prosperity as well as your honour a posthumous olive branches.

Always considering that your honour has a drop of human milk in your noble breast.

I am, your most humble servant,
R. S. IVER.



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THE DRUMS OF THE 2nd BATTALION

Leading the Depot down Guildford High Street after the Annual Church Parade at Holy Trinity Church, June, 1935.

OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION

ALL RANKS' DINNER, 1935.

A COMPANY of about 560 attended the 27th annual All Ranks' Dinner, which was held at the Georgian Restaurant, Harrods, on Saturday, 1st June, 1935. Major-General Sir Wilkinson D. Bird, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., presided.

Among those present were: Major-General A. E. McNamara, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brig.-General C. F. Watson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Cols. J. D. Boyd, D.S.O., G. J. Giffard, D.S.O., and R. T. Lee, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., Lieut.-Cols. R. A. M. Basset, M.C., H. W. Bolton, D.S.O., and S. T. Watson, D.S.O., Majors N. B. Avery, M.C., C. J. M. Elliott, D.C.M., R. C. G. Foster, M.C., W. Masterson, O.B.E., R. K. Ross, D.S.O., M.C., and A. N. S. Roberts, O.B.E., Captains W. G. R. Beeton, R. M. Burton, W. H. Chitty, F. A. Coward, J. W. M. Denton, D. C. G. Dickinson, L. H. Fairtlough, H. P. Foster, F. E. B. Girling, M.C., V. C. Harvey, M.C., D.C.M., J. P. Howells, M.C., D.C.M., G. M. Elias Morgan, J. B. P. Phillips, R. E. Pickering, C. W. Roff, H. E. Reiman, M.C., J. Y. Whitfield, K. J. Wilson and R. C. Wilson, Brevet Major I. T. P. Hughes, M.C., Lieuts. K. M. East, A. U. H. Hacket-Pain, L. S. Sheldon, F. Waspe, H. E. Wilson and H. Wood, 2/Lieuts. G. H. W. Goode and N. T. Lennon.

The Rev. H. J. Burkitt, M.A., T.D., Capt. J. H. Thomas (Regular Forces Employment Association), Chief Petty Officer M. J. Murphy and Petty Officer L. C. Eagle of H.M.S. *Excellent* were also present.

The Chairman referred to the disastrous earthquake at Quetta, where the 1st Battalion is quartered, and said he was glad to be able to tell them that none of the British soldiers had received any injury. He announced that he had received a telegram of greetings from their allied Battalion in Canada, The Queen's Rangers. The Report of the Committee of the Old Comrades Association disclosed a very satisfactory situation but he thought they could do better in finding employment for ex-soldiers of the Regiment if ex-soldiers, and particularly those who had just left the Regiment, would make more use of the machinery which they provided and if they would keep in closer touch with them.

Last year he referred to the desirability of obtaining recruits from their territorial district, but he regretted their efforts in that direction had so far not met with success. Of 140 recruits who joined the regiment in the six months up to April 1st last, only twenty came from their territorial district. They must not allow themselves to be discouraged by that poor result but must continue their efforts to try and persuade those young men of West Surrey, who wished to serve in the Army that they could best do so in the ranks of the Queen's. (Applause.)

He was happy to be able to give them good reports of their battalions. The 1st Battalion was transferred last winter from Tientsin to India, and before the Battalion left China the General Officer Commanding wrote a letter to him stating that it had done exceedingly well. (Applause.) Those who had served in India with the Regiment would remember the high reputation in which it was held by all ranks of the army in India. On arrival at Quetta the officers and men found that the memory of that efficiency had by no means been lost and only two or three days after their arrival, when the officers and men thought they were only just beginning to recover from the six weeks' voyage, they were somewhat embarrassed to discover that deputations of Indian officers and non-commissioned officers were attending their parades to see how the Queen's did things. (Applause.) He was happy to say on high authority that at Aldershot the 2nd Battalion were considered to be a star turn.

THE "ALL RANKS" GARDEN PARTY

The Chairman concluded by expressing pleasure at the presence of two representatives of their good friends the ship's company of H.M.S. *Excellent*. That was particularly appropriate as that day was the anniversary of the battle of the Glorious 1st of June, when the Queen's had the high honour of serving in the Fleet. This year the Regiment had again had the privilege of being closely associated with the ship's company of the *Excellent* in the pageant at the Royal Tournament at Olympia, a pageant which had been designed for the special purpose of illustrating co-operation between the Services.

The toast of "Absent Comrades" was proposed by ex-Colour Sergeant A. E. Ellis, who remarked that there were many more they would like to see at the dinner. He suggested that the appeal for membership, which appeared in the JOURNAL, should be printed as a circular and sent to men who received pensions and those on the reserve.

Petty Officer Eagle, of H.M.S. *Excellent*, replying to the Chairman's welcome, said that wherever they went, all over the world, they met representatives of the British Army, and always found them the best of friends. Referring to the earthquake at Quetta, he said he knew some of the Queen's men there. He had had experience of work under earthquake conditions, in rebuilding homes which had been destroyed, and in their next JOURNAL, no doubt, they would have the happy news that those men who escaped had been working hard to re-establish those who were down. He spoke of the keenness with which the QUEEN'S JOURNAL was read in the Messes of H.M.S. *Excellent*.

To the younger soldiers he said that they must remember that history made them what they were and they had to thank the older members there for putting them in their present position. Unlike those of some nations the British soldier and sailor was always well shod and well clothed. He passed on to the younger soldiers the advice his father gave him: "All the time you can be the rider never be the horse."

Incidental music during the evening was provided by ex-Drum Major H. C. Sales at the piano.

THE "ALL RANKS" GARDEN PARTY

THE "All Ranks" Garden Party took place on Saturday, 29th June, 1935, at the Depot.

In the afternoon 750 members of the Old Comrades Association, with their wives and friends, attended. Those present included Major-General Sir Wilkinson D. Bird (Colonel of the Regiment) and Lady Bird. Between six and nine o'clock, when the public were welcomed to the Barracks, the visitors were augmented by 2,200 adults and many children.

The Band and Drums of the 2nd Battalion (by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. A. M. Bassett) under Bandmaster R. Barsotti played selections in the afternoon and evening. The "Retreat," sounded by the Band and Drums according to custom, was a much admired feature of the day's proceedings. Games and competitions, the latter including shooting, bowls, miniature golf and a treasure hunt, were enjoyed, and the concluding game in the Regimental Cricket Week was watched by those interested in cricket.

The Regimental Museum, the institutes, gymnasium and dining hall were open to inspection, and the extensive view over Surrey, obtainable from the top of the Keep, tempted many to the arduous climb in order to enjoy it.

The garden party afforded a pleasant reunion of old comrades.

2nd/35th BATTALION, A.M.F. ("THE NEWCASTLE REGIMENT").



The Officers.



The Signallers.
CAMP, 1935.

BARRACKS

MOST of us enter barracks for the first time with very mixed feelings, and as we grow older wander round the world from station to station, but how many of us ever think of the history and development of our various homes?

Armies have existed from time immemorial, but it is not until 1660 that we first hear of barracks being built in England. In that year the first barracks were built to house the Royal Bodyguard. Normally, troops were billeted on the civil population, and this unsatisfactory system continued until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the authorities first realized the urgent necessity for proper accommodation.

At first, barracks were built in or near larger towns in order to have troops at hand in case of civil disturbances, and as it was found that recruits were easier to obtain from urban districts. The question of supply and maintenance was also simplified. During the period 1818—1848 there was a general upheaval throughout the country. Riots, rowdy parliamentary elections, the passing of the Reform Bill and abolition of the Corn Laws, all caused civil disturbances, and the development and improvement of barracks came to a standstill.

A comparison between German and English barracks at this period is interesting. In Germany, the floor space allowed for each individual was 49 square feet, and air space 550 cubic feet, and German barracks were built to house as many as five thousand men in considerable comfort. In England, the allowance of air space was as little as 258 cubic feet, windows were on one side of the room, with no special means of ventilation, latrines and ablution rooms were primitive, and bathing facilities non-existent. Sergeants' and Corporals' Messes were unheard of, and the only way of cooking food was by boiling. A comparison of the death rate of the Army at home with that of the male civilian population reveals the fact that, in 1887, the mortality was 17.5 per 1,000 compared with 9.2 per 1,000.

After the Crimean War there were changes throughout the Army, and with the introduction of better weapons, and the improvement in conditions generally, it was realized that troops could no longer live under their existing surroundings. In 1855 a special commission was appointed, called the Official Committee on Barrack Accommodation for the Army. Shortly after, land was acquired at Aldershot, Shorncliffe and Colchester, and a start was made on improved accommodation. Another commission, this time a royal one, called the Barrack and Hospital Improvement Commission, came into being in 1857, and was formed to report on the condition of barracks at home and in the Mediterranean stations, and to recommend improvements.

Eight years later another step forward was made when the Barracks and Hospital Improvement Committee was constituted as a standing body, and its name changed somewhat unsuitably to the Army Sanitary Committee. But in spite of all these commissions and committees, army barracks still had little to recommend them. No provision was made for married N.C.O.s. or men, who, with their wives and families, were allotted accommodation in the barrack room, one family taking up the same space as four men, and with no privacy except what could be obtained by erecting a screen of blankets across the room.

The Barrack Act was passed in 1890, and with it a further improvement was made. At places like Aldershot and Shorncliffe permanent brick buildings were built to replace the old wooden huts, and gradually a general all-round improvement was effected, which is reflected in comparing the figures for the mortality of the Army at home. Whereas, in 1857, the rate was 17.5 per 1,000 in 1897 it had been reduced to 3.42 per 1,000.

This improvement has been steadily maintained, and modern barracks are now well ventilated and comfortable. It is interesting to note that an experiment was made in new barracks built for the Guards, at Chelsea, a few years ago. Cubicle accommodation was provided for the men in the barrack room, but it was found to be unsatisfactory, and the men themselves preferred to go back to the normal dormitory system.

Obituary.

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

No.	Rank and Name.	Battalions.	Service.	Date of Death.
	Lieut.-Col. H. St. C. Wilkins ...	1st & 2nd Bns.	1888-1918	7-2-35
	Lieut.-Col. M. Cust ...	1st & 2nd Bns.	1868-1892	25-5-35
	Brig.-Gen. G. E. R. Kenrick ...	1st & 2nd Bns.	1891-1920	3-8-35
	Lieut. F. J. F. Moultrie	1st Bn.	1918-1919	7-35
	Lieut. C. O. W. Morgan	2nd Bn.		1-9-35
493	Cler.-Sgt. T. S. Roblou	2nd Bn.	1883-1905	27-7-30
1644	L./Cpl. J. Vice ...	2nd Bn.	1866-1887	20-12-33 (Age 89)
5622	Pte. J. Wright ...	1st Bn.	1898-1908	4-35
6085089	Pte. G. E. Shand ...	1st Bn.	1931	9-6-35
6083920	Pte. C. J. Yates ...	2nd Bn.	1930	12-6-35
6085070	Pte. F. Smith ...	1st Bn.	1931	28-6-35
6084546	L./Cpl. A. M. Nash ...	1st Bn.	1930	1-9-35
2613	Pte. T. J. Morris ...	1st & 2nd Bns.	1876-1894	1-10-35

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. E. R. KENRICK, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., joined the 1st Battalion on 18th November, 1891, as a Second-Lieutenant from the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, and was promoted Lieutenant on 19th May, 1895, and Captain on 7th May, 1900. He took part in the operations on the North-West Frontier of India with the 1st Battalion in 1897-98, and was awarded the medal with two clasps. In the South African Campaign he served in various Staff appointments from 1899 to 1902, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the D.S.O., the Queen's Medal with five clasps, and the King's Medal with two clasps. In the Great War he was successively D.A.Q.M.G. 5th Division, and Third Army, and A.Q.M.G. to the 2nd Corps and at G.H.Q. For his services he was mentioned in despatches six times, received the C.B., C.M.G., and Legion of Honour, and was promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. After the war he commanded the 145th Infantry Brigade, T.A.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MITFORD CUST.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mitford Cust, who died on 25th May last in his 89th year, was the oldest living officer of the Regiment, having joined the 1st Battalion in October, 1868, from the 98th Foot. He became Lieutenant by purchase in October, 1871, and was Instructor of Musketry from May, 1878, to March, 1881. He was promoted Captain in March, 1881, and Major in the 2nd Battalion in September, 1885, retiring as Lieutenant-Colonel in November, 1892. He served with the 2nd Battalion in the Burma Expedition of 1886-87, receiving the medal and clasp. He was devoted to big game shooting in India, and a photograph of some of his heads and skins appeared in one of the earlier numbers of the JOURNAL. He took a great interest in the Regiment all his life and was a regular attendant at Regimental functions. Some of our readers may remember seeing him at the Garden Party at the Depot in June, 1934.

OBITUARY

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. ST. C. WILKINS, D.S.O.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. St. C. Wilkins, D.S.O., joined the 1st Battalion on 11th February, 1888, as a Second-Lieutenant from the Royal Military College. He was promoted Lieutenant in 1890 and Captain in 1897. He served with the 1st Battalion in the operations on the North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98, and received the Medal with two clasps. He was also in the South African War and received the Queen's Medal with four clasps. After passing through the Staff College he was attached to the General Staff from December, 1904, until November, 1906. In March, 1908, he went to Ireland as G.S.O.3 Coast Defences, and was there for four years. After a year with the 1st Battalion he returned to Staff employment as G.S.O.2 of West Riding Division, becoming G.S.O.1 on 4th August, 1914. On 5th November, 1914, he assumed command of the 1st Battalion in France. In November, 1915, he again became G.S.O.1 and held this appointment until December, 1916. Early in January, 1917 he arrived in Palestine and took command of the 2nd/4th Battalion, and with that Battalion went through the battles of Gaza, being wounded at the final battle on 3rd November, 1917. He went on half-pay in November, 1918. For services in the Great War he was twice mentioned in despatches and received the D.S.O. He took a great interest in the JOURNAL and his help and suggestions were most useful. The final instalment of his account of the Battles of Gaza appears in this number.

PTE. T. J. MORRIS.

No. 602 and 2613 Pte. T. J. Morris joined the 48th Brigade in 1876 and proceeded to Malta with the 2nd Battalion in 1877. He came home in 1883 and rejoined shortly after. He served in India and Burma with the 2nd Battalion and was discharged in 1894 after 18 years' service. After leaving the Regiment he took to driving a hansom cab in London and, as "Ginger," was a well-known character. The advent of taxis put him out of business, and in 1919 he was admitted to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and remained there until he died.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT DINNER FUND 1935 ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
Brought Forward from 1934	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Subscriptions, 1935	...	8 6 10	Die stamping 300 Dinner Notices	9	6
	...	78 10 0	Printing 125 notices for 1935	9	0
			Envelopes for Dinner Notices	1	6
			Postage of Dinner Notices	8	6
			Hotel Victoria, Dinner, 17th June,		
			1935:—		
			75 attendances at 32/6		
			each 121 17 6		
			Less Taken at the door 51 10 0		
				£70	7 6
			Cablegram to 1st Bn.		
			at Quetta ... 10 10 0		
			Gratuities to waiters 2 0 0		
				72	18 4
			In hand at Lloyds Bank, Guildford	12	10 0
				£86	16 10

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

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

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

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

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