King George V.

Since the publication of the last number of the Journal the Empire and Nation have suffered a grievous loss by the death of His Majesty King George V.

The news came with the shock of the unexpected, and only a short time before we had listened to his voice as he spoke the Christmas message, a message from a father, as well as a King-Emperor, to his people scattered over the world. His death cast a gloom over the whole of that Empire and none mourn his loss more sincerely than his Army, by which he was beloved.

That overwhelming tributes of affection and respect should be paid to his memory by his own people was to be expected, but the world-wide demonstrations called forth must be unprecedented in history. Every nation and people mourned his loss with deep sincerity and affection as a great ruler and a great man.

The speech which the Prime Minister broadcast on the night of January 21st brought home to us the full extent of our loss and fittingly expressed the feelings of us all.

It is not for us to enter into biographical details which have been dealt with by many who are far better qualified. He was every inch a King, but he was also so very much a man. It was this characteristic of humanity that makes his death a personal loss to each one of us.

To Queen Mary and the other members of the Royal Family we humbly offer the devoted and sincere sympathy of all members of the Regiment, past and present.

To His Majesty King Edward VIII, in conveying that sympathy, we tender the assurance of our loyalty and devotion to his Throne and Person.

The Journal of The Queen's Royal Regiment

VOL. VI.] MAY, 1936 [No. 2

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1st BATTALION

(Quetta.)

THE huts which we made for ourselves, and which were described in the last number, proved to be a success. Life in them during the winter was, in fact, quite a welcome change from the usual barrack rooms, and still more so from the cracked and rickety bungalows of last summer.

Fortunately it has been a comparatively mild winter and the Kojak wind was not as a rule at its worst. However, army life has its little surprises, and in February the Quetta Reconstruction Department had us out of our huts and the huts razed to the ground. We were moved to the old Gurkha barracks at Kandahar Lines. Here we found almost unlimited work awaiting us, so again life was not dull. The roofs had to be lowered. This is an ingenious device for making buildings comparatively safe from acts of God. The roofs are literally lowered and supported separately from the walls, so that neither roof nor walls need fall together. Other work required was the bricking of all floors (a big undertaking), installation of electric light, and innumerable changes necessitated by the occupation of lines originally built for Indian troops. We now feel equal to housing ourselves under any conditions, but will be glad once more to be in more normal surroundings.

Our move has been fixed for 18th October, and our destination is now Allahabad, not Fyzabad. This change was caused by a redistribution of British battalions in India and the introduction of an extra battalion to this country. Many of us have already served at Allahabad with the 2nd Battalion. The prospect of the move is generally popular. Some of the younger members of the Battalion may, however, remember with regret the cool Quetta nights when they first experienced the hot weather of the plains. Hill station life will start again and families and leave parties will find themselves, in the summer, at Naini Tal.

A pleasant break this winter has been provided for all by a month's holiday at Karachi. Although going on leave in a party as a company is not quite the same as just going on leave, the comparative civilization that exists down there, the warm weather, bathing, fishing and general relaxation made a very agreeable change.

Quetta must present a strange sight to newcomers. Practically all cantonment roads are bordered by a succession of gardens with trees and flowers, and in the centre of each compound a ruin or a heap of bricks and rubble. Churches are reminiscent of Ypres and Poperinghe. Reconstruction proceeds apace. It is a sapper's paradise, with gangs of coolies, light railways, grab-cranes, estimates, blue prints, and all the paraphernalia of engineering. Buildings disappear in a day or two and iron huts spring up everywhere. A party going to the range one day found a railway had been built across it in the night.

Reconstruction provides a good opportunity for the building of up-to-date barracks, and the regiment which eventually occupies the new British barracks should be lucky. We can feel that we have had some influence on the future welfare of British troops in India, for the lay-out of the new barracks was done in consultation with, and largely on the advice of this Battalion, with many innovations so far as India is concerned. Insurmountable opposition was, however, brought to bear against the suggestion that a simple hydraulic device known throughout the civilized world should be introduced into India. Where would the sweeper be then, poor thing?

Reconstruction work has lately ceased for the Battalion and soldiering is once more the order of the day. We go to camp this month for Company Training, and another camp is in prospect in September for Battalion and Brigade Training. The household word which has been coupled with Quetta by the world for a year is now never mentioned here, nor has it been mentioned in this article.

The Staff College is still here, but Western Command Headquarters are to remain at Karachi. The headline which appeared in an Indian paper last year

PREPARING TIFFIN ON THE DHOW.

THE DAY'S CATCH.

Sergeants' Mess Fishing Trip at Karachi.

still holds good to a certain extent: "Western Command move to Karachi: only soldiers left in Quetta." Another good one was: "Terrible disaster at Quetta: Staff College safe."

We are sorry to hear there is a shortage of recruits at home and we hope our friends who may read this will do their best to persuade men from our own district, and especially those who have friends and relations in the Regiment, to join up and see the world in our company.

Separate notes are being forwarded on our activities in football, boxing, hunting and shooting. For the first time for many years we have been unable to compete in the A.R.A. competitions but we hope to appear in the lists again for 1936 as often as we did in those for 1934.

There has been a big change-over in our senior ranks this winter with the home establishments, though drafts have actually been very small. Among those who have left for home are C.S.M. Foster, Sergts. Stokes, Plaw, Sandys, Lloyd, Gould, R. Bryant, Welch, Jenner, Chapple and A. Bryant, L./Sergts. Southon, Karn, Hacker and Keeling, and Cpls. Langridge, Tyler, Bannister and Collins

The following have joined this winter: Capts. H. P. Combe and H. E. Wilson, 2/Lieuts. A. C. M. Savage, M. Thresher and N. T. Lennan, C.S.M. Buckenham, Sergts. Berry, F. Hill, Eastmond, Elkins, Court, Bond and Saunders, L./Sergts. Steward and Howland, and Cpls. Whittle, Heather, Climpson and Holdaway.

The following have been promoted: C.S.M. E. Collins to R.Q.M.S., C./Sergt. C. Scott to C.S.M., Sergts. C. Inkpen and F. Ashby, M.M., to Colour-Sergeant, and W. Howland, W. Roadnight, F. Wilson and J. Steward to Sergeant.

Pte. C. Davies received the Commanding Officer's prize for the smartest man on guard from July to December

Sergeants' Mess Notes.

After some very hard work our new barracks in Kandahar Lines are beginning to take on some sort of order. The Mess is quite good and comfortable, and the hope of having a garden in the near future will help to brighten the outlook. Botany, apparently, will be a strong point during our stay here, as the lines fortunately include quite a number of gardens.

Entertainments have been very quiet throughout the winter. We had two farewell "socials" for members who were either leaving for the Home Establishment or proceeding on furlough. We miss our "Heavy Weight" member very much, and have heard that the docks at Southampton have been specially reinforced to receive him. C.S.M. Buckenham has recently joined us, after his sojourn at The Depot, to take the place of C.S.M. Foster who, in turn, has gone to Guildford. We shall miss the latter very much for his "novelty parlour games" at Mess functions, but we have a good substitute in C.S.M. Buckenham with his "sleight-of hand" tricks.

Sporting activities have been very few, as duties have been rather heavy. We had a shooting match against the Corporals and Privates from which, naturally enough, we emerged victorious. The scores were: Sergeants, 900; Corporals, 869; Privates, 764. The highest scores were: Sergt. Dennis, 103; Pte. Fuff, 105. We had one game of football against the Corporals, which we lost, the score being 3—2. We were also unlucky at hockey against the Corporals, who defeated us 5—0.

At the moment we are preparing for our Spring Camp, for which we leave on 14th April. The site is near the sixteenth milestone on the Chaman Road and will provide a change of scenery from that of last year.

The autumn will see us busy getting ready for the move to Allahabad, which station will bring back old memories for quite a number of the Mess.

To conclude, we wish all those who have left us the best of luck in their new surroundings, and extend a hearty welcome to those who have joined us.

Corporals' Mess.

Very little of importance has occurred since the last issue of the JOURNAL. We have held two "smokers," both of which took place before Christmas. The usual invitations were circulated to the various neighbouring units, and to judge from remarks which were overheard, the entertainment which we provided was thoroughly appreciated.

A further game of hockey was arranged against the Sergeants, and though we were confident of our ability to prove again victorious, the result, which was five goals to nil in our favour, more than justified our superiority complex in this direction.

Table-tennis is gradually becoming a popular indoor game. We owe a vote of thanks to the officers who kindly presented the table to the Mess.

We extend a hearty welcome to Cpls. Whittle, Heather, Climpson and Holdaway, who have recently arrived from the United Kingdom. To those who have left us either for the Home Establishment or for discharge we wish the best of luck in their new surroundings.

We trust that those who have wandered to Parkhurst will let the sight of the redoubtable prison encourage them in their efforts to keep to the straight and narrow path of virtue.

We offer our congratulations to L./Sergts. Richardson, Climpson, Crawley, Riordan and Underdown, and to Cpls. Wade, Griffin, Wheelwright, Miles, Cuthbert, Horton, Malpass and Potter on their promotion.

To those who have joined the Mess on first appointment during the period under review, we extend our welcome.

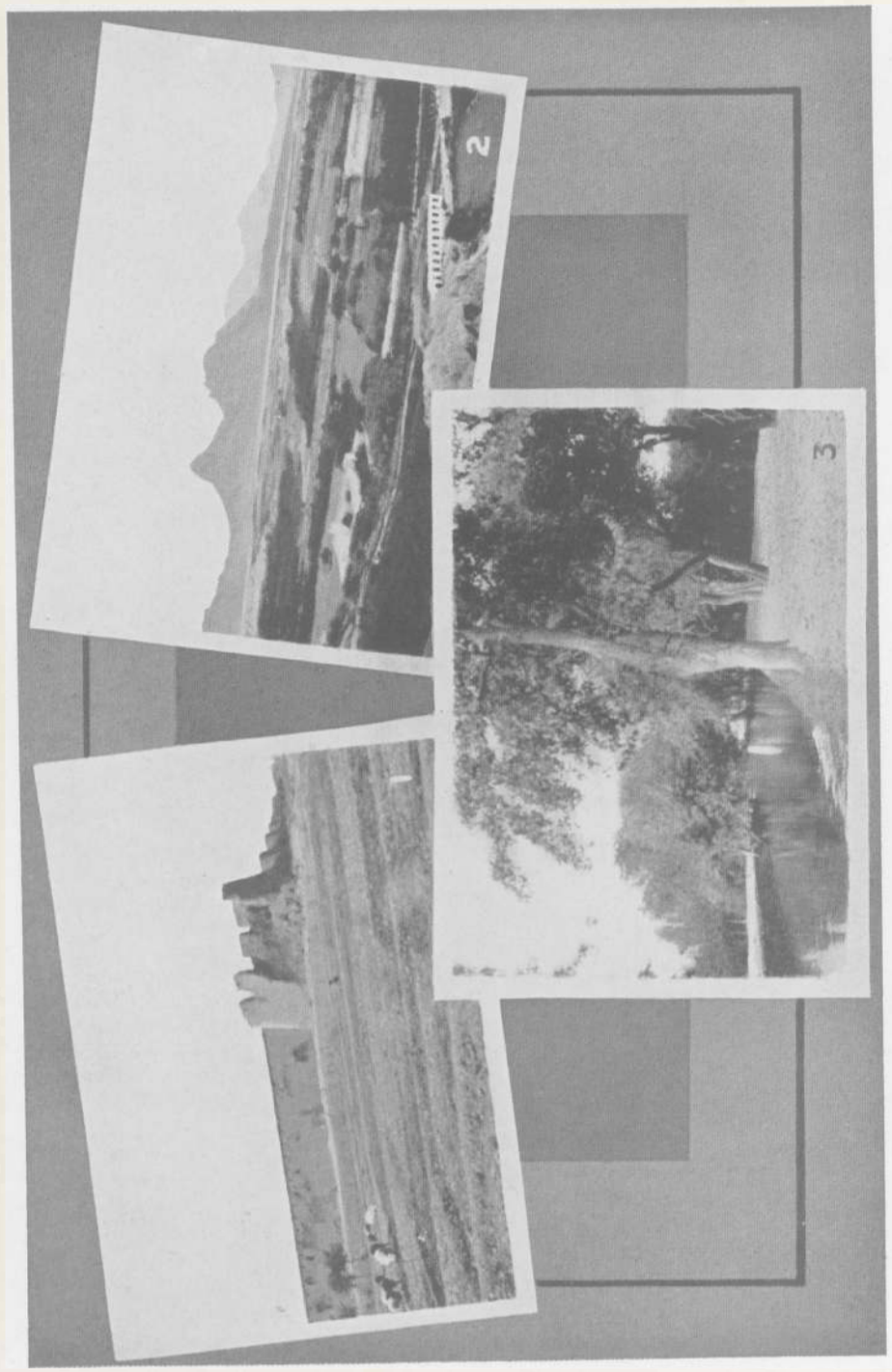
We also offer our congratulations to those who have been awarded honours in connection with the Baluchistan earthquake of May, 1935. L./Cpls. A. Gowman and G. Dakin were awarded His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's certificate, while L./Cpl. G. Henshaw was awarded the Medal of the Military Division of the Order of the British Empire.

SPORT.

Football.

Owing to the absence of many units from Quetta during the winter, there have not been many inter-unit games. The Karachi leave parties made it difficult to produce a full-strength Battalion side. However, lack of Battalion games has been fully made up for by Company and Platoon games. Football in the Battalion is, on the whole, up to its usual standard, and one never sees a game played which is not worth watching. Of the district competitions, the Baluchistan District Inter-Company Football League was the most interesting. The Gunner's team (11th Light Battery) looked as if they were going to have it all their own way at the beginning, and judging by the way they studied form they thought so themselves, but "H.Q." Wing and "D" Company ran them very close, the final points being: 11th Light Battery, 10; "H.Q." Wing, 10; "D" Company 9. "H.Q." Wing eventually received the General Slater Cup for runners-up, the division between points being decided on the number of goals for and against. This took place during December and January, during which time there were no Battalion games.

The season opened with the Earthquake Relief Tournament, which had to be hurried in the early stages owing to the departure of the West Yorkshire Regiment; This again was a Company competition. We were very pleased to see "H.Q." Wing win by beating the 7th Light Tank Company in the final, 2—0. "H.Q." Wing have had a very good season and have always played very well together as a team, which chiefly accounted for their success.



1. North-east corner of Kandahar City. The wall was breached by Bacha-i-Saquao, the "water-carrier" who deposed Amanullah. 2. The orchards west of Kandahar, the Argandab River flows behind the range; the Baba Wali Pass lies to the left of the pointed hill. The view is taken from the observation post of one of Lord Roberts's batteries. 3. Governor's Gardens. The canal supplies water for Kandahar.

And now, at the end of the season, we have finished up with a Battalion Tournament, which is a Platoon knock-out. It looked as if "S" Company was going to control the final, but No. 2 M.G. Platoon was beaten by the Signal Section in the semi-final, and after a closely contested match No. 1 M.G. Platoon was beaten by the Signallers in the final, 3—2.

Since December we have had ten Battalion games, of which 7 were won, 1 drawn, and 2 lost. In the semi-final of the Baluchistan District Inter-Unit we were beaten 1—0 by the 2nd Indian Divisional Signals, after extra time. It was a good game and a very lucky win for the Signals. This season has definitely depended on Company and Platoon games, which have been good fun. We are off to camp in a fortnight, where we shall have more football, as it is not difficult to find a pitch in Baluchistan.

Rugby Football.

At the beginning of February the 11th Light Battery, R.A., asked us if we could give them a game of rugger. On making inquiries it was found that there were five people in the Battalion who had played the game, and ten to fifteen who were keen to learn. With this material as a foundation we decided to start a rugger side. Our first two games were full of fouls of every description but the side soon got better, and with the keenness shown we managed to produce quite a presentable fifteen. By the time we played in the Inter-Unit Rugby Tournament we had learnt a lot and were able to run the 2nd Light Tank Company to 5 points to 3 points.

Unfortunately the rugger season in Quetta is not long, chiefly owing to ground conditions, as usually up to February it is either too hard or too soft. The season was finished off by a Seven-a-side Tournament, in which both our teams got beaten after vigorous games. It is hoped to keep rugger going in the Battalion, as there now appears to be quite a large proportion of enthusiasts, and we are looking forward to some games on grass at Allahabad.

The following were awarded their Rugby colours for the season 1935-36: Lieuts. D. de S. Barrow and J. R. Terry, 2/Lieut. N. T. Lennan, Cpls. V. Edwards and A. Finnagan, L./Cpls. H. Barker, G. Munns, C. Bedford, and F. Major, and Ptes. W. Andrews, D. Smith, G. Hughes and T. Anderson.

Boxing, 1936.

As there were no entries from other units in Quetta for the District Inter-Company Boxing Meeting, the Battalion Open Individual Championships were run concurrently with this competition. Bouts took place between the 15th and 18th January, and the issue was keenly contested by "B" Company and "H.Q." Wing. The competition was won by "B" Company, and although the margin of points was not wide at the final summing-up, it was a well deserved win. The team was well trained and produced three good weight-winners in the Individual Championships. "S" and "C" Companies were not far behind the runners-up.

The following were the winners and runners-up in the Individual Championships:

Catch-weights.—1, L./Cpl. Doncaster ("B"); 2, L./Cpl. Major ("C").
Middle-weights.—1, Pte. Barnshaw ("B"); 2, Pte. Swain ("D").
Welter-weights.—1, Pte. Warrington ("S"); 2, L./Cpl. Lynham ("C").
Light-weights.—1, Sergt. Hooper ("C"); 2, Pte. Grimes ("B").
Feather-weights.—1, L./Cpl. Eyles ("B"); 2, Pte. Lennox ("B").
Bantam-weights.—1, Pte. Brand ("H.Q."); 2, Pte. Proctor ("S").

Of the catch-weights, L./Cpl. Doncaster proved himself to be a much improved fighter, Pte. Green, of "C" Company being the only other to come anywhere near him on points.

Pte. Barnshaw had little opposition in the middle-weight.

In the welter-weight class Warrington showed all his usual speed, and is to be congratulated on at last coming into his own.

Sergt. Hooper did not have things all his own way in the light-weights, and Pte. Hanson of "H.Q." Wing ran him very close on points in the semi-finals.

In the feather-weights, L./Cpl. Eyles was a comfortable winner, as was Pte. Brand, of "H.Q." Wing, in the bantam-weight.

Colonel Bernard, Acting District Commander in the absence of General Huddlestone, congratulated the Battalion on the keenness and cleanliness of the boxing before presenting "B" Company with the District Inter-Company Trophy and distributing prizes to weight winners and runners-up.

After this competition a team was selected to represent the Battalion in the Army and R.A.F. Inter-Unit team championships. This team was beaten by the 1st Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment at Karachi in the Western Command Inter-Unit team championships. The following is a digest of the official report by the Western Command Boxing Committee:—

Catch-weights.—Pte. Green (Queen's) knocked out L./Cpl. Allen in the first round.

Middle-weights.—1st String: Pte. Barnshaw (Queen's) knocked out Cpl. Foster in the second round. 2nd String: L./Cpl. Doncaster (Queen's) beat Pte. Townson on points by a wide margin.

Welter-weights.—1st String: Pte. Warrington (Queen's) was beaten on points by Pte. Smeraldo. Scoring was even, but Pte. Smeraldo possessed the heavier punch. 2nd String: Pte. Anderson (Queen's) was beaten on points by Bdsn. Bailey. 3rd String: Pte. Lewington (Queen's) was beaten on points by Pte. Pearson.

Light-weights.—1st String: Sergt. Hooper (Queen's) was beaten on points by Pte. Lyons. Sergt. Hooper was the more skilful boxer of the two, but was not sufficiently aggressive. 2nd String: L./Cpl. Eyles (Queen's) was beaten on points by Pte. Marsden. Scoring was even, but Pte. Marsden's style was preferred to the crouching attitude adopted by L./Cpl. Eyles. This was a very hard fight. 3rd String: Pte. Hanson (Queen's) was knocked out by Dmr. Williams in the first round.

Feather-weights.—Pte. Titchener (Queen's) was beaten on points by Pte. Carroll after a very close fight.

Bantam-weights.—Pte. Brand (Queen's) was beaten on points after a close fight.

The three best bouts of the evening were those of Pte. Warrington, L./Cpl. Eyles and Pte. Titchener.

From this report it is clear that the result was much closer than the score (West Yorks, 19; Queen's, 14) would suggest, and it should be the aim of our teams of the future to box with more conviction and to keep in mind the good principle that a k.o. is the only irrefutable argument of the ring.

Rifle-Shooting.

Battalion Championship.—Sergt. J. Dennis.
Young Soldiers' Championship.—Pte. G. Bruce.
Revolver Championship.—C.S.M. A. Warner.
Company Rifle Cup.—"D" Company.
Company Revolver Cup.—"S" Company
Boys' Championship.—R. Barrett.
Young Soldiers' Match.—Signal Section.
Officers v. Sergeants.—The Sergeants.
Sergeants v. Corporals.—The Sergeants.
L.A. Pairs Match.—Sergt. J. Dennis and Cpl. W. Hicks.

Sergt. J. Dennis is particularly to be congratulated on a consistently high standard not only in the championship but in all matches.

Hunting.

The Quetta Hunt has provided us with some good sport this season. Up to Christmas, and before the rain arrived, drag lines, some of which were laid by officers of the Regiment, were run on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The young entry of hounds—twelve couples which arrived from England shortly after the earthquake—provided a certain amount of distraction to start with, but soon learnt their job, and towards the end of this period took their part in giving us some quite fast gallops.

The country is not easy to negotiate in comfort, much of the jumping being in the nature of blind ditches crossed or refused in a fraction of a second. Narrow but deep cracks left by the earthquake are now an additional and very unpleasant hazard. One thing we all learnt early on, some of us nearly to our cost, was never to jump a likely looking mud wall unless we had previous information as to the landing. Discretion is the better part of valour, and a fifteen-foot drop into a dry nullah would be well calculated to damp the ardour of even the most intrepid sportsman.

Soon after the first fall of rain, which improved considerably conditions for hunting, we started chasing the jackal. The first few days were disappointing, and until the hounds had become used to the different nature of the scent little was achieved. But they soon learnt the difference and settled down to the business of getting to terms with a live quarry. The improvement in pace was marked, and with one or two exceptions each meet has been followed by a run, and, as often as not, a kill. The best day recorded was about the middle of February. A sharp run of forty-five minutes was followed by a second draw, when a "jack" immediately went away right in front of the hounds and was killed in the open after a race of twelve minutes, which accounted for most of the horses that remained.

Our first impressions of the jackal as a quarry have changed considerably—he cannot run away from hounds as can a fox; the scent he leaves is nothing like as exhilarating to the pack, and he never fails to make use of a Karez* when the opportunity arises; but, with his mask towards the hills and safety, he will never give up. To have seen a "jack" staving off the leading hounds in a fast-running night over the last half-mile to safety is to have witnessed an exhibition of pluck and stubbornness which is difficult to equal.

THE ARMY OFFICERS' ART SOCIETY

THE Army Officers' Art Society is holding its twelfth Annual Exhibition at the R.B.A. Galleries, Suffolk Street, S.W.1 from 28th September to 10th October, 1936, inclusive. Receiving day will be Saturday, 19th September.

The Membership of this Society is open to Officers holding or having held permanent commissions in the Regular Army or Royal Marines.

The Society exists for the purpose of affording Officers interested in Art the opportunity of meeting, and also provides facilities for the exhibition and disposal of their works.

Any Officer interested is invited to communicate with:—

The Hon. Secretary,
Colonel L. N. MALAN,
10, Blenheim Road,
London, N.W.8.

* A Karez is a line of vertical borings about thirty yards apart and varying from two to ten feet wide, and fifteen to fifty feet deep. These are connected by an underground channel, sometimes a mile and a half in length. They are dug by the natives to obtain water and it is the object of everyone not to fall into them.

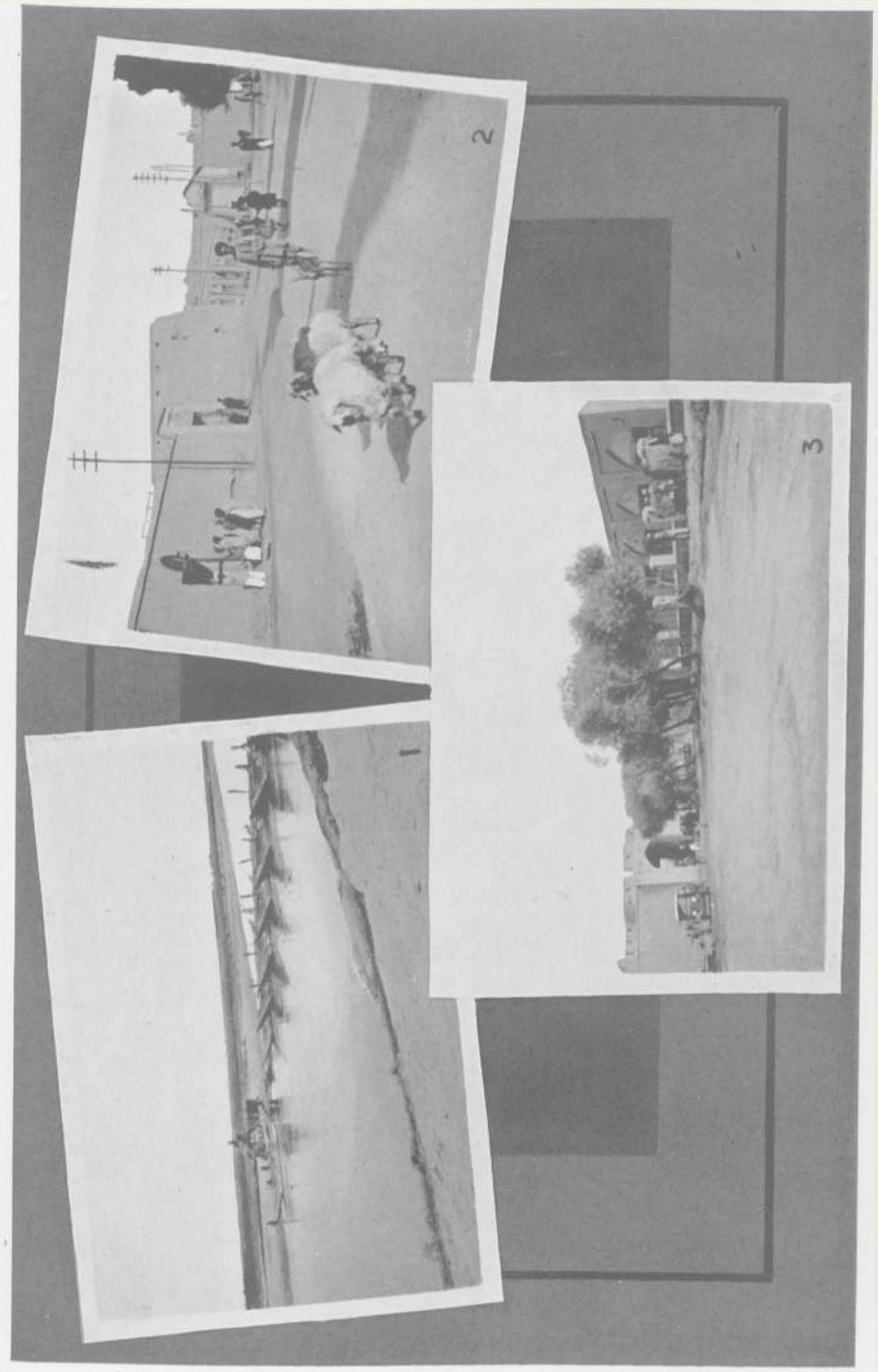
FOUR DAYS IN AFGHANISTAN

A VISIT to Kandahar was first seriously discussed by us in July, and we decided that early November seemed to be an ideal time of the year. Kandahar is some 1,500 feet lower than Quetta, and in consequence the swarm of mosquitoes which infest that city is not finally dispersed by the cold weather until considerably later than in Baluchistan. As the Afghan in common with every Oriental is incapable of a correct appreciation of the value of time, an application to visit their country must be submitted to Army Headquarters a clear three months in advance of the date of the proposed trip. We finally obtained permission after thirteen weeks, only to hear three days later that all leave to Afghanistan was temporarily curtailed owing to the disturbances in the Mohmand territory. Fortunately this recalcitrant tribe submitted to the Government late in October and in answer to our wire for permission to proceed to Kandahar we received a favourable reply.

Our party consisted of four officers, one bearer and a lorry driver, and our transport was composed of a lorry for the kit and an ancient but stalwart Chevrolet. The Afghan roads have an appalling reputation, but experience was to prove them far better than we had anticipated. After interminable delays over the passports for our Indian servants occasioned by the pigheadedness of the babus in the Political Department, we finally left Quetta after lunch on a Saturday afternoon. We arrived for a late tea at Chaman, the British frontier post which is situated on the extreme southerly edge of Afghanistan and separted from Quetta by the Khojak Pass and a distance of some seventy miles. Here we spent the night as the guests of the 2nd/7th Gurkha Rifles, who entertained us royally in anticipation of four bad days ahead of us!

For some reason it has become an established fact that any expedition, however trivial, must bestir itself before dawn in order to uphold the entirely fictitious belief in the Englishman's love of getting up earlier than any normal human being. But not so the case of our expedition: by a happy stroke of fate the Afghan frontier official to whom one must produce one's passport never opens his office before 10 a.m. which means that he may be ready to conduct business of a not too serious nature by eleven o'clock. At that hour accordingly we paid our visit and were surprised to find ourselves fairly embarked on our journey of 68 miles to Kandahar before mid-day.

The three miles from Chaman to Spin Baldek, the first Afghan fortified post, is chiefly notable for an entire absence of any kind of road. By dint of some shrewd steering on the part of A— we avoided the deeper drifts of sand, although at times it looked as if our parting loan of an Army shovel from the Gurkhas might prove its value even at this early stage in our journey. At Spin Baldek we produced our passports for inspection and filled up with petrol; an omission purposely made in Chaman as the tax in Afghanistan is considerably smaller than in India. Leaving the mud-walled fort on our right, rebuilt since its capture by us in 1919, we set off along a road 20 feet wide and running straight as an arrow over a rocky ridge to the north-west. Alongside the road which is bordered on either side by a deep ditch were frequent piles of metal waiting to the thrown on to the surface and rolled in by a constant stream of motor lorries which throughout the fruit season plys between Kandahar and Chaman. The life of one of these fruit lorries averages one year. They are invariably expected to carry twice the load for which they were built, and such a thing as a periodical overhaul is non-existent. Added to this, when one considers the reckless way in which they are driven by their Afghan drivers without any regard for their springs or the



1. Bridge of boats over the River Helmand at Girisk, seventy miles west of Kandahar, on the direct road to Herat.
2. Union Jack flying at the British Legation. 3. The North or Id Gbar Gate.

life of their tyres, it is surprising that breakdowns are the exception rather than the rule, and their hard-wearing capabilities reflect credit on the American motor industry.

Steam rollers are practically non-existent in Afghanistan, and so far the road reconstruction so praiseworthily embarked upon by the new Government has only taken the form of emulating Julius Cæsar's passion for straightness. During wet weather the roads are impassable for weeks at a time: their metalling consists of the boulders and stones scattered plentifully over the plain which are gathered and thrown on to the roads to be rolled into the surface by the traffic.

The road to Kandahar is uninteresting. Running roughly parallel to the red Desert of Registan which rises in a maze of sand-hills about ten miles to the west, it traverses spaces of sandy desert covered with camel-thorn, and crosses successively three rocky ranges by cols which rise about 1,000 feet. Water is almost non-existent, there being only about three brackish sources throughout the entire distance. Between the road and the desert runs the Dori River, itself a brackish and variable, though permanent source of water supply. Villages are rare, as is any form of life; a few nomadic tribes with flocks of the curious fat-tailed "Dumba" sheep, and occasional strings of camels, were all we met, until after crossing the last range of hills we saw spread out at our feet the fertile plain of Kandahar, an oasis of green amongst all this endless desert. Shortly after five o'clock we drove into the mud-walled city by the Id-Gbar Gate, and within a short distance the Union Jack and Royal Coat of Arms proclaimed the British Consulate. Here we were hospitably greeted by the Khan Bahadur Sahib, a most courteous old Indian gentleman, and shown the three comfortable rooms in which we were to live, overlooking a courtyard and garden.

After tea we set out to explore the town accompanied by a voluble guide. This, like many primitive cities, was merely a collection of the meanest-looking houses enclosed by a somewhat inferior mud-wall, partially destroyed in the rebellion of Bacha-i-Saquao. The town is intersected by two roads running at right-angles and leaving the city by gates facing the cardinal points of the compass. For cleanliness it compares favourably with an Indian or Chinese town that I have seen. Water runs down channels on each side of the main roads, and one man washes his feet in it whilst his neighbour two doors downstream fills his cooking pots from the same source. As the sun sets the Mussulman population closes its shops in spite of the elaborate electric light fittings which every shop has been forced to install in support of the newly introduced lighting system. On every side, regardless of the passers-by, the followers of Mahomet kneel and, facing the west, make their peace with Allah.

We awoke the following morning to find a grey sky and the threat of bad weather, but undeterred we replenished our petrol tank once more and set out in the reboubtable Chevrolet to cover the seventy miles along the Herat road to the Helmand River. For the first five miles the road runs due west from Kandahar past the rocky heights of the old city and bordered by orchards and cultivation. The Argandab River is then crossed by a somewhat indifferent bridge, and the road striking in a more northerly direction finally leaves the cultivated area and once more pursues its course across the desert. The surface is similar to the Chaman road, and at frequent intervals we came upon gangs of wild but cheerful natives engaged in improving the road surface or cutting a new road parallel to the old one but of uniform width and dead straight. We travelled sometimes along the old road and sometimes along the new. To the South stretches once more the red desert's hills, while along the Northern horizon runs the hilly country in which the disastrous Battle of Maiwand was fought in the second Afghan War. Unfortunately the road does not pass within fifteen miles of the battlefield. We reached the Helmand after four and a half hours during which time, but for an easily-remedied choked carburettor, the car ran perfectly.

The river was about 70 yards wide, and a bridge of boats formed the connecting

link between the two banks. About two miles to the west of the river was the town of Girishk, whose fort with its four corner towers was clearly visible. We saw large numbers of duck flighting, and the shooting would doubtless be excellent at this time of the year. After a hasty lunch we set out on our homeward journey and arrived in Kandahar without mishap an hour after dark.

Tuesday we had decided to spend in reviewing the environs of Kandahar, and in the morning we climbed a nearby hill equipped with a sketch-map of the Battle of Kandahar, and field-glasses and cameras. Our viewpoint was the outpost of one of Lord Roberts's batteries, and the hill from which the great man and his staff watched the battle was easily recognized. In the foreground the preliminary stages of the battle had been fought about three miles north-west of the city, and the Baba Wali Pass over which the Afghan Army was driven to be routed by a flanking force on the other side lay about two miles farther north. To-day a road runs over the Baba Wali Pass to the Summer Palace of the Governor, and after lunch we drove out along this road which runs just above the Arzandab River. The large canal which taps the river about ten miles upstream and supplies the water for Kandahar City and the surrounding cultivated area runs through the palace grounds which were being extensively relaid with turf and generally improved. From this canal also the power is generated for the electricity supply of the city, a scheme only recently completed by a German engineer. Another manufacturing enterprise is the installation of a wool-washing plant which a Calcutta firm has taken three years to build. The roof and floor are yet to be completed, and the machinery, of which there was no sign, is to be installed, but at what time this will be achieved can be only a matter of vague conjecture judging by the apathetic way in which the work was being carried out when we passed.

The chief wealth of Kandahar lies in its fruit trade, and the produce of these orchards finds its way all over India. The soil is obviously fertile, and were good fruit trees imported excellent results could be obtained. The market's only outlet is via Chaman, and all night the heavily-laden lorries rattle along the busy road to the border. Here the fruit is transferred to cold storage railway vans and rumour has it that on every basket of fruit the stationmaster at Chaman makes a rake-off so substantial that the post is rarely held for more than two years and is prized more highly than most in the entire Continent!

The following day we awoke to the accompaniment of a slight drizzle, and somewhat apprehensive of the possible difficulties that might beset our homeward journey we hastily said good-bye to our kind host and set out for Chaman. The road follows the main highway to Kabul for a mile or two and then branches to the right at a point where an extensive rough piece of land is honoured with the designation of "aerodrome." Luckily the rain soon stopped and our return journey was safely accomplished. We saw several packs of sand grouse but otherwise there was little to entertain us. After a brief pause for a lunch of bread and cheese we continued our journey to Quetta and crossed the formidable pass over the Khojak without encountering snow as we had feared we might. It had been a most interesting trip and we had acquired a valuable insight into what must be one of the poorest lands in the whole universe. On one point we were all agreed—that if ever the British Army had the misfortune to march once more from Quetta to Kandahar we shall be safely separated by several thousand miles from taking part in traversing these wild and waterless wastes.

NOTICE

The next number of the JOURNAL will be published in November this year. All matter for publication should be sent in so as to reach the Editor not later than 15th October.

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DISEMBARKING AT COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT, 31st JANUARY, 1936.

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THE DRUMS MARCHING OFF COWES PIER.

2nd BATTALION

(Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.)

THE Battalion returned to Aldershot from Manœuvres towards the end of September and settled down to winter training.

The winter of 1935 will be remembered as the wettest season for many years. Sport has been badly interfered with and the Battalion has had few games owing to the very wet state of the grounds. This lack of practice is perhaps one of the causes of the lack of success this year of our Regimental hockey and football teams, but now that we have arrived at Parkhurst where there are good playing grounds of our own it is hoped that the Regimental hockey and football teams will regain their old form.

Major-General Sir Wilkinson D. Bird, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel of the Regiment, paid the Battalion a visit to Aldershot on 26th October on the occasion of the presentation of a commission as Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in The Queen's Rangers, our allied Canadian Regiment, to Mr. Willoughby P. Cole, great-grandson of General Simcoe, who commanded The Queen's Rangers during the war of American Independence. An account of the ceremony is given elsewhere in this JOURNAL.

We all regret that this happy ceremony should have been marred by the sudden death of Lieut.-Col. Willoughby Cole, which took place on 8th November, so soon after the presentation of his commission.

The Battalion proceeded on annual furlough in December.

The annual Christmas Tree Party for the children and married families was held on 15th January. The N.A.A.F.I. provided the tea and the conjurer and everybody appeared to enjoy themselves.

All the celebrations and rejoicings of the Jubilee Year were suddenly plunged into sorrow and mourning by the death of His Majesty King George V, on 20th January.

The Battalion had the honour of being specially selected to line the streets at the Royal Proclamation of King Edward VIII in London on 22nd January, and at the Funeral of King George V on 28th January.

The Battalion moved to Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, on 31st January. We have received a very warm welcome on all sides from the inhabitants of the Island, and there is every prospect of our time here being a very happy one. It has not taken long for the Battalion to find their feet in their new station. Four very successful dances and two boxing competitions have already been given.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Basset and the Officers entertained some two hundred and fifty guests to a sherry party on 19th March, at which the Band and Drums beat "Retreat" before an admiring audience.

Companies are proceeding to the Weapon Training Camp at Newton in turn, commencing with "A" and "C" Companies together with the Band and Drums on 1st April, to fire their annual course.

Company Training is being carried out from barracks during April, May, and June.

The Battalion proceeds to Salisbury Plain on 16th July, where it will be employed on duties in connection with the training of O.T.Cs. and the erection and maintenance of their camp until 5th August. There will be a break in training until 20th August when the Battalion marches to the New Forest for Battalion and Brigade Training, returning to the Isle of Wight about 20th September.

The following officers have left the Battalion since the publication of the last JOURNAL:—Lieut. A. J. A. Watson to the Depot, and 2/Lieut. H. C. M. Savage, 2/Lieut. M. Thresher and 2/Lieut. F. A. H. Ling to the 1st Battalion. 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 us:—Major L. L. Welman, M.C., from the 1st Battalion, Lieut. L. S. Sheldon from the Depot, 2/Lieut. P. Bosanquet, 2/Lieut. J. S. Wyatt from Sandhurst, and 2/Lieut. H. W. Litson from the Territorial Army. We extend to them a hearty welcome.

We wish to express our sympathy to the friends and relatives of 2/Lieut. A. S. Watson who was posted to the Battalion from Sandhurst, but was prevented from joining by his untimely death in a motor accident.

Sergeants' Mess.

The present issue of the JOURNAL finds us in our new station—Parkhurst.

We find ourselves quite well situated for the amenities of the place, such as they are, being about one mile from Newport, the capital of the Island. Things are rather slow here generally compared with Aldershot. The strip of water dividing us from the mainland is said to be the cause of it. We have not had much chance of finding out about our present station, except that it is always raining. When one talks to the locals about it the invariable remark is: "It's all right in the summer." It certainly is not a lovely place in the spring. We went out to fire our course at camp, and after it had been raining for forty-eight hours we thought we had better return and go out later on. We hope to start again in a day or two. It is still raining!

The barracks are situated in what may be termed the cantonments. On our north side is the Prison, on the east the Workhouse, on the west is Borstal, and we understand that somewhere in the south is the Rest Camp. But still, these are an asset really, for we have some jolly fine times at the Prison Officers' Club, and they at our Mess. We have paid several reciprocatory visits to each other at dances and functions. They are a fine lot, and we hope to have many more visits during our stay here.

In talking of functions we have had several pleasing outings to our friends of the British Legion. They seem to enjoy our Mess very much, and we too find it very pleasant to go along to Shanklin and play them at darts, etc. Several of our members can throw a "nifty" dart, and others can well "propel the sphere," and amongst us we can quite well hold our own. Another attribute of the station is our nearness to our old friends of the *Excellent*. It is so interesting to walk around Whale Island, and the Mess itself is so full of "creature comforts" as well we know. We went to play them at football shortly after our arrival and had a fine time. We shall be going *en masse* at the end of April. They are giving a Field Gun Display, and we have had invitations for a day's outing. We shall certainly enjoy ourselves on that day.

Our Mess here is more commodious and better arranged than at Aldershot; we have a spacious ante-room which lends itself to Sunday evening entertainments. We are having some very good musical evenings—quite a cabaret in fact. The Entertainment Committee, C.S.M. Spence and Sergt. Mouleare, are certainly "live wires." The whist drives that they inaugurated were exceedingly well patronized. The many dances which they have run have gone with a swing, and their new management of the Christmas Draw gave pleasing results to everybody (to say nothing of the "push-through"). They have certainly set the ball rolling for our sojourn at Parkhurst, and we are hoping that it will be their turn again to do Entertainment Committee when the next winter season comes along.

Of training this year we do not quite know what will happen. All we know is that our Transport Sergeant has gone to learn to drive a motor. We trust that when he comes back he can "water and feed" properly and not get the water for his remaining horses mixed up with the "innards" of his mechanized vehicles. We are doing a certain amount of training here and finishing up on our old friend the Plain.

Of Mess losses and gains this year we have had many. We give a hearty welcome to our members from abroad especially to our Regimental Sergeant-Major who has spent so many years with us. We note that "Jock" Plaw is still as fat as ever. We extend our best wishes to all who have gone abroad, especially to Sergt. Spence whose fame as such a good boxer and fencer will make him missed. Our best wishes to "Wally" Mawditt in his new era in civilian life.

Well, our next few months will be spent in more intimate contact with the Island and Hampshire generally and hope to give you a good account of it in our next issue.

Corporals' Mess.

The Farewell Dance (Aldershot).—Dancing has always been our "long suit," and our last effort in Aldershot was certainly our best. Our thanks go to the Entertainment Committee who organized the whole affair so successfully. The amount of work required "behind the scenes" is enormous and hardly appreciated by members of the Mess.

Although the idea of a new station so far removed from "civilization" was looked on with a little dread we have settled down quite well, and some of us are almost "oldest inhabitants" already. Unfortunately our Mess is not yet ready for occupation, but we know that once it is finished we can look forward to a sanctuary second only to our old one at Corunna Barracks, Aldershot.

Since our arrival we have had two dances, both very successful. Our Band is a big attraction, and the "Night Club" effect of the decorations overhead give that "little extra something that the others haven't got." We would like to know who "cribbed" this idea from the Central Hall, Olympia.

Recently we have lost three of our oldest members—Cpl. Upchurch to Vocational Training, and L./Sergts. Jones and Langridge to the Sergeants' Mess. Let us congratulate the latter and give all three our best wishes. We welcome the N.C.Os. from the 1st Battalion. It must be nice for them to know that England is now only 2s. 9d. return.

SPORT.

Hockey.

This season's hockey has not been marked by conspicuous success as owing to leave and other casualties we have rarely been able to field our best sides. Although we can record comparatively few wins, more than half our matches have been honourably drawn.

In the Army Cup we drew a bye in the first round, and played the 2nd Bn. The Middlesex Regiment in the second round at Portsmouth. After an exciting match we were beaten by four goals to three, Capt. Davis's would-be equalizer going over the crossbar in the last minute of the game.

The loss of Sergt. Berry who was drafted to the 1st Battalion early in the season did nothing to improve our half-back line, although 2/Lieut. Hill has proved himself a "half" of no mean ability. We also regret the retirement of Capt. Davis who, although preferring the supervision of Physical Training to Regimental soldiering, turned out regularly for our Army Cup matches.

The annual inter-company battles have yet to be completed and we put our money on No. 3 Group which has the services of Lieut.-Col. Basset and Major Olliver, whose efficiency at the game does not seem to diminish with the passing of years.

At Parkhurst we are fortunate in having two hockey grounds in barracks for our own use. This should do much to improve the general standard of hockey and enable us to unearth fresh talent for our battalion teams.

Since our last hockey notes were published Capt. Grimston, Sergt. Berry and Sergt. Collins were awarded Aldershot Command colours for last season. This

was the first time that the complete Regimental half-back line was selected for the Command.

The following were awarded Battalion hockey colours for the season:—Capt. H. Wood, 2/Lieut. H. R. D. Hill, Sergt. Dixon, Sergt. Collins, Cpl. Newman, Cpl. Knight, Cpl. Wittey, L./Cpl. Wilmer, and Pte. Sheppard.

ARMY CUP MATCH.

The Queen's Royal Regiment *v.* The Middlesex Regiment.

Played at Portsmouth on 12th December, 1935. Result:—

The Middlesex Regiment, 4; The Queen's Royal Regiment, 3.

This is the first time for years that we have been beaten in our first game of the Army Hockey Cup.

The robust methods of our opponents seemed to put our side off their game and after about ten minutes we were a goal down, the result of bad defence work. Shortly after a runaway by The Middlesex had our goalie hopelessly beaten. From the bully-off, however, Davis got away and from a nice centre Wilson scored.

Half-time: The Middlesex Regiment, 2; The Queen's Royal Regiment, 1.

The second half started at a great pace and we were soon on level terms, Grimston scoring a beautiful goal from an awkward angle.

Our half-back line was doing very well in serving their forwards, but luck was against us.

The Middlesex went ahead again very soon with a goal from their centre-forward while our side were waiting for the umpire to blow his whistle for a glaring kick.

Following an attack on the Middlesex goal we were awarded a penalty-corner from which Grimston made no mistake, making the score three all. The Middlesex were not to be denied though, and scored again about five minutes before the end. Fate was not kind to us in this match but, *nil desperandum*, we are busy building up next year's Cup winners.

The team:—Pte. Sheppard; Cpl. Newman and Cpl. Knight; Sergt. Collins, Capt. Grimston and 2/Lieut. Hill; Capt. Davis, Capt. Wood, Sergt. Dixon, L./Cpl. Wilmer and Capt. Wilson.

Football.

The season of 1935-36 is unlikely to go down in history as one of our more successful seasons, but in spite of the disadvantages under which we have suffered we have had many good games.

During the first half of the season, when we were at Aldershot, we suffered from a permanent handicap in the fact that when there were grounds available there were no men, and when there were men available the grounds were unfit for play, with a result that Company football suffered considerably. It was also difficult to discover hidden talent under those circumstances.

On moving to Parkhurst at the end of January we took over the outstanding fixtures of our predecessors, the 2nd Battalion The Hampshire Regiment. They had a very good side and left us far better off in the position in the local leagues than we had been in the Senior and Junior Leagues at Aldershot. At first our efforts to prove worthy of our exalted position were somewhat unsuccessful, but towards the end of the season both teams have improved considerably.

At Parkhurst the Battalion entered teams in two leagues, The United Service League, Portsmouth, the teams of which are Naval, Military and Air Force, and among whom are our old friends and rivals H.M.S. *Excellent*, and the Isle of Wight League, which is a local civilian league. The experience gained in turning out two sides in competition football is doing our football a world of good.

We lost to our neighbours at Aldershot, the 2nd Battalion The West Yorkshire Regiment, in the first round of the Army Cup by five goals to nil, and the Boys' team lost to the Boys of the 2nd Battalion The King's Regiment by five goals to one.

In our matches against H.M.S. *Excellent* we lost the first match on their ground, 5—1, but managed to get our revenge by a 3—2 victory on our ground.

At the time of writing, the results of the Inter-Company Football Shield are: Signals *v.* No. 3 Group, 7—3; Drums *v.* "B" Company, 10—2; "A" Company *v.* "C" (S.) Company, 3—2.

The following have been awarded their Regimental Colours for the season 1935-36 to date: C.S.M. Morris (captain), Cpl. Herridge, L./Cpls. Horsfield, Beatty and Scott, Dmrs. Morgan and Lineham, and Pte. Bowman, Lawrence and Shippam.

The following have been awarded their Regimental 2nd XI Colours for the season 1935-36: L./Cpls. Newman, Murphy and S. Thomas, and Ptes. Cassidy, Norris, L. Tye, and W. Tye.

Fencing.

Most of the "Old Hands" had left us by the beginning of this season, and, although there were several young and keen beginners it did not seem likely that we should do very much either in the Bronze Medal Tournament or the Army Inter-Unit. As it turned out, however, we did well in the Southern Command Bronze Medal Tournament, and with a little more luck might have won the Command Final of the Inter-Unit.

The following have fenced regularly throughout the season: Lieut. Gibbs, C.S.M. Spence, Cpls. Tasker and Salisbury, and L./Cpls. Wright, Pitt, July and Hayley-Bell. C.S.M. Spence has been of great assistance with instruction. Sergt. Spence went abroad too early, unfortunately, for the Inter-Unit.

Cpl. Tasker has improved a great deal with the épée and is to be congratulated on gaining second place with the épée in the Bronze Medal Tournament.

L./Cpl. Wright, thanks almost entirely to his own keenness, did excellently at Tidworth to win all three weapons. Cpl. Salisbury and L./Cpl. July both went to Tidworth, and next year, with more experience, should do well. L./Cpl. Hayley-Bell was to have taken part in the Bronze Medal Tournament, but was prevented at the last moment. L./Cpl. Pitt is attending a fencing course. He is very keen and should become a very useful instructor.

Results of matches:—

1935.

v. R.M.C.—won.
v. Depot The Queen's—won twice.
v. Blades F.C.—lost twice.
v. R.A.C.—won.
v. A.P.T.S.—lost.
v. Queen's Bays.—won.

1936.

v. A.P.T.S.—lost.
v. Masks F.C.—lost.
v. R.A.O.C.—won twice.
v. Royal Marines, Eastney—lost twice.

Southern Command Bronze Medal Tournament.—Officers: Épée, 1, Lieut. D. L. A. Gibbs. Sabre, 2, Lieut. D. L. A. Gibbs. Other Ranks: Épée, 1, L./Cpl. D. Wright; 2, Cpl. Tasker. Foil, 1, L./Cpl. D. Wright. Sabre, 1, L./Cpl. D. Wright.

Army Inter-Unit Team Fencing.—Eliminating Round: *v.* R.A.O.C. (Hilsea), won. Command Final: *v.* Prince of Wales's Volunteers, lost 14—12.

As usual the Battalion combined with the Depot to form a Regimental Team, and the team was selected as the result of a Fencing "Week-end" at the Depot, at which Capt. K. J. Wilson and Sergt.-Instr. Moore, A.P.T.S., very kindly assisted.

Regimental.—The team was as follows: Lieut. D. L. A. Gibbs (épée and sabre), Lieut. Sheldon (sabre), Cpl. Tasker (épée), Cpl. Cole (Depot) sabre and foil), L./Cpl. Wright (foil and épée), and L./Cpl. Protheroe (Depot) (foil).

Battalion Fencing Colours.—The following have been presented with their Battalion Fencing Colours for the season 1935-36: Lieut. D. L. A. Gibbs (épée and sabre), Lieut. Sheldon (sabre), C.S.M. Spence (sabre), Cpl. Tasker (épée), L./Cpl. D. Wright (foil, épée and sabre), and Sergt. Spence (foil).

Cross-Country Running.

Since the Battalion left Aldershot the Battalion Cross-Country Team has lost many of its members through drafting and attachment.

The Isle of Wight offers excellent facilities for this form of sport, and it is hoped that by next year the Battalion will be able to muster a really useful team. The standard of cross-country running in the island is extremely high. It was unfortunate that we were unable to win the Group Run of the 1st Guards Brigade, the Battalion having already won it four times in succession.

Ptes. Pearce, Hall and Richardson have run well consistently, and the following have ably assisted the team throughout the season: 2/Lieut. Hill, Ptes. Pearce, Hall, Richardson, and Avery and Dmr. Newbold.

Results.—2nd Bn. Scots Guards *v.* 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment (won). 1st Bn. The South Staffordshire Regiment *v.* 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment (lost). 1st Guards Brigade Group Run (2nd place); Pte. Hall took 4th place, Pte. Pearce 6th place, and 2nd Bn. The West Yorkshire Regiment 1st place.

Since being stationed in the Isle of Wight the Battalion has joined the I.W.C.C.A. and several non-team events have taken place.

Result.—I.W.C.C.A. *v.* Rifle Brigade. I.W.C.C.A. won. Pte. Hall took 10th place and Pte. Pearce 11th place.

At the moment the Battalion is sadly in need of cross-country runners, and it is sincerely hoped that the standard of running of the Battalion will improve shortly.

Small Arms Club.

We are just about to start firing the Annual Course at Newtown Ranges. We hope that our very high standard of last year will be maintained.

Miniature Range.—Throughout the winter small-bore competitions were carried out. All types of practices have been included: slow, at large and small targets, and snapshooting, usually with an inscribed circle and occasionally an S.M.R.C. target. The results have been very satisfactory, great keenness and interest being shown. A steady improvement throughout the winter has taken place and it is hoped that this will be reflected on the open range.

Winners of the Monthly Spoon shoots:—

October.—L./Cpl. Newman (40), marksman; L./Cpl. Grigg (40), 1st Class; Pte. Johnson (38). Boys: Boy Casey (28).

November.—Cpl. Upchurch (39), marksman; Pte. Hall (38), 1st Class; Pte. Clarke (38). Boys: Boy Willard (32).

February.—L./Cpl. Newman (42), marksman; Dmr. Lewry (40), 1st Class; Pte. Randall (40). Boys: Boy Manton (38).

March.—Pte. J. Smith (39), marksman; Pte. Taylor (39), 1st Class; Pte. Bradley (39). Boys: Boy Willard (28).

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THE COMMANDING OFFICER AND ADJUTANT.

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MARCHING THROUGH COWES ON THE WAY TO PARKHURST.

THE REBELLION OF 1745-46

THE accompanying narrative of certain episodes of the Rebellion of 1745-46 is taken from an old manuscript book, originally belonging to the Cust family. Richard Cust, whose name appears at the beginning of the book, was, I believe, an ancestor of the late Lieut.-Col. Mitford Cust, who served in The Queen's Royal Regiment, and who died in May, 1935. The Custs are an old Northumbrian family, and intermarried with the Gordons of Earlston, Kirkcudbrightshire, who are a branch of the Gordons of Kenmure. The book came into the possession of Mrs. J. Rainsford-Hannay, whose mother was a Miss Gordon of Earlston.

The narrative is contained in a series of letters, mostly from and to the Rev. John Waugh, who was Chancellor of Carlisle at the time of the Rebellion. It is clear that his very voluminous correspondence came, in some way or other, into the hands of Richard Cust, who sorted the letters into some sort of chronological order, and copied them out in longhand. The date of the transcription is not clear but, judging by the colour of the ink and the forms of spelling, it probably took place fairly soon after the Rebellion.

John Waugh's correspondents were many and various. He wrote many letters to the Dean of the Arches, at Westminster, and evidently acted as a semi-official Intelligence Officer to the authorities at Westminster. On one occasion at least he writes direct to the Bishop of London. His position at Carlisle must have been a very difficult one, especially after the success of the Pretender's army at Preston Pans, and after the surrender of Carlisle, but there is no doubt of his loyalty to the King. He is, however, very anxious that there should be no doubt at Westminster, and his letters to the Dean of the Arches make this clear.

Other of his correspondents were John Goldie, who was Commissary at Dumfries. William Hutchins, who wrote a history of Cumberland, and James Nicholson, who was at the time factor to the Netherby family and lived at Hawkerdale. There are numerous others, some of them unnamed, but all seem to be men whose testimony appears to be accurate.

The story of the Battle of Culloden is given as written in the book. No name or date is attached to it, but a note by Richard Cust at the end says, " It bears sufficient internal evidence that it has been written by a friend to the Highlanders." It might almost be added that the writer was probably an eye-witness of the battle.

The original spelling of the letters has been adhered to. Glasgow is always spelt " Glascow," and Stirling is spelt " Sterling." The grammar has also been left unaltered, except where an alteration has been necessary in order to make sense. At times the copying of Richard Cust is not beyond reproach.

It will not be possible to transcribe the whole of the letters as they stand; lack of space forbids this. Extracts only from the more unimportant letters will be sufficient to preserve continuity of narrative, and quoting " in extenso " will be reserved for important events only.

The first letter in the book is dated 2nd September, 1745, and is from John Waugh to the Dean of the Arches, whom he invariably addresses as " Dear Mr. Dean." In this letter he reports that news of the landing of " 1500 French Troops, with an Experienced General, plenty of Money, Arms, and Cannon, etc." He does not say where the alleged landing is said to have taken place. Later on in the letter he becomes prophetic, for he goes on to say, " If, which is most to be apprehended, these Rebels should by the situation of the Country, or by any accident, gain an advantage over General Cope, who, by this account, has not above half the Force we have all along been told he had with him, we have strong

reasons to fear all Scotland would soon be in an uproar, and we not in a very pleasant situation." This is, of course, exactly what happened.

The next letter is dated 3rd September, and is again to the Dean of the Arches. In it he gives details of the alleged strength of the Pretender's forces. They are, he says, about 5,000 strong, and have 16 pieces of cannon, one-pounders. General Cope is said to be safe at Inverness. He remarks that he hopes that Cope will attack the rebels "before they get any farther, for there is nothing now before them to keep them out of this Country." He is also doubtful of the possibility of defending Carlisle.

On 7th September, John Waugh sends a long letter to his friend the Dean. He reports that the rebels have occupied Perth, and are expected to pass the Forth above Edinburgh and march directly into England, hoping to collect large numbers of adherents along the borders. He is still without news of General Cope's force, except that he was in the vicinity of Inverness, and he does not quite know why. He relates one rather amusing incident which is vouched for by his Edinburgh correspondents. The account is somewhat involved, but it relates that the Duke of Atholl's brother, accompanied by the party (presumably the Pretender), took possession of the Duke's seats at Blair and Dunkeld, and that at Blair they had good entertainment, "the Duke's Chamberlain waiting upon them with a list of provisions about the house. That after Dinner they played at Bowles, and after Supper, having drank a moderate Glass, went to bed, and in the morning, made the Chamberlain write a letter to his master, returning him thanks for providing so well for them, and that they only wished he had vouchsafed them his company."

With this letter is enclosed a copy of a letter from one of the Rev. John Waugh's numerous correspondents in Edinburgh, in which details of the occupation of Perth by the rebels is given. It also reports that the force under Sir John Cope is in Inverness and is expected to move south at once, and that rumours of the arrival by sea of Dutch and English troops are rife. Numbers of rebels at Perth estimated at 5,000.

John Waugh's next letter to the Dean is dated 11th September and encloses what is to all intents and purposes an intelligence summary from an unnamed agent. It is quoted as being of considerable interest.

"The number of the Scots and Irish in the French service landed at Leith is very uncertain. Some say 800, others not half so many. They had scarce got on there when a Man of War appeared, but they erected a battery and disabled her. Lord Lowden has with him 500 McLeods, some companies of Guises, and 5 full independent Companys. He is now setting out to make head against the Rebels, whose whole army is said to amount to 5000; others not 3000. By another letter of the 9th. Lord Drummond is certainly landed at Montrose, but it is thought has not brought with him above 100."

Then follow details of the various clans who are said to be moving under their chiefs to join the rebels. Many of the names given in the report are misspelt. McKenzie is spelt Mc Kenzee, Fraser is Frazier, McCulloch is Mc Clothes.

The report concludes with a statement that the Highlanders and the French are moving on Stirling accompanied by a large train of artillery. That the forces in and about Edinburgh have moved out towards that town to dispute the passage of the Forth, and at the end of the report comes what is probably the most accurate statement in it, namely, that "the Town and Castle of Edinr. are under great apprehensions and are laying in provisions for a siege."

The next letter, from John Waugh to an unknown correspondent presumably living at Yately, is given in full exactly as written, spelling, and all. Sir John Cope's action in moving his force up to Inverness, and allowing the rebel army to get between him and the capital is very adversely criticized from now onwards by men who, although not soldiers, could see very clearly the folly of such a proceeding.

"*Carlisle. 12th. Sept.* 1745.

"Dear Sir,

"The People in Scotland are in gt. Consternation on account of the Rebels. Sir John Cope by letting them slip by him and going such a march as from Sterling to Inverness and then coasting round and not getting back to Edinbro. having left the Rebels a clear country; we apprehend their marching this way into Lancashire, and are preparing to keep them out of Carlisle. We are told they have no large Guns but 16 pieces of small Canon one pounders. They have no Foreigners with them, but all Scots and Irish, one Genl. McDonald, uncle to the Earl of Antrim, the chiefs under the young Pretender. If they come forward and are now 5000 strong, which I doubt is but too true, I fear they will be 10000 before they get here. Pray God they may be stoped where they are, which, if the three Regiments mentioned in the enclosed get safe in in time, I hope they will, as there are two Regiments of Dragoons at Edinbro. and Sterling besides the Forces with Genl. Cope, which are called 2000. The People of Edinbro. are fortifying their Town, and we are told the Ships are certainly gone from Leith for Genl. Cope. Our People here are all hearty and Loyal and in good spirits. Orders are come for raising the Militia, and Genl. Golech our Governor has sent word that he will soon be with us, but I trust in God these Rebels will be stoped before they reach us.

"With hearty service to all at Yately,

"I am, etc.,

"John Waugh.

"*P.S.*—The People of Glascow, Dumfries, and the leading Towns seem to be well affected and will it is said be able to make some stand, but the other side of the Borders I doubt bad enough."

The following is a letter from John Waugh to the Bishop of London, in which it is clear that he sees the possibility of the Pretender's army, coming south via Carlisle, and that if it does he will find himself in an unpleasant position. There is no question of his loyalty to the existing regime, but he wants to put out an anchor to windward, and to make sure that he has a friend in a high place, should he ever require one.

"*Carlisle. 19th Sept.* 1745.

"My Lord,

"I take the liberty of sending a letter and Packet of Intelligence of our knowledge of affairs in these parts to my friend the Dean of the Arches under your Lordship's cover. I chose to send it unsealed for your Lordship's perusal. If there is anything mentioned on these letters that may be of service to the Government your Lordship may make what use you please of them. They come from the Magistrates of Scotland, but chiefly from John Goldie, High Sherriff's Deputy and Commissary of Dumfries. May the Almighty preserve us in these perilous Times and restore peace to these Kingdoms. That God may prosper the work of our hands in the defence of His Majesty's Person and Government, and defend us from the miseries of Popery and arbitrary power is, my Good Lord, the hearty prayer of your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

"John Waugh.

"The Bishop of London."

The Reverend John, as has already been shown, is a great correspondent, and we now begin to get letters from his friends along the borders, and from Edinburgh. One is from the Provost of Annan, the first place of any size across the border from Carlisle. By road the distance is about 17 miles. The Provost reports that he has heard from one Buchan of Neddery, near Edinburgh, that 1,200 Dutch troops had arrived at North Berwick, and that a large number of ships thought to be carrying Sir John Cope's troops were in sight.

John Goldie, mentioned in the letter to the Bishop of London, sends a long letter in reply to one from the Rev. John, in which he thanks him for his offer to take in him and his family in case the Highlanders came via Dumfries. He would like to send his family to Carlisle, but thinks he himself should remain at Dumfries. He mentions that news brought by express from Stirling states that a day or two ago the rebels were within four miles of that place, and had sent detachments to try the fords over the Forth above Stirling. Also that a force of Highlanders were within twelve miles of "Glascow." There is not space to quote the letter in full, but it concludes with two rumours. First that the Duke of Perth had shot three of his tenants who refused to take up arms for the Pretender, and second, that six or seven gentlemen, evidently a deputation, had arrived from England in the Highland Camp with an invitation to march into England, with promises of support from people whose names are only given by initials, one of them being apparently the Duke of Ormonde.

On 15th September John Goldie of Dumfries writes a long letter to Waugh, as follows:—

"Our last accounts from Edinbrough represent the Highlanders to be fewer in number than we heard formerly, and that many of them are ill armed. When they made their Proclamations at Perth and Dundee the principal inhabitants kept their houses and shut their doors and windows, and even such of the Commonality as looked on gave no Huzzas, but on the contrary looked sour, which shagreened (*sic*) the Party not a little.

"Transports are sailed to fetch about Sir John Cope. I wish we had him at Sterling Bridge. That Gentleman has laid himself open to raillery. It is said he has locked up the King's Troops in a Chest, and that now he will not sail till he is certainly informed that he and they are insured against loss from the sea as well as the enemy, tho', after all it must be owned that if he had attacked the Highlanders upon the great Hill of Conigieroch they might have destroyed his men by tumbling stones down upon them there, and when he by a feint deceived them there, he, by forced marches, got through the pass in his way where a small number might have done him infinite damage, and which must infallibly justify him. He had express orders to march to them wherever they were, which was extremely dangerous in such a country.

"The inhabitants of Edinr. have been greately divided, some, I hope by far the greatest part, disposed to hold out the City to the last extremety, while others, who are either lukewarm or worse, ridicule all this, represent the place as untenable, and are for making no opposition, which, they say, would only exasperate the enemy and expose the Town to plunder. However many of the inhabitants have entered into a solemn agreement to defend the place, and all possible diligence is being used to put the same into a state of defence. In a conference held between the Magistrates and Ministers on the subject wherein some reflections were made as to the dispositions of some, the Lord Provost, thinking they were pointing at him, took occasion to make great protestations of his own loyalty, to which one of the Clergy answered that nobody would call His Lordship's Loyalty in question, but it was undenyable that he was son-in-law to Sanballat the Horonite. (See Nehamiah, Chapter 4.)

"The Committee of the City were unanimous in addressing the King, but a dispute arose whether the Marquis of Tweedale or the Duke of Argyle should present the Address. It was carried in favour of the Duke. Another, and indeed a very extraordinary question, happened, whether the Young Man should in the Address, be termed the Son of the Popish Pretender, or the Rash Adventurer, but they agreed in the last, which is very surprising.

"*P.S.*—We have just now advices from Glascow that the Rebels were expected there this day, and that they were 5000 strong."

The "advices from Glascow" to which John Goldie refers, follow in two letters.

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FISH TRAPS UNDER THE SEA, NEAR BAHREIN.

[*Reproduced by kind permission of the American Colony Photo Dept., Palestine.*

THE MOUTH OF THE JORDAN, SHOWING SALT PANS ON THE DEAD SEA.

which are interesting. The Provost of Glasgow, who is the writer, refers to the danger from the city " Mob," " from whom we are more in danger than from the Highland Army." The mob referred to appear to have been very rude to the Commissioners sent by Prince Charles Edward to demand a forced contribution from the town, and to have threatened them to the extent of throwing a stick at them. The contents of the letter brought by the Commissioners are as follows:

" *Lechie, 13th September,* 1745.

" I need not inform you of my being come hither, nor of my views in coming; that is already sufficiently known.

" All those who love their Country and the True Interests of Britain ought to wish for my success and to do what they can to promote it. It would be needless repetition to tell you that all the Priviledges of your Town are included in my declaration, and what I have promised I will never depart from.

" I hope this is your way of thinking and therefore expect your compliance with my demands.

" A sum of money, besides what is due to the Government, not exceeding £.15.000. Sterling, and whatever Arms can be found in your City is at present what I require. The terms offered to you are very reasonable and what I promise to make good. I choose to make these demands, but if not complied with I shall take other measures, and you must be answerable for the consequences.

" To The Magistrates of Glascow. CHARLES. PR. R."

The Provost's comment on the above in his letter to Goldie is: " We are all mad at the proposal, but what could we do but send out 5 Gentlemen to the Camp to make the best terms we can."

An amusing sequel to the above is related by Goldie in a letter dated 17th September. Apparently the five gentlemen from Glasgow had gone out to the rebels' camp to try and compound the demand for £15,000 and the public money for a sum of £9,000. On their way they were met by " a townsman of their own, a Gentleman of the Law," who by sundry arguments induced them to turn back to Glasgow. This must be almost the only occasion on record when a lawyer gave advice which saved his clients not less than £9,000 and charged nothing for his services.

In the same letter Goldie says that the rebel army was quartered about Linlithgow, and were about to move on Edinburgh. He also says that it is reported that 1,200 Dutch troops had landed near Dunbar, and that transports with Cope's troops were in the Forth.

John Waugh's next letter to the Dean is dated 18th September, and encloses a report, apparently from a correspondent living near Edinburgh, that the rebels had occupied that town on the previous day. He is in a very despondent mood, and says that the rebel forces are now between ten and twelve thousand, and is anxious to summon a meeting of all the " Gentry and Clergy " in the County, presumably to discuss what was to be done. He is not happy as regards the state of the defences of Carlisle, nor does he think that there is a sufficiency of supplies to stand a siege. He sees very clearly that the failure of General Cope to stop the rebels from occupying Edinburgh will have a very bad effect on the country generally, and he ends up by saying that he proposes to attend a meeting of Deputy Lieutenants at Penrith on the following Saturday if the rebels do not make it impossible for him to do so.

On 21st September comes the news of the defeat of General Cope's force at the Battle of Preston Pans. On the night of the 20th the two opposing forces were within a short distance of each other near Preston Pans. The report estimates the strength of the rebels at 7,000, and Sir John Cope's at 2,300 infantry, 700 Dragoons, and about 500 Highlanders. The two men who brought the news spent

the night at Dalkeith, but got up early in the morning to see what was happening. On their way towards the rival forces they met fugitives from the Dragoon regiments, and whilst in conversation with them more fugitives came up, reporting that the infantry had been cut up, and that all was over.

The following is an account by one who was an eyewitness of the battle, but his name is not mentioned:—

21st. Sept. 1745.

"Sir John Cope marched on Thursday morning early from Dunbar, where he landed with 3000 foot and 2 Regts. of Dragoons. He came to Haddington that night. On Friday he reached Tranent(?) and took possession of the ground betwixt that and Cockeny. The Highlanders marched from Edinr. and reached Tranent that night. When they came up Sir John awaited for them in order of battle, but they declined it and filed off towards Tranent. Sir John threw a good many small shells into the town among them, which did some execution, but did not much disturb them. The rest of the night both Armies lay upon their arms. As soon as it was light in the morning the Highlanders, in two Bodies, the one on the West, and the other on the East of the Town, attacked Sir John, who was on a plain a little below them. They fired twice before our men returned it. Hamilton's Dragoons, it is said, stood but one of them; Gardner's Dragoons did great execution till their Colonel was wounded in the thigh and many of them cut to pieces, after which they retired. The Foot in the meantime had made 5 regular fires, but being at last surrounded by the Enemy, and deserted by the Cavalry, all that remained were taken prisoners. Loudon's Highlanders are almost all killed, and the Baggage all taken. The Highlanders returned towards Edinr. Sir John Cope was at Lauder when I left Kelso, with the Earls of Hume and Loudon, and the Dragoons with them, on the Road to England. It is thought the Highlanders will follow soon by Berwick. Their numbers are magnified to 10.000, which I daresay is above the truth."

By another account the Highlanders seem to have surprised them in the morning before they knew what they were about, and Sir John, having lighted a great many fires, gave them an opportunity of seeing his motions in the night.

John Waugh was probably very busy during the days following Sir John Cope's defeat, and it is not until 1st October that he writes to his friend the Dean of the Arches again, but then he certainly makes up for any lapses. The Correspondent from Edinbrough, whom he quotes at length, is, according to John Waugh, "suffering from the Epidemical madness that prevails at present; however he is extremely honest." There is no doubt that the easy success at Preston Pans had a very heartening effect on the Pretender's supporters, and brought a great many waverers over to his side. The report gives details taken from the *Mercury*, published in Edinburgh by authority, of men of Sir John Cope's troops taking service under the Pretender. These are probably propaganda. One paragraph states that "A great many of the Dragoons of Hamilton's and Gardners Regiments have also enlisted, and, we hear, are to be incorporated with the Prince's Squadrons." As the Rebel Army was always almost destitute of cavalry, it seems that the report given above must be false. All reports from the country say that everyone is sporting the white cockade, and "even the ladies have fixed them on their headdresses."

He gives an account of the battle, of which the following is an extract:—

"All agreed that there was no Conduct in our General, that they were made to believe the Highlanders would only give one fire and then run off, but when they saw their behaviour a panick seized the whole army, and indeed such of them as I have seen seem to carry the remains of it about with them. They wanted bread, had no manner of intelligence, so that they were persuaded the Highlanders had moved off in the night, and were not sparing of giving the Epithets of Cowardly Rascals, etc. when they were just upon them. They all agreed that none of their drums beat, nor was one word of command given, and that, in short, it is true, tho' incredible, when the enemy were at hand they were surprised and before they could recover themselves the affair was over. Our men complain that their swords were left at Sterling, but if they could not defend themselves with screwed bayonets, the swords, or rather the cutlasses, would have stood them in little stead. I am ignorant in these matters, but am humbly of opinion that if the first Rank had some long Instruments, wherewith to keep the Highlanders at bay till those behind them had time to load again they would do great service, for I am told they beat down the Bayonets, and being once entered they can be of no great use."

Note.—The bayonets used by troops at this date screwed home into the barrel of the musket, which could not then be fired. In the last paragraph of the account of the battle the Rev. John evidently means that once a line was broken by swordsmen a very cumbrous weapon such as a musket with a screwed-in bayonet was practically useless.

The letter concludes by saying that letters had been sent to all Provosts of towns in the South of Scotland ordering them to repair at once to the office of the Secretary of State to settle the amount of contribution to be paid, failure to appear to be considered as an act of rebellion.

On 2nd October the Rev. John writes again at great length. It must be remembered that the Castle of Edinburgh was in the hands of the English under General Guest, and its guns commanded the town. The Garrison wanted provisions, and the rebels refused to allow them to be sent in. So General Guest said that unless these were supplied he would open fire on the town, and gave the magistrates six days in which to make up their minds. He gives some further details of the late battle, and confirms the previous accounts of the confusion and lack of orders. "The General Officers being gone the men fired at random, some one shot, some none, not any above two."

He goes on to tell a story related of old Lord Mark Ker, who was at Berwick when a Brigadier General and a Colonel arrived there on their flight from the battle. Lord Mark asked them very gravely where the Army was. They looked confounded, and said it was totally routed. Lord Mark held up his hands, "Good God! I have seen many Battles, and heard of many, but never of the first news of a defeat being brought by the General Officers before."

Another story of a different sort he also relates. "On Sunday none of the Ministers of Edinr. preached, though they had liberty, provided they did not pray for the King. But there was a sermon in the West Kirk outside the City, which lays under the protection of the guns of the Castle. There, we are told, Mr. McVicar, the Minister, preached as follows: 'Oh Lord bless and defend our King, we mean King George the Second, our only lawful and rightful King. But as for this Young Man, who is come here seeking a Crown, and disturbing the peace of the Country, disappoint his designs against us. But for a' that give him a Crown of Glory, Good Lord.'"

At the end of this letter he remarks that the contribution from Glasgow, first placed at £15,000, had been compounded for £5,000, and 500 Tartans. The man of law who dissuaded the gentlemen from going to Glasgow ready to compound for the sum of £9,000 did the town funds a good turn.

The next thing in the manuscript is a long and intensely interesting letter which purports to be a copy of an intercepted letter from Father Patrick Graham, Almoner and Confessor to Prince Charles Edward, addressed to Father Benedick Yorke, titular Bishop of St. David's at Bath. A Regimental Journal is not the place in which to publish a document of this sort, which was written at a time when religious strife was very bitter. It is also doubtful if the letter ever emanated from the alleged source. My personal opinion is that the letter is a clever piece of propaganda, and that its origin was from a source hostile to the Jacobite cause. After a brief account of Charles Edward's landing the letter proceeds to stress his

enthusiasm for the Roman Catholic Faith, and states that his attempt to regain the crown for his father had the blessing of Rome. Then follows a long disquisition as to the legal status of those who held lands which had belonged to the church prior to the Reformation. According to Father Graham all these lands were to be restored to the Church, and in cases where they were held by Catholics they were to be compensated by lands taken from Protestants. Father Graham is commanded to inform Father Benedick " that the vast and oppressive load of debt which His Majesty's subjects have long laboured under has always afflicted him very much." He wants to take off this load but without affecting the national credit, and has come to the conclusion that there is nothing " so proper as an absolute Spunge." According to the writer, as the debt was contracted by those who had no power to do so, to wipe it out will not shake the credit of the " true owner." To take a case in private life as an example: If a person in wrongful ownership of property should attempt to raise money on his false title, is the real heir to it obliged to honour such a debt? Father Graham maintains that as the debt has been contracted by " the most violent Enemies and Traitors to the House of Stuart; contracted with the view of continuing his present and late Majesty in their exile " they are under no obligation to take it over. In a later paragraph the writer definitely states that the policy of the Stuarts, if successful, will be to deprive of their titles and lands all honours and rewards awarded to Protestants since 1688, on the grounds that they were " illegally bestowed upon the undeserving, the most Inveterate Opposers of Our Cause, the greatest supporters of Heresy, most of whom, if not all, will meet with the Fate they deserve."

It does not require much stretch of imagination to see the effect of the publication of such a letter as this on the wealthy landed proprietors, nobility, business community, and all who had a stake in the country. If the existing regime were to be upset by a Jacobite success, where would they be? Ruin and outlawry would be their portion, and the circulation of this letter would do more to bring them in heart and soul against the Jacobites than anything else.

It is just possible that the letter is genuine, but I think that the odds are very much against it. If Father Graham really sent such a letter through a hostile country to Father Yorke at Bath, knowing what would be the certain repercussions of its capture by the enemy, Prince Charles Edward might very well pray to be saved from his friends.

During the month of October, 1745, the rebel army remained in and around Edinburgh, and the Reverend John's letters are mainly concerned with small items of news such as details of reinforcements for the rebel army, rumours of the landing of French and Irish troops on the east coast of Scotland, and a report that the Royalist force holding Edinburgh Castle had compelled the revictualling of that place by a threat to fire on the town if this was not allowed.

On 2nd November he sends to the Dean at Westminster definite information that the Rebel Army was on the move south, and were hoping to meet General Wade's force. He also sends copies of the reports he has received to General Wade, but does not say where General Wade is. On 4th November he sends to General Wade the news that the Rebel Army has reached Peebles, and that they certainly have " a large Train of Artillery."

The following is contained in a letter from the Postmaster of Dumfries to John Waugh, and is given in full as being much more informative than the others:

" Two Gentlemen who can be depended on, in riding between Moffat and the Crook on Saturday 2nd. November, after five at night, met a countryman about three miles from the Crook, who said he was going to Annandale. Upon asking the news of him he told them he had come from Peebles, and that before he came away the Provost had got a message sent him by the rebels to prepare meat, drink, and lodgings that evening for 1800 men, that great preparations were also making that night at Broughton, where some persons of distinction were arrived, escorted

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ATHENS.

[Reproduced by kind permission of the American Colony Photo Dept., Jerusalem.

JERUSALEM.

by sixty Horse. One of these Gentlemen proceeded on his journey towards Edinr. and the other returned to Dumfries, who related that on Sabbath the 3rd. at ten oclock forenoon, he was overtaken at Moffat by another man riding Express from Peebles, of whom his friend had taken the opportunity of writing a letter that he might call upon him at Moffat. There that Express told him he left Peebles about two oclock on Sabbath morning, and that the above mentioned 1800 men, with 150 carts with baggage, ammunition, etc. were come there on Saturday night, and a little before he left the town a large body came up, which he was informed were to the number of 4000 men, and of this an express was immediately sent to General Wade from Moffat. A Gentleman, who had come from Galloway to Sterling for intelligence, on his way home on Sabbath forenoon further reports that as the French baggage, arms, ammunition, etc. that came into Montrose, had been brought into Perth, horses were there pressed under pain of Fire and Sword, to carry it to Alloa on Sabbath the 27th. October, and that night began to ferry over their baggage with great joy, and continued doing so Monday and Tuesday, but General Blakeney, having notice that the Rear was to pass on Monday morning, despatched Captain Abercrombie with some Soldiers and Countrymen to attack them, which they accordingly did, wounded some, took 14 cows, 3 or 4 horses, and a great deal of Baggage, Arms, etc. Stript the prisoners, got several purses of Gold, Silver, and a vast deal of letters, which it is supposed will afford Genl. Blakeney some useful discoveries. A great number of Highland wives were there, whom they also striped, and got Letters and Money on them. They were all brought into Sterling on Wednesday, between 7 and 8 at night, and carried to the Castle, where the Gentleman saw them next day. Some of them had Crest Hats, etc. He further adds that there were with the Baggage from the Montrose ship 24 French Engineers, who used the Countrymen very rudely. That Glen Cuse (*sic*) with 150 men and 7 pieces of artillery that had been mounted on the Highland Battery at Alloa, was gone to take possession of the Castle of Doune 5 miles beyond Sterling, and that Genl. Blakeney was determined to go there and attack them."

This concludes the story of the events prior to the siege and surrender of Carlisle, and the account of this little-known and not particularly creditable affair follows. It is given in great detail in the manuscript, and as it was written by men on the spot the account is probably an accurate one.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTICES

We are requested by the Colonel of the Regiment to make the following announcements:—

War Office Officers' Employment Bureau.

In response to an appeal a subscription of £3 has been made to the above Officers' Employment Bureau from the Regimental Regular Officers' Benefit Fund.

Regimental Committee.

Major-General A. E. McNamara, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Brig.-General W. Glasgow, C.M.G., have resigned from the Regimental Committee and have been succeeded by Major-General G. J. Giffard, D.S.O., and Col. G. N. Dyer, C.B.E., D.S.O.

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.

THE recent announcement of additional concessions to the Territorial Army and words of encouragement from the Government give us great hopes for the future, and we enter into the more active training season with renewed zeal. The Battalion has shed most of its inefficient men, and is already rebuilding with recruits of an excellent type. Further efforts to increase our numbers in the form of boxing tournaments, concerts and recruiting marches were arranged during the spring.

During the winter months, Officers' and Non-commissioned Officers' Classes have been held and well attended. Sporting activities have not been neglected. The Battalion reached the Divisional Final of the Territorial Army Football Cup Competition, and in boxing Pte. Parr fought his way into the Divisional Finals. A Novices' Boxing Tournament, held in the Drill Hall, was a great success, and many splendid contests were witnessed. The boxing may not have been first-class, but the pluck and spirit displayed were admirable.

Owing to the death of His Majesty King George V the Annual Dinner and Prize-Giving was cancelled, but the prizes were given away informally in the Drill Hall. Major Johnson and "B" Company are to be congratulated on regaining the Lady Edridge Cup awarded to the company obtaining the greatest number of points in Inter-Company Competitions.

All ranks are greatly looking forward to camp this year at Shorncliffe. There are rumours that we are to fight a twenty-four hours' battle, and that the Adjutant has already reminded the Medical Officer that "medical comforts" are an urgent necessity in the early hours of the morning.

We cannot conclude these notes without expressing our very great regret at the retirement of Col. J. M. Jourdier. His unfailing sympathy and kindly personality will long be remembered by all ranks throughout the Brigade.

In Colonel Jourdier's place we extend a hearty welcome to Col. J. S. Hughes, and we wish him a most successful tenure of command of the Surrey Infantry Brigade.

Sergeants' Mess.

Some very successful functions have been held during the winter months, our home cinematograph shows being very popular. The apparatus is, of course, not a "talkie," but as several members of the fair sex were present there was no lack of sound. Sundry little shrieks and giggles led one to assume that the members were taking advantage of the darkness to pay more attention to the ladies than would have been practicable under normal circumstances.

The Games Tournaments were well contested. In the Billiards Final ex-Sergt. Winks beat ex-Sergt. Brown by 250—243. Ex-Sergt. Albery won the Snooker, beating Q.M.S. Willerton in the final by two frames to one.

Darts brought the one great surprise. Clr.-Sergt. Kitt, who had hitherto been regarded as "Public Danger No. 1" in the dart world, astounded everybody, including himself, by his cavalier treatment of his opponents. In the final he defeated ex-Sergt. Winks, one of our leading exponents, before the latter had time to get his eye in.

We are now endeavouring to hold handicaps at billiards and snooker, but entries are somewhat disappointing. So many of our members seem to be incapable of anything beyond ludo.

COMPANY NEWS.

"A" (S.) Company.

Since the last publication of the JOURNAL the Company has been progressing favourably with the exception of recruiting—which has been bad. The recruits that we have had have by no means balanced our losses. It is hoped, however, that the increased bounties may arrest this drift towards non-existence, and we look forward to a year of steady recruiting.

Training has been satisfactory, and the attendances good considering our strength. We have done well on the miniature and open ranges, having won the Torrens Cup and the Whinney Cup, and coming second in the Sir John Watney Cup. Mr. Stokoe's coaching and assistance on the range cannot be over-estimated. The Quartermaster's Cup for Interior Economy has again come our way.

Rangetakers were very successful, the full number of men passing their tests.

Social events of the Company have been few and far between, but having gathered in a little money with our shooting prizes it is hoped that they may be more frequent.

We are looking forward to Annual Camp at Shorncliffe, and it is hoped that this year we will not have any difficulty in getting a platoon together in order to compete in the Divisional Tests. It seems all wrong that one should be so embarrassed for numbers in a town the size of Croydon.

"D" Company.

One talks glibly about getting in a full winter's training, utilizing the dark hours of training in eradicating the faults that were apparent last summer and in camp; one has visions of months of unbroken weekly parades, all spent in useful training and needing but a few hours in the open in June to put the polish on, before taking one's place beside the Guards. But like most ideals, it will not stand up against facts. What happens? After camp we naturally need a rest; after a few weeks rest parades start again and recruits are obtained, but their training is just getting into its stride when the Christmas vacation occurs. After Christmas the "parade habit" is laboriously built up again. But by this time, it is discovered, too late, that spring (officially) is only a few weeks off, and parades must be devoted to other things. So the things we learnt in camp and forgot at Christmas are taught again. And again. And so it goes on.

It may seem a little out of place to moan at this time, when the War Office is boosting the Army, both Regular and Territorial. Croydon has its own peculiar problems, and the Territorial soldier has a bad time of it. It is not necessary to go into details, but anyone who has tried to maintain and train, however small a detachment, knows the difficulties.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL we have lost Lieut. R. T. Walters, who has been transferred to "B" Company. Our number has been made up by 2/Lieut. J. W. Cumming, to whom a warm welcome.

A feature of the latter part of the Winter Training has been Gas Drill with respirators kindly loaned by the local detachment of the British Red Cross Society, to whom our best thanks are due.

Cricket.

"In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to love," etc., but to some of us who are not so young, Spring heralds the approach of better weather and a "spot" of cricket.

Untroubled by new rules and other weighty problems that beset the fathers (or are they grandfathers?) of the game, we shall continue to play "all-in" cricket. The game's the thing, win, lose, or run out of balls.

The usual fixtures are being arranged, the *piece de résistance* being the Officers' *v.* Sergeants' match, in which several play their annual cricket match.

Golfing Association.

This fruit-machine motif keeps recurring. On Sunday, 27th October last, eight members descended on the hospitable Copthorne Golf Club for our Annual Meeting. No sooner had the advance party returned for lunch than one of them, who shall be nameless (but he might have avoided anonymity had he been better behaved over the question of port for lunch), brought off a 300 per cent. win.

However, two competitions were played through, despite the boisterous day. Balls were lost, holes given up, and cards secreted about their owners' persons instead of being handed to the Secretary, but Lieut. Wightman romped home in the medal round to win the President's Cup by several lengths.

In the afternoon Capt. Guillan and Lieut. Wightman won the Founder's Putter Competition, being two down on bogey, with Capt. Denton and Lieut. Walters a gallant, but out-distanced second.

It was altogether a pleasant day, and we were particularly glad to see two ex-members of the Battalion, Capt. Duncan and Lieut. Brown.

BOOK THESE DATES!

ALL RANKS' ANNUAL DINNER. HARROD'S GEORGIAN RESTAURANT. SATURDAY, 25TH JULY, 1936.

7 p.m. for 7.30 p.m.

Will non-serving members intending to dine please inform the Secretary before 1st July, 1936, remitting subscriptions at the same time: O.C.A., 2s.; Dinner Club, 3s. (unless Life Member) when "Card to Admit" will be forwarded. PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS UNTIL THE NIGHT OF DINNER, AS THE PRACTICE OF PAYING AT THE DOOR CAUSES CONFUSION.

ALL RANKS GARDEN PARTY, SATURDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1936,

3.30 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Refreshments at moderate prices will be obtainable. Band and Drums of the 2nd Battalion will be in attendance. The Regimental Museum will be open, and the opportunity afforded of inspecting the Institutes, Gymnasium, Dining Hall and The Keep, from which wonderful views of the country for many miles around can be obtained.

The final game in the Regimental Cricket Week will be in progress.

ALL PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE REGIMENT AND THEIR FAMILIES ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

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KARACHI.

[Reproduced by kind permission of the Editor of "The Times."

KOWEIT.

KARACHI—LONDON: BY AIR

WEDNESDAY. I was fetched from the house in which I was staying in Karachi at 8 a.m. by a car sent by Imperial Airways, and was taken to the aerodrome. There was the machine, the *Hannibal.* I must confess to a certain amount of nervousness and excitement, for one hardly can be expected to feel the same as if embarking in a ship.

The *Hannibal* has seats for about twenty-four passengers; the crew consists of two pilots, a wireless operator, a mechanic, and a steward. The size of the machine was most impressive. One could not help wondering how four engines could lift a plane of that size.

We left Karachi at 9 a.m. and headed out to sea. For three hours we flew over the sea a few miles off the Baluchistan coast, and about midday landed at Gwadar to refuel the plane and ourselves. The only point of interest at Gwadar was the queer shape of the hills just outside; their name, the Cathedral Rocks, is apt.

When we left Gwadar we were given a cold lunch in the plane. We were still following the coast line, now the Persian Coast. After passing Jask the plane headed across the Gulf of Oman for Sharjah. The visibility was excellent. We were flying for the most part at between 6,000—7,000 feet, and we could see about a hundred miles around. On our left was the sea, and on the right the coast line of sand and stony wastes, beyond which rose the hills, desolate, barren, queer-shaped unpleasantnesses. We flew across the Gulf of Oman which, here, is about seventy miles across.

On reaching land a range of low hills had to be crossed. These hills were of a most odd red colour, and perhaps even more desolate than those we had left. It was getting on for evening now, and leaving the hills we flew over a strip of desert, getting lower all the time. Now followed a rather unpleasant half an hour, in which we "bumped" about all over the place. However, none of us got ill, and by 5 p.m. we reached Sharjah, having flown 750 miles. Sharjah is an Arab town on the edge of the sea, and is owned by a Sheik. Just outside Imperial Airways have built a fort on their landing-ground. This is made of concrete, and rather reminded one of a scene from "Beau Geste." The fort is surrounded by a barbed-wire fence, inside which the plane was moored for the night.

Our guardians were about thirty Arabs who looked as perfect a bunch of cut-throats as one is likely to meet anywhere. On asking the reason for their presence we were told that the local Shiek has let the landing ground to Imperial Airways for twenty-five years. After this period the whole place, fort and landing ground, revert to him. As this is a finer building than any for miles around the neighbouring Sheik is rather jealous.

Darkness now came on and we went into the fort. About 6.30 p.m. the outward mail plane arrived and had to land by floodlight. Sharjah was hot and sticky, but we were made very comfortable thanks to ceiling fans and other modern conveniences.

Thursday. "Reveille" was at 5 a.m. so our printed instructions told us; we were to leave at 6 a.m. and breakfast at Bahrein about 9 a.m. We flew direct to Bahrein, over the sea, a distance of 305 miles. On landing we were taken by car for about 300 yards over the sand to a tent and given breakfast. Bahrein is just a sandy island with a few fishing villages and groves of palms. From Bahrein we flew along the coast to Koweit, another 322 miles. This was a very interesting bit. The sea is very shallow and the water very clear, so it was easy to see the fishing traps laid on the bottom of the sea. Sometimes the water was so shallow that one could not tell where the land ended. Koweit was just sand

with a town built on it. The temperature here was terrific. Both at Bahrein and Koweit Arabs came up and tried to sell us pearls. Bargains, I believe, have been picked up this way.

Koweit is only 75 miles from Basra, where we were to lunch. We only landed at Koweit to refuel as petrol is free of duty. At Basra we landed at the R.A.F. Station, and stayed half an hour. The pilot was anxious to get on as there was a head wind, and if possible he wanted to reach Baghdad by daylight. We did not. Leaving Basra we flew over the marshes. These were most fascinating. They stretch for one hundred miles. One was reminded of the tales of Marsh Arabs told in Blackwoods. But the thing that amazed me most was the number of wild fowl to be seen. We flew low and disturbed clouds and clouds of wild duck of all species, some geese, lots of snipe and, of course, the other usual marsh birds. I believe that one gets some of the best wild-fowl shooting in the world there. The whole country was ideal for them, plenty of water and weeds and masses of reeds. The local inhabitants had cut channels in these reeds to enable themselves to get about. I imagine one could easily get lost in them.

It began to get dark by now, and after about an hour or so we reached Baghdad, having flown 900 miles that day. Being dark the whole place was lit up, and it was a fine spectacle. The Iraquis have a first-class aerodrome there, well equipped with flares, floodlights, etc., for night landings. It was quite a thrilling business. We went by car from the aerodrome across the Tigris over the Bridge of Boats to our hotel. Baghdad was cool, and there was rain in the air. I looked at our instructions for next day "Reveille" 4.45 a.m. I dined and went to bed.

Friday. We left Baghdad at 6 a.m. and flew 240 miles over flat desert to Rutbah Wells. Before reaching Rutbah we struck the trans-desert motor route. Looking down I saw a group of lorries halted, and later about three miles away a solitary figure in European clothes walking over the desert. This appeared a bit queer, until about another two miles farther on we saw a lorry that had overturned. Rutbah is built like a desert fort, similar to Sharjah. It was beautifully cool. I now realized why we had refuelled so often the day before. At Rutbah petrol is about 6s. a gallon, I believe, as it has to be carted 240 miles over the desert from Baghdad.

Leaving Rutbah after breakfast we continued westwards over the desert. For the first two hours it was very dull, but after that we came into Trans-Jordania with its rugged hills and deep wadis. Soon we climbed higher, and first the Jordan Valley and then the Judean Hills were revealed. The Jordan looked a narrow muddy little river with a fringe of trees on either side. I am not surprised that Naaman of Syria was upset when Elisha told him to go and bathe in the Jordan. It looked filthy, and had so many bends that it looked like the coils of a snake. From the Jordan the Judean Hills rise very steeply. We left Jericho on our right, and in a few minutes were flying over Jerusalem. One could not help being impressed with the place. Built on the top of a hill the old part of the city must have been a formidable fortress. Now, of course, the city has spread on to neighbouring hills, the sides of which are very steep. Having read the account of Allenby's advance to Jerusalem through the Judean Hills, and now looking down on the precipitous nature of the country, one could not help being impressed with the tremendous difficulties the troops must have experienced in storming height after height, in moving up the artillery and in bringing up supplies.

After twenty or thirty miles of this we left the hills and approached Gaza. Here could be seen traces of the old trenches. Even from the air it could be seen that whoever it was sited the Turkish defences, knew his job. The approaches to Gaza from the south-east were ideal for defence, a long sloping glacis devoid of cover. Having lunched at Gaza we set off on our last hop to

KARACHI TO LONDON BY AIR.

CATHEDRAL ROCK—GWADAR.

[Reproduced by kind permission of Imperial Airways.

Alexandria. Over the sea straight for Port Said was the route. We flew over the de Lesseps statue. I noted that H.M.S. *Barham* and two destroyers were moored near the entrance to the harbour. Leaving Port Said we crossed the Nile Delta. This country was absolutely flat, and so intensively cultivated that it looked like a patchwork quilt in all shades of green. We had had favourable winds that day, so arrived at our destination, Aboukir, about 4.30 p.m., having completed 876 miles. We landed at the R.A.F. aerodrome. There were signs of great activity here. R.A.F. machines were being unpacked, and everyone seemed busy. We went by bus to the Hotel Cecil in Alexandria, where we stayed the night. The town appeared full of troops and "matelots," and one was not surprised in meeting old Malta acquaintances in the hotel bar. As our orders for the next day said "Reveille" at 4.45 a.m., it again left us no alternative but to dine and retire to bed.

Saturday. A married couple had left us on our arrival at Alexandria, but our numbers were again increased by people joining us. We got into the bus and went off to the Flying Basin, ten in number. We were sorry to leave the *Hannibal;* she was a great big bus that flew along steadily and had been our conveyance for three days. Now we were to embark in the *Satyrus*, a large four-engined flying-boat, which was faster than the *Hannibal*. The jetty was in the main harbour, where there were congregated most of the Mediterranean Fleet, and the *Ausonia*, a Lloyd-Trestino liner, which had burst a boiler the day before and caught fire. She was still smoking when we saw her, and looked completely gutted.

The *Satyrus* was very luxurious and most comfortable. Our next stop was to be Mirabella, in Crete. We had a hot breakfast in the air, and landed at Crete at about 11 a.m. Crete was delightful. We alighted in an almost land-locked bay, from which the land rose up into quite craggy hills all covered with almond, lotus and olive trees. The water was still and clear, and the air cool and pleasant. We were taken off in a launch to the *Imperia*, a yacht belonging to Imperial Airways which was anchored in the bay. The captain of the yacht said he had been there five years, and loved it. He must have eaten of the lotus bean!

Leaving Crete after refuelling we flew over small islands all more or less alike. Just after lunch we reached the Piræus. Athens with its Acropolis could be seen in the distance. While we were refuelling an Air France machine arrived. We just had time for a couple of cigarettes and off we went again. We flew over the Isthmus of Corinth. Here we saw the Corinth Canal. It is about seven miles long and quite deep. It runs in an absolute straight line, which looked like a large ditch. The sides are so high in places that the masts of the ships that go through are below ground-level in places. Next we flew over the Gulf of Corinth and then cut across to Corfu. The scenery during this part of the flight was some of the prettiest we saw. The country was quite mountainous; the hills were not barren as they are in Quetta, but covered with trees. We saw an old ruined castle and some old ruins dating back to the days of Ancient Greece. We flew past Corfu and headed across the Adriatic, and reached Brindisi at dusk. The flying basin there is an Italian military one. The Customs gave us no trouble. We went off to the hotel for dinner. As a hotel it was a poor one after the Cecil at Alexandria. However, we stayed there only for a short time, and then were taken to our train. Imperial Airways have a special wagon-lit coach reserved for passengers, and we were soon comfortably settled.

Sunday. Doing the Brindisi—Paris section of our trip by train was rather a welcome change. We could stretch our legs and did not have to get up early in the morning. Our train went up the east coast of Italy as far as Rimini or somewhere, and then branched off to Bologna and Milan and through the Simplon into Switzerland. The country was highly cultivated in small lots. Nearly every hill had an old castle on it. Only when we got into Lombardy did pastureland appear. At Milan we got off the train and were taken across to the Excelsior Hotel for

tea. The station building in Milan is a colossal and magnificent structure, which is supposed to be the finest in Europe. It certainly looked as if it might be, but it struck me as being a terrible waste of money. After leaving Milan we skirted Lake Maggiore, and the scenery there, so our printed instructions told us, was the best on the trip. Alas! It was dark, so we saw nothing.

Monday. 6 a.m. in the morning found us in Paris. We were taken off to the Hotel Ambassador and given breakfast, and then off we went to Le Bourget. We all went in a big charabanc. We were not in it for very long. It was early in the morning, but even so we were trembling with fright by the time we arrived at Le Bourget; we seemed to have only just escaped death on several occasions! Le Bourget is huge. Besides being a civil aerodrome it is the great military aerodrome for Paris. We embarked in the *Heracles*. This part of the trip was dull, for there was a thick haze and we could see nothing much till we arrived at Croydon at midday, five days three hours after leaving Karachi.

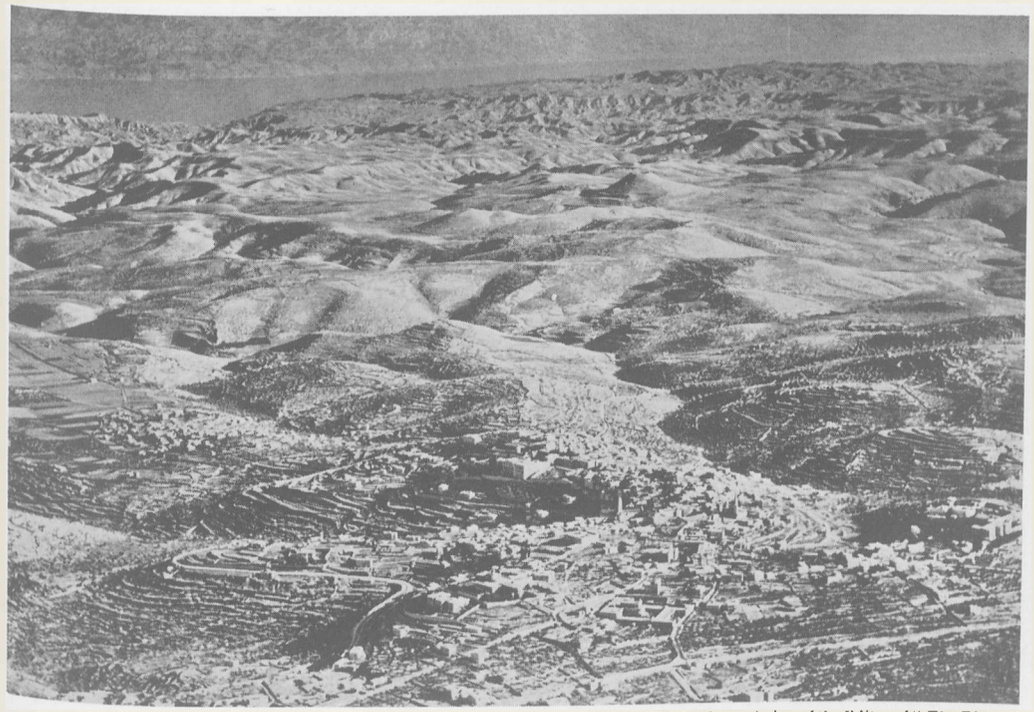
Epilogue. It was a wonderful experience and a marvellous trip. Imperial Airways went out of their way to ensure our comfort. We stayed at all the best hotels. Having paid your fare you have no further expenses. There were no tips, no car fares to pay; all meals along the whole route were free of charge. For an ardent smoker the period actually spent in flying might be irksome, but abstinence undoubtedly is very good for one. The machines were comfortable, and one felt as safe as one would in any other form of transport.

OLD "SWEATS" CORNER

IN the days when roads were not in the perfection of the present ones, but the rain was just as wet and watery, a Company of a certain Infantry Battalion had been performing what was then called "Field Firing" on a range not a thousand miles from Aldershot. Near the end of the practice a small dog ran across the range, just in front of the targets. The firing was "independent" and bullets were hitting the ground all round the dog, who bore a charmed life, for he continued to amble across. He did not catch the eye of the O.C. Company for about twenty seconds, but as soon as the latter saw him the order "Cease Fire" was given, then "Unload." The next order was to a sergeant to "Catch that dog." The sergeant duly went out, but later returned dogless, reporting the latter fact to the O.C. Company. "What did I tell you to do?" was the O.C.'s remark. "Catch the dog, sir," said the sergeant. "You have not done so," replied the officer, "you are under arrest." Then promptly ordered another N.C.O. on a similar mission—with an exactly similar ending. When the Company returned to barracks, most of its N.C.Os. were under arrest, and the writer believes he is correct when stating that for that night N.C.Os. were attached from other companies owing to shortage of effective N.C.Os.

The foregoing occurred after a period of heavy rain, as recently experienced, and the way to barracks was a series of puddles more or less deep. The O.C. Company splashed through the first, but looking round, saw that his Company had opened out to the sides of the so-called road. He at once gave the orders "Company, halt, about turn, quick march." When well clear of the puddle, "Halt, about turn. I did not give you any order to open out," said he, "and this time keep closed up." I am not sure as to whether the order to mark time in the middle of the puddle was given, but as the latter was quite fifty yards long and, in places, quite two inches deep, the state of all ranks on emerging can be imagined. It is only fair to state that at every other puddle the order for ranks to open out was given.

KHUN HAI.



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BETHLEHEM, THE DEAD SEA IN THE BACKGROUND.

[*Reproduced by kind permission of the American Colony Photo Dept., Jerusalem.*

PALESTINE, LOOKING DOWN THE RIVER JORDAN TOWARDS THE DEAD SEA.

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.

SINCE our last notes for the JOURNAL were written the Battalion has taken part in many varied activities.

We have at last been successful in winning the Brigade Boxing Cup. This was due to the increased enthusiasm and interest displayed throughout the Battalion. The Battalion was second in the Divisional Championships, being beaten by four points by the 9th Bn. The Middlesex Regiment, and we had two representatives in the preliminary rounds of the T.A. Championships in London. An account of the Brigade and Battalion Boxing Meetings are given elsewhere.

Winter training has been carried out on the usual lines. N.C.Os.' Courses, taken by Regular instructors, have been run in all detachments, the results of which we hope to see during the next three months and during the Annual Training in camp.

As usual, we had spent our share of the Training Grant by the end of the summer, but we were again called on in March to assist spending some of other Units' grants. This we did with the greatest enthusiasm. "C" (S.) Company held three exercises in the neighbourhood of Blackheath, and "B" and "D" Companies held T.E.W.Ts. for their N.C.Os., which proved both instructive and interesting.

An indoor exercise, dealing with armoured fighting vehicles, was set for officers and N.C.Os. in November. This proved of great interest, and twelve officers and ten N.C.Os. submitted papers, the best of which were forwarded to Brigade H.Q. A discussion on the scheme with our new magnetic blackboard was held at Battalion H.Q., which produced many and varied arguments.

A Brigade Signal Exercise, with all H.Qs. of units represented, was held in the neighbourhood of Leatherhead on Sunday, 5th April. This exercise was set to practise the Battalion Signal Section in communication in the field, the writing of messages by officers, and practice for officers in "painting the picture." The scheme was a great success. It was the first of its kind to be held in the Brigade and was most instructive to all concerned.

Our congratulations are offered to Capt. Pakenham on passing his Promotion Examination from Captain to Major, and to Lieut. Jobson on representing the T.A. versus the Regular Army at Hockey, in the first match of its kind to be arranged.

We welcome 2/Lieut. A. H. Smith, late Under-Officer Repton O.T.C. This officer is posted to "D" Company, and will carry out duties at the Woking Detachment.

Lieut. T. Fetherstonhaugh has taken over the command of "D" Company from Capt. A. F. F. Young. Lieut. H. B. Watson has assumed the duties of Band President.

Recruiting is now improving considerably. Our numbers went down as low as 439 in December, but it is gratifying to be able to record that at the end of March our numbers have gone up to 464. The type of recruit now joining is a very good one, and it is hoped that by the beginning of Annual Training in camp,

on 26th July, our numbers will have reached the 500 mark. The recent announcements of increased monetary concessions to the Territorial Army are most welcome and encouraging. The House of Commons, as the prime corporate body in the country, has voiced a need. It is now hoped that local bodies will echo and emphasize that need, and will guide and encourage the individual in such a manner that our Territorial Battalions will be brought up to strength.

Boxing.

The Inter-Company and Battalion Championships were held at the Drill Hall, Camberley, on Saturday, 11th January, 1936. "B" Company won the Battalion Shield for the sixth year in succession. The points for the shield were as follows: "B" Company, 8 points; "C" Company, 6 points; "A" Company, 4 points; "D" Company, 3 points.

The following officers very kindly acted as officials: Lieut.-Col. Guy Lee, D.S.O., M.C., Major N. D. Rice (The Buffs), Major H. A. Spencer (Royal Corps of Signals), Capt. D. S. Lister, M.C. (The Buffs), and Lieut. L. S. Sheldon (The Queen's Royal Regiment).

We were very grateful to Lieut. Sheldon, Sergt.-Instructor Moore, and others for the excellent demonstration given during the evening of the correct and incorrect points in boxing.

The following are the Battalion results:—

Light Heavy-weight.—Winner: Pte. Keeping, "D" Company. Runner-up: Pte. Butler, "D" Company.

Middle-weight.—Winner: L./Cpl. Homersham, "C" Company. Runner-up: Pte. Henty, "A" Company.

Welter-weight.—Winner: Pte. Easton, "A" Company. Runner-up: L./Cpl. Fisher, "C" Company.

Light-weight.—Winner: Pte. Ward, "C" Company. Runner-up: L./Cpl. Swinden, "B" Company.

Feather-weight.—Winner: Pte. Hood, "B" Company. Runner-up: Pte. Foot, "A" Company.

Bantam-weight.—Winner: Pte. Mann, "B" Company. Runner-up: Pte. Perry, "C" Company.

Fly-weight.—Winner: Boy Warner, "B" Company. Runner-up: Pte. Ashwood, "B" Company.

Best Loser of the Evening.—Pte. Foot, "A" Company.

The following were the Battalion results at the Brigade Boxing held at Kingston on Saturday, 8th February, 1936:—

Brigade Cup.

1st.—5th Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment, 12 points.

Officers—

Middle-weight.—Runner-up: 2/Lieut. J. S. Chaldecott.

Other Ranks—

Heavy-weight.—Winner: Pte. Rush, "B" Company.
Light Heavy-weight.—Winner: Sergt. Wright, "B" Company.
Welter-weight.—Runner-up: Pte. Lody, "D" Company.
Light-weight.—Winner: Pte. Mann, "B" Company.
Bantam-weight.—Winner: Pte. Bailey, "A" Company.
Fly-weight.—Winner: Pte. Brabazon, "B" Company.

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"C" (S.) COMPANY, HASLEMERE DETACHMENT.

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"C" (S.) COMPANY AT WESTCOTT RANGE DURING ANNUAL MACHINE-GUN COURSE.

The following are the Battalion results at the 44th (H.C.) Divisional Boxing Finals held at Chelsea Barracks on 22nd February, 1936:—

Divisional Cup.

2nd.—5th Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment, 6 points.

Other Ranks—

Fly-weight.—Runner-up: Pte. Brabazon, " B " Company.
Light-weight.—Winner: Pte. Mann, " B " Company.
Light Heavy-weight.—Winner: Sergt. Wright, " B " Company.
Heavy-weight.—Runner-up: Pte. Rush, " B " Company.

Sergt. Wright and Pte. Mann competed in the preliminary rounds of the T.A. Finals at the London Scottish Headquarters.

Football.

The Inter-Company Competition for the Adjutant's Shield will be played during Annual Training in camp.

COMPANY NEWS.

" A " Company (Dorking and Reigate).

Boxing.—The Company was able to produce more entries for the Battalion Inter-Company Boxing Championships than in previous years. Entries were as follows:—

Feather-weight.—Cpl. Tickner and Pte. Foot.
Light-weight.—Ptes. Thompson and McGrogan.
Welter-weight.—Ptes. Hill and Easton.
Bantam-weight.—Pte. Bailey.
Middle-weight.—Pte. Henty and Boy Jones.

The standard of Boxing was exceptionally good for Novices, particularly as little time has been available for training.

Pte. Foot put up a really good show for the Company by winning the prize awarded for the best loser of the evening, after three excellent fights.

Pte. Foot and Pte. Bailey were selected to represent the Battalion in their respective weights in the Brigade Inter-Unit Competition at Kingston-on-Thames.

Pte. Foot was only just beaten on points in the first round, after a very good fight.

Pte. Bailey won the final of the bantam-weights after two hard fights. He won in very good style and, in spite of putting his thumb out in the last round of the final, pluckily carried on until the end of the fight.

Social.—A successful New Year's Eve Carnival Dance was held at Reigate Drill Hall. Those present declared this event to be the most successful held there for some considerable time, and a happy and enjoyable time was spent.

There were well over 400 people present, and it is estimated that about 150 had to be turned away, so popular did the function prove. The organizers regretted having to take this course, but it was unavoidable if the hall was not to be overcrowded.

Among those present were Lieut.-Col. W. Sturmy Cave, D.S.O., T.D., Battalion Commander, and Mrs. Sturmy Cave, who presented some of the prizes; Major G. V. Palmer, Company Commander, and Mrs. Palmer; Lieut. S. G. Swayne and 2/Lieut. A. G. Neale.

Dancing was to the music rendered by Stan Bloomfield and his Broadway Band, of London, who gave an excellent programme of dance numbers. The duties of Ms.C. were carried out jointly by L./Sergt. Haybittle and P. S. Parker of the Reigate Borough Police, with the result that everything went smoothly and happily. The hall was tastefully embellished, the entire decorative scheme being devised and carried out by serving members of the Company. The organizers are grateful to the Reigate Police for the loan of spot and fairy lights, and to those who assisted in the general management of the dancing and catering. The New Year was welcomed in in the usual manner, the whole Company joining in the singing of "Auld Lang Syne." In consequence of the success of this dance, the hope was generally expressed that another would be arranged next year.

"B" Company (Camberley and Farnham).

Strength.—Since January, recruiting in both detachments has been very good and we are now over 160 strong. Now that the bounty has been restored to its old figure we have every hope on realizing our old ambition—the 200 mark.

Shooting.—On 20th October the Annual Company Shoot was held on the R.M.C. Range. The Grand Aggregate was won by Pte. Ellis (Farnham), and Pte. Ede and L./Cpl. Gaines (Camberley) tied for second place. The Recruits' Prize was won by Pte. E. G. Cumner (Camberley).

Side-shows: Falling-Plate Competition, 1, Officers and C.S.M. Reeves; 2. Lance-Corporals' team. Pool Pull, Sergt. Bannister, Sergt. Hodson and Pte. Ellis.

Miniature Range.—Both detachments held their Annual Christmas Shoot in December. The results were as follows:—

Camberley.—Trained Men: Pte. W. Humphrey. Recruits: Pte. R. H. Cumner and Pte. Cattermole (tie).

Farnham.—Trained Men: Sergt. Farrell. Recruits: Pte. Woodings.

Annual Prize Distribution and Concert.—The Farnham Detachment held theirs on 17th December, followed by a concert by Pte. C. F. Williams and other members of his talented family.

The Camberley Detachment held theirs on 21st December, which was followed by an enjoyable concert at which our very good friend, Mr. H. Cope, of the Operatic Company was again the leading artist. The Company Commander presented prizes to both detachments.

Armistice Day.—The usual Church Parades were held at both Detachments. The Company Commander was personally congratulated by General Jelf on the smartness of the Camberley Detachment, while the Farnham Detachment was complimented by General Roy on the smartness of their turn-out, etc.

Training.—Both detachments held N.C.Os.' classes during the winter, and these proved very beneficial and instructive.

An N.C.Os.' T.E.W.T. was held at Tilford on Sunday, 29th March, and in spite of the inclement weather proved very enjoyable.

Boxing.—We congratulate our boxers who won the Battalion Shield for the sixth year in succession, in spite of the fact that three of our divisional champions, Sergt. Wright, Ptes. Mann and Brabazon did not compete. Special contests were arranged for these with members of the Royal Corps of Signals. Special mention should be made of Boy Mann who, at the age of 16, became Battalion Bantam-weight Champion at his first attempt. On his showing, he should prove a useful boxer in the near future.

Children's Christmas Tree.—The Christmas Party for children was held at Camberley on Saturday, 21st December. After tea the children were entertained by Pte. Williams and family. Toys from the Christmas Tree were given by Santa Claus, who was very ably represented by Lieut. Mansel.

Annual Company Dance.—The 10th Annual Company Dance was held on 17th March and about 300 attended. The Battalion Dance Band played for the dancing, and their playing was greatly appreciated. C.S.M. Reeves and Sergt. Standley acted as Ms.C.

The hall was tastefully decorated with panels and lighting in Regimental Colours, while a very unpromising looking stage was miraculously transformed into a winter garden by Mrs. E. V. Lomas-Smith, of Camberley, who generously gave the services of herself and staff.

Death.

We regret to report the death of Cpl. G. Woolley, who died at Sandhurst from pneumonia on 6th April, 1936. Cpl. Woolley had served just over nine years with the Camberley Detachment.

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

One of the most outstanding things that has occurred since our last notes is the long-due promotion of two of our outstanding members: C.Q.M.S. Colbourne to C.S.M. of "H.Q." Wing, and Sergt. Russell to C.Q.M.S. in his place. Both C.S.M. Colbourne and C.Q.M.S. Russell have done more for their Company than many others, and have attained a well-earned popularity. Always cheerful and ready to help others, even if it is advancing a little of the "ready" at the beginning of camp, they have done their job well—and a little more besides. We wish them both every success in their new position.

A farewell concert was held in the club in November to speed C.S.M. Colbourne on his way. At this he was presented with a watch as a memento from the Company. After an excellent programme directed by the Bandmaster, and free beer all round, it was decided that he had passed satisfactorily.

A promotion examination was held in December to fill the vacancies, and as a result of this L./Sergt. Forlonger was promoted to Sergeant, and A./L./Sergt. Lavender was promoted Lance-Sergeant.

This year we have done better than ever before in the Battalion Boxing. All concerned are to be congratulated on their performance.

Middle-weight.—Winner: L./Cpl. Homersham.

Welter-weight.—Runner-up: L./Cpl. Fisher.

Light-weight.—Winner: Pte. Ward.

Bantam-weight.—Runner-up: Pte. Perry.

Pte. Bailey was selected to represent the Battalion in the Brigade Boxing Competition and won his weight at Kingston, in spite of breaking his thumb. Unfortunately this prevented him from fighting in the Divisional Finals. As he had played a very large part in creating an interest in the boxing, this was a real piece of bad luck.

In February our Company Commander, Capt. A. J. E. Pakenham, took his promotion examination, and in spite of adverse weather conditions, managed to satisfy the examiners. We hope he will soon reach the rank for which he is qualified.

It had been decided to hold a dance in the Borough Hall, and for the Company prizes to be presented then, but owing to mourning this was cancelled. Instead a Smoking Concert was held in the club in March. Lieut.-Col. Sturmy Cave, D.S.O., was kind enough to come down from London to present the prizes. This was very much appreciated.

During the spring we have had an intensive course of outdoor training. A company T.E.W.T. was held for N.C.Os. on Whitmore Common, at which we all got our minds thinking on the right lines after the winter. This was closely

followed by a company T.E.W.T. for N.C.Os., and a company exercise on Blackheath. This was run on similar lines to the Divisional M.G. Test, and the results speak well for the coming camp.

A large proportion of the Company fired their M.G. Course at Westcott on 15th March, but there are still some to fire. As we have another range allotment very soon we hope that all will have classified before camp this year.

We have lost one N.C.O. lately, Cpl. Downs of Haslemere, who has enlisted into The Queen's Royal Regiment. As we hear good reports of him from Stoughton we do not grudge his departure.

With the increase in the bounty, recruiting has already increased. Ten men have already been accepted in the past three weeks. Is 100 too much to hope for before camp?

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

Strength.—The strength of the Detachment has declined during the past year. This is mainly owing to the discharge of non-efficients and enlistments into the Regular Forces. Of the latter, five have gone to The Queen's Royal Regiment and one to the Royal Air Force.

Cpl. J. Downe, the last to join the Regiment, will be missed here. He attended every drill for the past three years and was a great asset to the Detachment.

Boxing.—Although only two members of the Detachment competed in the Battalion Inter-Company Championship at Camberley, both put up a very good show.

Pte. D. Perry, bantam-weight, was runner-up in the final of this weight.

Pte. D. Ager, welter-weight, put up a good fight but lost to a better man.

Pte. J. Hathaway, of whom we had great hopes, was unable to appear, owing to bereavement in his family.

Shooting.—The shooting of the Detachment has reached a good standard, and we were well represented at the Company Prize Shoot which was held at Westcott. The following cups were won by the Detachment: Rifle (Trained Men), Rifle (Recruits), and Machine-Gun Cup.

Three matches have been fired on the Miniature Range between a Detachment team and the Haslemere Postal Staff. All matches were closely contested. The following are the results of these matches:—

(1) Won by Haslemere Postal Staff by 10 points.
(2) Won by the Detachment by 3 points.
(3) Won by Haslemere Postal Staff by 3 points.

The Postmaster honoured us by his presence at two of the shoots.

The N.C.Os.' team have fired two matches against the local tradesmen, all of whom are ex-service men. Although the latter are good shots, they have yet to register a win against the Detachment.

Photograph.—A photograph is published elsewhere of those who attended the firing of the Annual Machine-Gun Course at Westcott on Sunday, 29th March.

" D " Company (Woking and Farncombe).

Capt. A. F. F. Young has relinquished command of the Company after commanding it for six years. He has been succeeded by Lieut. T. Fetherstonhaugh.

Capt. Young has seen many changes in the Company, and it must be very gratifying for him to be able to hand over a Company three times as strong as when he took over command.

In Lieut. Fetherstonhaugh the Company has a Commander who can be relied upon to carry on the good work. He is not sparing himself to maintain its good name in the Battalion.

The winter of 1935-36 has been an active one for the Company, both in training and recreation. In addition to the usual training, a Weapon Training Course was held for selected N.C.Os. and men at Woking. The course was taken by Sergt. T. Cutler, of the 1st Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers, and proved very instructive. The N.C.Os. who underwent the course are now able to instruct the remainder of the Company. A T.E.W.T. held at Pirbright in March was well attended, and many useful lessons were learnt.

The Christmas Prize Shoot was held as usual at Woking, and proved a great success. We were again generously supported by the residents and tradespeople of the town and district with prizes in money and kind. Special mention must be made of the efforts of Cpl. Stroud, who collected over £20 in prizes.

A Prize Shoot was also held by the Farncombe Detachment, who invited ex-members of the Detachment to take part, which was greatly appreciated.

The Children's Party was held again at Woking just after Christmas. An excellent evening was enjoyed by all. The children were given a tea, and afterwards toys were distributed. C.S.M. Lawrence was responsible for organizing the games during the evening.

Boxing.

The Company were only able to produce three entries for the Battalion Inter-Company Boxing. Entries were as follows: Welter-weight, Pte. Lody; Light Heavy-weights, Ptes. Keeping and Butler.

Pte. Lody put up a very good show, winning the first round and losing in the semi-final.

Ptes. Butler and Keeping were the only entries in their weight in the Battalion, which was won by Pte. Butler.

We hope to be able to put up a better show at next year's meeting.

At the Brigade Inter-Unit Boxing held at Kingston, 2/Lieut. J. S. Chaldecott put up an excellent show. He lost on points to a more experienced boxer and a T.A. champion.

Shooting.

The Annual Prize Distribution and Company Concert was held at Woking in February, and was well attended. We were fortunate in being able to secure the services of the Rooster Concert Party, and there was not a dull moment throughout the whole programme.

The prizes were presented by the Mayor of Godalming, who afterwards made an appropriate speech. This was well backed up by the speech made by the Commanding Officer.

The prize-winners were as follows:—

Charterhouse Challenge Cup.—Sergt. E. C. Keen. Runner-up: C.S.M. A. Lawrence.
Munro Cup.—Pte. E. Goodwin. Runner-up: Pte. R. Merritt.
Dixon Cup.—Pte. L. Waters. Runner-up: Pte. C. Farrell.
High Sheriff's Cup.—Cpl. L. Munday. Runner-up: L./Cpl. H. Stevens.
Platt Higgins Cup.—C.S.M. Lawrence.
Collier Cup.—Cpl. L. Wigman's Section.
New Hall Cup.—Cpl. L. Munday's Section.

Range prizes were won by Cpl. Munday, L./Cpl. Masterman, Pte. Waters and Pte. E. Harding.

Prize money for those who took part in the Lord Lieutenant's and High Sherriff's Competitions was also presented to C.S.M. Lawrence, C.Q.M.S. Cobbett, Sergt. Keen, Cpl. Munday, Cpl. Wigman, L./Cpl. Masterman and Pte. A. Butler.

The Surrey County Rifle Meeting will soon be here, and we hope to be as successful, if not better, at this Meeting than in previous years.

THE OLD VOLUNTEER DAYS

HAVING now for upwards of fifty years been more or less connected with the Regiment, perhaps a few notes from memory of the old Volunteer days will be of interest to readers of the JOURNAL.

The Volunteer force raised in 1859-60 consisted of separate corps, varying in strength from one company to a so-called brigade, and gradually developed, as far as infantry was concerned, mainly into administrative battalions affiliated to line regiments. There were also engineer and artillery units, but the Volunteer Cavalry was represented by the old Yeomanry organized more on the lines of the militia. The infantry were armed with the long Enfield muzzle-loading rifle which, in the late sixties, was converted into a breech-loader under Snider's patent; but volunteers, being nominally rifle corps, did short rifle drill.

The early volunteers were remarkable for the variety of their uniforms and for their luxurious growth of beards and whiskers. France being at that time the leading military power of Europe, many of the corps adopted French fashions in uniform; others chose the scarlet of the line with various trimmings and distinctions, others followed the rifle green, and the London Corps exhibited varieties of drabs, browns, scarlet, green or grey. Some of the uniforms were conspicuous in their novelty, for instance, the Cambridge University Corps wore a brown or drab uniform with knickerbockers and scarlet stockings; a Cheshire Corps had a striking kit in which—if I remember right—the officers wore scarlet waistcoats. The Scottish Corps of course generally favoured tartan. At a meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, where competitors from all over the kingdom had to wear uniform in competing for the Queen's Prize, the mixture of uniforms rather reminded one of a fancy-dress ball.

I served in a Lincolnshire Corps from 1876 for five years and later in the Artists Rifles, and in March, 1885, whilst still serving as a private in the Artists, I was granted a commission as Lieutenant in the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of The Queen's, whose headquarters were then at Reigate. I attended the Easter Volunteer Exercises that year in both capacities. On the Thursday, Good Friday and Saturday I was one of a marching column of "Artists" from London to Brighton, and on Easter Monday I attended my first battalion parade as an officer of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion, The Queen's, at a Brighton review. The Battalion then comprised eight companies: two at Reigate ("A" and "B"), two at Guildford ("C" and "D")—I was attached to "D"—one at Farnham ("E"), one at Godalming ("F"), one at Dorking ("G"), and one at Woking ("H"). The commanding officer was Col. Searle, who lived at Reigate, and the Adjutant was Major Matthews of The Queen's. Owing to the scattered nature of the battalion, whose recruiting area comprised the whole of the southern portion of Surrey west of the London, Brighton and south coast main line, and extended northwards to a line from Chobham Ridges to Walton Heath and Gatton, the opportunities for battalion drill were few and far between, and the training was consequently left mainly to the company officers, assisted by the adjutant, with occasional inspection of the company or detachment by the Commanding Officer or a field officer.

The great day of the Volunteer year was battalion inspection, usually by the colonel commanding The Queen's Depot. We had a brigadier who commanded a brigade of eight Surrey Infantry battalions—four Queen's and four East Surreys. It must be remembered that Government pay for individual volunteers was non-existent, and an allowance for expenses did not go far, so most of our soldiering

had to be done at our own expense. To assemble the eight companies for battalion drill or inspection was an expensive matter and cost a considerable sum when the battalion was 800 strong. The men had only one suit of uniform—officers had to provide their own. The Government allowance was 20s. a head for men who made themselves efficient according to a fixed standard. There was an allowance for the expense of a camp, when such could be arranged. We had a week's camp at Blackheath, near Guildford, in 1885, one at Shalford in 1886, and later two at Denbies, near Dorking. In 1887 we attended a grand jubilee review at Aldershot and marched past H.M. Queen Victoria in the Long Valley in such a crowd of black dust that when it was over we were all as black as sweeps. About that time began a series of Easter brigade assemblies taking the place of camp, generally at some seaside place, *e.g.*, Brighton, Eastbourne, Dover, Chatham, etc., but as the assembly only lasted four or five days there was not much time for training. Our friends sometimes chaffed us for trying to run before we could walk—but the men liked it, the musters were generally good—500 to 600, all ranks—and the officers certainly benefited by these Easter manœuvres, which gave them some sort of introduction to the art of commanding troops in the field. In those days we had an excellent commanding officer in Colonel George Drewitt. Brig.-General A. W. Taylor, of The Queen's, who was his adjutant for four years, compared him to de Wet, the Boer leader. He was never at a loss, always knew what to do and how to do it, and often scored off his opponents in our sham fights.

We had a good standard of musketry and the battalion produced several individual shots who could win first prizes and take part as members of international teams at Wimbledon and Bisley.

The Government capitation grant above referred to, was not, of course, sufficient for all our expenses, but we had a satisfactory list of subscriptions from friends and sympathizers in the County, and when, later on, we had annual camps we had a store or canteen tent which our Quartemaster made to pay and so assist our private fund.

Early in the present century the Government capitation grant was slightly increased and we were able to have a brigade camp each year for not less than seven days.

In 1905 we boldly decided to provide a second suit of uniform (khaki) for the Other Ranks, and in connection with this I, as C.O., was ordered to attend at the War Office and explain this extravagance. My answer was that the expense would be met out of our private fund before my term of command expired. I was taking a risk, but it turned out all right in the end.

During the whole of the period 1885 to 1907 we kept up our numbers at an average of between 700 and 800, and at one time they nearly reached 1,000. During Col. Drewitt's command the headquarters of the battalion were moved from Reigate to Guildford, and at the end of the Volunteer period (1907) the Battalion strength exceeded 700. As the whole service was purely voluntary it may be assumed that the men joined because they liked the work, or from patriotic motives, and it must be remembered that there was only one punishment for a volunteer who misbehaved himself, namely, dismissal!

In 1907 we were disbanded as volunteers, and about 500 re-engaged in the new Territorial Force. This falling-off in numbers was no doubt accounted for by the slightly more exacting conditions of service imposed on members of the Territorial Force.

W. J. PERKINS, *Colonel.*

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. W. R. Darnell.
Adjutant: Capt. J. L. S. Boyd.

INSPIRATION is really an atrocious attribute! Atrocious to attain . . . impossible to buy . . . not on any "market" (or so our hordes in the "house" tell us) . . . never to be had for the asking, it just comes and goes, and the latter has the greater speed. If it were procurable, preferably in some sort of book form, rather after the "Are you man or mouse?" pamphlet from which Eddie Cantor secures his masterful domination, we would procure at once at any cost. With it we might be able to face that fearful problem, chiefly sub-editorial we'll admit, that fearful task of opening an article, when you detest that "since our last issue" method. But it isn't!

Since our last issue, then, many changes—changes in command, in training, in status, and quo, and with many more to follow. Tragically enough to the older members and the past members, the 47th and 56th Divisions have evaporated, and in their place stands the London Division. But this has not anchored us either as an infantry brigade or as a unit, in spite of avoiding the "searchlight scare" of last winter. Our official instructions are to the effect that we are to remain attached to this new division for a period, probably until November next, after which our future will be decided.

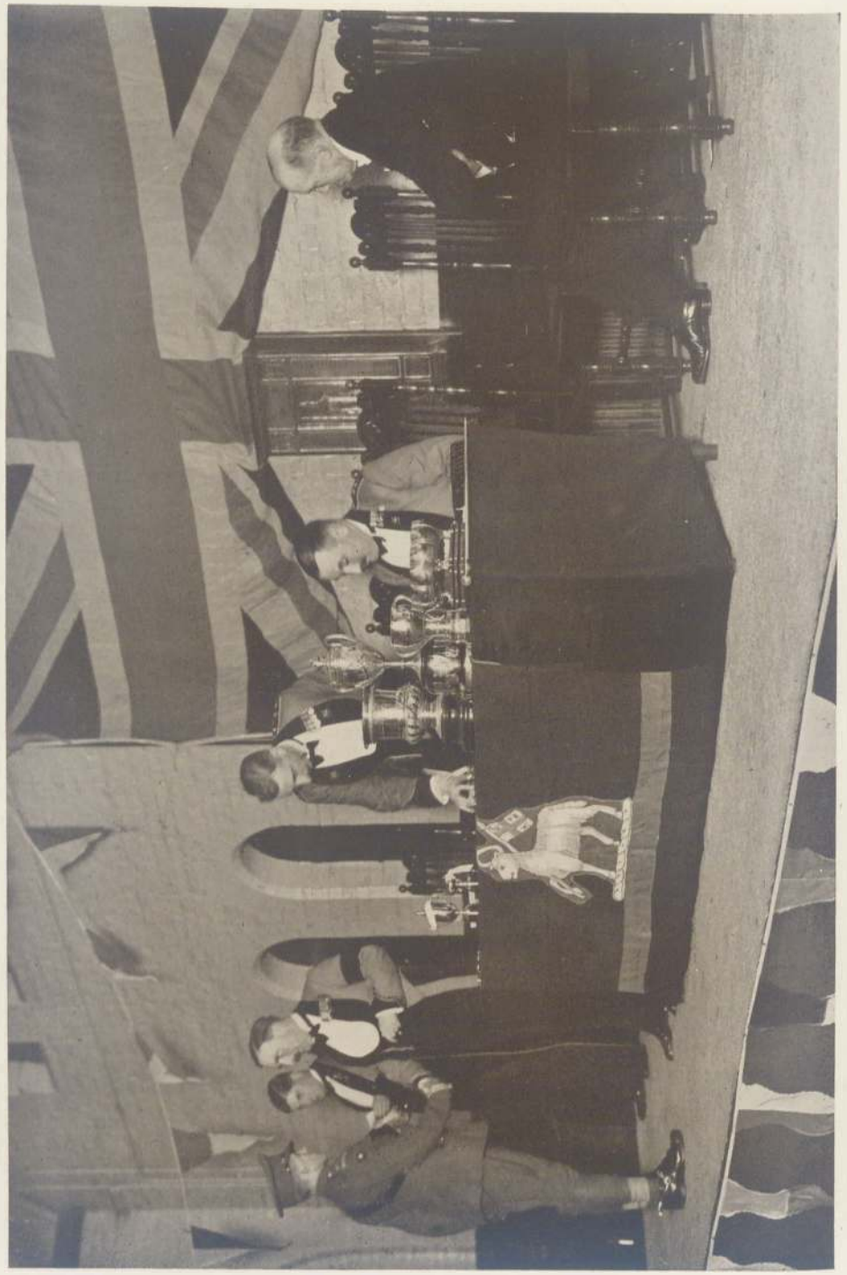
And so we exist still, thank heaven, an entity; an attached entity, waiting, and wondering which string Fate will pull, and when, daily expecting the modern version of "England expects" in the form of "Whatever may be your ultimate end . . . whatever task you may be called upon to perform . . . I feel sure, etc. etc." Of course we will!

What we feel is not realized is, that here is a real brigade just floating around like a sort of demagnetized constellation, with quite a number of "stars" in it, searching for a planet, and very efficiently willing to be a part of any scheme provided that we may be told soon and, as a good brigade, not left to ponder.

We are sorry for this outburst, but we understand that there are many difficulties and that the Tana question is absorbing. We realize that we are not an isolated case of despair by any means, and that we shall be told as soon as possible, but our reply is, "Tell us now." Our constructive criticism is based on that. Give us anticipatory instructions (as we are taught in the books) to give our underlings; give us the new weapons—one or two apiece will do; give us the new vehicles emblazoned all over with Territorial Army, so that we can show ourselves locally; give us all these new gadgets, and by so doing give us an opportunity to attract the young mechanics of this age and, at the same time, new hope.

We do this sort of work because we want to, and because of this we tend to learn more quickly and, possibly, rebel more rapidly. We think, then, that the infinitesimal amount of weapons and vehicles which would be required to satisfy us would not be calculably missed elsewhere, and that even if they were the gain in the end would be worth it. But we want them as our own property, housed and garaged by us, and not merely hired for a fortnight yearly.

Do we demand too much? Or is it all about to happen, and we are ignorant? We are sure that such changes would considerably help in our district, and the general feeling of the Territorial Army must be very near akin, so we withdraw and remember that there was once a wall around Jericho, too!



22nd LONDON REGIMENT (THE QUEEN'S).

ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING, 1935.

We are quite prepared, too, to accept the "passive defence" policy. That, in fact, is one of our recruit-getting remarks—that a man should know how to look after his own, etc.—but it is a little hard to read that all the children are being exercised in "chemical warfare" protection when we know that *we* should never have had an inkling of the procedure had not someone surreptitiously borrowed about thirty respirators. Ghastly as the idea is it should be remedied, and might even be an aid to recruiting.

And now it is early morn, and so cool once more. Since our last issue, changes! In February Lieut.-Col. Hughes-Reckitt was awarded a Brevet Colonelcy, and gave way to Major Darnell. Col. Hughes-Reckitt commanded during what was, perhaps, the most terrible peace-time period the Regiment has known—the year of cancelled camp, the year of depression, and the general antipathy towards anything warlike, be it offensive or pacifically defensive. And it has always been very difficult for us to realize that, as a cadre for expansion in time of trouble, we really meant something. We wanted men, masses of men, to command. The fact that we were a sort of framework was increasingly difficult to grasp. We dubbed each other "Schoolmaster No. 1," etc., and tended to ridicule. And we were apt to forget that the small body of men we did have were really quite marvellous, that they kept on winning the boxing and signalling cups, and that for two years in succession we took away the Divisional Transport Trophy of the 47th Division—all these during an extremely trying period, financially and otherwise.

Col. Hughes-Reckitt can pride himself on having commanded an extremely happy battalion, and an efficient one, even if it was small. We wish him good luck again, and in the same breath enthusiastically congratulate our new commanding officer.

It was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Darnell that we undertook that sad duty of lining the street for the funeral of His late Majesty. We were very pleased to have the honour, and when the message came in at about 6.15 on the evening following his death the result was spontaneous, and in less than an hour the news had spread and there was a parade of some sixty odd to learn the necessary drill. We had four evenings in which to master a series of arms drill, and sword drill for the officers, none of which we had ever done before.

On the actual day Col. Hughes-Reckitt commanded the Brigade, and our piece of street extended from the Regal Cinema northwards up Edgware Road. As everyone knows, the crowds were enormous, and at our particular stretch it was as bad as any place on the route. The police were moving the crowds round the back of the cinema, from the Marble Arch direction, and the crowds in their turn were coming down a side street at the back of one of our lines. There was no barricade here, and some idea of the vastness will be realized when we say that at this particular "bulge" it was imperative for the officers to withhold their swords, while at "the present," to avoid the procession. The troops on that side of the street were compelled to give up any idea of arms drill, and were fully occupied assisting the police. On the other side it was normal. We had been put into position over two hours before the start, and it was as well that we were, as the crowds had been there most of the night. At the close it was as much as we could do to disengage by companies and return to our buses in Hyde Park. We understand that it was the very understanding forethought of our Divisional Commander, General Commings, that secured for the London Division this privilege, and we are very grateful for the opportunity.

Some changes in training, too! This "schoolmaster" attitude, horrible as it may appear in print, is producing very amazing results. The senior and junior leaders' courses in tactics, organized by Major Halse and Capt. Bevington respectively, were really great value, and the attendances continuous and very

large. Considering that for the funeral rehearsals we gave two drills per night, allowing men to almost complete their quota, it transpired that about half way through these leaders' courses the majority *had* completed. Still they continued to be interested and, we hope, will go on attending now.

Simultaneously to these courses, Major Pope catered for an amalgamated rifle company, composed of all "A," "B," and "C" attending.

Towards the beginning of the year it was ordained that a certain number of N.C.Os., certified as instructors, would be eligible for extra remuneration each time they imparted their knowledge. There were to be two alternatives as regards certification. Either they were to qualify at the London District School of Instruction, or the Commanding Officer could award it. To ease our consciences we encouraged the school certificate to be obtained—with excellent results. And so the course system goes on. It is another interpretation of what we used to know as "categorization," but an improvement. It works well. The snag we anticipated at the beginning was that the early stages are done under battalion-organized courses as opposed to the company. Personnel were taken away and trained in lessons which they are now about to impart within the companies. We thought that the company spirit would suffer by this method, but it has not, and the individual company commander gets his innings from now on.

During this, the "summer period," the company commander does get his own men, which is obviously the better arrangement if the necessary instructors are forthcoming in each company. It so happens that they are not, and that the to-be-paid instructors within the unit must be "pooled." These N.C.Os. will collect a shilling a night for instruction, and are well worth it.

In every issue in which we have had the privilege to expound, we have always taken great delight in extolling Lieut. Shepperd on the way in which he encourages the boxing element. That must be repeated, only more so on this occasion. It is due to him, and it has been his one wish also, that we have produced two Territorial champions this year. A great effort, and the first known occasion in our history. Coupled with this credit is our personal appreciation of the efforts of the men themselves. Hours and hours of solo work in an empty building have done it, and hours and hours of sweat have produced the correct weight, too. In a day or so they both represent the Territorial Army in the Imperial Services Championships, at Portsmouth. Good luck to them both. We will try and get the results into the "stop press."

Expense has been, for years, our real stumbling-block, and it was because of this that we had to recently demobilize our band. The money saved will go towards "bolstering" up the Drums who, after all, are a much more practical asset. All the same, we shall miss the Band, especially the newly-formed string orchestra. We take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Howse for his excellent services in what has always been a very hard battle, and of wishing those who have transferred good luck in their new spheres.

We are ashamed to say that it was not until Easter that we began to feel the effect of the departure of the 2nd Battalion, when we had no "country seat" at which to do a week-end training. Now we do realize how we miss them. We should like to thank them for all they have always done for us at Aldershot, and to wish them success elsewhere. Also to remind them that we thoroughly appreciate basking in the reflected glory which their "chits" from Aldershot have spread.

"D" (S.) Company once more went away at Easter to the home of their Company Commander, Capt. Whittington, at Goring, and spent a useful week-end. There is a mass of talent in this Company, civilian as well as military, not the

SOME TROPHIES THAT HAVE MADE HISTORY.

The Hughes-Reckitt Challenge Bowl.
T.A. Boxing Championships (O.R. Light-weight).

The Price Signalling Cup.
The 47th Div. Transport Trophy.
T.A. Boxing Championships (O.R. Fly-weight).
142nd (6th London) Bde. Boxing Challenge Cup.

least being the extraordinarily realistic impersonation of Harry Roy by Pte. Mills, the weight-lifting by Pte. Parsons, and the all-in wrestling by Sergt. Fagg and Pte. Parsons. And if you want an experiment, ask them to show you how to bend a penny by holding it in the fingers of one hand while you crash it hard with the clenched fist of the other. They don't get hurt—often!

About a month ago, still more changes and an all-round betterment of the financial conditions for the individual—something to offer a man as an inducement. If we may say so, not too soon! In fact, possibly a year too late to counteract the stagnation caused by cancelled camp and "depression." The conditions may be of interest, so we give them.

Last year the payment of fares to and from the drill hall was introduced and, of course, continues. The bounty, or proficiency grant, has been raised from 30s. (including Annual Course) to £3 10s. for the same obligation, and next year the individual will be able to earn an extra 30s. by doing extra drills. Also marriage allowance is now to be paid to all men who are twenty-one. This is a real step in the right direction, as is also the raising of the mess allowance in camp, for officers, from £1 to £5. Unfortunately, though, this does not cover the Adjutant.

The result would appear to be that no one individual should necessarily be out of pocket by his efforts, which is as it should be; and we are also in a strong position when it comes to offering something. And the results are being felt, too! Whether it is the recent *Daily Mail* competition, or the "Youth Yodelling to Youth" letter of a T.A. field officer, resident in Surrey, and entered for the competition, or just a question of "Hi, Finance, fiddle a few fellows forward!", they *are* being felt, and they are dancing to the tune of about a Huntley and Baker's dozen per week!

Coincidental with these improvements, the Commanding Officer decided to increase our recruiting reward to five shillings for a short period, and also to introduce a sort of "slip system" whereby a man could secretly write down the name of another man, whom he was averse to tackling himself, but whom he thought might join. And in both methods the originator is being paid five shillings—C.O.D.—immediately the recruit is passed. Also coincidental, the attendances began to improve, and it was nothing to fall-in a parade of sixty or sixty-five. Partly to increase our attendance average, and partly to acclimatize men to doing more, which they must do next year to get more money, we are now having two periods each evening. Some of these parades and the subsequent training have been inspected by guests we have had to dinner, and we are not sure that the guests themselves, by their interest, are not in a large way responsible for the increase. Col. Greenwood, Col. Woolley, Col. Pasteur, Col. Hughes-Reckitt, Major Buchan, Capt. Pickering, Capt. Paterson, Capt. Broadbent, and Mr. Partridge have all inspected in this way.

One Company ("B") has already had its dinner this year, and here again we find all-in wrestling as an after-dinner exercise. To us the table seemed crammed with those "to-be-paid" instructors we talked about. Such is the offspring of "B." We understand that the postponed "C" Company dinner is to take place on 8th May.

A few weeks ago came the "mechanization for camp" rumour, and we kept more or less discreetly quiet about it for fear of a minor mutiny in the Transport Section. Now it is an accepted fact, the early difficulties of finance for hiring having been overcome. We are to have one 30-cwt. lorry and four light vans, and to retain our chargers.

Mechanization will naturally lighten our troubles in camp—at least we hope it will—but it will cause a heavy heart in the Section, for only eight of these

stalwarts, most of whom have spent years struggling to win the trophy (succeeding for the past two years), will be required as grooms. Anyone with the slightest knowledge of a Territorial Army unit will readily appreciate their feelings here. Of course, they all want to be drivers—want to go on a course immediately—but as yet there is no course, so civilian drivers, we think (with an exception or two), for the present until we see how things are.

One man is one man nowadays, and it was the greatest fortune that we were told about this mechanization recently, for on a Saturday morning one of our really good privates came in and asked to transfer "to where there were some motors." He signed on for another period—*with us*.

And now we must finish and go to greet our Commanding Officer, who has just returned brim full of the latest ideas from the Senior Officers' School at Sheerness where, from all accounts, he has been very busy.

Sergeants' Mess.

We happily welcome our new Staff-Sergeant (Sergt. Mathews) who has taken the place of Sergt. Saunders, and who is a Support Company expert.

We are also very pleased to hear that R.S.M. P. Handscomb is not leaving us yet, and that he has been granted an extension.

Eighty-three sat down to our dinner this year. Col. Previté and Col. Woolley were unfortunately prevented at the last minute, as was Capt. Paterson. The postponement, owing to the late King's funeral, upset several people's arrangements we regret to say, but an able substitute in speechmaking was provided in Major Pannell, whose visit was the first for many years.

We are all looking forward to a good camp at Wannock on 26th July, and hope that the new conditions recently introduced will bring about greater strength each week.

Congratulations to—

Col. Hughes-Reckitt on his brevet.

Major Pope, Capt. Godfrey, and Lieut. Lockwood on promotion.

Lieut. Rutherford on his recent marriage.

Lieuts, Parkinson, Wilson, and Rutherford on their examination.

Capt. Bevington on coming in second, by a length, at the Point-to-Point.

Our two Territorial Boxing Champions—L./Cpl. Wainwright and Pte. Walker.

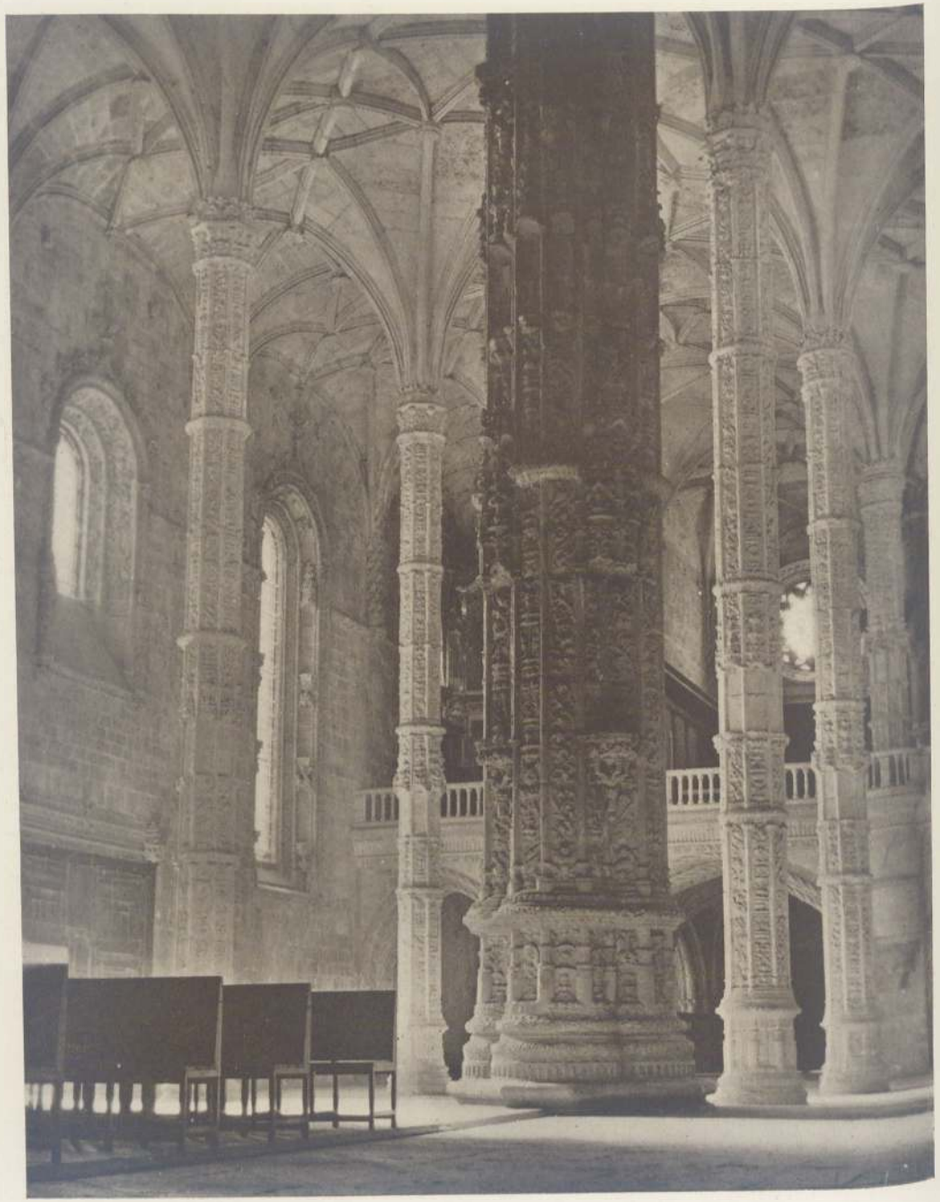
Stop Press.

They have given the Adjutant another shilling a day. Scandal! They are also even considering increasing the medical allowance, which already stands at the magnificent sum of one half-penny a day.

Those of you who, maybe, have been entertained for some time in the past by Lieut. Shepperd's story of how he got to England and back in the Great war, and all for a penny, will be interested to know that he has just at this very moment arrived back from another trip—this time by car, to Geneva and back.

The results of the boxing at the Imperial Services Championships, at Portsmouth, have just been received: L./Cpl. J. Wainwright was narrowly beaten on points by Sergt. O'Callaghan (Army). Pte. C. Walker beat P.O. Elsmore (R.N.) in the first round, but lost to Dvr. Shepherd (Army) in the final.

THE TOMB OF CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA.



THE CHURCH OF S. JERONIMO AT BELÉM, PORTUGAL.

THE TOMB OF CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA

"AS Queen Mother 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."

These words terminated an article describing one of the latest acquisitions to the Regimental Museum, namely, a portrait of Queen Catherine, in the last issue of the REGIMENTAL JOURNAL.

The words reminded me of a visit I paid to Portugal a few months ago, and my search for any monuments or other objects which might be of Regimental interest.

Armed with the usual guide-book and a camera I became the complete English tourist regardless of what the inhabitants and other English visitors to the country might think of me. Why is it an Englishman is usually ashamed to be considered a tourist? One misses too much if a guide-book is not consulted. I should never have discovered Queen Catherine's original resting-place had it not been for the guide-book.

One of the first places of interest I visited was the very beautiful Church of S. Jeronimos, at Belém, a few miles west of Lisbon, on the Tagus. This church was started in 1502, and is built in the Manueline style of architecture. It has one of the most beautiful interiors of its kind I have ever seen. The lighting is particularly fine and comes from windows of graceful form, as may be seen from the photograph reproduced. The stone of which the interior is made is of a pinkish colour, and on entering this building, so dimly lit, the first impression is one of peace and tranquillity in spite of the mass of carving in such minute detail.

It takes some time to accustom one's eyes to the change of light on entering from the brilliant sunshine which is usually so abundant in Portugal.

After a time one begins to notice the tremendous amount of work which has been carried out to adorn the church. The photograph shows some of the detailed carving. In spite of this detail there is no sense of "fussiness," as the detail blends so well with the huge centre column and the smaller graceful ones supporting the valuted roof. The whole effect is one of grace and lightness. What a place of rest and quietness!

After sitting for a long time enjoying this extraordinary building I moved to a spot slightly better lit by sunlight, which made it possible to read the guide-book. I found that the church contained the tombs of some of Portugal's most famous heroes. Vasco da Gama, who set sail from Belém on his voyages of discovery to India, round the Cape of Good Hope, in 1498, was one. He was the first white man to land in Natal in South Africa. Settlements were established by him at Bombay and Goa in India. Bombay, together with Tangier, was handed over to England at the time of the marriage of King Charles II and Catherine of Braganza, but Goa, which is about 250 miles south of Bombay, remains Portuguese to the present day. Those who have been to India will probably remember seeing Goanese who reside in many parts of India, who are very often employed as domestic servants. These are often the descendants of the Portuguese settlers, and many have Portuguese names.

On reading further I found that Catherine of Braganza was buried here. I arrived at the chapel described in the book, but could not find the tomb. I then inquired of a verger who was working in the church. My knowledge of the Portuguese language is limited to about half a dozen words, and the verger's English was very little better. He eventually called a priest who spoke English

quite well, and I explained to him what I was seeking. He told me that Queen Catherine's body had been removed to the Church of St. Vincent, in Lisbon, where all the other members of the Portuguese Royal Family were buried, and that her tomb no longer existed at Belém.

A few days later I went to the Church of St. Vincent in Lisbon and found the chapel containing the royal tombs. It is not entered through the church itself, but through a door in the west façade of the building. One goes along a grey-stone passage with rooms on either side. These rooms looked as if they were municipal offices where such uninteresting dignitaries as the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Poor Law Authorities, and possibly the local Sanitary Inspector of Lisbon transacted their business. Probably they were rooms of a monastery existing here in former years, but now showing distinct signs of dirt and decay.

At the end of the passage was the entrance to the Royal Burial Place. No one guarded the door, and all were free to enter at will.

The first thing which struck the eye on entering was a large white figure, more than life-size, almost in the centre of the hall. All around was cold and grey. On recovering from the first shock of seeing this object one realized it was made of white marble, and the figure of a mourning woman. It was, presumably, the Dowager Queen, Amelia, watching at the head of the white marble sarcophagi of King Carlos and their eldest son.

King Carlos was the father of ex-King Manuel who died in 1932. King Carlos and his eldest son were assassinated in the streets of Lisbon in 1908. Until quite recently it was the custom to embalm the body of the late reigning monarch and expose his face to view until the death of his successor.

After one had realized the meaning of this group occupying the centre of the cold, uninviting hall, one's eyes wandered to the walls. Here were a number of "lockers," each about seven feet long and three feet high, built into the walls. Each had its hinges and keyholes, or so it appeared. The impression given was that of a large shop in London, such as Austin Reeds, where the front of the lockers are lifted and a supply of shirts and underwear is pulled out on a tray. The essential difference, in this case, was that nobody came forward to open the white marble flaps to display the contents of the lockers. Perhaps it was just as well.

The chapel was about thirty yards long and twenty yards wide, and the walls were all lockers. Everywhere it was cold, drear and comfortless. Eventually I found the one containing the remains of Our Queen.

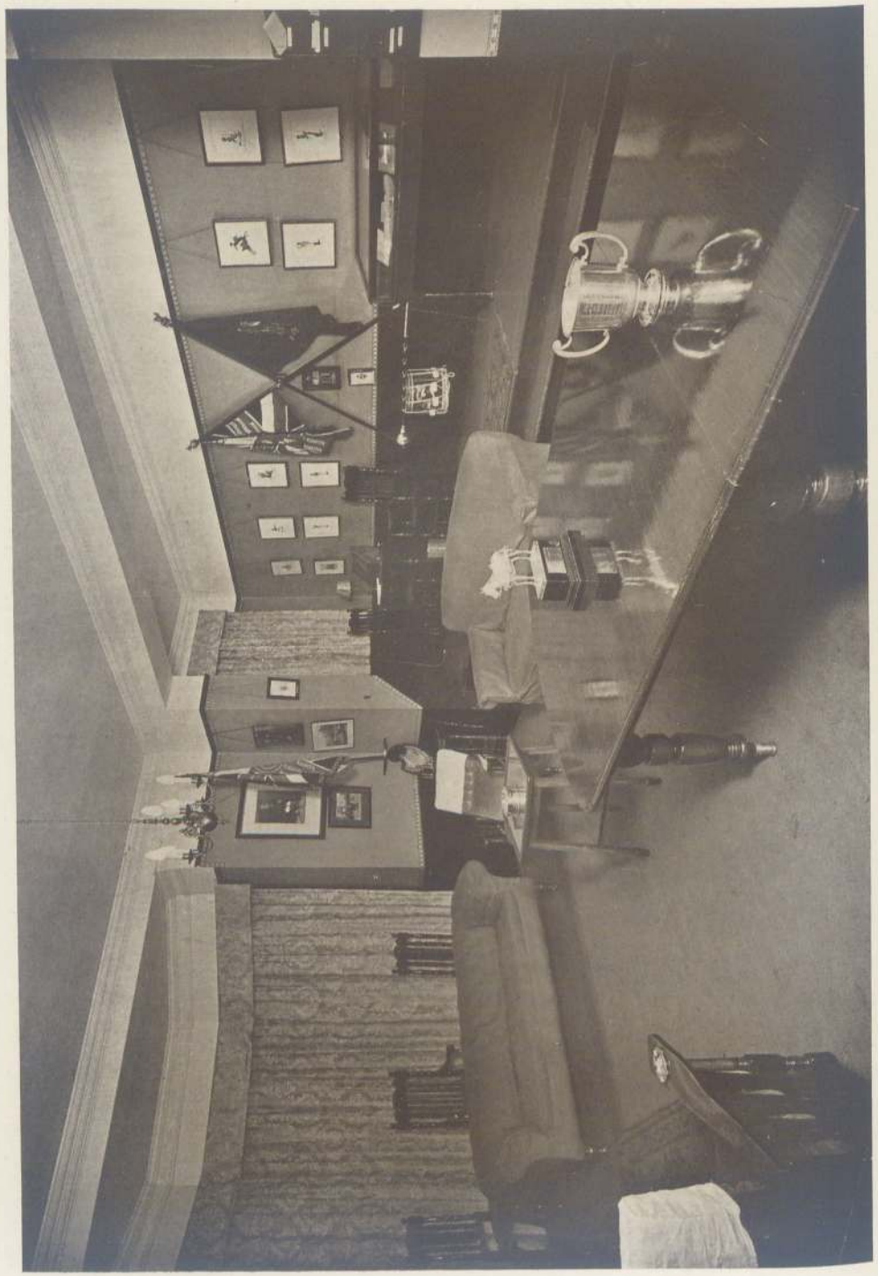
What tragedy! To have been buried in such a beautiful place as the Church of S. Jeronimos, at Belém, and after more than 200 years to be removed to this damp and cheerless spot. Poor Catherine!

S. T. W.

NOTICE

A number of copies of the pamphlet containing a description of the County Welcome and Complimentary Banquet to the 2nd Battalion after the South African War, and the Unveiling of Memorials in Holy Trinity Church, Guildford, on 8th October, 1904, together with a list of those who took part, are available at the Depot.

Anyone requiring a copy may have same on application to the Secretary, O.C.A.



22nd LONDON REGIMENT (THE QUEEN'S).

THE OFFICERS' MESS.

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.

THERE is still nothing definitely arranged with regard to the rebuilding of Headquarters we must again record. In fact, the position is just as uncertain as to the date when the great demolition is to start as it was this time a year ago. We try and console ourselves by saying that it cannot be much longer now, but the fact remains that nothing is being done, and we just go on hoping!

One great change has, however, taken place in our status since our last contribution to the JOURNAL. The 47th Division has been scrapped and all the Territorial Battalions in the London District have been consolidated into one division, known as the London Division. Naturally there is some cause for regret that the Battalion is no longer associated with the 47th with whom it fought throughout the last war, and to whom it was therefore bound with strong ties of affection, but at least we remain intact with our friends of the 22nd and 23rd as the 6th London Infantry Brigade.

Visitors to Headquarters may be interested to hear that our address is also to be changed in the near future. The London County Council have decided that there are too many "New Streets" in London, and want to rename some of them.

In view of this they approached us on the subject and asked whether there was any particular name that we would like the street to take. After a considerable amount of "canvassing" we replied that the name we would like would be "Braganza Street," and we understand that the change will be made in due course.

Territorial recruiting should receive a fillip from the new Governmental grants in the estimates for the coming year. The Marriage Allowance question has for long been a bone of contention, the payment of which cannot but do good from our point of view, and of course the restoration of the Bounty should considerably help to attract "waverers" who have hitherto been kept away by lack of adequate reward for their services.

Our numbers have been steadily creeping up during the winter, having touched an alarmingly low level of 247, but even before the new estimates were out we had crossed the 300 mark, and at the time of going to press our strength is approximately 330.

A satisfactory feature is that we are now up to strength with Officers, as four new Officers have lately been gazetted to the Battalion, namely, Messrs. W. J. Christie-Miller, A. J. Eastcott, J. H. Gill, and S. B. Wortham.

The past winter has been an exceedingly busy one for us, and therefore there is a good deal to report on in these pages. The Battalion paraded as usual on Sunday, 10th November, for the Armistice Day Church Parade, and in addition to a strong turn-out of serving members there was a large attendance of Old Comrades.

In addition to the Battalion Parade, a Guard of Honour was provided by "C" Company for the Mayor of Southwark's service in Southwark Cathedral on the same day.

Last year's very successful Christmas Shoot was again repeated, and a still greater variety of prizes were extracted by Lieut. E. W. D. Stillwell, the organizer, from generous donors. This year they included a leg of pork, a barrel of beer, turkeys, 5 cwt. of coal, etc., and needless to say such a variety of gifts produced a large and keen entry.

This year Major-General Sir Cecil E. Pereira, K.C.B., C.M.G., kindly consented to come down to Headquarters and present the prizes at the Annual Prize Distribution on 19th December. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends present, besides a number of Officers from other units and their ladies. The Prize Distribution was followed by a Regimantal Ball.

A greater contrast could not possibly have been provided for those of us in the Battalion who attended both the Jubilee drive and the Funeral of His Late Majesty King George V. Little did we think as we stood lining the route last May that we should be called upon so soon to do honour at his funeral. Indeed, we ourselves hardly felt that it would be possible to learn the intricate drill involved in the short time that elapsed between his death and the day fixed for the funeral, and do ourselves justice.

However, we were told that we were to parade, and there was nothing for it but to do our best in the few days we had to prepare. In order to reach the portion of the route which we were to line in the Edgware Road it was necessary to parade at Headquarters at 5.30 a.m. We were transported in motor coaches up to Hyde Park, which was the rallying point, and from there marched on to our route to be in position by eight o'clock. It is not necessary for us to go into detail with regard to the enormous crowds that the police had to cope with, as they are well known already. Suffice it to say that the drill we had tried to learn to the best of our ability was entirely superfluous, at any rate on one side of the street, as, in order to help the police, it was necessary to draft nearly all the troops over to one side and link arms in order to prevent the crowd breaking through. It was anxious work for all concerned, but an experience that none of us would have missed, and the kind words that were written about us afterwards were more than an adequate reward for a strenuous day's work. Incidentally, the turn-out of 22 officers and 193 other ranks was over forty stronger than any other battalion in the Brigade, and showed that the honour paid us by asking us to parade was not lost on any man who could turn up.

During the winter months the Commanding Officer decided to hold a pageant of Regimental History, and entrusted Lieut. H. E. T. Ross with the task of producing it.

PROGRAMME.

Item.	*Provided by*	*In Command.*
Marching	Drums	Drum-Major S. J. Lawlor.
Physical Training Display ...	"D" Company, 1st Cadet Bn.... The London Regt. (The Queen's)	
Demonstration Fire Control ...	"D" (Support) Company ...	Sergeant J. D. Sullivan.
Lewis Gun Section Duties ...	"B" Company	C.S.M. C. H. J. Stammer.
"Nippy Riders"	Transport Section	Sergeant P. H. Rutland.
"Beatin Retreat"	Drums	Drum-Major S. J. Lawlor.

THE PASSAGE OF TIME

representing

1.	Citizen Soldiers of Southwark, 1800	Special Squad under Lieut. E. W. D. Stillwell.
2.	Soldiers of 19th Surrey Rifles, 1859-1880, afterwards 8th Surrey Rifles, 1880-1882	"A" Company.
3.	4th Volunteer Battalion Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment detachment leaving for South Africa Boer War, 1899...	"B" Company.
4.	Recruits 24th Battalion The County of London Regiment (The Queen's), August, 1914 ...	"C" Company.
5.	Same men, September, 1914	"D"(S) Company.
6.	Going up the Line, 1917	Kindly performed by members of the Old Comrades Association who were then serving in the Regiment.
7.	The Regiment in 1936	Performed by Recruits of under three months' service.

GRAND FINALE AND PARADE

March off to "Braganza" the Regimental March.

As will be seen from the programme, it was divided into two halves. The first part consisted of different items of training activities in the Battalion to-day. The item entitled "Nippy Riders" perhaps needs some explanation. Four members of the Transport Section transformed themselves into a realistic imitation of the front and hind legs of two horses, and provided the spectators with one of the biggest laughs of the evening.

The second half of the programme is self-explanatory and the whole show was performed two nights running, watched by a large and most appreciative audience. Our thanks are largely due to Lieut. Ross for the way in which he organized it, but it would be unfair to single out any one person for particular praise in view of the energy and enthusiasm shown by all concerned, and which contributed to a success which exceeded our most optimistic hopes.

The Regimental Football Team has been playing matches fairly regularly, although somewhat hampered by bad weather and consequent bad condition of grounds, under the leadership of Lieut. P. G. T. Kingsley. They were drawn against the Divisional R.A.S.C. in the first round of the Divisional Competition, and after a keen game were defeated by 3 goals to 1.

In the Brigade Boxing Championships we scored a success with Pte. Beale in the feather-weights, who beat both his opponents in the first round and won his weight.

Easter Training, from which we have just returned, made a very pleasant training week-end, as we were lucky enough to go to Guildford, where we enjoyed the hospitality of the Depot. It is sometimes said that Easter Training is a waste of time from the Territorials point of view, owing to the few days available and the difficulties attendant on everyone getting the Saturday off. But surely if one is lucky enough to be offered the facilities that we are, and is able to get 150 men including the Drums to foregather, nobody can accuse one of wasting time. Our best thanks are due to Major Ross and all ranks at the Depot for the very active steps which they took to make our stay worth while.

Mentioning the Drums reminds us that again this year they have been asked to play at Olympia on 7th May, during the Royal Tournament. This is a well-deserved honour, as we can safely say that there are few better Territorial Corps of Drums to-day, and their success is almost entirely due to the unceasing labours and keenness on their behalf of Drum-Major Lawlor.

And so we come to the end of another JOURNAL contribution, and hope that no one on reading this will feel left out through lack of mention, honorary or otherwise; there has been so much activity in the Battalion lately, and everyone has been doing so much that this sub-editor approached his task with a good deal of diffidence, and trusts that there are not too many omissions.

Camp this year takes place in the Eastbourne area, at North Wannock, from 26th July to 9th August. We have pleasant memories of this area from our experiences a few years ago at Eastdean, to which place this year's camp is close, and we hope that the same good weather attends the fortnight as has been the case for several years past.

UNITED SERVICES CORPS

IT is notified for general information that the United Services Corps is again open for recruiting.

The present strength of the Corps is approximately 1,200, but owing to the uncertainties of employment during the recent trade depression no attempt has been made to increase this—the number of candidates applying for enrolment being more than sufficient, without circularising the Forces.

Improvement in the employment situation, however, now justifies a larger number of enrolments, and it may be to the advantage of those of our readers who are anticipating discharge or transfer to the Reserve to know something of the activities of the Organization in question.

Last year the average effective weekly employment statistics worked out at approximately 97 per cent.

The United Services Corps was founded soon after the close of the South African War and was originally known as the Veterans' Corps. It is a uniformed Service Organization for the employment of ex-Regular Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen in the better positions of responsibility and trust. The governing body is the Council composed of distinguished Naval, Military and Air Officers, with other influential persons. The Organization is conducted on military lines, and members are subject to the discipline and regulations of the Corps.

MEMBERSHIP.—Membership is confined to ex-Regular Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of exemplary character, who must enrol within three years of their discharge from the Service or transfer to the Reserve, preference being given to those who apply immediately on leaving the Forces. Only men of the highest character are accepted, and before enrolment can be finally approved the candidate is required to submit himself for an interview with the Commandant at Headquarters.

ENTRANCE FEES, ETC.—The Corps is not a charitable organization in the accepted sense of the word, and every member is required to contribute towards Corps Funds. The Enrolment Fee is £6 10s., with an Annual Subscription to the Corps of 16s. payable on enrolment, and afterwards on 1st January of each year or by quarterly instalments. In addition, a deposit of £1 as a guarantee of good conduct must be paid at the time of enrolment. This deposit, together with a portion of the Enrolment Fee, is returnable subject to the conditions laid down in the Regulations of the Corps.

UNIFORM.—This is compulsory, and the cost of the first full issue of kit, which must be paid for on enrolment, is £6 10s.

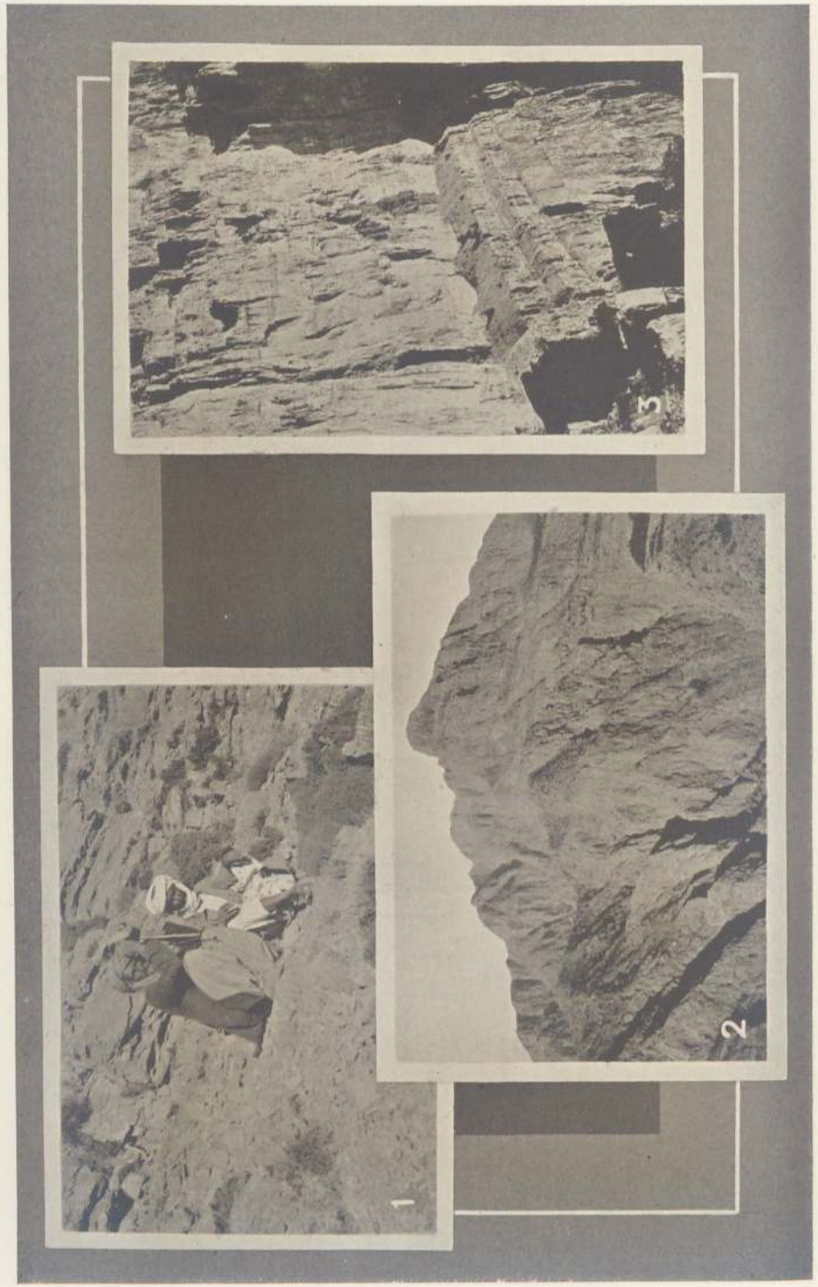
PHYSICAL FITNESS.—Every applicant, before final enrolment, must produce a Medical Certificate showing that he has been thoroughly examined and found fit in every respect.

CORPS GUARANTEE.—Every member of the Corps is specifically guaranteed by the Council to the extent of £50.

RESIDENCE.—Corps Headquarters and four Divisions are located in London, and there is also a small Division at Birmingham. Members (except those in the Birmingham Division) are required to reside in London, as the main operations of the Corps are confined to this area.

EMPLOYMENT.—Enrolment in the Corps is not in itself a guarantee of employment, but no man is accepted unless the Commandant considers that the candidate possesses suitable qualifications for the type of work found by the Corps, which is as follows: Commissionaires, Reception and Enquiry Clerks, Police, Staff Supervisors, Time-Keepers, Gate-Keepers, Store-Keepers, Bank and Stockbroker Messengers, Resident Caretakers, Club Stewards, Watchmen, Lift Attendants, Club Porters, etc. The average rate of wages is £3 per week, or 10s. per diem for temporary duty.

Further information, together with Enrolment Form, can be obtained on application to The Commandant, United Services Corps, 19, Hand Court, W.C.1.



1. Lal Khan, my shikari, and a coolie. 2. The East Face of Khalifat.
3. One of the best ledges with a drop of 2,000 feet. The cliff rises sheer from here to the summit 1,500 feet above.

MARKHOR SHOOTING IN BALUCHISTAN

BY mid-October it appeared that the seemingly eternal task of clearing up the mess created by Providence on 31st May, in the short space of half a minute, was at last in sight. A chance of ten days' shooting in the mountains away from the ruins and mud huts of Quetta seemed too good to be missed, so I wrote to the Revenue Commissioner asking for a licence to shoot a markhor on Takatu, a mountain twenty miles north of Quetta. He very kindly wrote advising me not to waste time there and offering me a licence on the Government Reserve which embraces two of the highest mountains in Baluchistan, and which had not been shot for several years.

The area in which I had obtained permission to shoot is situated some 75 miles east of Quetta, within a day's march of Ziarat, the summer resort, and covered the Khalifat, Barghwal, and Khushnob Reserve Forests. As the road to Ziarat was still open, the problem of transferring my 80 lbs. tent, provisions and kit was easily solved, and having seen these safely on board the mail lorry I set out with my bearer in an Austin Seven on the 68 miles of torturous but well-graded road leading up to Ziarat. Our journey was without incident apart from a narrowly-averted collision with a lorry coming down, which hugged the wrong side of a hairpin bend and then, in a last-minute swerve outwards to avoid us, nearly went over the edge. I arrived at the Revenue Commissioner's bungalow, where I was to stay the night, just as the sun was setting, and the glorious view of the juniper-covered hills and peaceful gardens with their autumn tints glowing in the rays of the setting sun made a picture which was the more appreciated as such a view had not been seen in Quetta for many months. My host had very kindly made all the necessary transport arrangements with the best local shikari whom he had engaged for me, and whom he knew well from personal experience, having shot over those mountains in his company frequently for the past twenty years.

On the following morning Lal Khan, my shikari, appeared early outside my tent, and having vetted my rifle, field glasses and rubber-soled "chaplis," announced that he and I should take a short cut across the mountains and spy the likely markhor cliffs while my bearer should accompany the donkeys and coolies to the camp site. While we were talking the coolies were distributing the loads amongst the three rather recalcitrant "mokes," but by dint of a certain amount of cajolery in voluble Pushtu, and a good deal more brute force in the face of any opposition, my kit was finally loaded to their satisfaction and the cavalcade set off. I said good-bye to my host and hostess whose kindness and help had made the trip possible, and set out in the wake of Lal Khan up the path leading to Prospect Point. From here I had my first view of the magnificent rocky mountains over which I was to spend the next ten days in pursuit of my elusive quarry. Khalifat, my ultimate destination, was concealed by the rocky wall of a nearer mountain named Shinshobin which is not included in the Reserve, and where there is very little worth shooting in consequence as the Pathans of that district look upon this as a happy hunting ground. Having scrambled down into the valley we turned right and climbed through a thick juniper wood to a col, from whose saddle I first saw the apparently sheer north-east rock wall of Khalifat. In actual fact there was plenty of foothold on this face as I discovered next morning at 5 a.m. when we climbed this cliff by the light of a fading moon. We reached camp that evening as the sun was setting, and found the tent pitched in a juniper forest right under the lee of the north-east wall of rock which towered up to the summit of Khalifat over 11,000 feet high. The valley was already in shadow, and as the sunlight gradually crept higher and higher up the opposite slope a covey of chikor swept down to drink from the spring only a

short distance from camp. I secured a brace before they had run too far uphill to be worth the trouble of pursuit, but I can still see Lal Khan's reproachful look when, after refusing to brown them as they sat near the spring, I told him to throw a stone and put them up. Luckily this piece of bravado was crowned with success, a most uncertain result when I am armed with a scatter gun! As I was cleaning my gun the old shikari who had been scanning the skyline of his beloved mountain through my glasses suddenly called to me, and with a smile of content pointed out the silhouette of what seemed quite a good head gazing down from his still sunlit pinnacle upon the camp fire in the rapidly darkening shadows of the valley at his feet. It seemed a good omen, and I went to sleep with high hopes for the morrow.

At 4.30 the next morning I was awakened from a somewhat chilly bed to a breakfast of porridge and chikor, which at that hour I found difficult to face. Half an hour later, accompanied by Lal Khan and a coolie who shouldered my rucsac, we set out through the wood by the light of a moon in its last quarter and a brilliant planet named *Stirga* in Pushtu, and which I think must be Jupiter. The undergrowth was very thick, but the old shikari found the gaps in a most uncanny way, seeming by instinct to know where to tread without breaking branches and dry twigs, whereas my progress in rear must have startled every animal for miles around. We soon reached the shoulder of the mountain and climbed up a rough path which finally ended at the foot of a wall of rock. Nothing daunted, Lal Khan led straight up the face and I followed perforce, amazed alike at the comparative ease with which a seemingly unscalable cliff can be climbed if you know where to find the crevices, and by the wonderful grip afforded by my crepe-soled chaplis. We arrived at a large ledge about two-thirds the distance to the summit just as the sun rose at seven o'clock, and the glorious view of these rocky cliffs and precipices in the golden sunlight beggars description. At once the stillness of night was broken by the myriad squawks of jackdaws and choughs and the shrill scream or measured beat of the wings of some great eagle. I left my Mussulman companions to make their peace with Allah, but was soon summoned from my view-point by a low whistle, and we set off swiftly along this ledge whose rocky cliffs rose sheer on our right-hand side to the summit 1,500 feet above us, and whose precipices dropped an equal distance on our left to the valley still in shadow beneath. Finally we reached a place overlooking a deep nullah on the south-east face of the mountain, where we stopped and cautiously scanned the ledges and grassy caves from behind the cover of a rock or stunted juniper bush. The wind was freezing and made our eyes water so much that it was difficult to use the glasses for long, but after about half an hour Lal Khan spotted three big heads which suddenly appeared and began to feed in full view at a distance of about one mile. Unfortunately our only path lay along the ledge which broke up this mighty cliff, and as this was in full view of our quarry across the valley we could do no more than watch them all day, hoping that they would cross the skyline over which they had come to feed. The leader, who was almost white with age, had what appeared to be very fine horns, and his white beard could even be distinguished. We returned to camp as the sun set, determined to climb to the summit the next morning and find a way down on the farside of the valley across which we had been looking all day.

For the next week we searched every cliff on the entire Reserve for these three big heads, but apart from one other likely-looking beast which got our wind although we were over 2,000 feet above it, we never saw them or any other big head again until the last day. We must have seen over sixty small ones in groups of three or four, and once as we were returning to camp in the dusk we startled no fewer than thirteen, but even their leader's horns were only about twenty inches long, and my minimum had been fixed at thirty inches. Anything over

thirty inches is good for a Baluchistan straight-horned markhor, but in Kashmir the curly-horned variety is over double that length.

In desperation we spent our last night up at over 10,000 feet in bivouac under a rocky cliff almost at the summit of the loftiest precipice, which was also the best piece of ground, but not even then, after a bitter cold night in spite of a huge fire, were we rewarded. We saw the three big heads once more on a precipice which seemed completely isolated from any ledge on a cliff where I learnt later my shikari's brother had been killed over fifteen years ago in an attempt to find a way down its steep face.

Thus it was that I returned to civilization without having fired a shot from my rifle, but as an experience I considered my ten days in those wild mountains well worth while, and the solitude of nature a very welcome change from the humdrum life to which I returned feeling a new man.

THE CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES

THE following letter is a further contribution from Sergt. W. H. Bowler, late Sergeant, The Queen's Royal Regiment. Since sending this letter to us Sergt. Bowler has passed away:—

"Referring to my previous article in the JOURNAL of November, 1934, issue, I should like to give my own experiences of civil employment since joining the Corps of Commissionaires after leaving the Colours nearly fifty years ago, which will give to those who have no special qualifications or trade some idea of the nature of employment one may expect to obtain. Posts were numerous as well as varied.

"I started at the Central Telegraph Office in the City as a messenger on night duty, 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. Telegrams had to be delivered mostly to persons engaged in the various markets—meat, fish, vegetables, etc. The duty was heavy during the early hours of the morning, but as a means of finding your way about London it was both useful and interesting.

"Then came a spell of odd jobs, matinees at theatres, evening receptions, trade shows and similar functions.

"My next experience was unique—a telephone attendant at the offices of the Medical Officer of Health for London during the plague scare. On receipt of a message from the Port of London M.O. *re* plague you had to warn the doctors for duty by phone. It was not an uncommon thing during the scare to receive a message to say Mrs. So-and-So had measles or scarlet fever in her house. This, of course, was nothing to do with this special department.

"Then a turn as a messenger, and afterwards night porter, at one of the Service clubs for a period of ten years.

"I next obtained a post as steward of a Volunteer sergeants' mess, and finally, in January, 1900, I came to Westminster School as the School Sergeant, where I hope to remain for another two years or so, thus completing a period of 38 years' service in this position, and 50 years' membership of the Corps of Commissionaires."

THE QUEEN'S RANGERS, 1st AMERICAN REGIMENT

Headquarters: Fort York Armoury, Toronto.
Commanding Officer: Lieut.-Col. John Hyde Bennett, V.D.

ALL other news of the Regiment for the past half-year is overshadowed by that of the death of Col. Ingles, who commanded the Regiment from 1926 until April, 1930. For the past three years he commanded the 14th Infantry Brigade, of which we are one of the units.

Col. Ingles seemed to enjoy his usual health and vigour until a week before Christmas. He was ill at home until the middle of February, when he went into hospital, and after a critical operation succumbed.

Col. C. J. Ingles, D.S.O., V.D., was commissioned prior to the war to the Lincoln and Welland Regiment. He joined the 98th Battalion, C.E.F., on 1st December, 1915, and proceeded to England with that unit. In France he joined the 20th Battalion on 30th January, 1917, serving as Adjutant and latterly as Second-in-Command with the rank of Major. He won the D.S.O. at Guemappe in August, 1918. He was also mentioned in despatches.

Feeling that the 20th should be perpetuated in the Canadian militia, after their return to Canada the officers applied for the formation of a regiment of the active militia, with headquarters in West Toronto. As a result the West Toronto Regiment was formed, with Col. Ingles as Second-in-Command. In 1925 came amalgamation with the 2nd Battalion, York Rangers, and Col. Ingles carried over as Second-in-Command of the Queen's Rangers.

Under Col. Ingles, the Regiment enjoyed four years of expansion and development. An engineer by profession, Col. Ingles had spent a good deal of his early professional career in the West and in Northern Ontario. He was at home on the ground, and few non-permanent officers had a better grasp of tactics. Thorough and painstaking in everything he undertook, he had a grasp of detail that was unsurpassed. Those qualities, combined with his knowledge of active and peace-time soldiering made him an ideal man for the task of welding a unit staunchly together.

Endowed with a keen historical sense, Col. Ingles for a number of years was engaged in the compilation of the history of the Regiment. He had almost completed it to the close of the War of the Revolution. It will be extremely difficult to continue the work with his thoroughness and care.

He will be greatly missed, not only by all members of the Regiment but by many officers of the Brigade, and others in the Canadian militia; by the Canadian Infantry Association, of which he was a vice-president; by the Engineering Institute of Canada; by the Toronto Cricket Club, and in many other quarters.

He was buried, after a service at the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Field, in St. James's Cemetery, on 9th March.

The funeral procession was headed by an escort composed of one company

The London Division, T.A.

Special Order of the Day.

The Funeral of His Majesty King George the V.

Finsbury Barracks,
City Road, E.C. 1,
29th January, 1936.

The loyalty, devotion and affection so deliberately shown by all ranks of The London Division and attached troops to their late Sovereign King George the V, at his funeral yesterday, January the 28th, will ever remain alive in the life and history of The London Division and each of the units attached to that Division.

I wish to convey to all ranks my appreciation of their splendid response to that call to duty and their excellent appearance and steadiness on parade; further, I congratulate those units whose position on the route was by no means an easy one, but, who evoked by their tact, cheerfulness and patience a unity of feeling which attained one of the objects of the duty they were called upon to perform.

All ranks can be justly proud of the part played by them in their last respects to their late beloved King.

Major-General,
Commander, The London Division, T.A.

from each of the four units of the Brigade, with a company of the 2nd Divisional Engineers, under the command of Major W. H. Keslick, our Second-in-Command, who had served in France with Col. Ingles. The firing-party was furnished by the Regiment. Massed bands of the Brigade followed. The service at both the church and the cemetery was in charge of the padre, Capt. the Rev. H. C. Cox, M.C., of whose church Col. Ingles was a member.

The news of the death of Lieut.-Col. Willoughby P. Cole, coming so soon after the presentation of his commission by the Colonel-in-Chief of The Queen's, was a sad blow to all in Toronto. On his visit here in 1934, Col. Cole became one of ourselves, first because of his relationship to General Simcoe, and then entirely for his own qualities.

Lieut.-Col. W. T. Rogers, M.C., V.D., commanding the 2nd (Reserve) Battalion, is ill in Florida, from a stroke. News from Mrs. Rogers is of the best and we trust that when the warm weather comes we shall have Col. Rogers back with us and well on the road to complete recovery.

On the beginning of autumn training last season, trained personnel of the Machine Gun Platoon and Signal Section gave special instruction on Monday evenings to N.C.Os. and men of the four rifle companies.

A detachment consisting of ex-members of the 20th Battalion, C.E.F., serving with the Regiment, was on duty at the club-house of the 20th Battalion Club on the evening of 4th October, on the occasion of the unveiling of portraits of the two V.Cs. by the 20th, the late Lieut. Algie and the late Sergt. Hobson.

A detachment of twelve men under Lieut. Dodgson was furnished by the Regiment at the ceremony of unveiling a memorial tablet in the United Empire Loyalist Building at Old Fort York. The detachment wore the uniform of the period of 1792.

Weapon training was carried out at the Ranges during the season. Rifle classification was carried out on 5th October.

The annual platoon marching and firing competition was held on the afternoon of 12th October, over a stretch of country west of Toronto in the Cooksville area. The weather was ideal, and the platoons—the routes plotted by map reference by their commanders—marched away southward in the autumn sunshine. Mistakes took place, of course. The starting point was missed, the time of starting mistaken, the wrong route was begun by one or two of the teams, and all the little technical details of a march provided food for argument later. Three routes had been chosen. These converged finally and the platoons found themselves, after a march of about four miles, on board buses bound for the ranges.

Arriving at the Long Branch Rifle Ranges a little later than was originally contemplated by the 2nd Battalion officers under Col. Rogers, who had engineered the scheme, the troops moved down the ranges, firing at three different stages. Range discipline, fire discipline and control were an improvement on those of any previous competition. Considering the adverse light conditions, the judges were satisfied with the results.

No. 10 Platoon, under Mr. Macdonald, won the competition, with No. 13 Platoon, under Mr. Dayton, second.

On the evening of 6th November, Brigadier W. H. P. Elkins, Officer Commanding Military District No. 2, conducted the annual inspection of the unit. Since the writer, for the first time in many years, had the opportunity of watching the inspection instead of taking part in it, it may not be considered fulsome to comment that never has the unit looked smarter, stronger or better trained.

Col. Rogers of the 2nd Battalion conducted the competition for the Eaton Platoon Trophy on the evening of 13th November.

A Brigade provincial school for all units of the Brigade and the 2nd Divisional Engineers began in the lecture rooms on the night of 19th November. Officers from the various units of the Brigade gave lectures.

The Regimental team in the special Vickers Machine-Gun Competition, conducted by the M.D. No. 2 Infantry Association, obtained second place with a score of 127. The score of the winning team was 127.5.

The Regimental Tactical Exercise in the M.D. No. 2 Infantry Association Competition took place on the afternoon of 17th November. The troops embussed at the Armoury early in the afternoon for the scene of the "action," which lay five or six miles west of the city.

The scheme was an attack, the battalion theoretically acting as the Advance Guard of a Brigade group moving southwards with the intention of cutting the main highways, railways and power lines running from east to west near Islington.

As the leading platoon of "A" Company, acting as vanguard, reached a road which turned eastward, it was met by machine-gun fire from a copse to the south-east 600 yards away, by Lewis gun fire from a ridge to the south, and by rifle fire from a marsh just in front of the ridge.

When Major Dinsmore, commanding "A" Company, arrived at the road junction, the leading platoon commander pointed out the location of the enemy fire and his own section disposition. Major Dinsmore sent back word to the Battalion Commander and made a reconnaissance.

The Battalion Commander also looked the situation over, and decided to attack with two companies, one to go forward down the road to attack the ridge and the other to attack the copse to the east, "A" Company to attack on the right and "B" on the east (copse).

When the scheme had been planned originally by Col. Bennett and Major Merrick the leaves were still on the trees, but by the actual day of the scheme the trees were bare and the task of the attackers looked far from easy. As was pointed out, however, it was a scheme which might occur in the course of a campaign.

All reconnaissances made, the troops advanced under the eyes of Headquarter officers. The attack was pushed home and the troops taken back to the Armoury, where they had supper in the Brigade canteen. We have not yet been advised as to the success of the scheme, which was in competition with all other infantry units in this district.

The following personnel who attended the Royal School of Infantry at Stanley Barracks during the autumn received qualifications as stated: Capt. A. F. S. Spencer, E.D. (Major); 2/Lieut. D. D. Stewart (Lieutenant); L./Sergt. J. Atherton, L./Cpl. A. Daines, Cpl. S. Marugg, L./Cpl. F. H. Smith and L./Sergt. D. Webster (Sergeant).

No. 10 Platoon, commanded by Mr. MacDonald, has won the Durham Trophy for weapon training, with No. 2 Platoon, under Brevet Capt. A. A. Moore, second. No. 13 Platoon, 2/Lieut. R. H. Dayton, won the Osler Lewis Gun Cup, with 2/Lieut. MacDonald second.

Two hundred children of the unit were entertained and given presents at a Christmas tree by the Ladies' Committee on the evening of 23rd December, in the Brigade lecture room. The band gave a concert.

The Regiment paraded with the 14th Infantry Brigade on the day of the funeral of King George. Again, on the evening of 7th February, the Brigade paraded, to hear Brigadier Elkins, commanding this Militia District, read the proclamation of the accession of King Edward VIII and the King's message. Lieut.-Col. F. H. Marani, commanding the Toronto Regiment, commanded the Brigade on this occasion, owing to the illness of Col. Ingles.

Spring training commenced on the evening of 26th February in preparation for the annual inspection, which is to be held this year on 21st May, instead of in the autumn as formerly.

Lieut. J. N. Medhurst has passed the examination of captain. Capt. W. H. S. Pope has passed the Militia Staff Course papers in strategy.

2/Lieut. E. Gaiger has qualified for the V.T. Class I certificate; 2/Lieuts. R. J. Macdonald, H. L. Hulme and N. J. McCartney qualified as lieutenants (Part I) at the provisional school held by the Brigade; 2/Lieut. Flanagan received partial qualification; L./Cpls. T. Manley and H. E. Pearce qualified as sergeants, and Ptes. A. Bayley and H. J. Lambe as corporals.

Capt. A. F. Spencer qualified for the rank of Major at the Royal School at Stanley Barracks last spring, and 2/Lieut. Stewart for the rank of lieutenant. Lieut. D. M. Bricker, of the Scots Fusiliers of Canada, attached for duty, is welcomed, as are also 2/Lieuts. Reeve, son of Major C. H. Reeve, of the 2nd Battalion, and 2/Lieut. Lawson.

Capt. C. M. Howarth received the certificate of qualification for the rank of Major, following his taking a course at Camp Niagara-on-the-Lake during the summer. He has since been promoted Major.

Lieut. J. M. Sharp was awarded a captain's certificate, and 2/Lieut. R. H. Dayton that of lieutenant.

Lieut. J. N. Medhurst has been granted the certificate of rangefinder from the Canadian Small Arms School.

Lieut. and Brevet Capt. W. A. Bryce, whose interest in Regimental Sports has been valuable for a number of years, has been promoted to the rank of captain and has gone to the reserve Battalion.

Capt. W. McNeill has taken command of "D" Company, resigning the commission and his appointment as quartermaster.

Lieut. and Brevet Capt. A. A. Moore and Lieut. M. L. Harris have been promoted to the rank of captain.

HEADQUARTERS WING.

Signals.

Pte. M. T. Hinch has become a corporal, and Ptes. J. E. Kilby and T. C. Brown, lance-corporals.

Ptes. G. J. Delvalle and M.S. Scott have qualified for the V.T. Class II certificates, and Ptes. M. T. Hinch and J. E. Kilby the V.T. Class I certificate.

M.G. Platoon.

Cpl. A. Atherton is promoted to the rank of lance-sergeant.

Stretcher Bearers.

A./Cpl. J. Gomez has received a certificate as sergeant, C.A.M.C. He has also become an acting sergeant.

Ptes. T. Kelly and F. H. Wade are now lance-corporals.

Band.

Bdsn. J. W. Griffiths and W. Snider have become acting corporals.

Drums.

During the season the Drums received an accession of trained men through the services of 2/Lieut. Bennett.

A./Drum Major C. S. Watson relinquished that appointment to become an acting sergeant.

"A" Company.

Cpls. G. W. O'Connor, A. Ross, G. R. C. James and Cpl. A. L. Drage have been promoted to lance-sergeant, and L./Cpls. Bobier, A. Daines and Ptes. G. R. C. James, W. McNicol, A. M. Pomeroy and R. E. Darling, corporals.

Ptes. J. H. Thomas, F. Corbett, N. H. Owen, L. C. Roughley, E. Hubbard, J. Boyd, T. Manley and K. McCreary are now lance-corporals.

Cpl. A. Daines has been the recipient of a good conduct badge.

" B " Company.

L./Sergt. W. J. R. Cocking has become a sergeant. Ptes. W. E. Cook and D. Snowdon are now corporals, and Pte. D. McGill a lance-corporal.

L./Cpl. J. V. McFarland has been awarded three good conduct badges.

" C " Company.

A. F. Bickford has become C.S.M., Cpl. T. Pidgeon has been promoted to the rank of sergeant, and Cpls. E. Turner, D. Webster, F. Smith, T. Murphy and C. Brown are now lance-sergeants. Pte. W. A. Husted has been made a corporal and L./Cpls. E. R. Nicholson and Ptes. J. Parks and W. Williams are lance-corporals.

" D " Company.

J. H. Stainton is now C.S.M., Cpls. C. Whick and W. Shaw have become sergeants, Ptes. W. C. McCowan and C. R. McLeod, corporals, and Ptes. A. W. Lord, J. Thomson and W. W. Nattrass, lance-corporals.

Weapon Training badges have been awarded for the year 1935 as follows:—

Signals.—Sergt. O. Lavoie (rifle), best shot; Cpl. M. T. Hinch (rifle), 2nd best shot.

Machine Guns.—Sergts. R. J. Seyler and D. Beveridge, L./Sergt. J. Atherton, L./Cpl. O. C. MacDonald, Ptes. A. Leach, W. Marshall and M. Hutchison, M.G. Badges.

" A " Company.—Sergt. H. Irons (rifle), best shot; Pte. Robert White (rifle), 2nd best shot. Cpls. B. A. Bobier and H. H. Towne, L./Cpls. C. B. Murphy, F. Corbett and T. Manley, and Ptes. S. Gourlay, J. Noah (rifle), Ray White, W. Worr and A. Allan, L.A. Badges.

" B " Company.—Pte. C. Wallace (rifle), best shot; Cpl. F. E. Hooper (rifle), 2nd best shot. Ptes. W. Milligan and J. A. Quail, L.A. Badges.

" C " Company.—Cpl. C. Brown (rifle), best shot; L./Sergt. E. Turner (rifle), 2nd best shot. C.S.M. A. E. Bickford (rifle), Sergt. E. Bremner, Cpl. G. Lane, L./Cpls. H. Ilott, F. A. Thompson and F. W. Smith (rifle), and Ptes. D. A. Forde and G. A. MacDonald, L.A. Badges.

" D " Company.—Sergt. W. Paterson (rifle), regimental shot; Sergt. C. Whick (rifle), 2nd best shot. Sergt. W. Shaw, Cpls. J. A. Stiff and W. A. Phipps, L./Cpls. H. E. Pickard and A. W. Nattrass, and Pte. C. B. Reeve, L.A. Badges.

PRESENTATION OF COMMISSION TO HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLOUGHBY COLE,

THE QUEEN'S RANGERS, 1ST AMERICAN REGIMENT.

THE QUEEN'S RANGERS, the Canadian Militia regiment, which is allied to The Queen's Royal Regiment, has paid tribute to one of its first commanding officers by securing a commission as Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in The Queen's Rangers for a civilian descendant who now lives at Southampton.

Major-General Sir Wilkinson D. Bird, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel of The Queen's Royal Regiment, handed the commission to Mr. Willoughby P. Cole at a special parade of the 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment, on Saturday morning, at Corunna Barracks, Aldershot. Mr. Cole is a great-grandson of General Simcoe, who commanded The Queen's Rangers during the war of

PRESENTATION OF HIS COMMISSION TO THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLOUGHBY COLE.

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LIEUT.-COLONEL COLE ADDRESSING 2nd BATTALION.

[*Reproduced by kind permission of Messrs. Wm. May & Co., Ltd., High Street, Aldershot.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL COLE ARRIVING ON PARADE,
accompanied by the Colonel of the Regiment and Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion.

American Independence. The Rangers fought with credit in that campaign, and have established a fine record since.

The Band and Drums of the 2nd Battalion played before the assembly, and formed one side of a hollow squire when the Battalion formed up on parade. Among those who saw the unique ceremony were Lady Bird, Col. G. J. Giffard, D.S.O., Col. R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., Mrs. Basset, Major R. K. Ross, D.S.O., M.C. (Commanding the Depot) and Officers of the Battalion.

When Major-General Sir Wilkinson Bird arrived on parade with Mr. Willoughby Cole, the Battalion, under Major G. K. Olliver, M.C., gave a general salute. Also accompanying the Colonel of the Regiment were Lieut.-Col. H. C. Winfield and Lieut.-Col. R. A. M. Basset, M.C., Commanding the 2nd Battalion.

Addressing the parade, General Sir Wilkinson Bird said they had met on an important occasion in the history of their regiment. The family of The Queen's consisted, as they knew, of the Depot, Regular battalions, Territorial battalions, and linked battalions in the great Dominions overseas. One of these was The Queen's Rangers, 1st American Regiment. The Queen's Rangers were raised about 160 years ago, at the beginning of the long War of American Independence. They were named Rangers because they were raised as a corps of sharpshooters and scouts, and were called the 1st American Regiment because they were the first regiment to be raised for imperial service in North America.

About a year after the beginning of the War of American Independence the command of The Queen's Rangers was given to an English officer named Simcoe, who reorganized the regiment, trained it, and led it with high distinction for almost the whole of the remainder of the war. Among other important appointments held by that officer was that of first Lieutenant-Governor of British Canada, as it was then known. He was Commander-in-Chief designate of the British Army in India, but died before he could take up the appointment.

The Queen's Rangers had never forgotten the debt of gratitude they owed to General Simcoe, and as a result, a little while ago, the officers approached H.M. Government in Canada with the request that out of respect to the General, the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel in The Queen's Rangers should be conferred upon one of General Simcoe's descendants. That descendant they saw on parade.

"The Government acceded to this request," said General Bird, "and sent the commission to the Commanding Officer of The Queen's Rangers, who has forwarded it to me. He has written to say he thought it would be the right procedure for me, as Colonel of The Queen's, and head of our regimental family, to hand the commission to Mr. Cole. It is my honour and privilege now to do so, and in your name to welcome Mr. Cole as a member of our regimental family."

General Bird then read the following telegram he had received from The Queen's Rangers:—

"Please convey to Lieut.-Col. Willoughby Cole the heartiest welcome to our midst, from the officers and other ranks of his regiment, also the great pleasure we derive from the happy auspices under which he receives his commission. We deeply regret not being present in person."

Mr. Willoughby Cole, replying, said they had paid him a very great honour in arranging this parade and presenting his commission. He went on to outline the history of the regiment his great-grandfather commanded.

"It is a very high honour for a civilian," he said, "and had it been a purely personal matter I should have had some difficulty in accepting. I feel, however, in making me a proud man you are also honouring my ancestor, the regiment he commanded, and the original settlers in Upper Canada."

The newly-appointed lieutenant-colonel afterwards took the salute when the Battalion marched past in column of fours.

THE TWENTIETH

A Review of the History of The Twentieth Canadian Battalion

By H. M. Jackson.

When the Colours of The Queen's Rangers, 1st American Regiment, make their first appearance (after Authority has sanctioned them), the Regimental Column will hear some of the following honours: Mount Sorrel; Somme, 1916-18; Flers-Courcelette; Thiepval; Ancre Heights; Arras, 1917-18; Vimy, 1917; Hill 70; Ypres, 1917; Passchendaele; Amiens; Scarpe, 1918; Drocourt-Queant; Hindenburg Line; Canal du Nord; Cambrai, 1918; Pursuit to Mons; France and Flanders, 1915-18.

These are the battle honours of the 20th Battalion, C.E.F., which The Queen's Rangers perpetuate. "The History of The Twentieth Canadian Battalion (Central Ontario Regiment)," a volume of over 600 pages by Major D. J. Corrigall, D.S.O., M.C., assisted by a committee of officers, and dedicated to the memory of the 855 officers, N.C.Os. and men of the Unit who died during the Great War, is at the time of writing just off the press. The committee which assisted the author was composed of the late Col. C. J. Ingles, D.S.O., V.D., Lieut.-Col. H. W. A. Foster, D.S.O., M.C., Major W. H. Keslick, M.C., V.D., and Major D. L. Keith, M.C., V.D.

Col. Ingles, whose death occurred a few weeks ago, was Adjutant and later Second-in-Command of the 20th. He commanded The Queen's Rangers, and at the time of his death commanded the 14th Infantry Brigade at Fort York Armoury, Toronto, a building in part, at least, made possible by his labours.

Lieut.-Col. Foster was Adjutant and later a Company Commander of the 20th. He was attached to Canadian Corps H.Q. in 1917, then to the 8th C.I.B. and Corps H.Q. He was Staff Captain of the 1st C.I.B. in 1918 and 1919. After the war he became the Officer Commanding the West Toronto Regiment, the militia unit formed from the overseas 20th, prior to the formation of The Queen's Rangers.

Major Keslick was a Company Commander with the 20th, and after returning to Canada on leave in 1917, was retained as Brigade Major, Training Camp. He then went to the staff of Headquarters, Military District No. 2 until December, 1918. He is Second-in-Command of The Queen's Rangers.

Major Keith was also a 20th Company Commander. In 1918 he was with the 5th Canadian Area Employment Company. He served as O.C. "B" Company, The Queen's Rangers, for a number of years and is now with the 2nd (Reserve) Battalion.

Col. Foster, Major Corrigall and Major Keslick were original 20th officers.

The 20th Battalion, ordered to mobilize in Toronto in October, 1914, was composed of detachments from the then twelve rural corps of M.D. No. 2, namely, the 12th York Rangers, 20th Halton Rifles, 23rd Northern Pioneers, 31st Grey Regiment, 34th Ontario Regiment, 35th Simcoe Foresters, 36th Peel Regiment, 37th Dufferin Rifles, 39th Haldimand Rifles, 44th Lincoln and Welland Regiment, 77th Wentworth Regiment, and 97th Algonquin Rifles. Lieut.-Col. J. A. W. Allan, V.D., was appointed to the command. The unit was quartered in buildings of the Canadian National Exhibition, and Exhibition Park became the parade ground. Here drill, gymnastics and tactics were taught. *The Twentieth Gazette* was born, and the process of welding a fighting unit went on until 14th May, when the Battalion entrained for Montreal—first stage of the journey to England. The crossing was made on the *Megantic*, and the Battalion landed in the land of its

ancestors on Victoria Day, 24th May, at Plymouth. A train journey brought them to Westenhanger, from whence the unit marched two miles to West Sandling.

On 25th June, Brig.-Gen. Lord Brooke (later the Earl of Warwick) took command of the 4th Brigade, of which the 20th was part. Intensive training followed, including musketry at Hythe, tactical exercises, divisional manœuvres, digging practice trenches and weaving wire.

In August, news came that Col. Allan was to return to Canada, and the 20th said farewell to their first C.O. with lively regret. Lieut.-Col. C. H. Rogers, then in England on leave from the front, a great-great-grandnephew (on the paternal side) of the first commanding officer of The Queen's Rangers, the famous Col. Robert Rogers of the 1755 and 1774 periods, and on his mother's side a great-great-grandson of Capt. William Waddell of Waterloo fame, succeeded him. Col. Rogers had served as a Major commanding a squadron of C.M.R. in South Africa in 1902, and in 1912 had commanded the 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoons. He had already during the war served in Belgium with the 1st Canadian Division as Second-in-Command of the 2nd Battalion and later as Acting C.O. the 4th Battalion.

After a review by H.M. the King and Lord Kitchener on 2nd September, the 20th began to move to France on the 12th, and the *Duchess of Argyle* landed the unit at Boulogne on the 15th. By the 21st they were (two companies) in trenches in the vicinity of Dranoutre. The Battle of Loos opened on the 25th, and on the following day the 20th took over a section of the trenches known as the "C" system. During the ensuing days the unit suffered its first casualties.

On 8th October they left the Dranoutre area and marched to a section on the southern extremity of the Ypres salient, where they relieved the 2nd C.M.R. They co-operated in a British attack on Hulluch on the 13th. Then for weeks their "trips" in the line consisted of a series of working parties, occasional patrols and all the discomforts of the mud and rain of a winter in that part of the front.

On 27th March the mines at St. Eloi exploded, and on the night of 9th April four selected parties of the Battalion were sent forward against Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Craters. A barrage of artillery fire broke them up and one party went around to the left of No. 2 Crater. Another went to the right of the crater. After securing all possible information they came back and dug in. On the night of the 10th the unit held trenches from the head of the P. & O. to No. 1 Crater, which was isolated in "No Man's Land." A wiring party of Germans from No. 2 Crater was scuppered by the 20th machine gunners.

The next period in the line took place on 11th May, with Lieut. Keslick, with No. 11 Platoon in command of No. 1 Crater. A working party of between two and three hundred Germans was caught by machine-gun fire in the open, which brought retaliation in the form of a bombardment lasting two and a half hours. At the end of that time, only 11 of the garrison remained unhurt. Lieut. Keslick was wounded.

On the night of 14th May the Battalion moved back to Rening-Lelst.

On 30th May they relieved the 4th Battalion in the "Bluff" sector, and after Mount Sorrell on 2nd June the Battalion staged a raid from the "Bean and Pollock" on the night of the 27th.

Then came the Somme, the Battalion attacking at Courcelette and taking all its objectives. Here they lost 3 Officers and 75 Other Ranks killed, and 7 Officers and 204 Other Ranks wounded. From the 28th until 3rd October they were in the line fighting about Gun Pit Road, past the Courcelette Cemetery. From 25th September their casualties included 3 Officers killed and 4 wounded, and 30 Other Ranks killed and 104 wounded. In the Somme fighting they lost 111 killed and 319 wounded.

On 17th October the Battalion relieved a unit of the Rifle Brigade in trenches

about Cie Calonne, in the Lens area. Their next tour was in the Marne sector, and later they occupied trenches in the Calonne sector. On 17th January, after two weeks of careful preparation, two special Operation Companies, under Majors Wansborough and Foster, took part in a raid on a large scale in that sector on the enemy's front and support line trenches. The raid was a complete success, the 20th taking 57 prisoners and inflicting numerous casualties.

On 9th April, 1917, the 20th took part in the Battle of Vimy Ridge, and in the operations from that day until the end of May, 33 officers and men were recommended for decorations.

On 17th June, Col. Rogers was transferred to command the E.O.R. Depot at Seaford, England, and Lieut.-Col. H. V. Rorke, D.S.O., assumed command.

On 18th August, in a raid by two platoons in the Laurent sector, the unit lost 11 killed, 30 wounded and 8 missing, a total of 49 out of 72.

On the 15th the 20th took part in the attack on Hill 70, taking their first objective, Commotion Trench, handily.

On the 17th, Sergt. F. Hobson, an original 20th, won a posthumous V.C. during a strong enemy counter-attack.

In November came Passchendaele, the 4th Brigade taking over a sector about three-quarters of a mile south-west of that place. The 20th took part in the attack on the 10th, taking their objective. Later a counter-attack was broken up.

During the German offensive of March, 1918, the 20th relieved the 4th Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, in the front line, and the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers in the support trenches in the Wailly-Ficheux area on the 29th.

A raid was made on " The Maze " in the Neuville—Vitasse sector on the night of 3rd June by " A " and " C " Companies divided into four commands. It was over in twenty minutes—a complete success.

A few days later news arrived that Col. Rorke was to leave for England on account of impaired health. Major W. Andrews, D.S.O., an original Company Commander, took command temporarily, until succeeded by Lieut.-Col. B. O. Hooper, D.S.O., M.C., on 25th August.

The 20th took part in all the great fights of the Canadian Corps beginning on 8th August, from Drocourt-Queant to Valenciennes and Mons. The new volume tells the complete story. On 11th November, at 3 a.m., they lay east of Mons, " D " Company in occupation of Saint Symphorien, and " C," " A " and " B " in positions, in the order named, along the road leading to Mons for 1,500 yards north-westward from Saint Symphorien. Their position was in advance of Mons itself when the order to " cease fire " came. Later they marched away towards Germany, at 10.28 a.m. on 6th December passing the boundary.

On 1st April, 1919, the Battalion set out for Le Havre. On the 6th they embarked for England. On 13th May they left Liverpool on the *s.s. Coronia*, and on the 21st reached Halifax. Three days later they arrived in Toronto.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION

WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.1.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF ENTRANCE FEE.

AS a temporary measure and especially to enable as large a number of officers as possible to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Institution during the period while His Majesty's Forces are being increased, the Entrance Fee has been suspended. Officers of all ranks whose names appear on the current official lists can, therefore, join the Institution by paying the annual subscription of £1 5s. only. Membership will date from 1st January.

Life Membership is twenty pounds, or four annual instalments of five guineas.

The Institution offers exceptional facilities to officers studying for promotion and staff college examinations, especially in regard to the loan of books which they would otherwise have to purchase.

The quarterly Journal which is included in the subscription, is the leading Service publication, and contains lectures and articles dealing with all the most important subjects of professional interest, including international affairs.

Application for Membership should be addressed to the Secretary, Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

THE REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

IT will be appreciated if, in future, a copy of any photograph of Regimental interest is forwarded to the Officer Commanding The Depot in order that the Battalion Albums may be kept up to date.

A very interesting addition to the Museum has been received since the last publication. It is a Scarf, one of four knitted by Queen Victoria, for presentation to the best all-round men taking part in the South African War.

The late widow of Clr.-Sergt. Ferrett, D.C.M. (who was the recipient in the 2nd Battalion), expressed a wish before her death, in October, 1935, that the scarf should be handed to the Regiment.

The following is an extract from the *Daily Mail*, dated 27th September, 1900:—

" The Queen, ever thoughtful for the welfare of her soldiers, recently worked four scarves with her own hands, to be given to the 'best all-round' men taking part in the South African Campaign.

One of the fortunate recipients was Colour-Sergeant Ferrett, of The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, and he has just sent Her Majesty's gift home to his wife at Slough.

" The Scarf is of khaki-coloured Berlin wool, and is one and a half yards long and nine inches wide. It has a fringe at both ends, and on one of the beautifully made knots of wool are the letters V.R.I., which are minutely worked in white silk."

The following have also been added:—

The life of General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.: Presented by Mr. H. Granger (late C.S.M.).

Military Medley: Purchased.

German Helmet, Mess Tin and Fuze: Presented by G. A. Brown, Esq.

German Field Telephone, captured by the 1st Battalion at Croiselles, in 1917: Presented by Capt. H. G. Veasey.

MUSEUM ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1935.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Fixtures, Fittings, Frames, Lettering Tablets and Repairs ...	1	6	0
Purchase of Photos		17	6
Other Purchases	5	5	0
Postage		2	5
Balance remaining, 31st Dec., 1935	32	6	8
	£39	17	7

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance on 1st Jan., 1935 ...	6	2	7
By Subscriptions and Donations...	33	15	0
	£39	17	7

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: Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Galleghan.

WE feel we cannot commence the half-yearly report of our activities to our regimental brothers overseas without mention of our sincere sorrow at the loss of our mutual Sovereign, His Late Majesty, King George V. The intense feeling evinced in both military and civil circles on receipt of the sad news was most edifying, and gave firm evidence of the loyal affection felt by all peoples of the Empire for His Late Majesty. We are deeply grateful that we have been privileged to serve such a grand King, and pray that his popular successor, King Edward VIII, will have as grand and wise a reign.

All activities and training were suspended immediately on receipt of the sad news, which was broadcast a few minutes after the passing of the King. The hour being mid-morning in New South Wales, we were probably aware of the news before most people in the Homeland. During the next ten days the ceremonials in connection with the Royal Proclamation, and then the impressive funeral, were followed closely by all here by the newspapers, and particularly by radio. Thus we were almost in hourly touch, and at times to the minute, of what was progressing.

In respect of the new King's wishes, no public mourning holiday was observed, nor was any military memorial parade held. However, all business houses united in very edifying displays of mourning, and all churches held impressive services, which were thronged by all classes of the community.

At the latter part of last year the Battalion received official recognition by the Newcastle City Council as the City Regiment, and various special privileges were granted to the unit. These include the exclusive right to march through the city at any time with bayonets fixed, etc. On the Battalion passing the City Hall the city flag is to be dipped in salute. We are thus one of only two City Regiments in the Commonwealth with these privileges, similar recognition having been granted to an Adelaide, South Australia, regiment a short time ago.

On Saturday, 7th December, the officers, in a body, paid a formal call on the Mayor of the City (Alderman H. Fenton), where they were very graciously received by the Mayor and Town Clerk. His Worship expressed the pleasure of the Council and city at the link with its City Regiment, and was replied to by the Commanding Officer. That evening the visit was returned by the Deputy Mayor, on account of the unavoidable absence of the Mayor, when a reception was held in the Officers' Mess. This was a most colourful and impressive function, being attended by all officers of the unit with their ladies, the officers commanding and representatives of the other Newcastle units, and a number of official guests. During the evening a short visit was made by the Chief of the General Staff (Major-General J. Laverack, C.M.G., D.S.O.).

We were rather sorry to have to say farewell to our late Adjutant (Capt. L. de L. Barham) in December, when he left us prior to proceeding to Quetta to take the Staff College course. Capt. Barham had endeared himself to all ranks during his two and a half years with us, and we regretted his departure. However, knowing that his selection for the Staff College was the culmination of many years study and work, and the peak of his ambition for a long time, we all joined in wishing him the best of luck. It might be mentioned that out of four officers selected for Staff College from Australia, three of them were serving in Newcastle last year.

We are very proud of the fact that one of our own officers (Capt. F. J. D. Field) has been appointed Adjutant. It looks to be a fairly permanent job at present, which is unusual for Australian units, as it is customary here to have Staff Corps officers in these appointments. However, we are all confident in Capt. Field, and he is assured of the co-operation of all ranks.

The unit gave a fairly good account of itself in musketry last year, excellent returns being handed in by all companies. However, we have not got that skill which was present in our parent unit, the old 4th Regiment, when it won the Empire Shield against the whole Empire. Just the same, we try to do our bit.

Sincere gratitude is expressed to The Queen's for the privilege extended to the officers of wearing the regimental tie. All the officers are now in possession of the ties, and feel that they are a still closer link with our old sister regiment. Thanks must also be expressed for the permission to play the Regimental March Past, "Braganza." We have not yet had the opportunity to march to this piece, but it has been practised already by the Band and played before the officers.

Tactical training has been the main worry of the officers of late, the work being on attack, protection and night operations. Two week-end exercises, at Singleton, Northern Line, and Paterson, North Coast Line, have been held since the New Year, and a number of other similar week-ends are contemplated.

The November issue of the JOURNAL arrived a little later than usual, being eagerly awaited and read by all hands. We are pleased to know that all the units of our big family are progressing, and particularly that the 1st Battalion escaped unscathed from the Quetta earthquake. We presume that they will have made the acquaintance of our ex-Adjutant, Capt. Barham, ere this, and know they will make him at home. Tim Barham cannot help but get along wherever he goes, even though he does not smoke and is a T.T.

In the Regimental elimination for the King's Medal Shoot, Sergt. Langford was placed first from Pte. Fisher and L./Cpl. Birmingham. We wish Sergt. Langford success when he shoots against the State's best in Sydney.

On Anzac Day the Battalion will revert to the practice of years ago of sending various teams to compete in the 2nd Military District Competitions in Sydney. All teams are training very hard and are hopeful of success. We have had many wins in years gone by, particularly in the Machine Gun, Lewis Gun and Cadet Physical Training Sections.

The finale of the 1935 activity was most popular with the troops, when they were entertained at a "Night Out." Of course, excellent attendances were recorded by all companies. Refreshments were plentiful, and the good cheer was turned on a little more than in moderation. The Padre (Canon Hole) conducted a very enjoyable concert.

The R.S.M. (S.S.M. J. M. McPherson, A.I.C.) was the recipient of many congratulations on his being awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for 25 years' permanent service.

COMPANY NOTES.

"H.Q." Wing.

We welcome to the Wing an ex-35th Battalion officer, Lieut. C. K. Mears, who has been appointed Signalling Officer. He and Lieut. Norris both served with the old 35th A.I.F. Lieut. Mears is already busily engaged training a team for the District Competitions.

"A" Company.

Our new O.C. (Capt. Shaw) comes to us from "B" Company, on Capt. Field's appointment as Adjutant. Capt. Solomon having returned to his native

Sydney, Lieut. Meehan is carrying on his duties as Second-in-Command. Lieut. Butler is congratulated on his success in recent examinations for rank of Captain.

" B " Company.

We have lost Capt. Shaw, and will shortly say farewell to our O.C. (Major Logan) who goes to Sydney. Major Logan has completed his written subject for promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel, and we hope to hear of his early appointment to a command. An old " B " Company officer, Capt. Kelly, returns to us from " D " (S.) Company. The N.C.Os. of this Company held a most successful Ball at Wallsend last October, the hall being filled to capacity.

" D " (S.) Company.

To close the 1935 training, a very well attended N.C.Os.' Advanced M.G. Course was held, and has been most beneficial, as evidenced on recent training. Lieut. Beckett has now completed practically the whole of his subjects for promotion to Captain, and is acting as Company Second-in-Command.

THE DEPOT

SINCE the last issue of the JOURNAL there have been several changes at the Depot. Capt. H. E. Wilson has gone to the 1st Battalion, and Lieut. L. S. Sheldon to the 2nd Battalion. Capt. T. H. Dyke, who has just returned from East Africa, and Lieut. A. J. A. Watson, from the 2nd Battalion, have been posted in their places.

Lieut. H. G. Duncombe and Lieut. W. H. Larkin have just arrived from Quetta.

C.S.M. Foster and Sergts. Gilbert, Welch and Bryant in place of C.S.M. Buckenham and Sergts. Lee, Philpot and Smith.

Statistics.

Number of men enlisted for Regiment since last publication ...	96
Number of men posted to 2nd Battalion since last publication ...	37
Number of recruits discharged since last publication	17
Number of recruits deserted since last publication	5
Number of recruits rejoined from desertion since last publication...	1

Discharges.

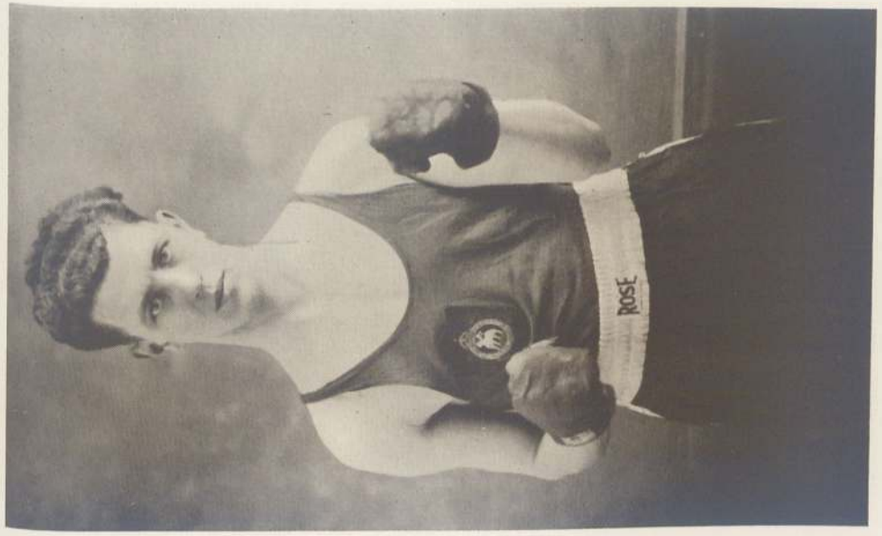
6078190 Sergt. A. Jenner: Discharged under K.R., 1935, para. 383 (xxii), 24/1/36.

6757717 Pte. G. Ash: Discharged under K.R., 1935, para. 383 (xvi) (a), 12/3/36.

POSTED TO 2ND BATTALION.—Tangier Platoon, 21 men, 16/1/36; Namur Platoon, 16 men, 4/4/36.

Results of Recruits' Competitions.

January, 1936—Tangier Platoon.—Champion Recruit and Winner of Regimental Cane, No. 5568376 Pte. J. Bradley. Drill: 6086465 Pte. T. Stanton. Shooting: 5568376 Pte. J. Bradley, 6086468 Pte. H. J. Sage, 6086477 Pte. J. Lane, 6086470 Pte. F. Barnes, 6086482 Pte. V. J. Howard. Athletics: 5568376 Pte. J. Bradley, 6086465 Pte. Stanton, 6086469 Pte. J. Cole-Biroth. Physical Training: 6086475 Pte. I. Chambers, 5568376 Pte. J. Bradley, 6086465 Pte. T. Stanton.



PRIVATE C. WALKER,
Light-weight Champion, Territorial Army, 1936.

LANCE-CORPORAL J. WAINWRIGHT,
Fly-weight Champion, Territorial Army, 1936.

April, 1936—Namur Platoon.—Champion Recruit and Winner of Regimental Cane: No. 6086493 Pte. A. Fennell. Drill: 6086465 Pte. A. Fennell. Shooting: 6086298 Pte. D. Bowen, 6086602 Pte. T. Mitchell. Athletics: 6086493 Pte. A. Fennell. Physical Training: 6086493 Pte. A. Fennell.

Sergeants' Mess Notes.

We are nearing the end of the winter or "Euchre" season, and are now looking forward to the summer or "Tea Party" season.

Our functions have been few and far between, but we are trying now to fulfil as many engagements as possible. We have held several whist drives in the Mess. These are always popular and well attended. We have also started a series of monthly dinners. These, too, are very popular, especially with the benedicts, who forsake their paternal duties for one night only and seem to relish the excellent fare, due entirely to the culinary efforts of Sergt. Ridgway.

We have had a Games Tournament with the Godalming Constitutional Club. They gave us a splendid evening and showed us how snooker should be played. We are having a return match in the near future, in fact as soon as we can get a new set of poker dice. We'll learn 'em Pekin euchre and poky die!

Several of our old friends have asked us to play cricket this year. Sergts. Delaney, Gilbert and Elliott are practising, and with the aid of Mr. Ellis (umpire) we should register a couple of wins.

It is whispered that we shall have a hard court as well as a grass court this year. Our tennis enthusiasts will be able to play all the year round and, in consequence, arrive at Wimbledon in the near future. Tennis should be very popular this year, and we do want to win one game from the Officers before 2036. In that year the renovation of the Mess should be well on its way. Those who come after us will be pleased with our forethought and efforts. We have reached the "Committee stage."

We said good-bye to C.S.M. Buckenham in February. He was a staunch supporter of the Mess, and we miss him. It now costs us twopence to get to the town whether it is foggy or fine. Sergt. Jenner said hail and farewell. He is now a civil servant, and we wish both members good luck.

Welcome to C.S.M. Foster, Sergts. Gilbert, Welch and Bryant. We hope that they will enjoy their stay with us.

Finally, we defeated the Pekin and All-India Euchre Champion. Sergt. Plaw is now without his medals, but he may be back when his dockyard labours are over.

Corporals' Mess.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL we have said farewell to Cpls. Climpson and Heather, and L./Cpl. Walker, who have joined the 1st Battalion in India. We have also lost L./Cpl. Wright to the 2nd Battalion, and L./Cpl. Shreeve who is now in civilian life at Redhill. We wish them all well.

New arrivals whom we welcome are Cpl. Dade and L./Cpls. Coote, Matthews and Hicks.

During the period under review shove-ha'penny has been relegated, and darts have come into fashion. We have managed to get some contests under way, and the result shows full support from the members. One or two of our most tried exponents of the game, however, must feel the lack of competition.

Summer is near at hand, and with the cricket field looking trim and inviting we hope to gather together enough members occasionally to form a team to challenge the dutymen and recruits, and any others.

We are now looking forward to our summer outing for which we have been steadily putting by, and hope the weather will be at its best. So far we have not decided on our venue, but the general desire seems to be Brighton.

Our congratulations are offered to L./Sergt. Golding on his appointment.

SPORT.

Football.

Once again it has come to the time to go to press before the soccer season ends. Although bad weather has interfered with a number of matches we have had quite a good season.

We were sorry to lose the services of L./Cpls. Walker and Noke, and Pte. Thomas, posted to the 2nd Battalion, also Sergt. Thomas, R.A.M.C., who was drafted to Singapore, their places being hard to fill. Sergt. Sharp, Cpl. Cole and and Ptes. Taylor, Fagg and Barnes were the most regular players during the season. Recruits who played were Ptes. Thomas, Glen and Fennell. Thomas and Glen were remarkably good in their respective positions of inside-left and goal.

Result of matches to date.—Played, 21; won, 11; drawn, 2; lost, 8; goals for, 96; goals against, 69.

Pte. Barnes (23), Sergt. Thomas (15), Pte. Fagg (10), Sergt. Sharp and L./Cpl. Noke (8 each) were the chief scorers.

Hockey.

The hockey season was very disappointing. For various reasons several fixtures had to be cancelled, and in the end only seven matches were played.

The results were:—Won, 4; drawn, 1; lost, 2.

Of the team, Sergt. Sharp was always a tower of strength at centre-half, and Capt. Wilson was the best of the forwards. L./Cpl. Noke, who claimed to be a beginner, played an excellent game at back throughout the season. Perhaps the chief honours should go to L./Cpl. Gray, the goalkeeper. He is a cool-headed and safe player, and he saved the side time after time when all seemed lost. The chief weakness in the team was in the forwards, who usually failed to fulfil the object of their existence—scoring goals.

No outstanding players were found among the recruits this year with the exception of Pte. Fennell, who played in the eleven throughout the season and showed considerable promise.

Fencing.

The fencing was an up-hill struggle throughout the season, and there were few experienced fencers in the team. The regular team consisted of Lieut. L. S. Sheldon (in his first year of fencing), Cpl. Cole (also in his first year), L./Cpl. Noke (second year), L./Cpl. Coote (first year), Pte. Protheroe (second year).

Lieut. Sheldon, Cpl. Cole and Pte. Protheroe also represented the Regiment in the Unit Team Championship.

Pte. Protheroe is to be congratulated on winning the foil in the Eastern Command Bronze Medal Tournament.

Results of matches were:—

v. Royal Military College. Lost, 13—14.
v. The Life Guards. Lost, 13—14.
v. The Blades F.C. Won, 16—11.
v. The Queen's Bays. Lost, 13—14.
v. 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment. Won, 19—8.
v. The Wiltshire Regiment. Won, 20—7.
v. The Life Guards. Lost, 9—18.
v. The Wiltshire Regiment. Won, 18—9.
v. Royal Military College. Won, 14—13.

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THE BATTALION LINING THE STREETS IN LONDON AT THE KING'S FUNERAL.

2nd BATTALION.

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THE BATTALION LINING THE STREETS IN LONDON AT THE KING'S FUNERAL.

OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1935.

The General Committee have the honour to present their Annual Report and Abstract of Accounts, duly audited, for the year 1935.

Membership.

Membership continues to be satisfactory.

Life-Membership.

The figures now stand at 145 serving and 637 non-serving, against 146 and 609 respectively at the close of 1934.

Those who have served in any Battalion of the Regiment and have not joined the Association are earnestly invited to do so.

Members are requested to forward to the Secretary the names of any Comrades who have served in the Regiment who are not members, in order that particulars may be sent to them.

Posters setting forth the Objects of The Queen's Royal Regiment Old Comrades Association are available and may be had on application to the Secretary by anyone for publicity purposes.

The Link connecting the Individual to his Old Regiment is the Old Comrades Association, therefore "Keep in Touch."

Employment.

The work of the Surrey Branch of the National Association for Employment of Ex-Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen continues to show satisfactory results.

Capt. Thomas, Secretary Job-Finder, has continued to work in close touch with our Association.

Your Committee voted £200 towards the expenses of this Branch and the cost of employing Job-Finders throughout the country for the year 1935-36.

The total number of applications dealt with by the Surrey Branch during 1935 were:—

	Queen's.	*Other Units.*
Number of men on register 1st January, 1935	7	205
Number of new registrations	57	750
	64	955
Number placed in employment	60	546
Number secured own employment or assumed to have obtained same (not notified)	—	289
Number remaining on register 31st December, 1935 ...	4	120
	64	955

In addition to above the placing of 125 Queen's men was notified by other Branches of the National Association for Employment throughout the country.

Quite a number of situations for indoor servants and married couples could not be filled because no suitable candidates were available.

The Committee appeal to all those interested in the Regiment for any information regarding employment. It may not have occurred to members that they can probably be of assistance in placing some of their less-fortunate comrades who are workless. They should therefore send information to the Secretary should they hear of any vacancies likely to occur in any Firm, Business or Company, where good men are required.

Assistance Given.

During the year the Association has dealt with the following applications:—

(*a*) Cash Grants, 172. Total amount distributed, £199 3s. 9d.

(*b*) Loans, 14. Total amount loaned, £790 10s. Seven of these, amounting to £732, were only temporary and were refunded within six months.

(*c*) £261 19s. was subscribed to other organizations working in the interests of our members.

(*d*) Thanks to the donors of a number of consignments the Committee have been able to dispatch nine useful parcels of clothing, where this was the outstanding need.

The Committee appeal for cast-off clothing and boots. They may be dispatched to the Association.

It is possible that this appeal, which has always appeared in the Report, has been overlooked by a large number of members, or those interested in the Regiment, in which case the Committee hope that by drawing attention to this need, a greater supply will be forthcoming during the present year.

Appeal for Legacies.

Incalculable good can be done to the Association by benefactors remembering it in their Wills. The Committee think it possible that it has never occurred to the many interested in the Old Regiment that they can help the Association, and those for whom it was instituted, by means of this form of assistance, which also perpetuates the donor's associations with the Regiment and his or her help to old soldiers.

Annual Dinner (All Ranks).

The 27th Annual Dinner was held at Harrods, London, on Saturday, 1st June, 1935, and was as popular as ever. The meal, service and accommodation were all that could be desired. 560 were present.

The 28th Annual Dinner will be held at Harrods on Saturday, 25th July, 1936. Will members intending to be present please inform the Secretary as early as possible.

The Garden Party.

The 9th Annual 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 2,000 adults and many children.

The Band and Drums of the 2nd Battalion, 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, 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.

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS AT ST. LEGER AFTER THE BATTLE OF BULLECOURT, 1917.

Standing.—Lieut. G. McAfee, R.A.M.C. Capt. E. S. Bingham. Lieut. Wheeler.
Seated.—Lieut. M. Strode. Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Longbourne. Major W. Hayes.

The Garden Party afforded a pleasant reunion of Old Comrades.

The 10th Annual All Ranks' Garden Party will be held at Stoughton Barracks, Guildford, on Saturday, 27th June, 1936.

Conclusion.

In conclusion the Committee desire on behalf of All Ranks, past and present, to express their gratitude to those who have shown a kindly interest in the Regiment by becoming Honorary Members, thus supporting the Association by their subscriptions. Especially do they wish to place on record their appreciation and thanks for the generous bequest of £100 to the funds by the late Brig.-General F. J. Pink.

The help given by various Branches of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, and the British Legion, etc., in investigating and reporting upon cases referred to them has again proved very valuable.

The Committee trust that during 1936 the solution of employment problems will show a general marked improvement and that a further increase in membership will take place.

It is hoped that all unemployed men of the Regiment who have not yet made use of the Association will send along their names for registration. It is also requested that those who, whilst on the Register, secure employment through other sources, should notify the fact to the Secretary so that he can remove them from the Register. By neglecting to do this another man is possibly prevented from getting a job.

W. D. Bird, *Major-General, Chairman of the Committee.*
R. K. Ross, *Major, Hon Treasurer.*
C. J. M. Elliott, *Major, Secretary.*

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary, The Queen's Royal Regiment Old Comrades Association, Stoughton Barracks, Guildford.

EXTRACT FROM THE TROOP OFFICER'S RECORDS

H.M.T. "Somali," On The Voyage From Bermuda To South Africa, 17th February, 1914.

Lieut.-Colonel Coles, Lieut. and Adjutant Haigh.

And so good-bye to the 2nd Battalion The Queen's.

Undoubtedly the most efficient and smartest Regiment I have been associated with during my trooping career, a matter of some years.

They broke all records at the various drills on board, previously held by the Guards and Gordon Highlanders.

After a few days out, the Troop decks were a picture of cleanliness and order, and on disembarkation there was no necessity to engage a cleaning party from the shore.

One of the most striking features was the extraordinary interest taken by the Officers, in every little detail.

From the Commanding Officer to the youngest private the whole Battalion lived up to their wonderful reputation.

(Sgd.) J. Y. Woodroffe.

O.C.A. ACCOUNTS

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

Expenditure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Salaries and National Insurance	323 16 4	
,, Printing, Stationery, Postages & Telephone	47 15 8	
,, Miscellaneous Expenses	33 0 9	
		404 12 9
,, Balance being Surplus Income over Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1935, carried to Balance Sheet		178 18 9
		£583 11 6

Income.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Members' Subscriptions	533 10 6	
,, Life Members' Subscriptions (proportion) ...	26 0 0	
,, Interest on Bank Deposit Account ...	9 12 9	
,, Interest on Loans ...	14 0 3	
,, Badges	0 8 0	
		583 11 6
		£583 11 6

DINNER CLUB. ALL RANKS.

Expenditure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Dinner	205 19 0	
,, Salary (proportion) ...	20 0 0	
,, Printing, Postages and other Expenses ...	3 1 0	
		229 0 0
,, Balance being Surplus Expenditure over Income for the year ended 31st December, 1935, carried to Balance Sheet		65 2 9
		£294 2 9

Income.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Members' Subscriptions	278 9 11	
,, Life Members' Subscriptions (proportion) ...	8 0 0	
,, Interest on Bank Deposit Account ...	5 12 10	
,, Donation	2 0 0	
		294 2 9
		£294 2 9

CHARITABLE FUND.

Expenditure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Grants in Aid	199 3 9	
,, Subscriptions to Charity Organizations, etc. working in the interest of our members ...	261 19 0	
		461 2 9
,, Balance being Surplus Income over Expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1935. Carried to Balance Sheet		183 8 0
		£644 10 9

Income.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Dividends on Investments	393 3 6	
,, Donations	201 8 8	
,, Interest on Bank Deposit Account ...	7 4 0	
,, Refunds of past Grants	7 17 0	
,, Income Tax recovered	34 17 7	
		644 10 9
		£644 10 9

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET MADE UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

Liabilities.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Life Members, Association as per last Balance Sheet	250 0 0	
Add Subscriptions received during year 1935	15 0 0	
	265 0 0	
Less Proportion transferred to 1935 Revenue Account	26 0 0	
		239 0 0
,, Life Members, Dinner Club, as per last Balance Sheet	72 0 0	
Add Subscriptions received during the year 1935	6 0 0	
	78 0 0	
Less Proportion transferred to 1935 Revenue Account	8 0 0	
		70 0 0
,, General Income and Expenditure Account:—Balance as at 1st January, 1935	1777 13 3	
Less Amount transferred to Charitable Fund	800 0 0	
	977 13 3	
Add Net Surplus of Income over Expenditure for the year 1935	178 18 9	
		1156 12 0
,, Charitable Fund Income and Expenditure Account:—Balance as at 1st January, 1935	9264 19 0	
Add Amount transferred from General Account	800 0 0	
Add Net Surplus of Income over Expenditure for the year 1935	183 8 0	
		10248 7 0
,, Dinner Club Income and Expenditure Account:—Balance as at 1st January, 1935	251 7 3	
Add Net Surplus of Income over Expenditure for the year 1935 ...	65 2 9	
		316 10 0
Investments Reserve as at 1st January, 1935 ...		151 1 4
		£12,181 10 4

Assets.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Lloyds Bank, Limited :—		
General Account ...	271 16 6	
Charitable Fund Accounts	678 8 6	
Dinner Club Account	386 10 0	
,, Cash in hand of Secretary	1 10 3	
		1338 5 3
,, Investments at cost as at 1st January, 1935	8919 19 3	
Add Cost of £867 5 8 Local Loans, 3 per cent	800 0 0	
(Market Value £12,040 at 31st Dec., 1935.)		9719 19 3
,, Advances :—		
Balance as at 1st January, 1935 ...	1364 17 10	
Advances made during year	790 10 0	
	2155 7 10	
Less Amounts repaid	1032 2 0	
		1123 5 10
		£12,181 10 4

(*Signed*) R. K. ROSS, *Major*,
Hon. Treasurer.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

The foregoing Statements of Accounts relating to the Queen's Royal Regiment Old Comrades Association have been examined by me together with the Books and Vouchers relating thereto and, subject to the fact that no provision has been made for loss on any advances that may prove irrecoverable, I certify them to be correct.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1936.
GUILDFORD.

(*Signed*) W. KELLER SNOW, F.S.A.A.,
Incorporated Accountant.

Obituary

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

Regtl. No.	*Rank and Name.*	*Battalions.*	*Service.*	*Date of Death.*
	Lieut.-Col. C. Parsons, D.S.O.			24-12-35
	2/Lieut. A. H. Watson			14-2-36
839	R.S.M. T. V. Robinson, D.C.M.	2nd Bn.	1883-1906	23-11-35
3007	Clr./Sergt. E. Green ...	2nd Bn.	1890-1918	17-11-35
2686	Pr./Sergt. H. F. Owen	1st Bn.	1889-1910	30-8-35
2572	Sergt. E. C. Denyer ...	1st & 2nd Bns.	1889-1910	26-12-35
3027	Pte. H. G. Tunnell ...	1st & 2nd Bns.	1889-1901	9-35
6082488	Cpl. E. J. Standing ...	1st Bn.	1925	6-1-36
6192131	Sergt. V. R. Holman ...	1st Bn.	1923-1930	18-3-36
6082700	Pte. H. J. Sare	1st & 2nd Bns.	1925-1933	18-3-36
	Sergt. W. H. Bowler ...	1st & 2nd Bns.	1879-1887	9-4-36
2932	R.Q.M.S. J. Austin ...	1st Bn. & Depot	1888-1919	25-1-36
	R.S.M. J. Genese ...	2nd Bn.	1870-1874	14-4-36

LIEUT.-COLONEL CECIL PARSONS, D.S.O., joined the Regiment on 4th February, 1901, as a Second-Lieutenant from 3rd Bn. The Bedfordshire Regiment, and was promoted Lieutenant in 1894 and Captain in 1899, retiring after the South African War. He served in the campaign on the North-West Frontier of India and in Tirah in 1897-98, and also in the South African War, 1899-1902. He rejoined for service in the Great War and was successively Brigade-Major, D.A.A.G. and A.A.G., being mentioned in dispatches three times and awarded the D.S.O. He finally retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Col. Parsons took a very keen interest in all Regimental matters and rendered very valuable service as treasurer of the committee charged with the duty of bringing the Regimental History up to date after the Great War. He was chairman of the committee which was convened by the Colonel of the Regiment in 1922 for the purpose of investigating and reporting on all matters connected with Regimental badges, buttons and Colours, and his work on this committee was of the greatest value. He also took a prominent part in local affairs and was a supporter of many organizations, particularly those which dealt with ex-service men.

COLONEL C. J. INGLES, D.S.O., V.D.

It is with the greatest regret that we have received the news of the death which occurred on 5th March, of Col. C. J. Ingles, D.S.O., V.D., commanding the 14th Infantry Brigade of the Canadian Militia and a former Commanding Officer of The Queen's Rangers, 1st American Regiment. It was during his command that the affiliation of his Regiment to The Queen's Royal Regiment was sanctioned, and it was he who was perhaps the foremost in cementing the alliance. His interest in it never flagged.

Col. Ingles was a man of exceptional ability and keenness, and his enthusiasm for his Regiment was unbounded. To his relatives and to his brother officers of The Queen's Rangers, 1st American Regiment, we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLOUGHBY COLE

Elsewhere in these columns we record the presentation of a Commission as Honorary Colonel of The Queen's Rangers, 1st American Regiment, to Lieut.-Colonel Willoughby Cole by the Colonel of The Queen's Royal Regiment at Aldershot at a parade of the 2nd Battalion. It is indeed a tragedy that Lieut.-Colonel Cole lived such a short time to enjoy this honour. He died suddenly at Southampton on 8th November last year. Col. Cole was a great-grandson of the famous Col. John Graves Simcoe, who commanded The Queen's Rangers during the greater part of the Revolutionary War and who was the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. During the Centennial celebrations at Toronto in 1934, Col. Cole was a guest of the city and figured prominently in the ceremonies. This brought him into close touch with his great-grandfather's old regiment, and it was on this account that he was appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of it. He was well known and greatly respected in Southampton, where he lived for many years. We sympathize with our comrades of The Queen's Rangers, 1st American Regiment, in the loss they have sustained.

SERGEANT W. H. BOWLER.

Sergt. W. H. Bowler enlisted in the Regiment in October, 1880, passed to the reserve in 1887, and was finally discharged in 1892. He was a strong supporter of the Regiment and of this JOURNAL, and has sent in articles for publication. The last of these reached us just after publication of the last issue, and it appears elsewhere in this number. Sergt. Bowler, at the time of his death, was School Sergeant at Westminster School, a post he had held for the past 36 years.

MR. JOSEPH GENESE.

Mr. Joseph Genese, who enlisted in the 2nd Bn. The Queen's on 5th September, 1870, died in London on 14th April, 1936, aged 84 years.

It may be of sentimental interest to the Regiment to hear of the death of this old soldier. Although he served with the Battalion for some three and a half years only, he took a keen interest in their doings and movements to the end, and until recent years, when he became infirm, always attended the Annual Reunion.

Mr. Genese transferred from The Queen's to the old Army Hospital Corps early in 1874, and was discharged as a Sergeant-Major (Warrant Officer) on 5th September, 1895, on completion of twenty-five years' service. He served in subordinate charge of the hospital at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, from 1895 to 1920, when he retired after nearly half a century of continuous faithful public service. He served throughout the campaigns in Egypt, 1882-83-84, being mentioned in dispatches and specially promoted for service in the Field. He had the Medal and Khedive's Star for those campaigns, and the Meritorious Service Medal with annuity.

FRIMLEY AND CAMBERLEY CADET CORPS

JUBILEE YEAR.

ON the anniversary of the late King George V's birthday, the Corps beat "Retreat" with bugles and drums in Camberley High Street, before a large crowd, and a collection was taken in aid of King George's Jubilee Trust Fund. Drum-Major B. Smith was awarded the Jubilee Medal.

On 15th June, by kind permission of Mrs. Mackenzie, of Collingwood Grange, the annual fête for camp funds was held in her delightful gardens. H.H. The Maharajah Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, and his famous cricketing brother, K. S. Duleep Singhi, attended the fête, and in addition to his delightfully cheery ways,

which instantly endeared him to everyone and particularly to the Cadets themselves, he spent money most lavishly and, in addition, gave a most generous cheque to camp funds.

Thanks to the continued generosity of Major-General B. D. Fisher, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., the Commandant of the Royal Military College, Camberley, and to the kindness of his Staff, we were once again privileged to hold our annual sports, in ideal conditions, on the R.M.C. Sports Ground, on Whit-Monday.

On 21st June, L./Cpl. Palmer and Cadet Alexander were delegated to attend, as members of the Corps, the Conference of the National Federation of Boys' Clubs, which proved a valuable experience for both of them.

On 17th July, C.S.M. Austin's squad of gymnasts gave a most excellent display at the Flower Show, and were heartily applauded by the large crowd of local enthusiasts.

The Corps held a most successful camp, for a fortnight, in glorious weather, at the beginning of August, at Golden Hill Fort, Isle of Wight, and we were lucky enough all the time to have the invaluable help of the barrack warden. Our excellent camp staff, as usual, came to our assistance, with the happiest possible results.

The Annual Inspection was most thoroughly carried out by Major Oliver, D.S.O., Second-in-Command of the Queen's Royal Regiment. His searching test was followed by such a good report that the Corps received a most complimentary letter of congratulation from Field-Marshal Lord Allenby, which has been most highly prized by all ranks.

The Corps paraded, as usual, at full strength on Armistice Day, the buglers sounding " Last Post " and " Reveille " at the War Memorial.

The annual prize distribution took place at the Caird Hall on 11th December. Major-General Sir Charles Mellis, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., most kindly undertook this onerous duty, and finished up with kind words of praise and sympathy to bring a most successful evening to its close.

An unusual event in the history of the Corps, and indeed of Camberley itself, took place on 9th January, when a very talented little lady, Miss Carter, and an equally talented company of girls and young men under her able guidance, gave a highly successful cabaret show at the Drill Hall, Camberley, in aid of our funds. An afternoon and evening performance before packed houses resulted in a cheque for over £30 being handed over to us by these enterprising performers. The performances were unique, and delighted all those who saw them.

We have again to thank Mr. A. White, one of our oldest and staunchest supporters, for the endless trouble that he takes, organizing whist drives for us. The cheerful and efficient way in which he runs them invariably ensures their success.

On 28th January the Corps attended in full strength the Memorial Service to the late King George V, of blessed memory.

On 5th February the Corps attended a military funeral to the late Cadet Cheeseman at Bisley Cemetery. While riding on his bicycle after attending a parade he was run into, and instantly killed, in a head-on collision with a motor-car. In Cheeseman the Corps has lost a most excellent lad who showed signs of great promise.

On 3rd March, Countess Roberts came over to be present at the unveiling ceremony of a bronze bust of Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, her father and our first President and staunch supporter. After personally unveiling the bust, Lady Roberts spoke most encouragingly to the Cadets, and it was more than fitting that our Vice-President, Lieut.-General Sir W. Furse, K.C.B., D.S.O., should also have been present to make the evening a real success.

On 22nd July next, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has graciously consented to attend our annual fête at Collingwood Grange, kindly lent by Mrs. Mackenzie, to help raise funds for annual camp.