

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

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

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



The Journal of The Queen's Royal Regiment

VOL. VII.]

NOVEMBER, 1938

[No. 3

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EDITORIAL

SINCE the publication of our last number there have been many items of interest to record, the most important being the visits which the Colonel-in-Chief, Her Majesty Queen Mary, has been graciously pleased to make to two units of the Regiment, the 4th Battalion and the Depot. The presentation of new Colours to the 4th Battalion was the occasion of a great gathering of present and past members of the Regiment and the ceremony went off without a hitch. A full account of this as well as of Her Majesty's visit to the Regimental Depot is published in our columns.

The 4th Battalion has ceased, or will shortly do so, to be an infantry battalion and is being transformed into an anti-aircraft defence battalion. We understand that its eventual role will be that of a searchlight unit, but in spite of this transformation it is hoped that the Regimental connection and traditions will continue to be maintained. We wish the Battalion every success in its new field of activity.

It is with very great regret that we have to report the death of two serving officers of the Regiment. Lieut. R. A. Dawson was killed in a motor accident on 2nd July, and Lieut. M. Thresher died of fever in India on 8th October. Lieut. Dawson was the son of the late Brigadier-General R. Dawson, who served in the Regiment for thirty years and commanded the 2nd Battalion from 1906 to 1910. We extend our sincere sympathy to the relatives of both these officers.

Through the generosity of Col. R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., the Regiment has come into possession of the historical Picture Board Dummies which have been for many years at the County Hotel at Carlisle. By a fortunate chance, Col. Clarke was passing through Carlisle, and on going to see the dummies and finding that owing to the modernization of the hotel they were being disposed of, he made an offer for them on the spot. The offer was accepted and Col. Clarke has most generously presented the figures to the Regiment. They are to be restored by experts and will then be exhibited in the Regimental Museum. We published a full account of the dummies in Vol. I, No. 4 (May, 1927) and we are republishing the account in this number. At the suggestion of the Colonel of the Regiment the dummies will in future be known as "The Colonel Clarke Figures."

Very soon after these lines appear in print the 2nd Battalion will embark for a tour of duty in Palestine. We wish them every success and hope that they will find duty in that troubled land not too arduous and unpleasant.

It has been decided to raise funds in order to secure some regimental representation or memorial in the new Guildford Cathedral. All units of the Regiment have agreed to subscribe to the fund, the subscriptions being spread over five years. Past officers will in due course receive a circular regarding the fund. Should any of our readers wish to make a contribution it will be gratefully received by the Officer Commanding The Depot, Guildford. At present no decision has been taken as to what form the representation will take beyond the fact that it will be purely regimental and that the money subscribed will not be merged in the general building fund.

To those who served with the 1st Battalion in Hong Kong from 1927 onwards the presentation to the Regiment of a panoramic photo showing Kowloon and Hong Kong in 1860 will be of interest. We give a description of it in this number. It is believed that only three copies of this particular photo are in existence and we are most grateful to Col. F. Hayley Bell, D.S.O., who commanded the 10th (Service) Battalion of the Regiment in the Great War, for his kindness in making the presentation.

At one time it appeared that the publication of this number would be indefinitely postponed and we are glad to be able to issue it at the advertised date. What the future holds in store no one can foretell, but it is satisfactory to record that the recent crisis has impressed on the nation as a whole the vital necessity of being prepared for all eventualities.

The next number will be published in May, 1939, and news, articles, etc., intended for publication should be sent in so as to reach us not later than 15th April.

1st BATTALION

(Allahabad.)

THE hot weather is over. That may sound a platitude, but it reflects the relief of those who have been unfortunate enough to spend the five months from the middle of April to the middle of September in Allahabad, with the hot nights and long days spent indoors. Health, apart from prickly heat, has been good, better than was generally the case a few years ago. Either we are harder, or the Indian summer is less severe, or it may be the psychological effect of no longer wearing spine pads.

"A" and "C" Companies, the Drums, Signals and Battalion Headquarters have all spent a part of the hot weather in the hills, while the Band has been at Naini Tal for the whole season. "B" Company held a Holiday Camp near Allahabad. Accounts of all their activities appear elsewhere.

It was with regret that we said good-bye early in July to Lieut.-Col. K. F. D. Gattie, D.S.O., M.C., who had only been with the Battalion since December. He has left to take over the Rawalpindi Brigade. He is succeeded by Major J. B. Coates, M.C. He was Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion when they came to Allahabad in 1924.

Majors A. P. Block and J. W. M. Denton and 2/Lieut. I. P. Thomson joined from the 2nd Battalion in April. At the same time 2/Lieuts. D. G. B. Badham-Thornhill, J. F. A. Mortimer and H. Hook, all of the U.L.I.A., joined us to do a year's attachment. Major J. F. K. Ponsford rejoined in June from his appointment as Station Staff Officer at Fort Sandeman. He has since left on leave pending posting to the 2nd Battalion, as have also Major B. C. Haggard, Lieut. D. de S. Barrow and Lieut. R. P. Mangles.

Major D. E. Bathgate was appointed Station Staff Officer, Ranikhet, in February. Capt. H. S. Kelly has left and is attached to the R.I.A.S.C. at Dehra Dun with a view to transferring to that Corps. 2/Lieut. W. G. Lewis is attached to the R.A.S.C. at home for the same purpose. In April four officers of the U.L.I.A. (2/Lieuts. B. C. Robinson, S. H. Payne, A. T. Stevenson and K. W. MacCutchan) left to join their Indian Army units. In August, 2/Lieuts. M. Sharif Khan and I. J. Kiani (Special List Indian Land Forces) joined their units.

We congratulate R.S.M. E. Hartridge on his appointment to be a Member of the most Excellent Order of the British Empire. Also C.S.M. R. Hawkins on his promotion to Warrant Officer (Class I), and his appointment as R.S.M. of the 2nd Battalion. C.S.M. J. Buckenham, M.M., on his selection for the appointment of R.Q.M.S. of the 2nd Battalion, and Cpl./Sergts. A. Manners and J. Wells on their promotion to Warrant Officer (Class II). C.S.M. A. Warner has been posted to the Regimental Depot.

BATTALION ROLL.

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS.

Commanding Officer	...	...	...	Lieut.-Col. K. F. D. Gattie, D.S.O., M.C.
Second-in-Command	...	...	...	Major R. C. G. Foster, M.C.
Adjutant	...	...	...	Capt. J. F. Metcalfe.
Quartermaster	...	...	...	Lieut. W. Watford.
Regimental Sergeant-Major	...	...	...	R.S.M. E. Hartridge, M.B.E.
Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant	...	...	...	R.Q.M.S. W. Jackson.
Orderly Room Colour-Sergeant	...	...	...	C/Sergt. L. Peters.

HEADQUARTER COMPANY.		
Company Commander	...	Major E. F. Bolton.
Second-in-Command	...	Capt. M. V. Fletcher.
Signal Officer	...	Lieut. M. Thresher.
Transport Officer	...	2/Lieut. R. W. M. R. Hartland-Mahon.
Bn. Weapon Training Officer	...	Major E. F. Bolton.
Carrier Platoon Commander	...	Lieut. R. A. D. Spiers.
Bn. Gas Officer	...	Lieut. R. A. D. Spiers.
A.A. Platoon Commander	...	Sergt. F. Gould.
Bandmaster	...	Bandmaster C. Brooks.
Band Sergeant	...	Sergt. E. Witts.
Signal Sergeant	...	L./Sergt. V. Moth.
Drum-Major	...	Drum-Major F. Wilson.
Bn. Weapon Training Sergeant	...	Sergt. A. Martin.
Officers' Mess Sergeant	...	Sergt. E. Turk.
Company Sergeant-Major	...	C.S.M. J. Buckenham, M.M.
Company Quartermaster-Sergeant	...	C./Sergt. F. Ashby, M.M.
Armourer Staff-Sergeant	...	L./Sergt. W. Wray, R.A.O.C.

"A" COMPANY.

Company Commander	Major A. P. Block.	C.S.M. J. Wells.
Second-in-Command	Lieut. A. R. C. Mott.	C.Q.M.S. R. Wakeley.
No. 7 Platoon.		No. 8 Platoon.
Sergt. F. Swaine.		2/Lieut. P. Bosanquet.
No. 9 Platoon.		
2/Lieut. G. A. Coombe, U.L.I.A.		

"B" COMPANY.

Company Commander	Major J. B. P. Phillips.	C.S.M. W. Lee.
C.Q.M.S. ...	C./Sergt. J. Berry.	
No. 10 Platoon.		No. 11 Platoon.
2/Lieut. G. D. B. Badham-Thornhill,		2/Lieut. W. G. Lewis.
U.L.I.A.		
No. 12 Platoon.		
		2/Lieut. I. P. Thomson.

"C" COMPANY.

Company Commander	Major N. A. Willis.	C.S.M. A. Manners.
Second-in-Command	Capt. L. S. Sheldon.	C.Q.M.S. C./Sergt. A. Budd.
No. 13 Platoon.		No. 14 Platoon.
2/Lieut. H. W. Litson.		2/Lieut. J. F. A. Mortimer, U.L.I.A.
2/Lieut. Virendra Singh, U.L.I.A.		No. 15 Platoon.
		Sergt. F. Gould.

"D" COMPANY.

Company Commander	Major J. W. M. Denton.	C.S.M. W. Spence.
		C.Q.M.S. C./Sergt. P. Tasker.
No. 16 Platoon.		No. 17 Platoon.
2/Lieut. T. R. Johnson, U.L.I.A.		2/Lieut. R. W. M. R. Hartland-Mahon.

Battalion Entertainments.

Throughout the summer months the policy of running Battalion entertainments has continued on the same lines as last year. Occasional whist drives have been held, and these have been very popular. Tombolas and darts tournaments have been held quite regularly, and everything that could be thought of has been done to help the troops get through the hot weather. Conjurors were commissioned to give shows in McPherson Barracks and at the Fort. These were very popular and helped pass away the evenings. Owing to the Band being at Naini Tal, we have missed the weekly concerts which Bandmaster Brooks used to run. We hope to recommence these on their return.

A Chess League is now in progress, and also a Hobbies Competition. Details and results of these will be given in the next issue of the JOURNAL. The Inter-Company Billiard Championship was run on a knock-out system, prior to the move to the hills. The final was very closely contested between "H.Q." Company and "A" Company. "H.Q." Company finally won by the close margin of eleven points. A series of Knock-out Competitions were run during each half of the season, and results are as under:—

Period April to July.

Battalion Individual Golf Championship (Other Ranks).—Winner, Sergt. Martin, "H.Q." Company, 1 up; runner-up, L./Cpl. Hulse, "H.Q." Company.

Individual Billiards Championship (McPherson Barracks).—Winner, Pte. Chapman, "A" Company; highest break, Pte. Chapman, "A" Company.

Individual Billiards Championship (the Fort).—Winner, Pte. Cruise, "D" Company.

Individual Billiards Championship (McPherson Barracks and the Fort).—Winner, Pte. Chapman, "A" Company.

Individual Snooker Championship (McPherson Barracks).—Winner, L./Cpl. Greenhalgh, "A" Company.

Individual Snooker Championship (the Fort).—Winner, Pte. Saggs, "D" Company.

Individual Snooker Championship (McPherson Barracks and the Fort).—Winner, Pte. Saggs, "D" Company.

Inter-Platoon Knock-out Billiards Championship.—Winners, Administrative Platoon; runners-up, No. 5 Platoon.

Inter-Platoon Knock-out Snooker Championship.—Winners, No. 4 Platoon; runners-up, British Military Hospital.

Period July to September.

Individual Billiards Championship.—Winner, Pte. Taylor, "H.Q." Company; runner-up, Pte. Johnstone, "H.Q." Company; highest break, Pte. Taylor, "H.Q." Company.

Individual Snooker Championship.—Winner, Pte. Taylor, "H.Q." Company; runner-up, L./Cpl. White, "D" Company.

Inter-Platoon Knock-out Billiards Competition.—Winners, Administrative Platoon; runners-up, Transport Platoon.

Inter-Platoon Knock-out Snooker Competition.—Winners, No. 17 Platoon; runners-up, No. 16 Platoon.

Sergeants' Mess.
In our last notes we welcomed Lieut.-Col. K. F. D. Gattie, D.S.O., M.C., on his appointment as Commanding Officer. We are now reluctant to say farewell so soon on his departure to take over Officiating Commander, Rawalpindi Brigade. To him we offer our congratulations and wish him an enjoyable term of command.

In April the Officers entertained us to a very enjoyable Tennis Party, where we had a really pleasant time.

The general exodus to the hills began early in April, leaving the unlucky ones to summer on the plains. The summer, however, proved to be not too unbearable, and with a spot of leave to break the monotony, time has passed fairly pleasantly.

Entertainments were, of necessity, strictly limited, there being very few people left in Allahabad. We did, however, have a football match against the Officers. The players, if not exactly professional in execution, were all out to the last minute; the only professional touch was afforded by the Officers' goalkeeper who was heard to murmur dubious advice to his backs when anybody got near his goal. It was a thoroughly enjoyable game, and proved that some of the old 'uns still have a good deal of "pep."

The R.S.M. went home on a well-earned leave to the United Kingdom, in April, and while he was home we heard the very good news that he had been awarded the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (Military Division). We offer him our heartiest congratulations on receiving this well-deserved honour.

We also offer our heartiest congratulations to the following on their being awarded the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal: R.Q.M.S. R. Jackson and C.S.M. A. Warner. Also to the following for reason as stated: C.S.M. R. Hawkins on his promotion to R.S.M., 2nd Battalion, and a happy sojourn in Palestine; C/Sergts. A. Manners and J. Wells on promotion to Company Sergeant-Major; Sergt. J. Berry on promotion to Colour-Sergeant; L/Sergts. W. Riordan and D. White on promotion to Sergeant; Cpl. A. Finnegan on appointment as Lance-Sergeant.

We wish the best of luck and good fortune to Sergt. R. Simms, who has returned to civilian life.

Corporals' Mess.

Once more the summer period has passed with its usual glory of rain and heat, which damped everyone. Social gatherings have been rather quiet, as some of our "wetter" members are away. The chances of sport have been limited owing to the absence of the Fort and Hill Detachments. On several occasions we have played the Sergeants' Mess at hockey, the results always ending in a draw, both at hockey and the "barrel." Promotions and appointments are far too many to enumerate, but we sincerely hope the members concerned will be just as pleased if we offer our congratulations collectively. We also extend a hearty welcome to the new members of the Mess. News is rather scarce during this period of the year, but we anticipate a longer and brighter edition in the next JOURNAL. We wish those leaving for dear old England, including the two "Jocks," the best of luck and prosperity, besides extending a very warm welcome to those due to arrive.

SPORT.

Rugby Football.

The Battalion were able to start Rugby football as soon as the monsoon had made the ground soft enough. A few practice games were held at the end of June, but the return of the first hill party marked the start of serious play. There is only one Rugby football ground in Allahabad. This belongs to our neighbours, the 12th/25th Field Regiment, R.A., who have been more than generous over the question of ground allotments throughout the season. The great setbacks to an attempt to popularize Rugby in the Battalion, are, first, that we have no ground of our own, and, second, the deep-rooted popularity of Association football. Rugby football, in fact, took precedence of no other sport, and great difficulty was experienced sometimes in raising thirty men for a practice game. In this respect the Gunners have been very helpful, and the Battalion has had several hearty games

against them. Owing to the expense of travelling, and the distances to be covered, our only other matches have been against the 25th Field Regiment, R.A., at Jhansi, and against the 2nd Bn. The South Staffordshire Regiment, from Cawnpore. A description of both matches is given below. Capt. H. F. R. Woodley, R.A., trained and organized the Station team for these two matches.

Inter-Company Games.—An inter-Company League took place in September, and was a success. Each match, though unskilled, was clean and hard, and drew large crowds of spectators. The keenness of the Company players was very noticeable, and the improvement in the standard of play in each game was remarkable. "D" Company, who won the League, produced a well-balanced team who played with great dash. Several individuals have become prominent in these games, which will facilitate the formation of a Battalion team next year.

v. 12th/25th Field Regiment, R.A.—Played on Saturday, 9th July, 1938. Won, 9—0. A spirited game. The Battalion team were most inexperienced, but lack of skill was made up for by an excess of energy. Tries were scored by Sergt. Martin, Lieut. Thresher and 2/Lieut. Thomson.

Played on Friday, 15th July, 1938. Won, 6—0. This game showed a remarkable improvement in the Battery forwards. Our own forwards were being hustled in the loose scrums and pushed in the tight ones. However, our three-quarters were superior in all respects. Tries were scored by L/Cpl. Munns and Pte. Andrews.

The Cawnpore Cup, 1938.—A team was entered by the Allahabad Station to take part in this competition. This team was composed of several members of the Battalion side, Gunners, individuals from the R.A.O.C., and Indian Police. The Battalion provided the following players: Pte. Hughes (full back), Lieut. Thresher, Lieut. Spiers and 2/Lieut. Mortimer, U.L.I.A. (three-quarters) and Pte. James, Pte. Andrews, L/Cpl. Major and L/Sergt. Finnegan (forwards). The team drew the same opponents as last year, namely, the 25th Field Regiment, R.A., and played them at Jhansi on 4th August. The team was well beaten, 16—0, by a superior side. Had it not been for the fact that the Jhansi side lost one of their men shortly after the kick-off, and for the magnificent game played by Pte. Hughes at full back, the score against Allahabad would have been considerably greater. The Allahabad side were greatly troubled by the state of the ground. It was so hard that it was quite slippery, and even the slightest fall was most unpleasant. They also learned that a complete night in an Indian train is not the best method of keeping fit immediately before a match. The team was overrun at forward and outclassed at three-quarter. On the whole the forwards, who had shown great promise during the practice games, were disappointing, considering that they only had seven opponents matched against them. The three-quarters rarely received a pass, and were on the defensive the whole time. However, the excellent arrangements made for the team by their hosts after the game soon caused them to forget their defeat and their bruises. Capt. H. F. R. Woodley organized the team, which was captained by Lieut. M. Thresher.

v. 2nd Bn. The South Staffordshire Regiment.—Played at Allahabad on Tuesday, 23rd August, and lost, 6—0. The team played far better than they did at Jhansi, which was only natural. The ground was in perfect condition, and the ball moved quickly from one end of the field to the other without either side scoring. At half-time the formation of the scrum had to be changed owing to an injury to Pte. James. Shortly after half-time the scrum-half was penalized for being offside, and the opponents scored a penalty goal (3—0). The South Staffordshire three-quarters began to press, but they were prevented from scoring by some spirited tackling. Pte. Smith broke through on one occasion, but was brought down not far from their line. Five minutes from the end of the game the opponents' right wing three-quarter broke through and scored a try near the corner flag (6—0).

An excellent attempt at conversion struck the crossbar. Both teams were now feeling the effects of the temperature, and play was scrappy until the end. The Battalion provided the same players as before, with the exception of Pte. Smith, who came into the team as a centre three-quarter.

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

	Goals						Pts.
	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	
“D” Company ...	3	3	0	0	19	3	6
“H.Q.” Company ...	3	2	0	1	9	3	4
“C” Company ...	3	1	0	2	14	19	2
“B” Company ...	3	0	0	3	3	20	0

“D” Company were the winners of the Inter-Company Rugby Football League.

Association Football.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL, the following competitions have taken place:—

In April the Administrative Platoon were the winners of the Inter-Platoon (Hot Weather) Football Competition (1st Period). They played eleven games and won eleven, scoring 42 goals, with only one scored against them. The winners of the Inter-Platoon (Hot Weather) Competition in the Fort (No. 16 Platoon, “D” Company) then played the Administrative Platoon and were beaten 4—1, thus bringing the Administrative Platoon's total goals in twelve matches to 46 for and 2 against.

In the second period of this Competition, held during July and August, the Administrative Platoon were again successful, having both “A” and “B” teams in the final, which “A” team won after a hard game by 2—1. Both teams only conceded one goal each in their respective Leagues.

Battalion Football Team.

During the season the Battalion team has played thirteen matches, six of which we won, two were drawn, and five lost. On 7th July a Battalion team from the Royal Fusiliers, travelling from Jhansi to Calcutta to play in the I.F.A. Shield, stopped at Allahabad for two days. A match was arranged with our Battalion team, which, after a keen game, we won 2—1, Ptes. Rogers and Bingham scoring for The Queen's. We entered our team in the I.F.C. Shield and Botting Cup, held at Lucknow, in September. The team went to Lucknow on 26th August to enable them to have practice against different teams. In these practices we played three matches against The Buffs, winning one, losing one and drawing one. In our two matches against the 8th Field Brigade we won once and lost once.

A very weak team of the Royal Berkshires, helped by a small ground and a sticky ball, beat us rather ignominiously. In a charity match against the M.Y.M.A., Lucknow, held at Lucknow, the Battalion were beaten 7—0. This was a very good game, but slackened off towards the end so much that our opponents were able to score at will.

In the first round of the I.F.C. Shield we played the Cantonment Club, Cawnpore, whom we beat 3—0. This match was unimpressive, play falling away badly towards the end. In this match Ptes. Yates and Rogers were the only outstanding players, each scoring a goal. L./Cpl. Bolton scored from a penalty. In the next round we played George Telegraphs, Calcutta. There was heavy rain during the morning and the afternoon which we thought would give us an advantage over our opponents, but they were able to borrow boots which, although making them slow, were not enough to stop them from beating us 3—0. It was an exciting match in the first half, there being no score. The backs and halves were playing

well but, after half-time, the team again fell away and a goal was soon scored against them which so disheartened them that they played even worse. Yates again played well, as did L./Cpl. Bolton, whose anticipation was good. L./Cpl. Munns is to be congratulated on the excellent condition of the football grounds, especially No. 1 Football Ground.

Hockey.

Since the last issue of the JOURNAL the Battalion team have played only three games, all of which have been against the Allahabad District Police. In each game we came away the winners by two goals.

An Inter-Platoon (Hot Weather) Competition (League) was held between the months of April and July. The Administrative Platoon were the winners of the League in barracks, and No. 16 Platoon the winners at the Fort. The Administrative Platoon and No. 16 Platoon played off to see who were the winners of the Inter-Platoon (Hot Weather) Shield, and who would represent the Battalion in the Hay Hockey Tournament, 1938. No. 16 Platoon won by one goal to nil. So far No. 16 Platoon have won the Inter-Station (Final) in the Hay Hockey Tournament, in which they beat the 12th Field Battery, R.A., 1—0. We can now say that our hockey grounds are the best in Allahabad.

Classes have been held for the purpose of passing out hockey umpires, which have been very successful. We have now got ten qualified Army hockey umpires in the Battalion.

Cricket.

We have just completed an Inter-Platoon Hot Weather Competition on the knock-out system. The keenness of all platoons has been intense, and with the ground covered with good green grass it has been cricket under almost ideal conditions not obtainable later in the year. The Transport Section (now linked with the Pioneers for games) did well to reach the final, where they were beaten by only thirty runs by a strong team of the Administrative Platoon. The proper Inter-Platoon and Inter-Company Competitions start in October and run on until 1st January. In addition, we are running a Miscellaneous Competition this year consisting of four teams—Officers, Warrant Officers and Sergeants, Corporals and Privates. Each team plays the other once, and all matches take place on Sundays.

Weapon Training.

There is very little to record since the May edition of the JOURNAL. At the moment we are in the throes of the new Range Courses. So far only “B” Company have completed the major part of their classification, but their results have been most promising. From 1st September to 30th November the ranges will be in constant use, with “C,” “D” and “H.Q.” Companies firing at Allahabad, and “A” Company in the hills.

Small Arms Club.

In March we entered for the Orton Cup, a pistol match for units of the Allahabad Brigade Area, and beat Cawnpore Contingent, A.F.I., by a margin of seven points. Lieut. W. Watford was placed second in the individual competition. No. 4 Platoon (“A” Company) did well in the India Cup and secured tenth place and prize money of £2, but the remainder of our A.R.A. entries were very disappointing. We intend to make a special effort this year over these competitions, and the Meerut Meeting. It has been made painfully obvious that no good at all can be obtained from entering teams unless we are prepared to devote a far larger amount of time to practice than we have done in recent years.

Battalion Rifle Meeting.

The Battalion Rifle Meeting this year was organized on a much larger scale than usual, covering a period of four days and the use of three ranges.

The main feature was the Battalion Individual Championship, for which there were over five hundred competitors. In the past this has been an optional competition, but now everyone, except Garrison Employ, who has fired the Annual Course must compete. The scores obtained in this match now count towards a new competition, The Gattie Inter-Platoon Shield, a challenge prize very kindly presented by the Commanding Officer as an incentive to produce an inter-platoon spirit for rifle shooting.

Exemptions and averages were carefully controlled, and the shield won for the first time by No. 4 Platoon ("A" Company) with an average of 25.9. No. 2 Platoon ("A" Company) was second with 25.5.

In addition to the above three other new matches were instituted: the L.M.F. Pairs Match (Inter-Platoon), the Inter-Platoon Falling Plates (Knock-out), and the Miscellaneous Falling Plates (Knock-out).

All three fully justified their inclusion, and we are greatly indebted to our Regimental Contractor, Neaz Ahmad & Son, for presenting a cup for the L.M.G. Pairs Match. This is now a challenge cup to be competed for annually.

The Meeting concluded with a win for "C" Company, 1st/18th Royal Garhwal Rifles, in the Miscellaneous Falling Plates. From a spectacular aspect this competition provided the best fun of the Meeting, as teams had entered from the Royal Artillery, 3rd Cavalry, 1st/18th Royal Garhwal Rifles (four teams), A.F.I. (two teams), and The Queen's (six teams). After The Queen's Senior Officers' team had laid low the R.A., and then lost to the Warrant Officers and Colour-Sergeants, our subalterns produced an unexpected turn of marksmanship and had two reshoots before being defeated by the eventual winners.

We were very pleased to see an outside entry win the event, and from the way they accepted their prizes they seemed equally pleased.

On the conclusion of the Meeting Lady Thom very kindly presented the prizes. Match results:—

Match No. 1. Battalion Individual Rifle Championship (H.P.S. 75).—1, C./Sergt. Manners, "B" Company, 56; 2, Pte. Chapple, "A" Company, 54; 3, C./Sergt. Wells, "A" Company, 54. Best Scores—Class "A": Practice No. 1, Pte. Clifton, "C" Company, 23; Practice No. 2, L./Cpl. Hulse, "H.Q." Company, 30; Practice No. 3, Major Bolton and Pte. White, "D" Company, tie, 18. Class "B": Practice No. 1, Pte. Chapple, "A" Company, 19; Practice No. 2, L./Cpl. Bruce, "A" Company, 26; Practice No. 3, Pte. Beaumont, "H.Q." Company, 18. Class "C": Practice No. 1, Pte. Lane, "B" Company, 22; Practice No. 2, Pte. H. Harding, "H.Q." Company, 27; Practice No. 3, Pte. S. Harding, "B" Company, 17.

Match No. 2. The Gattie Inter-Platoon Rifle Challenge Shield.—1, No. 4 Platoon, "A" Company, average 25.9; 2, No. 2 Platoon, "A" Company, average 25.5; 3, No. 7 Platoon, "B" Company, average 25.4.

Match No. 3. The Inter-Platoon L.M.G. Match.—1, No. 6 Platoon, "B" Company, 60; 2, No. 9 Platoon, "C" Company, 48; 3, No. 5 Platoon, "B" Company, 46.

Match No. 4. Inter-Platoon Falling Plates.—Winners, Administrative Platoon, "H.Q." Company; runners-up, No. 4 Platoon, "A" Company.

Match No. 5. The Inter-Company Young Soldiers' Rifle Challenge Shield.—1, "C" Company, 188; 2, "B" Company, 181; 3rd, "D" Company, 178.



1ST BATTALION.

BATTALION RIFLE MEETING.

1. Three cheers for Lady Thom after prize presentation.
2. The Prizes.
3. The Sergeants' Team waiting to go into action.

Match No. 6. The Young Soldiers' Individual Championship (H.P.S. 75).—1, Pte. Reid, "C" Company, 48; 2, Pte. Lane, "B" Company, 47; 3, Pte. H. Bane, "H.Q." Company, 38.

Match No. 7. The Warren Inter-Company Rifle Cup.—Winners, "H.Q." Company, 508; runners-up, "D" Company, 503.

Match No. 8. The Officers v. The Sergeants.—Winners, the Sergeants, 287; the Officers, 275.

Match No. 9. The Sergeants v. The Corporals.—Winners, the Sergeants, 344; the Corporals, 333.

Match No. 10. The Officers' Match (The Maude Cup). H.P.S. 75.—1, Capt. Sheldon, 48; 2, Lieut. Ling, 47, 3, Lieut. Barrow, 41.

Match No. 11. The Boys' Rifle Cup. H.P.S. 40.—1, Boy Edwards, 28; 2, Boy Wells, 27; 3, Boy Nash, 26.

Match No. 12. The Miscellaneous Falling Plates Knock-out.—Winners, "C" Company, 1st/18th Royal Garhwal Rifles; runners-up, Warrant Officers and Colour-Sergeants, The Queen's.

Match No. 13. The Individual Revolver Championship. H.P.S. 108.—1, Lieut. Fletcher, 79; 2, Major Bolton, 77; 3, Cpl. Kettle, 72.

Hill Detachment. First Half.

On the evening of 3rd April, "C" Company left the Fort and were joined by Battalion "H.Q.", half the Signal Platoon, the Drums, details, and the married families at the Military Siding. The party arrived at Ranikhet on Tuesday afternoon, having spent some thirty hours in trains and four in Motor Transport. Ranikhet is situated along a ridge 6,000 feet up in the Kumaon Hills. When the party arrived the weather was delightful, and magnificent views of the Himalayas could be seen till the rains started in June.

April was taken up by Individual Training, and most of May was spent on the range. It had been planned to have two weeks' leave early in June, during which parties were going on treks, but, unfortunately, a severe outbreak of cholera in the district put an end to all but day treks and all bathing. There were no local amusements except two rather indifferent cinemas. The rest had to be improvised and consisted of dog racing, Company tombolas and weekly dances. On the 1st June the Detachment gave a very successful dance, which was marred by one of the heaviest rainfalls of the season just as people were leaving. For the whole Hill Depot of some 350 men there was one football and one hockey ground, which, considering every flat space has to be carved out of the hillside, is perhaps all one can expect. By working the grounds overtime everyone managed to get a fair amount of games.

The 52nd Light Infantry also had a detachment in Half Moon Barracks, and with the Holiday Camp, The Buffs at Dulikhet, and several detachments at Chau-battia, we were soon able to arrange some excellent matches.

Hockey.

An Inter-Department Tournament was arranged, and in the first round we played the South Staffordshire Regiment from Chau-battia. We won quite easily, the score being 4—1. We next met Lucknow District, and did not have much difficulty in defeating them 5—0. Then our opposition came from the Holiday Camp, and we encountered no trouble at all from them, and won extremely easily by 11—1. In the final we met The Buffs, our team being: Pte. Slater; L./Sergt. Underdown and Cpl. Bicknell; Cpl. Jenner, Sergt. Berry and Pte. Hardie; Sergt. Whittle, Pte. Yates, Pte. Dalton, L./Cpl. Major and Capt. J. F. Metcalfe. The game was played on the Dulikhet ground, and it proved extremely close and exciting. After extra time The Buffs won by 2—1. We ought to have won this

game, and it was only due to poor shooting on the part of our forwards that we did not, as we had many opportunities of scoring. Inter-Platoon Hockey was also a great success, the Drums eventually coming out the winners.

Football.

In the Inter-Detachment Football Tournament we first played the Holiday Camp, and after an exciting game won 5—3. In the second round our opponents were the 52nd Light Infantry. Unfortunately they proved a little too good for us, and we were beaten 3—1. We also had two very good matches against the 1st/3rd Gurkha Rifles, at Almora. The first time we played them we won 2—1, but the second time they had their revenge (5—1). On the second occasion, from the time we left Ranikhet till the time we returned it rained incessantly, and, consequently, the ground was very much of a quagmire. The Gurkhas were very hospitable, filled us with beer, and we all enjoyed ourselves very much in spite of the weather. The Inter-Platoon League was won by the Drums who, after a close game, defeated No. 12 Platoon 3—1.

In the Inter-Detachment we were represented by: Cpl. Bicknell; Pte. 68 Taylor, and Pte. Venes; Ptes. Ryder, Bennett and Kennedy; Sergt. Newman, Ptes. Pitcher, Yates, Dalton and Massey.

Rugby Football.

With a nucleus of players, towards the end of our stay in Ranikhet when the rains had broken, we started Rugby football. Although many of us had not played before, we considered ourselves good enough to challenge a team from the well-known rugger regiment—the Welch Regiment. Although on the two occasions that we met we were defeated 21—0 and 15—0, the score does not do full justice to us, and we had more of the run of the game than these scores suggest. Altogether we put up a very good show against our opponents, and when the Inter-Company Rugby League started in Allahabad we had a fair idea of the game.

Hill Detachment. Second Half.

The weather, when "A" Company and some of "H.Q." Company arrived, was very unpleasant, and until the end of August one could never tell whether it was going to rain at any moment. Consequently there was little that could be done, and as the only amusements were the cinema and a weekly dance, there were many evenings spent in ill-lit barrack rooms, lying on the hard, antediluvian beds that are a feature at Ranikhet. The fine spells produced really wonderful weather, and though for a long time there were few entirely rainless days, one hardly remembered them when the snow-clad Himalayan peaks were visible in the evening sun.

In moments of boredom some of the troops took to playing mouth-organs, and, directed by a capable South Staffordshire policeman, the Detachment ran a very successful dance on 1st September, at which the Harmonica Band played with much success, the only drawback being the lack of volume, our promised amplifier having failed us at the last moment. Tombolas, once or twice a week in the well-furnished Canteen, have also helped to pass away the time for those who understand the cries and want a mild "flutter." The grand Bank Holiday Dog Race Meeting had to be frequently postponed, as the state of the football ground was more conducive to swimming than running. When the weather finally improved, an outbreak of rabies, which resulted in several members of the Regiment losing their dogs, put an end to the hopes of any owners of possible starters for the belly-crawlers and other races.

Football.

The Detachment teams have done very well. "A" Company's football team, with sterling assistance from Cpl. Bicknell, L./Cpl. Pawson and Pte. Shippam, won the Area Football Tournament. There were several exciting games on the way

to success. In the Depot Final we played the B.M.H. and soon scored a goal, but in the last few minutes of the game our opponents were awarded a penalty, and equalized. Extra time was very exciting, and with our team going all out to win, a goal was scored which decided the issue.

The Area Semi-final was against the South Staffords, a team with a high reputation. The team played extremely well for twenty minutes, during which time a fine goal was scored from a centre by Wilson and a hot shot by Parkington. After that our opponents scored from a penalty, and during the second half they had several scoring chances which were not taken, weak shooting by their outside left probably saving us from defeat more than once. The final whistle blew with the score 1—1, and nothing looked like happening until well on in the second half of extra time, when Wilson again centred and a goal was scored. A minute later another was scored, and that was that. We played The Buffs in the final, and scored during the first ten minutes. After that our opponents' tactics did not allow an open game to be played, and though they came near to scoring from a hot shot from a corner, which went straight to Bicknell's ready hands, ours was the only goal of the game, and the spectators were saved many of the nerve-racking moments of the two previous games.

Team.—Cpl. Bicknell; Pte. Murphy and L./Cpl. Tye; Pte. Ferminger, C.S.M. Wells and Pte. Shippam; L./Cpl. Matthews, Pte. Danby, Pte. Parkington, L./Cpl. Pawson and Pte. Wilson.

Hockey.

The hockey team has done very well, winning the Depot Competition, but unfortunately lost the Area Final. We played two matches in the Depot Tournament, though the game against Lucknow District needed a replay. Both games were unsatisfactory; in the first game the score was 2—2 on rather a sticky ground, and in the second game we won 3—1 after a rough game. The final was against the G.M.Ps., helped by the Adjutant, and we had an excellent game, of which the outstanding feature was the umpiring. The players all agreed that it made the game. It was an even game on the whole, though our forwards should have scored more. Lieut. Mott scored the first goal off a good pass from a free hit, and a few minutes later 2/Lieut. Bosanquet ran through and scored a good goal. In the second half the ball was twice in our opponents' net, but once sticks, and the second time an unlucky knock-on, deprived us of a score.

We played the R.A. in the Area Final on a full-size grass ground at Dulikhet, in contrast to our small, dusty ground. It was a first-class game, and again capably umpired. If anything, we had the better of the play except for one or two periods, and we were unlucky when, after a penalty bully, our representative fouled, and a goal was awarded towards the end. The side almost scored several times, but was foiled by a superior defence.

Team.—Pte. Botting; Major Block and Pte. G. White; Pte. Ferminger, C./Sergt. Berry and Pte. Murphy; L./Cpl. Matthews, C.S.M. Wells, 2/Lieut. Bosanquet, Lieut. Mott and Pte. Harrowsmith.

Military Activities.

The first half of the period was spent doing Individual Training, and a strenuous programme went without a hitch, though it had to be modified slightly to fit in with duties. The Weapon Training Course was fired in September, and at the moment of writing the riflemen have fired very well in good conditions, but the Vickers-Berthier gun, a new toy to the ex-machine-gunners, has not been so easy to range. A fortnight's break in training leave is about to happen, and a party is going to the Pindari Glacier, others on independent treks, others to Naini Tal, while some will remain in Ranikhet.

Band.

The Band was fortunate this year in being selected for the Naini Tal engagement. Naini Tal is the hot-weather capital of the United Provinces, and residence of the Governor. It is beautifully situated on the steep sides of a lake 6,000 feet up in the Kumaon Hills, and would be a delightful place to spend the hot weather if it were not for its phenomenal rainfall.

In addition to the two weekly programmes on the "Flats," there have been numerous functions at which the services of the Band have played an important part. At sport, the football and hockey teams have acquitted themselves well in the local tournaments. The football team reached the semi-final in the Rampur Cup (Knock-out), and lost, after a hard game, to the ultimate winners. As runners-up in the Landau Cup (League) each member of the team received a cup. The hockey team was outclassed in the Gymkhana Hockey Tournament, but reached the semi-final in a subsidiary tournament. All members of the Band have become good friends of the staff and students of Sherwood College, and, in addition to many keenly contested games on the college grounds, have spent many enjoyable social hours at the college. Khud walks have played an important part in keeping us fit. A promised walk to Bhowali, and a day in camp with the Bareilly Contingent, A.F.I., will be a welcomed change early in October. All ranks have enjoyed their stay in Naini Tal, and have spared no effort in making the season a success. Nevertheless, the return to Allahabad and settling down with the Battalion again is being much looked forward to. Seven months is a long time (some say too long) to be away.

ANNUAL DINNER (OFFICERS)

THE Annual Dinner of The Queen's Royal Regiment was held at the United Service Club on Monday, 6th June, with Major-General Sir W. D. Bird in the chair.

The following officers were present:—

General Sir I. L. B. Vesey, Lieut.-General Sir A. E. McNamara, Major-General G. J. Giffard, Brig.-Generals R. H. Mangles, F. C. More-Molyneux and C. F. Watson.

Colonels D. G. Adams, R. A. M. Bassett, R. G. Clarke, G. N. Dyer, C. P. H. Greenwood and W. G. Simpson; Lieut.-Colonels L. M. Crofts, P. J. Fearon, E. C. Feneran, I. L. P. Hughes, H. C. E. Hull, J. Rainsford-Hannay, R. K. Ross, H. F. Warden, H. C. Whinfield and P. Adams.

Majors E. de L. Barton, J. G. Bevington, W. G. R. Beeton, F. W. H. Denton, F. E. B. Girling, J. J. Grubb, Viscount Hawarden, W. S. Hooker, F. J. Jebens, M. W. H. Pain and H. G. Veasey.

Captains B. E. L. Burton, R. M. Burton, H. P. Combe, J. R. G. Cowan, D. C. G. Dickenson, H. G. Duncombe, L. E. East, H. G. M. Evans, D. L. A. Gibbs, R. C. Halse, C. A. Haggard, J. B. H. Kealy, G. C. Morton, C. D. H. Parsons, R. E. Pickering, S. H. Pierssene, J. Sykes-Wright, R. T. Walters, H. E. Wilson and R. C. Wilson.

Lieuts. C. B. Gray, H. R. D. Hill, N. T. Lennan, D. G. Loch, E. A. W. Lockyer, R. P. Mangles, N. A. H. Marsden, F. J. C. Piggott and G. O. Savage.

6TH (SERVICE) BATTALION OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION

The 6th (Service) Battalion "The Queen's" Royal Regiment are holding their second Reunion Dinner on 11th March at the Old Bell Inn, Holborn. Tickets 5s. Old Comrades Association Badges, 1s. each, from the Honorary Secretary, E. H. Willis, 531, Old Kent Road, S.E.1.

PICTURE BOARD DUMMIES AT THE COUNTY HOTEL, CARLISLE*

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

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

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

No. 1.

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

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

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

* Read at the monthly meeting of the Institute, May 1st, 1890.

† Three buttons are visible in this position on the second figure: probably the number is four, set two and two, the upper ones being concealed by the hands, belts, etc.

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

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

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

PRISTINÆ VIRTUTIS MEMOR.

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

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

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

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

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

* In a series of 286 coloured drawings illustrative of the Complete History of the British Standing Army from 1660 to 1700 drawn by Colonel Clifford Walton, C.B., and exhibited at the Royal Military Exhibition 1890 Royal Hospital Chelsea (No. 1940 in the catalogue) a figure representing a soldier of the Queen's regiment wears green breeches. I do not know of Col. Walton's authority for his very interesting drawings. Cannon for his regimental records took his pictures of uniform from a coloured book in the British Museum. This book has not been published, but is merely a collection of coloured figures : in all about three varieties of foot and four of horse of each regiment coloured properly and the arrangement of lace, buttons &c. shown. The press mark is 142 E. 14. I am indebted to the Hon. H. A. Dillon, F.S.A., for this information.

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

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

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

HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY, COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF THE REGIMENT, PRESENTING THE NEW KING'S COLOUR TO LIEUT. P. E. NEWNHAM, CROYDON, 7th MAY, 1938.



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

No. 2.

No. 2, a grenadier, originally of the same height, 7 feet 3 inches, as No. 1, but has lost its feet, and stands only 7 feet high. The figure is uniformed, accoutred, and armed exactly as the other. The fusil is slung on the back, and is not visible with the exception of its sling, which passes over all, *i.e.*, outside of waist belt and cross belt. The barrel of the fusil should appear over the right shoulder, but has been broken off. The right arm is extended downwards at the right side, knuckles outwards, and holds a grenade. The left arm is doubled at the elbow, left hand in front of the centre of the body, knuckles to the front ; head a little to the left. The basket hilt of the sword appears at the left side.

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

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

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

The regiment, whose grenadiers are represented by these figures, the Royal West Surrey regiment, was raised in 1661, as the first Tangier regiment ; it arrived at Tangier on the 29th January, 1662.‡ After that place was abandoned, the regiment, consisting of two battalions, and 560 men, returned to England, in 1684 its colonel being the well known Piercy Kirk. The 2nd Tangier regiment also returned, and, as the designations of these regiments as Tangier regiments now became meaningless, fresh designations were required : the first Tangier regiment, consolidated into one battalion, became "The Queen's," and the second Tangier regiment became the "Duchess of York's." They also adopted the colours of those ladies for their facings, viz., green

* The motto *Pristinæ virtutis memor* was given to the Queen's regiment for gallant conduct at the reduction in 1703 of Tongres on the Saar in Limburg, Belgium, when the regiment was forced to surrender after an obstinate defence of 48 hours, but was made Royal. [N.B.—This has since been found to be incorrect.]

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

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

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

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

for the Queen's, and yellow for the other regiment, whose fortunes do not concern us.*

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

Cannon's Historical Records of the regiment gives a coloured picture shewing the uniform of an officer, a grenadier, and a private sentinel in 1685. All wear red coats with broad skirts, green breeches, and white stockings:—the officer and private wear flapped and plumed hats: there is little, but the arms, distinctively military about the costume of these two. The grenadier wears a tall conical fur cap with a red jelly bag hanging therefrom. Grenadiers were first introduced into the English Army in 1675. Evelyn in his Diary under date of June 29, 1678, writes:

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

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

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

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

“King's Own Troop of Horse Guards.”

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

Queen's Own Troop.

The granadiers paid clad and armed as the King's differenc't by green loops with yellow tufts on their coats.

Duke's Troop.

Granadiers differend by coat loops of yellow upon their breasts.

The three troops were themselves distinguished by pouch belts, covered respectively with blue, green and yellow velvet.

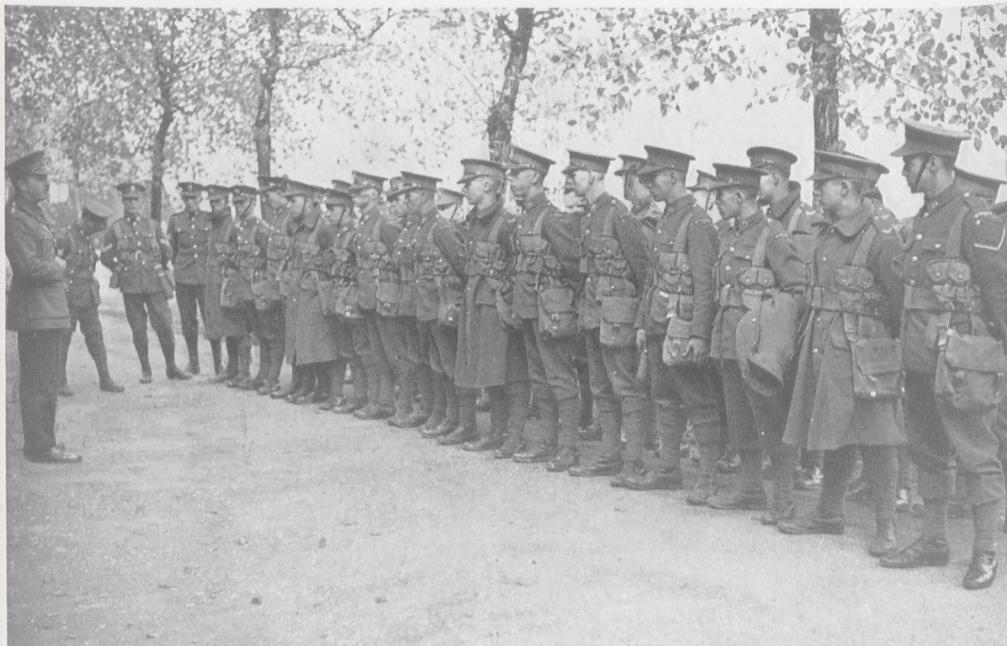
† I am indebted to the late Mrs. Senhouse of Netherhall, for kindly making me a water colour sketch of this portrait very shortly before her lamented death. Col. Davis considers that Captain Richard Senhouse's portrait represents him in a cavalry uniform, that of the "First or The Royal Regiment of Dragoons,"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

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



[Photo by courtesy of "Surrey Advertiser," 36, High Street, Croydon.]

"B" Company during the March Past of the Old Colours at the Croydon War Memorial before the Ceremony of Laying up the Old Colours on 9th October, 1938.



[Photo by courtesy of "Surrey Advertiser," 36, High Street, Croydon.]

Lieut.-Colonel I. T. P. Hughes, M.C., Commanding the Battalion, addressing men of "D" Company after their return from Emergency Duty during the Crisis.

This song is, according to Chappell (cited by Sir Sibbald Scott), at least 200 years old, and must come very near to the date of the picture in Cannon's Historical Records, &c. The differences between a grenadier, and a private sentinel or battalion company man were very well marked, when grenadiers were first brought on the strength of the British Army. The grenadiers wore caps, the "furred caps with sloped crowns" of Evelyn; the private sentinels wore hats, hats very like the ordinary hats of contemporary civil life.* This distinction was long maintained, though the grenadiers very soon exchanged the "furred caps" for the tall cloth caps, which reigned so long, and which Hogarth has made so familiar. From "A General and Compleat List Military," which we have cited before, we find that in 1684, the grenadiers of the Foot Guards were dressed like the musketeers but distinguished by "caps of red cloth lined with blew shaloon, and laced about the edges: and on the frontlets of the said caps (which were very large and high), was imbroidered the King's cipher and crown." When the Queen's Regiment discarded the furred caps for their grenadiers does not appear, but these dummies have "caps of red cloth . . . very large and high," certainly. These tall cloth caps had a long reign but ultimately gave way to the bearskin caps, which were introduced from Prussia into the French army in 1740,† and at a later period into the English.

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

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

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

† Planche's *Cyclopedia of Costume*, vol. 11, p. 361. Authorities differ as to when the pointed grenadier cap was introduced into the English Army: Planche in one place (*Ibid.* 359) states it was introduced between 1713 and 1740, while in another place (*Ibid.* 363) he states it was not invented until 1730. But these Dummies prove it was in use in the English Army before 1727, for were it introduced after that date, the Queen's Regiment would not have put it upon the feathered badge which they abandoned in 1727. It is clear from Sandford's *Account of the Coronation of James II*, that these pointed caps were then in use in the English Army. Writing of the first troop of Horse Grenadiers he says, "the crowns of their caps were raised high to a point, falling back at the point in a *capuoch* (capuchon?) which were turned up before and behind triangular and faced with blue plush: and on the back of the crowns a roundell or granado ball of the same"; cited by Planche, *Ibid.* 282. See also the account of the caps of the grenadiers of the Foot Guard, "very large and high," given ante.

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

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

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

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

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

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

* In the Royal Military Exhibition, 1890, is a colour thus described in the Catalogue: "53¹⁸ Colours, presented by Catherine of Breganza to the 1st Tangier Regiment (now 'The Queen's Royal Regiment') in 1661, when the regiment was raised for protection of Tangiers, part of her dowry: lent by the 2nd Queen's Regiment."

We viewed this colour with interest and suspicion; as it was gathered up, we could not see what was on it. We are indebted to Col. H. E. Malet for a rough sketch. The colour is green, in the centre the paschal lamb, below it the motto *Pristina Virtutis Memor*, and below that "II. or Queen's Royal Regiment." Above is "From the Queen 1661." The colour stands self-convicted as an impostor; it purports to be of the date of 1661, and it bears a title (the Queen's) not conferred on the regiment until 1684, another title (Royal) and a motto not conferred until 1703, and a number (II) not conferred until 1751.

† As a general rule the colonel of a regiment put his crest or coat of arms on the front of the grenadier caps: we have seen a grenadier's cap in Cumberland, belonging no doubt to the Cumberland or Westmorland Militia, with the Lowther arms on its front. In the regular army this practice was sometime in the first half of the 17th century put a stop to, and the White Horse of Hanover substituted for the colonel's crest or coat of arms, but I fancy the militia were not so restricted until a later date; thus in the Royal Military Exhibition 1890 No. "605 Grenadier's Cap, Oxfordshire, about 1750" has on its front a peacock in pride, and must record a Duke of Rutland, or some member of the Manners family.

A second Piercy Kirk, son of the first, served in the regiment from ancient to lieutenant colonel and commanded it from 1711 to 1741. He probably put the lamb on the grenadier caps, and in course of time the lamb came to be the "ancient badge" of the regiment. The general warrant of 1751, issued when regiments were first numbered, for regulating clothing, &c., recites more than once that the lamb is the "ancient badge" of the Queen's regiment and therefore authorises it to bear "in the three other corners of the second colour 'The Paschal Lamb,'" a strange *non sequitur*. The story of the badge of the Paschal Lamb now carried by the Royal West Surrey Regiment would seem to be that it arose out of the *soubriquet* of Kirk's Lambs, and was improved in 1751 from a lamb into the Paschal Lamb.

It is to be regretted that so little is known of the history of these Dummies: probably some ex-grenadier of the Queen's settled at Carlisle as landlord of some or other hostelry, and after the quaint fashion of the early part of the 18th century adorned his hostelry with Picture Board Dummies of his old comrades, which have had the luck to survive to this day—to excite our wonder and admiration. They are most valuable landmarks in the history of English military costume. In that history there is a great gap between 1700 and 1745: these figures, being certainly between 1714 and 1727, are most valuable pieces of evidence. The next piece of evidence is Lens' *Exercise* of 1735, which has already been mentioned; it gives figures of guardsmen. Further evidence is to be found in Hogarth's pictures; then we come to a valuable and curious collection of pictures of British soldiers of various regiments by David Morier, the property of H.M. the Queen. These were lent to the "Royal Military Exhibition, 1890," No. 1914 in the Catalogue, but were mostly skied, or so placed as to render a careful examination impossible. As the most of the figures in these pictures had regimental numbers under them, their date must be subsequent to 1751, in which year numbers were first assigned to the regiments; as Morier died in 1770, the date must be prior to that year.* As the figures are all represented at attention with their legs apart, the date can be further contracted to between 1751 and 1757, in which last year the Prussian system of drill was introduced, and the British army closed its heels at attention. Some of the sketches, without regimental numbers under them, clearly represent foreign, probably German soldiers. But throughout the 18th century English, German and French foot soldiers wore much the same type of uniform, though differing widely in colour.†

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The face is clean shaven, with strongly marked lines on each side of the nose, and, as in the other two instances, seems a portrait. The figure either wears a wig, or the hair is dressed and powdered to resemble one. From this, and the absence of sling and bayonet, we were inclined to consider the figure was one of an officer carrying a light fusil,§ but other details are more suitable to a private sentinel, and we have quite abandoned the idea that it represents an officer.

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

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

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

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

§ Officers occasionally carried fusils instead of spontoons. See in Sir S. Scott's book a picture of

"An officer of the Norfolk Militia marching past"; he carries a fusil, and the practice is mentioned in the text.

2nd BATTALION

(Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.)

BY the time this number of the JOURNAL is in print our days in England will be numbered as we sail from Southampton on 30th December. Our destination in Palestine is still uncertain though it is rumoured that we may go to Sarafand, which is on the railway between Jaffa and Jerusalem.

This, of course, if there are no more wars or rumours of wars in other parts of the world. During the last fortnight of the European crisis it seemed possible that our move would be much more immediate and to a destination unknown, but now that world peace is promised it looks as if we shall soon be in a land that is holy but is certainly lacking in peace and goodwill. We learnt many things during the emergency period, including the meaning of the mystic initials G.A.O., A.R.P. and P.A.D., which, for those who are not in the know, do not stand for "Gone All Open-air," "Andy Refuge Pits," or "Particularly 'Ard Digging."

Our sympathies go out to the Quartermaster who has to undo much that has been done and explain away many things.

The summer has been a strenuous one, and after ten weeks under canvas everyone was glad to get back to the island and the comforts of civilization. Marking for the N.R.A. Rifle Meeting at Bisley was a new experience, and though the hours were long and the work hard there was the advantage of extra duty pay.

Brigade training took place at Tidworth Pennings Camp. As we have been there three times in the past five years we can claim to know the neighbourhood fairly well. Training took on a new form in preparation for our future rôle and such phrases as "on column," "being ambushed," etc., became the order of the day. The powers-that-be were pleased with our performance and we know that the actors in the rehearsals will do their stuff when the curtain goes up on the real thing. It is to be hoped they will not have to play to overcrowded houses. We shall be sorry to leave the Isle of Wight, where the Battalion has spent three successful years. On our arrival, Parkhurst seemed a long way from London, but the difficulties of boats that did not always run, and stormy crossings were compensated by the friendliness of the islanders, and our tale of local marriages goes to prove that the "over'ner" was welcomed with open arms.

The Battalion is now in possession of the 1937 equipment. This is of a much lighter type and appears to be the result of many trials, and is a great improvement. The size of the belts (small 44 inches, and large 50 inches) does not cater for such as Sergt. P—, who has therefore been selected to remain with the Details, as fighting equipment will not be necessary at Hounslow.

Congratulations to Capt. Gibbs, Capt. Woods and Capt. Dyke on being admitted to the Staff College (Infants' School), and Major Pilleau on being admitted to the Staff College (Secondary School). May they all climb the ladder to fame and eventually reach the University of the Higher Command.

The following officers are joining the Battalion from abroad: Major B. C. Haggard, Lieuts. D. de S. Barrow and R. P. Mangles. Their stay in England will be short, as they are going to Palestine with the Battalion. Major J. F. K. Ponsford, who has also rejoined us from abroad, will remain in England in charge of the Details. We also welcome 2/Lieuts. M. Forester and M. T. N. Jennings, who join us on first appointment.

2/Lieuts. N. A. Marsden and M. L. Mansel have joined the 1st Battalion, and Major R. F. C. Oxley-Boyle has been out in Palestine since July in a special appointment.

Battalion Training, 1938.

Battalion Training this year took on a new form. We ceased for once to train for a major war with its attendant evils of gas, artillery barrages and tank attacks, and took as our F.S.R. the latest handbook from Palestine, in which many of the lessons of the recent fighting had been incorporated. With this as our foundation, a certain amount of hearsay evidence from those who had already been out there, and the well-known process of trial and error, we managed to learn many lessons and work out a technique which should be satisfactory. All ranks got a rough picture of what they were in for and, incidentally, some of the difficulties they were up against. The tactics are those of the North-West Frontier, with the added disadvantages of mined roads and dependence on mechanical transport that may break down. The great incentive was that we were training for the real thing, which we knew would take place in the very near future.

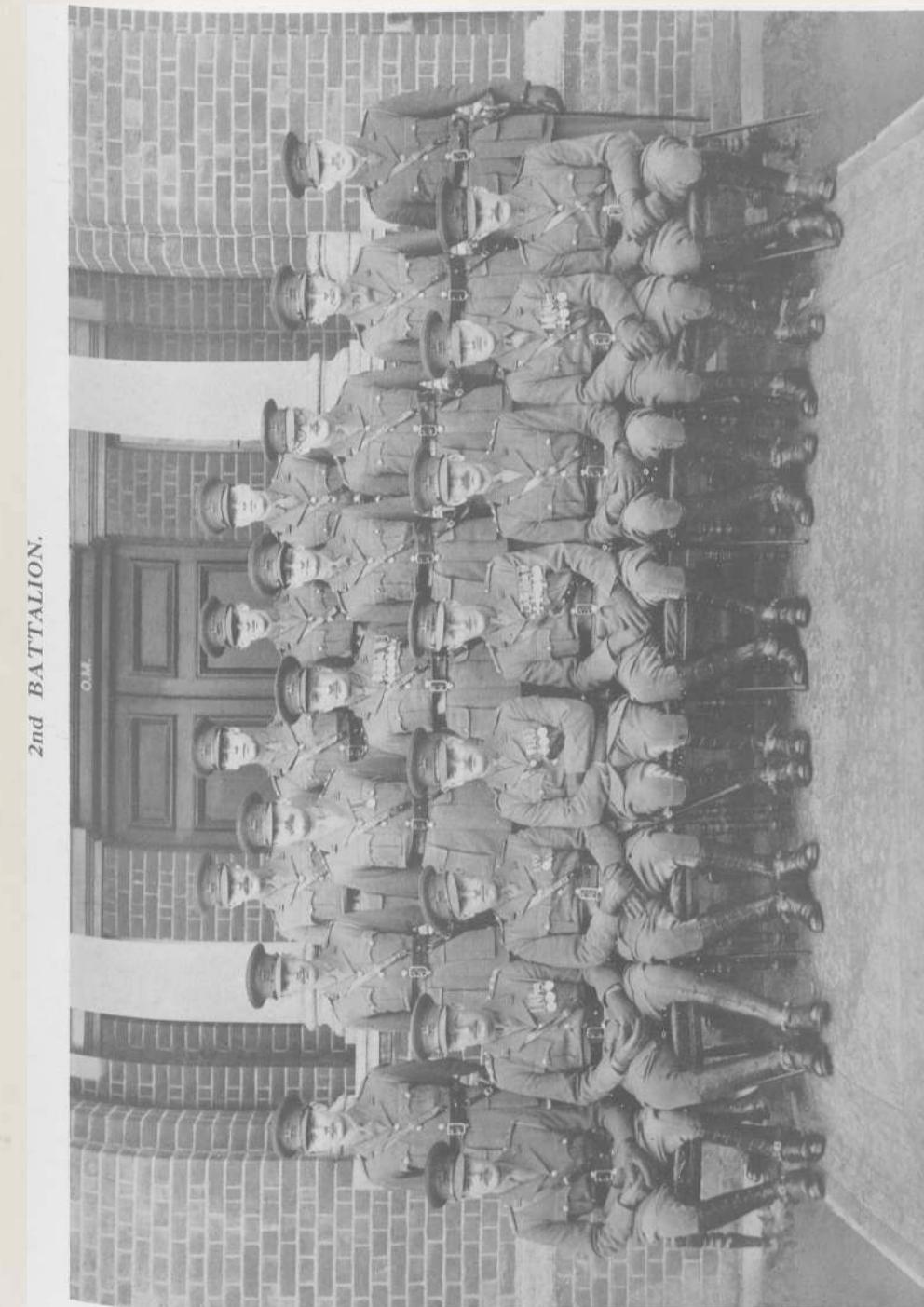
The Battalion was split up into the "untouchables" (those who were not going out) and the "touchables" (everyone else). To the former was allotted the rôle of enemy, and very well did they do their job, aided by various imported leaders, not the least notorious of whom was Capt. Fetherstonhaugh of the 5th Battalion. This officer has undoubtedly the "outlaw" mind, and is a great loss to any rebel cause. His previous experience in Ireland and India, and his years of "manceuvre warfare" against umpires, stood him in good stead, and he and his bandits managed to make themselves a damn nuisance to all concerned.

We worked as "columns," which is the Palestine organization for warfare. Roscol, consisting of Battalion Headquarters under the Commanding Officer; Veacol ("B" Company) under Major Veasey; Babcol ("C" Company), under Major Combe (a very dashing column this was), and Haycol ("D" Company), under Major Beeton. "A" Company was split up amongst the various columns. These columns' names are recorded, as they are the names we will work under out there, and it is to be hoped that the dashing deeds of training on Salisbury Plain will be repeated on the Palestinian Plain or the Judean Hills. Each column was self-contained, and the first few days of our training were spent in accustoming ourselves to the new organization, and learning to get off the mark quickly. It would seem that the pace required to go to the rescue of a besieged Jewish colony should be something like that of the London Fire Brigade called out to a fire. The control of a mechanized column moving at speed is no easy matter, and whereas a single motorist who cannot read his road map can easily reverse and put himself right, the leader of a column of fourteen trucks has much to answer for if he takes the wrong road and the column has to turn back (if it can!). Much of our work was done by night, and the Battalion was again automatically subdivided into those who could not read their maps and those who could.

We are very grateful to Col. Lorie, the late Commanding Officer of the Ulster Rifles, who came down to lecture to us on Palestine tactics and also showed us practical demonstrations of how to do our job. His battalion has been fighting the good fight out there for the past year with great success, and everything he said was undoubtedly the goods.

Training terminated with a three-day battalion exercise fought under Palestine rules, with the K.S.L.I. acting as an Arab enemy. They were very effectively disguised, each man wearing "towels, soldiers, one" draped round his head. The officers were even more smartly dressed in Arab style, and their Commanding Officer, whose capture was the object of the exercise, wore a real Arab headdress, and very smart he looked in it. Much could be written about this battle, but space is limited.

A dawn attack on Roscol was frustrated by the active efforts of the Adjutant and Quartermaster, who gave an excellent demonstration of "quick thinkin'" and "quick movin'." Their superb tackling of Arabs, low as it was, would have shamed any rugger side; it was one of the outstanding features of the battle.



2nd BATTALION.

THE OFFICERS, 1938.

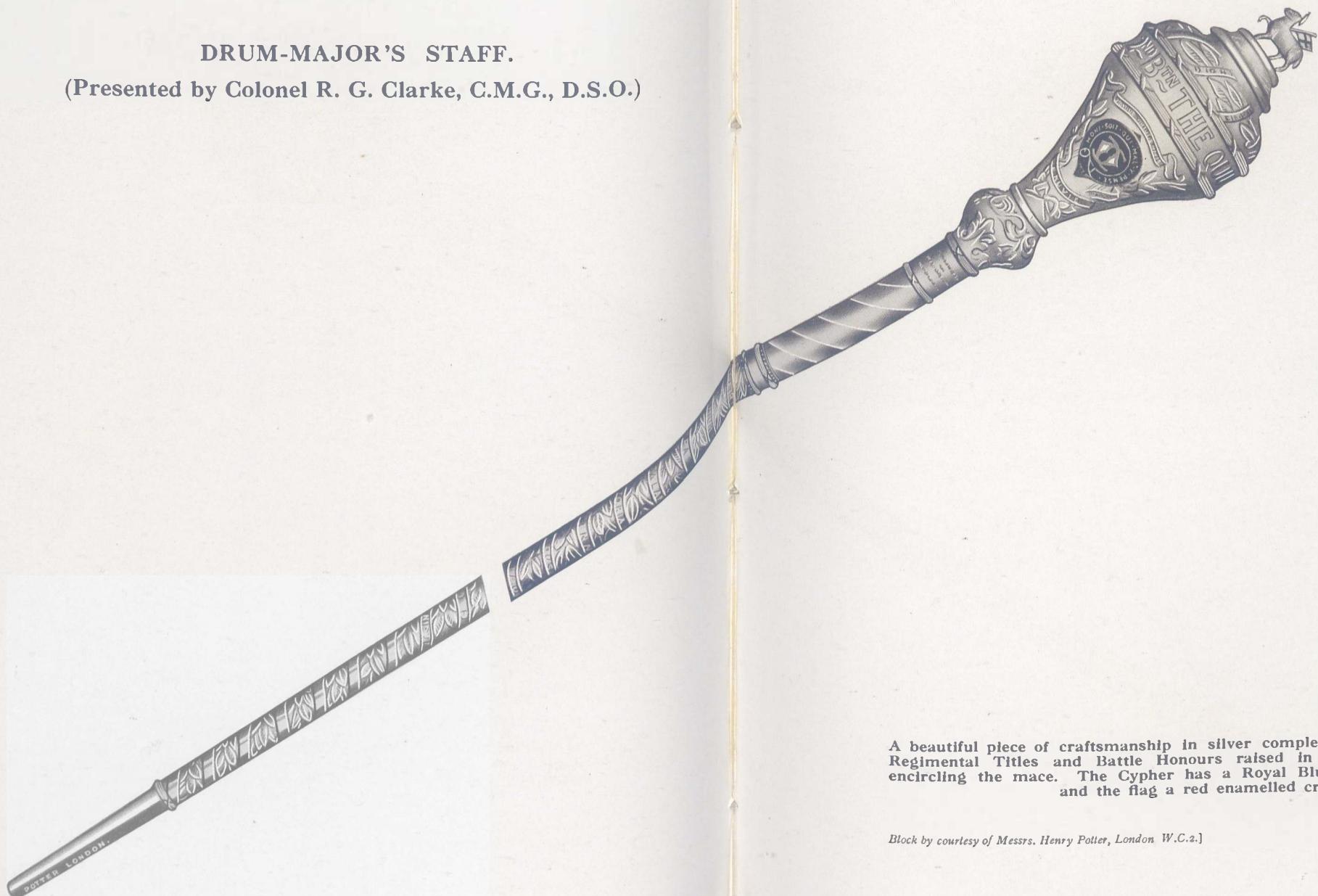
Back Row.—2 Lieut. J. U. Stobbs. 2 Lieut. E. A. W. Lockyer. 2 Lieut. J. D. Sparkes. 2 Lieut. M. L. Mansed. Capt. H. G. Duncombe. Capt. J. Sykes. Capt. & Qmr. F. Waspe. 2 Lieut. G. G. Reinhold.

Middle Row.—Lieut. C. B. Gray. 2 Lieut. N. A. H. Marsden. Capt. P. R. Terry. Major H. G. Veasey. Major H. P. Combe. Major H. P. Morgan. Major R. F. C. Oxley-Boyle. Lieut.-Colonel R. K. Ross, D.S.O., M.C. Capt. B. E. L. Burton.

2nd Battalion.

DRUM-MAJOR'S STAFF.

(Presented by Colonel R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O.)



A beautiful piece of craftsmanship in silver complete. Hand wrought with Regimental Titles and Battle Honours raised in repoussé and Honours encircling the mace. The Cypher has a Royal Blue enamelled foundation and the flag a red enamelled cross.

[Block by courtesy of Messrs. Henry Potter, London W.C.2.]



THE BATTALION RETURNING TO PARKHURST FROM TRAINING ON THE MAINLAND.

On the second day of the battle, information was received at Headquarters that the harem of the Arab chief was with him. Was this part of the painting of the picture or was it fact? This knotty question was only decided when an attack on the Arab chief's headquarters failed to catch that bird (surely there was some dirty work somewhere in this!), but, shortly after, caught the harem—two beauteous damsels garbed in eastern clothes, who, unaware of the hasty and unforeseen departure of the bandit chief, were proceeding by car to join their lord and master. Roscol and Veacol both claimed the prize, but the two maidens were handed over to the Intelligence Officer, who was considered the most suitable person to deal with the situation.

Veacol, all unsuspecting, had a shock when an Arab fell from a tree like pennies from heaven, upon the heads of one of their resting platoons. It would seem that this stalwart, on seeing the column approach, had hidden himself in the tree. But time is a great leveller, and when he could no longer bear his insecure perch, gravity had its way and he was duly put in the bag. Veacol think that Charles was lucky to get away with it.

A final amusing incident was when the Battalion was marching through Southampton on its return to Parkhurst. Standing on the pavement was a smiling eastern gentleman, a seller of carpets, dressed like an Arab and of brown complexion. Our weeks of training had not been wasted. An instinctive shout went up of "after him," and it was only rigid march discipline that prevented a possible international incident from arising.

Sergeants' Mess.

Our notes this time are written with rather mixed feelings—regret at leaving the palatial decorated mess which the R.E.'s have reconstructed for us during our stay on the mainland—and conjecture as to what awaits us when we arrive in Palestine. Will it be the fabled mess of the East, with fans and punkah wallahs, iced beer and tennis courts, or will it be a marquee inside barbed wire, where we shall infrequently gather during our periods of rest from chasing the Arabs. Kismet! We feel it will be the latter.

The past few months have been spent carrying out our usual summer routine: Bisley—Tidworth—return to Parkhurst. We commenced the period entertaining our friends from H.M.S. *Excellent* at the annual cricket match. The day went off very well. We are not quite sure who won the cricket, but we had a very jolly time in the Mess after the match. We are sorry these entertainments will be interrupted next year, but we shall meet again in 1940. We proceeded to Bisley to see the experts carve out the bull. They ought to, with the Heath Robinson contraptions they used on their rifles. We believe that some of us could give them a run for their money, had we the same slings and gadgets. From Bisley we moved to Tidworth, our home from home. There our training was mechanical—in the vehicular sense—very different to the old days of foot-slogging with a pack on your back. It might be all right if it were the same in Palestine, but we fear the hills are bigger and the land mines more realistic. We shall see.

The Mess at Tidworth was extremely comfortable—a word in the brewer's ear must have worked wonders. Two marquees with armchairs and dart boards is the best we have done so far.

At present we are in the throes of preparing for our departure. Rifle meetings, inoculations, getting ready for the General's inspection, getting measured for khaki drill, etc. We shall indeed be glad when we get on the troopship.

We have to say good-bye to two old friends of the Mess. The late R.S.M. and "Froggie." They are still in the fold: one with the 6th Battalion and the other with the 7th Battalion. We are sorry to lose another old friend in Colour-Sergt. Jack Moule. He is holding the fort at the Depot, and we hope he likes

the change. We shall be seeing them again before we go, but from the wrong side of the boat. We wish them all the best of luck in civilian life.

A very hearty welcome is extended to R.S.M. Hawkins. He is an old friend and we are sure that his stay will be very happy among us. We are sorry he should have to go abroad again, having only just arrived in England.

Two more old friends are going shortly, R.Q.M.S. Collins and C.S.M. Chapman. The latter has been very helpful in his efforts as Mess President, especially during the very critical Christmas draw and festivities. We hope he does not break too many spades in his new vocation.

We expect to sail on 30th December and are having two farewell functions before our departure. We look forward to starting our new Mess on the other side, where, with increased numbers, life, we hope, will prove cheerful and pleasant.

Corporals' Mess.

The summer training season leaves no time for social activities, and in camp at Bisley and at Tidworth we had to depend on the hospitality of the N.A.A.F.I. Corporals' Tent for our entertainment.

We certainly enjoyed our evening in the Sergeants' Mess. Honours were even, as we kept our end up in the Spelling Bee, and had them crying for mercy when it came to "are you there Moriarty."

A party from H.M.S. *Excellent* was entertained on 1st June. The weather spoilt the cricket, but an excellent supper was served in the N.A.A.F.I., and the evening was a wet one both inside and out.

Farewell and good luck to members who have been promoted to the Sergeants' Mess, and to those who have returned to civilian life. The gaps have been filled with the newly promoted. We congratulate them on their promotion, and welcome them to the Mess.

Small Arms Club.

"Good shooting results are not obtained by luck or good weather. They are obtained only by the soldier being on good terms with his weapon, and this is not achieved without a system of daily weapon training, carried out throughout the year, not haphazardly—but on a definite system and for twenty minutes daily." These wise words are those of our Brigadier, and we worked hard to carry out his instructions conscientiously.

"*Portsmouth Times*" Challenge Shield.—This trophy was competed for at Tipnor, in April. The team, composed of Sergts. Bradley and Houchin, L./Cpl. Lloyd, Church, Bowman, Henderson and Keeling, and Ptes. Braisher, Turner, McKay and Joyce, was commanded by 2/Lieut. C. E. W. Hull. A great deal of practice was put in at marching and shooting, with such good results that it was hoped the shield was due for a trip across the water. Unfortunately the shooting in the actual competition did not come up to expectations and our hopes were not realized. The Battalion team, the only military representatives, finished fifth with a score of 175, the winners being The Royal Marines, who scored 205 points.

The Portsmouth United Services Rifle Meeting.—The meeting was held at Tipnor, in May. The officers' team is to be congratulated on winning the Pike Spicer Challenge Cup, the winning team being: Capt. Burton, Capt. Waspe, 2/Lieut. Marsden and 2/Lieut. Stobbs.

The Connaught Challenge Cup, a Lewis gun competition, was won by L./Cpl. Cronk and Church, and Ptes. Conlan and McKay.

Individual Results.

Event 2.—Class "A": 6, 2/Lieut. Stobbs. Class "B": 17, C./Sergt. Sandys; 20, Capt. Burton; 31, L./Sergt. Shorricks. Class "C": 5, Pte. Brinkley; 6, Pte. Burns; 8, L./Cpl. Newbold; 9, Pte. Brinkhurst.

Event 3.—Class "B": 1, C./Sergt. Sandys; 2, L./Cpl. Cook; 4, Capt. Burton; 10, L./Sergt. Shorricks. Class "C": 5, Pte. Brinkley; 9, Pte. Lavender; 10, L./Cpl. Newbold.

R.M.L.I. Cup (Young Soldiers).—3, 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment.

R.M.A. Cup.—1, Royal Marines (Eastney); 2, H.M.S. *Excellent*; 3, 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment.

Nelson Cup.—4, 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment (ten teams).

St. George's Challenge Shield.—1, Royal Marines (Eastney); 2, 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment (nine teams).

General's Challenge Shield.—4, 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment (seven teams).

Diamond Jubilee Challenge Cup.—4, 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment.

The "Pike Spicer" Challenge Cup.—1, 2nd The Queen's Royal Regiment.

Connaught Challenge Shield (L.M.G. Pairs).—1, 2nd Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment; 2, Royal Marines (Eastney).

DEAR SIR,

The following epitaph, which can be seen in the churchyard of Winchester Cathedral, is of interest to readers of a Regimental Magazine:—

"In Memory of Thomas Thatcher, a Grenadier, Who died of a violent Fever contracted by drinking small Beer when hot.
May 12th, 1764. Aged 26 Years."

In grateful Remembrance of whose universal Goodness towards his Comrades this Stone is placed At their Expense as a small Testimony of their Regard And Esteem.

Here sleeps a Hampshire Grenadier
Who caught his Death by drinking cold small Beer
Soldiers, be wise, from his untimely Fall,
And when you're hot, drink strong or none at all.
An honest Soldier never is forgot
Whether he dies by Musket or by Pot."

Yours faithfully,

H. C. E. HULL.

Budd's Farm,
Burghclere,
Newbury, Berks.
1st October, 1938.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1938

ON 17th December, 1937, my wife and I embarked in the *Llanstephan Castle* for a trip to South Africa. Our object was partly to avoid the rigours of the English winter, and partly to see a country which my wife had never visited before, and I myself had not seen since August, 1902, when I left it to return home in charge of a draft of thirty-seven time-expired men in the old *Doune Castle*.

We had an uneventful journey with fine weather all the way. The first halt was at Las Palmas, which we reached on 23rd December. I did not go ashore, but my wife, who had spent a fortnight there some years ago, went with a party from the ship, and on her return said that the whole place was very much improved in every way. A lot of rebuilding had taken place, and the whole town had been cleaned up and tidied. General Franco was Governor there at the outbreak of the Civil War, and flew from there to Morocco; so the improvement is no doubt due to his efforts. Whilst anchored in the harbour, guards armed with automatic pistols stood at the gangways. On our return journey in March I did go ashore, and walked the three miles or so from the landing-place into the city. The place is well kept, and whereas, on her previous visit, my wife was pestered with beggars whenever she walked abroad, on this occasion not one beggar asked for alms, and I was impressed with the order and cleanliness of the place.

Our next stop was Ascension Island, which is inhabited by the Eastern Telegraph Company. Passengers were not allowed to land there, but we were raided by the wives, sisters, cousins and aunts of the Telegraph Company Establishment. The fortnightly visits of the Union Castle ships afford them their only chance of hair-waving, "perms," etc., and they made the barber's shop look like Harrods in the throes of a summer sale.

Ascension is a barren-looking island, and all along the coast it is nothing but sand and volcanic rock. It rises to a height of some 4,000 ft. where it is heavily wooded. It used to be administered by the Navy, and was officially known as H.M.S. *Ascension*. Directly we anchored, the ship was surrounded by thousands of black fish, which fed on the "outgoings" of the ship. They are said to be poisonous, which I imagine must be true, considering their diet!

The highest parts of the island get a good deal of rain, and as a rule there is a lot of cloud at the tops of the hills. I saw picture postcards of a very pleasant-looking village in the hills, but had no chance to land and explore.

Ascension Island is also famous for its turtles; I believe that the employees of the Eastern Telegraph Company shudder and turn pale if you mention turtle soup. A Lord Mayor's banquet is no treat to them.

Our next call was at St. Helena. Here I had a pious pilgrimage to make. My great-grandfather, who was on Sir Hudson Lowe's staff when Napoleon was a prisoner there, died of dysentery, and I was anxious to find his grave. He died in the castle, which is really a square building on the water front. Originally it had a moat in front, and guns were mounted to cover the approach from the sea. These have all been removed, and the building is used for government offices and records. It also houses the Governor's Council.

Landing at St. Helena is not too easy. There is no pier, only a granite wall with steps. The ships anchor about half a mile from the shore, and however calm the weather, there is almost always a fairly heavy swell. Boatmen come alongside the ship and take cargoes of passengers at "a bob a nob" each way. They handle their boats very well. We had to wait our turn whilst other boats disembarked their passengers. There was a fair amount of swell, with a rise and fall of some four feet. When our turn came, the bows of the boat were brought to within a few inches of the steps and each passenger got off in turn. A boatman

stood in the bows and helped each passenger ashore, giving the word to go at the psychological moment. Two or three men stood on the steps and grabbed each passenger as he, or she, jumped. At least 200 passengers landed and re-embarked and nobody got wet. My wife and I had decided to see the sights of St. Helena first, and then to make inquiries about the grave with a view to making the actual search on our return journey to England.

Approaching St. Helena from the sea it appears to be a mountainous island, destitute of vegetation, and with cliffs rising a sheer 2,000 ft. from the sea. Jamestown, which is the only place of any sort of size in the island, is situated at the shore end of a narrow valley, down which a stream runs to the sea. It is about the size of an average English village. We arrived on a Sunday, and the Salvation Army was very much in evidence. The native inhabitants are mostly descended from slaves brought there by the East India Company. None of them have negro blood, but resemble the Anglo-Indian. They have soft voices, and are very pleasant folk to deal with. They are very poor, and I was told that the average family income is about 10s. a week. At one time, before the Suez Canal was dug, more than 1,400 ships a year visited the island, as it was a favourite watering-place for all ships rounding the Cape of Good Hope. Now the only certain callers are the intermediate Castle liners, who call once a fortnight. The inhabitants go aboard these ships and sell lace, beadwork and picture postcards to the passengers. I believe that in many cases this is their only source of income. I was asked over and over again if I had any old clothes to dispose of, but unfortunately I had got a new outfit for the trip. The roads in St. Helena, though narrow, are surprisingly good. This is due to the fact that improvement of the roads has been part of a scheme of relief work. It is quite obvious, when one looks at them, that a large proportion of the island inhabitants are under-nourished, and, to give an idea of how much they depend upon the fortnightly ship, I quote from the *St. Helena Magazine*: "The *Llandovery Castle*, with 317 passengers on board, arrived late in the evening of June 7. For such a boat to arrive at night is a cruel blow to a poor community which so obligingly caters for the mail steamers. The poorer car owners, boatmen, owners of tea rooms who have to lay in provisions, lace and seed workers, who have to spend days in drudgery preparing their work, hawkers of curios and postcards, they all suffer, and many a poor rent has to go unpaid, and many scanty meals still further cut down."

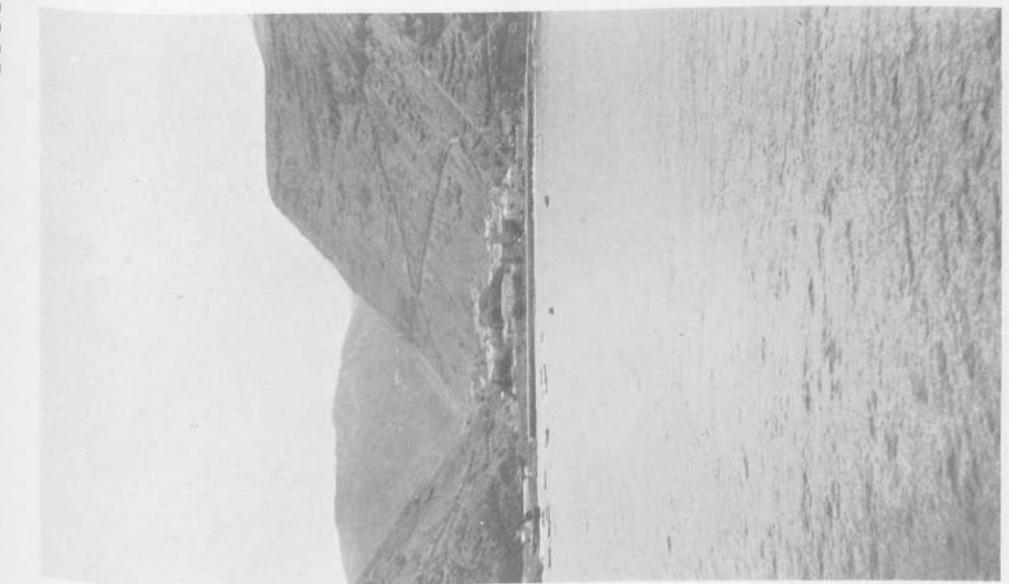
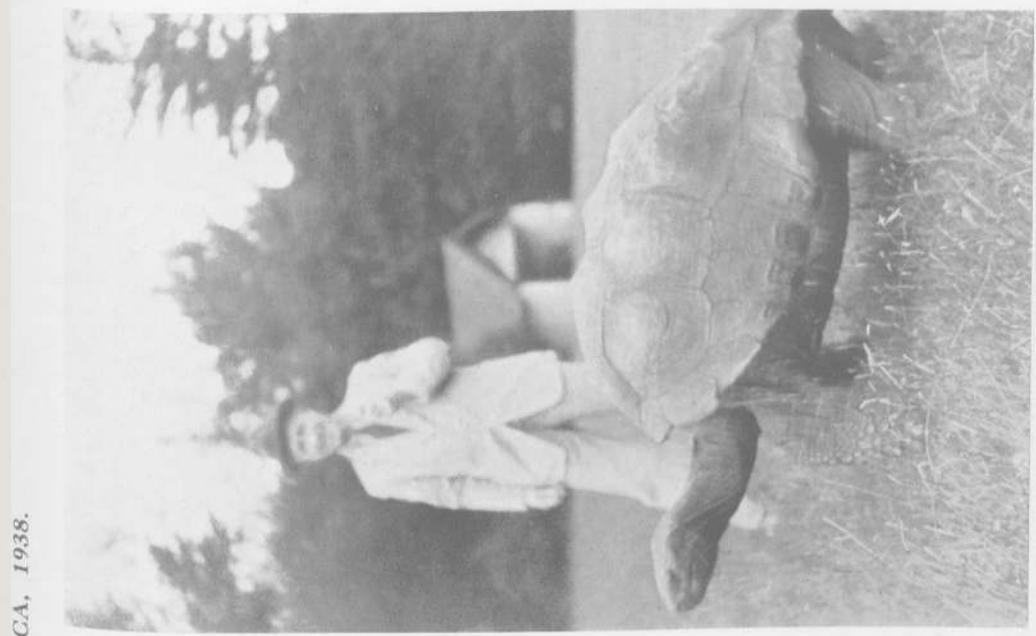
In company with two fellow passengers my wife and I chartered a car for our trip to Longwood, about eight miles from Jamestown. It was a steady climb all the way, round hair-pin corners, with steep gradients. Gradually, as we climbed, grass and trees began to appear, and I was very much struck with the general resemblance to an Indian hill station. The first stop was at Napoleon's grave, from which his body was removed to the Invalides in Paris. It is situated in a lovely spot, surrounded by firs, and a spring of water bubbling out of a rock just above the grass. I believe that Napoleon used to walk there from Longwood almost every day. From the grave, the stone of which is still in position, you look down a broad, heavily wooded valley towards the sea. I tried to take a photograph of the grave but it was a failure. From there we went to Longwood, now French soil, as it has been handed over to the French Government in perpetuity. You have to pay 1s. to go over the house, and it is well worth the money. When we were there the gardens were a mass of agapanthus, salvias and hibiscus, all in full bloom. The house is kept as far as possible as it was when Napoleon was there, and a number of pictures, prints and relics are on view. My wife was particularly interested in Napoleon's bath, a large copper affair, with no taps! Our return journey was via the Governor's house. At the time we were there no Governor was in residence. Government House is beautifully situated about six miles from Jamestown, with a view towards the sea. It lies high and enjoys an almost perfect climate. The gardens are well kept and the

place looked thoroughly "homey." We were introduced to the oldest inhabitant of the island, a gigantic tortoise, who is known to have been on the island for 200 years, and is calculated to be some 400 years old. When we visited him the old gentleman was in good tune and was "doing his stuff." He stood up on his feet, and the top of his back was about 3½ ft. from the ground. He also put out a head attached to a neck about 2 ft. long, and I was struck by his resemblance to Walt Disney's "Toby Tortoise"! A lady who was of our party sat on his back whilst I photographed the pair of them. Directly we left he appeared to think he had done enough for the day and settled down in his shell, looking, from a distance, like a large mole-hill.

When we left the *Llanstephan Castle* we were told not to be away for more than four hours, but on our return within the stipulated time we found that we could not leave for another three hours. Had we known this earlier there was a lot more to see. In an account of my great-grandfather's stay in the island, written by his daughter, he said that when they first arrived out there they were lodged with a family of the name of Solomon, who kept the only shop in the island. I met the great-grandson of the Solomon who entertained my great-grandfather, and who is a member of the Governor's Council. He also acts as agent for the Union Castle Company. I had a talk with him and he promised to do what he could to find my great-grandfather's grave, so that I could visit it when we stopped at St. Helena on the return trip. Both he and Canon Walcott took a lot of trouble to find the grave, but the three graveyards in and around Jamestown are in such a bad state of repair, owing to lack of money to keep them up, that although on our return journey my wife and I, accompanied by a local Boy Scout, searched all three cemeteries, we found that a large proportion of the stones erected had fallen down and most of the inscriptions were quite indecipherable. I visited the castle where he died and saw the room in which he probably died, and also the record of his death in the register, which was all I could do. He died in August, 1817.

We arrived at Capetown on Saturday, 1st January, and were alongside at about 6 p.m. My wife and I took a stroll ashore with an idea of going to a cinema, but we could not find anything we wanted to see. On the following day we joined a party from the ship in a charabanc, and went for a drive round the Cape peninsula. It was a warm, sunny day, and we went along a wonderful road which is cut out of the rock and follows the shore all round the peninsula. It has the Corniche Road on the Riviera beaten for views. We wound along, sometimes almost on a level with the sea, sometimes hundreds of feet above it. A lot of forestry work has been done in recent years, and we passed a lot of young fir forests, which will be a source of revenue to the Cape Government in years to come. We stopped for lunch near Cape Point, and from there went across country to the actual Cape of Good Hope. The bus halted about 300 ft. below the old lighthouse, put up in 1857 on the highest point of the Cape. I walked up to it, but had not time to visit the modern lighthouse built much lower down on the cliff. From there we went along roads across country, and by the sea, to Simonstown, where we saw various of H.M. ships stationed there and also had a momentary glimpse of the Admiral's House, now occupied by Admiral G. D'O. Lyon, who played full back at Rugby for England and the Navy in the days before the war. From there we went to Muizenberg, the Blackpool of Capetown. There we stopped for half an hour. Talk of Margate on a fine hot August Bank Holiday! Margate was not in it. The beach, which is a very fine sandy one, with slow rollers coming in, and shallow water, was black with people. Thousands of cars and charabancs were parked along the broad esplanade, which runs for two or three miles along the front. It was almost impossible to make our way along the front because of the crowds of strollers and bathers in every state of undress. The sandy shore above high water mark was packed tight with sun-bathers, so that you could hardly

SOUTH AFRICA, 1938.



THE GIANT TORTOISE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
ST. HELENA.

JAMESTOWN, ST. HELENA.

see any sand! I have never seen such a jam of humanity *en déshabillé*. We all agreed that we were glad to have seen it, but did not want to see it again. Muizenberg is usually known in Cape Colony as "Jewsenberg."

Coming back, we cut across country via Kenilworth—Wynberg and past Groote Schur, once Cecil Rhodes's home, and now the residence of the Prime Minister. It was a pleasant drive in the cool of the afternoon, but somewhat suburban. I was a good deal struck with the great amount of afforestation which has taken place during the past thirty years or so all round Capetown, and also with the excellence of the forestry work.

The *Llanstephan Castle* left Capetown at 11 a.m. on 10th January, and arrived at Mossel Bay early on the 11th, anchoring off the town. A few people went ashore for a swim. My wife took a trip in a tug round Seal Island, a flat rock of about half an acre. It was simply covered with seals of every size, from the old gentlemen to the babies. Very interesting till you got to leeward of it, and then it was a case for a gas-mask, or very strong smelling-salts.

On 12th January we arrived at Port Elizabeth about 7 a.m. It is not much of a place to look at but has a fine artificial harbour and a great deal of wharfage. We all disembarked to have a look round, and a party from the ship chartered a motor-bus. This, however, took us to the large factory erected by General Motors, where we spent some two hours in intense heat, watching Chevrolet cars being turned out by mass production methods. Interesting, no doubt, to those mechanically inclined, but very boring to those who wanted to see the surrounding country. At the end we were given free tea. I could have done with a quart of the excellent light beer which is brewed in South Africa, but consoled myself with the reflection that the tea was probably better for me. We did go to see the snake-farm, where we watched a Kaffir entwined with vipers, cobras, etc., and apparently immune from their bites. He draped them over his head, and round his neck, and to show that their poison glands were functioning he would catch hold of one behind its neck, force the jaws open, and we could see the poison dripping from its fangs. I believe he has been bitten so many times that he is now almost immune. It was an interesting but unpleasant spectacle. The ship left at 6 p.m. and we arrived at East London about 7 a.m. on the 13th. My wife had relatives who had settled there many years ago, and one of them took my wife and myself for a long drive in his car. East London is a fine modern harbour, which has been very much enlarged and brought up to date in recent years. The first view I got when I looked out of the port-hole of my cabin, just before we tied up to the wharf, was a gang of native convicts working at an escarpment on the other side of the harbour. The first sight we were taken to see was the wreck of a fine big ship. I think the name was the s.s. *Stuart Star*, which had run ashore, close to the land, and almost directly under a lighthouse, in a dense fog about Christmas time. She had broken her back and was being unloaded from the beach. A series of wire hawsers had been passed between the ship and the shore, and travelling platforms were being worked along them. We watched a motor-car being transferred from ship to shore. After that we motored round the road circuit on which a recent motor-race meeting had been held, and then lunched at the Beach Hotel. In the evening my wife and I called on Colonel and Mrs. Dyer, who were staying in East London.

We arrived at Durban at 7 a.m. on the 15th, in pouring rain. At 10 a.m. we got ashore, and passed the Customs without any trouble. I would like to take an opportunity of saying how pleasant and courteous were all the Customs' officers we met. We made our declaration, and there was never any querying of our statements. In fact, I can only remember one article of baggage being examined during the whole of our journey to and from South Africa. After calling at the Standard Bank to collect letters and to see that the arrangements we had made prior to leaving England, for funds to be available, were in order, we went to a

hotel up on the Berea. This is a range of hills just behind the port of Durban and is the main residential district. As it was the hot-weather season I wanted to get away from the low-lying ground, so we booked rooms at the Ocean View Hotel; the place was well named, because from it you got a magnificent view right over the harbour and town of the bluff at the entrance to the harbour. The whole day was most interesting to me because I could so well remember landing at Durban in November, 1899, with the 2nd Battalion. There had, of course, been great changes, and what had then been a small port, with tremendous possibilities, and a small town, had become a large well-fitted harbour, with miles of wharfs, and a town that had grown out of all recognition. It drizzled all day, which left the temperature nice and cool. On the following day, a Sunday, we went, with a party from the ship, on a road trip by car to Pietermaritzburg, the capital. It is a pleasant run via Pinetown, and with magnificent views over the "Valley of a Thousand Hills" *en route*. Maritzburg lies in a hollow at some 2,000 ft. above sea-level. It, too, had grown very much since I last saw it in 1901, but nothing like the extent to which Durban has developed. It is often referred to by the jocular as "Sleepy Hollow." We had a short time for wandering about, but had to get back fairly soon. On the following day we lunched at the Royal Hotel, a place I remembered as being a pleasant spot in the Boer War days. There we fed on a species of crayfish; what the French would call "langouste," but rather smaller and more delicate. I strongly advise anyone visiting Durban to ask for them if they are in season. It being hot weather, we had them in a mayonnaise. Whilst on the subject of eating, we naturally turn to drinks. I could not get a decent South African wine, though my wife and I tried over and over again. There is some to be had, but we could not get any either on board ship or in hotels at Durban, Ladysmith, Pretoria, Johannesburg or Capetown. One bottle we got at Bloemfontein was so sweet that in order to drink it we asked for lemons, which we squeezed into the wine glasses! There is, however, most excellent light beer, either Castle or Lion. You cannot go wrong with either, and there is not a headache in a gallon. It is also cheaper than any beer you get in England, therefore it has not got so much kick. However, it is first-rate stuff to drink in the hot weather, especially when well iced. Just as we were finishing lunch two ladies pulled up in a car outside the veranda of the dining-room. One of them came forward and introduced herself and her aunt. The younger, a Miss Swan, had stayed with my elder brother and his wife at their place in Scotland. They had seen our names in the passenger lists published by the local papers, and had come all the way from Rosetta, a place some 65 miles away, in their car in order to meet us. They had made inquiries at the bank, steamship offices, and our hotel, and had finally run us to earth at the Royal, where we were lunching. Although they had to get back to their home, a long way on the other side of Maritzburg, they insisted on taking us for a drive all round the harbour, and ending up on the Bluff, where we had tea beside the lighthouse. It was a fine, cool, day and the views from the Bluff, inland, and out to sea, were wonderful.

The next five days were spent in sightseeing in and around Durban. The weather was fine and not too hot. We visited, among other places, the Kafir Market and also took a drive in a motor-bus to Athlone Park. At one spot on the road the bus driver halted and whistled, and crowds of grey monkeys, many with young attached to them, stormed on to the bus in search of bananas and other delicacies. They were perfectly harmless, though very much inclined to snatch at the food. However, two or three ladies in the party got scared, and we had to drive on much sooner than was necessary, leaving a lot of unsatisfied monkeys behind.

On 27th January we left by rail for a three-week tour of South Africa. Our first trip was to Maritzburg, where Miss Morton, who had sought us out in Durban, met us with her niece, and the car. We drove up to Tweedie Hall, a farm which

is one of the oldest in Natal. Miss Morton was born in the house, and herself farms a large estate. We spent a night there and were most hospitably entertained. People in England have very little idea of the intense loyalty these old settlers have to their Motherland. The front door at Tweedie is draped with Union Jacks, and all the house-boys, who are Kaffirs of Zulu descent, parade in the dining-room before breakfast, repeat a sort of creed and the Lord's Prayer, both in English. They then form up in the room and sing "God Save the King," after which they salute and march out to a march played by Miss Morton. They do not speak any English except that comprised in the daily service before breakfast. At the beginning of the Boer War some scouts got as far as Tweedie Hall, and Miss Morton still possesses a pass permitting her to leave Maritzburg, at her own risk, in order to go to her home.

On the morning of 27th January she took us for a drive round in her car, calling for refreshment at the house of friends of hers at Nottingham Road. In the afternoon we went to Maritzburg and visited the old garrison church at Fort Napier, where we saw the 2nd Battalion Memorial to those who were killed or died during the Boer War. The garrison church is well looked after by a Mr. Roberts, who gave us full details of the Memorial there. We caught the 5.32 p.m. train to Ladysmith, where we arrived in heavy rain at 10 p.m., and put up at the Royal Hotel, where we were made very comfortable. This hotel was hit several times during the Siege of Ladysmith, and you can still see the marks. A correspondent for one of the leading London papers was killed by a shell just outside the entrance. The shell passed through the building and burst on the pavement outside.

The 29th was dull and inclined to be wet. We left by car, driven by a Mr. Van Nickerk, whose father had been a member of the Wakkerstroom Commando during the Boer War. We stopped on the high road above Ladysmith, where he pointed out and explained as many as were visible of the posts held by the Garrison. The road to Spion Kop is fairly good, and he drove his car quite a long way up the lower slopes of the hill before it became impossible to go farther. After that there was a rough track to the top which had once been a road made to get up materials for memorials. We spent two hours on the top and it rained most of the time. I was able to identify from the top the place where the 2nd Battalion was in the direction of the Acton Home during the three days of the action. I also spotted Vaal Krantz, and wondered what on earth Buller and his staff hoped to do by occupying that hill, and bridging the Tugela under it. From the top of Spion Kop it can be clearly seen that to attempt an advance from Vaal Krantz was quite impossible. I also took various photographs of memorials. In the afternoon we motored out to Colenso and walked over the ground where Long's guns fought such a gallant and hopeless fight. I was also able to show my wife the fold in the ground a short distance behind them, where I spent several unpleasant hours on 15th December, 1899. The area occupied by Long's guns had been fenced off. There are memorials there to those who fell, including that to Lieut. Roberts, Lord Roberts's only son, who was mortally wounded trying to get the guns away, and awarded a posthumous V.C. From where I was I saw him, General Reed, then a subaltern, and Gascoyne, all earn their V.C.s. in bringing up gun teams to try and get the guns away. Just between the gun positions and the Tugela a large electrical power-station has been built, which supplies current for the electrification of the railway from Durban up to Newcastle.

Colenso was a small village with just a few tin houses when the 2nd Battalion got into it in 1899. Now it is a large village, with well-built houses and lots of trees and vegetation. The memorials in and about the gun positions are well looked after. In a long grave outside Colenso, eleven Queen's men are buried and their names appear on a memorial at the head of the trench. I took several photographs of these, but I must have had a bad film in the camera, as practically all were useless. On our return to Ladysmith we visited the regimental memorial

in the church there. I noticed that the name of Lieut. A. H. Du Buisson, who died of wounds received near Acton Home, does not appear on it.

On the 30th we left, in a car driven by our friend Van Nickerk, for the National Park Hostel, where we were to spend four days and explore the upper reaches of the Tugela River. It is about sixty miles from Ladysmith, and a fair road all the way. That night it came on to rain. The hostel stands above the Tugela, which here is normally quite a small stream, but liable to heavy floods, and is at the opening of the valley along which the river runs from its source in Basutoland. This valley runs right up into the Drakensberg Range, and narrows gradually until it ends in a gorge seven miles away, into which the upper waters fall in an almost perpendicular descent of some 2,000 ft. There are wonderful views from the head of the gorge right over the veldt towards Ladysmith. My wife and I went up to the head of this gorge with a Basuto guide. She rode on a pony, and I walked. I quote from my diary: "Had to leave the pony behind a mile from our destination, and the rest was a scramble. Crossed the Tugela three or four times by jumping from rock to rock. E— very agile! The gorge narrowed to about fifty yards, and the hills shot up 2,000 feet or so direct from the stream. We 'lunched' off smoky tea brewed in a billy by the guide, and some most unpleasant sandwiches, most of which the guide ate. Left him to pack up, and went about quarter mile up a very steep path, crossing a stream at the start, till we came to a corner in the rock where the paths ended. From here you get a fine view of the 2,000-ft. drop of the Tugela, but it was a good way off, and we were not much impressed. The guide came to meet us and we went back home by the same route. We made good time, and got in in 2½ hours. The view over the veldt towards Ladysmith, with its soft colouring, was lovely, much better than the gorge."

On 3rd February, Van Nickerk motored us back to the hotel, and we caught the 10 p.m. train for Pretoria in heavy rain. We reached Pretoria at 10.20 a.m. and drove to very comfortable quarters at the Union Hotel. In the afternoon we had a drive round the town, and visited Paul Kruger's home, which is very well looked after, and full of his medals, presents from various governments. It also includes a large collection of wreaths which were sent to Pretoria for his funeral there. We also saw his trek wagon, made of stink wood, a very fine piece of craftsmanship on the part of the maker, for after more than eighty years of use it is as good as new. His state carriage is also on view, but it was built in Long Acre, London.

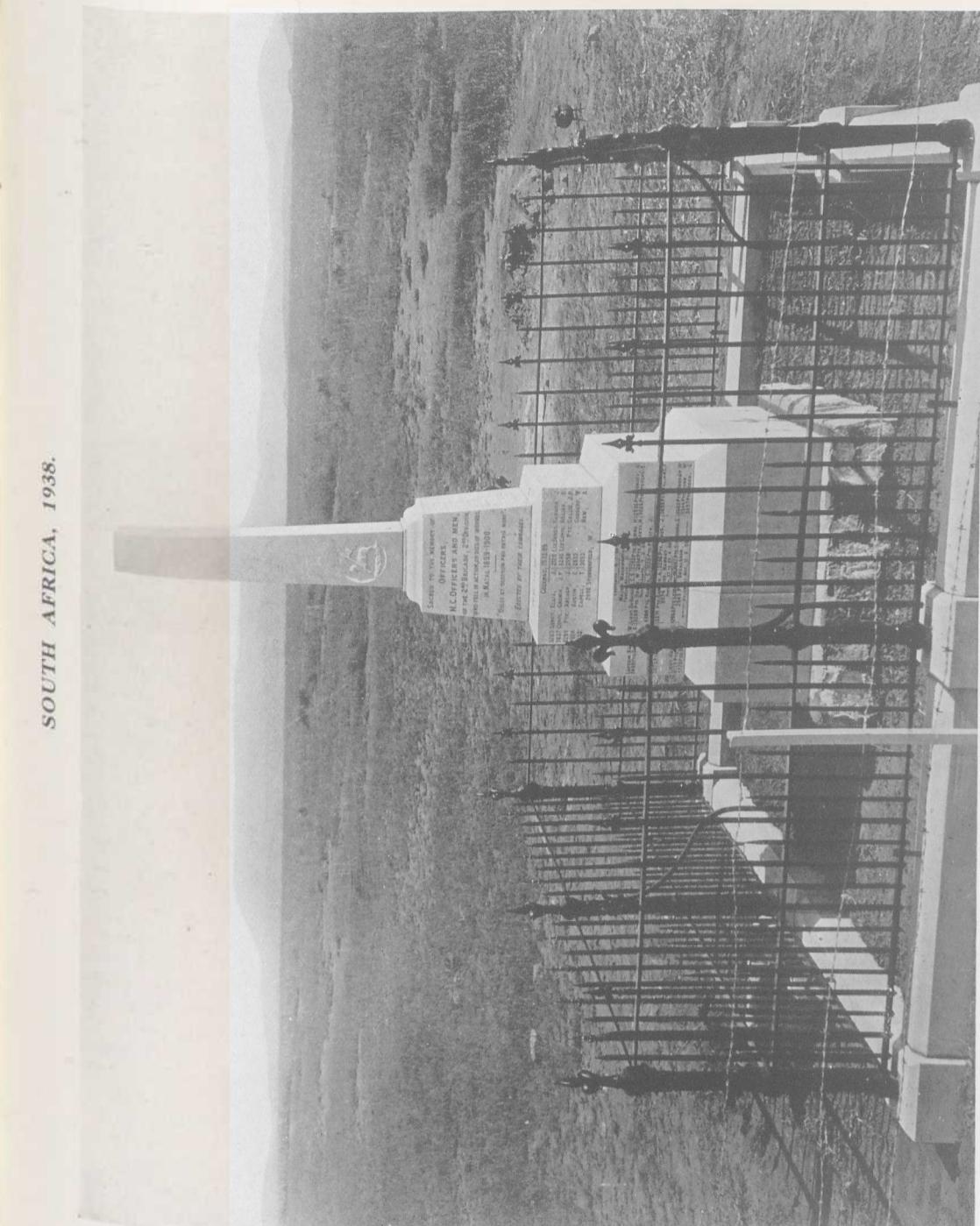
We also visited one of the seven forts built in 1879 on the high ground surrounding Pretoria. If this one is typical of the others, it is obvious why they were not held by the Boers in 1900. They are sited in the open on the tops of the hills and would have proved perfect cockshies for our gunners and death traps to their garrisons. I do not know who advised the Boer Government of the day, but whoever did was a rotten adviser.

We also went up to the new Parliament Buildings. These are very fine and most magnificently sited, looking over the town.

During the afternoon of 5th February we watched a wedding reception at the hotel. It was held in the courtyard below our rooms. The bride, a pretty girl, accompanied by two bridesmaids dressed in blue and pink, together with the bridegroom and his best man, received between 400 and 500 guests, most of whom embraced the bride. She was so nice to look at that I was tempted to pass myself off as a guest and kiss her too! After the reception and osculation were finished the whole party sat down to an old-fashioned wedding breakfast.

That evening we took train to Johannesburg and put up at the Langham Hotel.

Johannesburg has changed out of all knowledge. When I last saw it in 1902, Park Station, where we arrived, was a small station in the residential quarter, surrounded by trees, and with houses and gardens all about it. It had three platforms



THE 2nd BATTALION SIDE OF THE 2nd BRIGADE MEMORIAL ON THE BATTLEFIELD AT COLENSO.

with tin roofs over them. Now it is more like Liverpool Street. Not a tree or a shrub to be seen. Nothing but large buildings blocking out the light, and streets crowded with traffic. On the night of our arrival a fellow-passenger in the *Llanstephan Castle*, Miss Robertson, called for us in her car and took us for a drive round Johannesburg in the dark. When we got up to the hills beyond the town a wonderful panorama of lights lay opened out below us, and I could have looked at it for hours. On the following morning, a Sunday, we were taken to see a Kaffir dance at the Crown Mine compound. What struck me most was the orchestra, for you could call it nothing else, of native pianos made of wooden keys laid on wood and beaten with wooden hammers. There were three tiers of these, ranging from small treble to huge double bass. The playing was extraordinarily good, and their sense of rhythm marvellous. The dancing was also good but was spoiled by the turn-out of the dancers. They are, for some reason, not allowed to appear in full native undress, nor can they carry knobkerries or assegais. So they dress themselves up in all sorts of kit, including ladies' vests, and pants, and carry short sticks, and the result is incongruous. Were they allowed to put on their full war paint it would be a far finer show, but I was told that the authorities dare not let them do so. As it is they get wildly excited, and there are quite a few native police in attendance to stop any undue excitement. One man in particular amused us all. He had the most extraordinary capacity of waggling his backside without moving the rest of his body. I took several photographs of the dancers and the orchestra, in most of which he is in the foreground. After lunch we were driven out to a hill called Asvogel Kop, from which we had a fine distant view of the Rand and also of the Magaliesburg Range.

At 7.15 a.m. on the following day we had a message from Mr. Robertson, the brother of our fellow-passenger, to say that he had been able to arrange for us to go down No. 15 shaft of the Crown Mine. A taxi took us out to the mine. We were first shown the hoisting plant, which we were told cost £75,000 to install, and this for one shaft only. Our first descent was one of 3,500 ft. in one and a half minutes. The mechanism of the lift is so perfect that the only thing that makes you notice you are descending is a constant desire to swallow, due to difference of air pressure. The mine is wonderfully clean and nearly all the galleries we saw were built up. We were shown various items of interest, including a perfectly fitted first-aid post, and then went down another 3,000 feet, at which point we were 500 ft. below sea-level, Johannesburg lying at an average height of 6,000 ft. above it. We were taken along galleries in an electric tram and shown the "Jam in the sandwich," i.e., the narrow belt of auriferous quartzite, about 4 ft. thick, being drilled for blasting. The shaft down which we went was started in 1922. It goes down to 8,000 ft.—we were not allowed down the other 1,500 ft.—and the intention is to go down to 10,000 ft, or nearly two miles below the surface. The Crown Mine has six or seven shafts similar to this, all interconnecting at various levels, and the output of auriferous quartz is about 4,000 tons per working day. At present only low-grade ore is being mined, the better ores being kept in hand in case gold should go lower in price. I was told that this mine could go on producing gold from ore reserves for at least two years, without taking out any more ore.

We left Johannesburg that night for Victoria Falls, and spent two nights in the train. The country was uninteresting in the extreme, being nearly all bush, and the track ran along the edge of the Kalahari Desert for a great part of the way. We had to change trains at Bulawayo, and spent an hour or two in exploring the town. We visited Government House, which is built on the site of Lobengula's Kraal. We also saw the "indaba" tree in the garden under which Lobengula sat to give audiences and administer justice, as he saw it. We also saw the "rondavel" in which Cecil Rhodes lived when he first came to Bulawayo. We arrived at Victoria Falls at 10.15 p.m. The hotel is one of the finest in Africa, if not the finest. It is run by the railway and you walk from the station into the hotel. We had a double room with a private bath, and we both wallowed in it after

two days and nights in a dusty train. The South African trains are comfortable, and the sleeping accommodation good, but to each compartment there is one diminutive basin into which water "tootles" at the rate of about a pint a minute whilst you keep a plunger depressed. The consequence is that washing is sketchy in the extreme. It would be a good thing if a compartment with a shower bath could be provided. Hot water is almost un procurable.

Mosquito nets were provided but we did not find them necessary and spent a peaceful night, the only sound being the roar of the falls.

After breakfast on the following morning we donned bathing suits and mackintoshes, and went in a trolley pushed by natives to the west side of the falls. These are quite indescribably beautiful, but the continuous mist due to the narrow gorge into which the Zambesi River falls, and a strong up-draught from the water surface, make it almost impossible to grasp the tremendous size of the whole panorama. This mist covers the far lip of the gorge into which the Zambesi falls, and as this side is heavily wooded it is known as the "Rain Forest." The sun is shining in a cloudless sky and yet a bathing dress is essential when the wind is blowing from you towards the lip of the falls. When we first went there, there was not much wind, but we got as wet as if we had swum in the sea. In the afternoon the rainbows are wonderful. All along the gorge you see rainbow after rainbow spanning its width, and as you lose sight of one, another appears. As you walk in the Rain Forest, little fairy rainbows dance along at your feet, and you feel you could almost catch hold of one.

In the afternoon we went for a trip in a motor launch along the Falls, and saw a hippopotamus in the distance. We had tea on Khartoum Island, which we shared with several monkeys who wanted food more than we did.

The next morning we went to Livingstone, which is some seven miles from Victoria Falls. We took a car and went for a tour in a small game reserve, about four miles square, between Livingstone and the Falls. We saw a fair number of buck, and also one very friendly young giraffe, who tried to eat the hood of the car. After our return we again went to the Rain Forest, but came back soon as a thunderstorm was threatening.

On the morning of 12th February we chartered a plane, intending to fly up the Zambesi for some sixty to seventy miles, and have a look at the game country from the air. We got off at 6.15 a.m. and flew round the Falls several times, getting a wonderful bird's-eye view of them, but our pilot did not like the look of the weather and came back to the aerodrome. The morning of the 13th was dull, but we were up bright and early and the plane took off soon after 6 a.m. We had a turn over the Falls, and then set off up the Zambesi. After flying for about an hour we began to see game. First of all there were hundreds of hippopotami along the river. Then we saw almost as many alligators. Then we came over grass country with lots of water, and saw countless herds of game. The pilot passed us down a note in which he said he estimated that there were a million head of game in sight. Allowing for his enthusiasm I put the number down at not less than 250,000. We came down very low, so low that I thought the tip of his inner wing was dangerously near the ground when he did steep banking turns. I saw eight different varieties of buck which I could recognize, and several more I could not name. Most of them were lechwe, but I saw konga, blesbok, springbok, impala, roan antelope, and also a large number of zebra. We spent a long time following them about, and then nosed up and headed for home. On the way back we encountered a strong head-wind, and also a lot of rain. I had always prided myself on complete immunity from sea and air sickness, but whether it was due to an early start on an empty stomach, combined with a good deal of up and down, and a fair amount of pitch and toss, my tummy went back on me, and I was very unhappy for the last part of the journey. My wife never turned a hair and thoroughly enjoyed the whole thing from start to finish.

That evening we left at 8.45 p.m. for Kimberley.

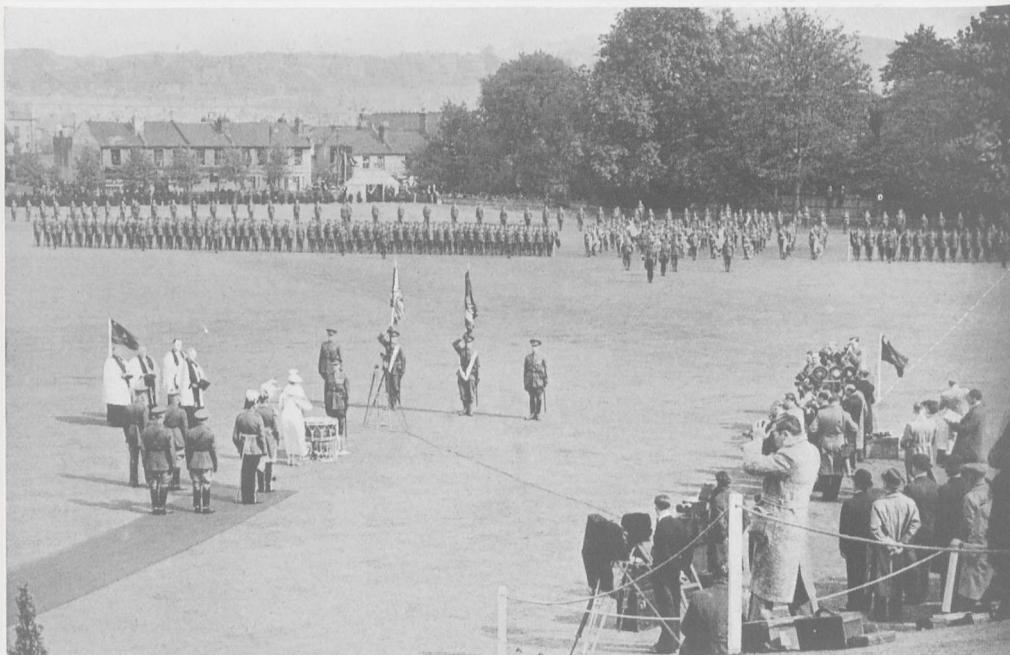
(To be concluded.)

4th BATTALION.



[Photo by courtesy of "Surrey Advertiser," 36, High Street, Croydon.]

HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY, WITH THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF SURREY, LORD ASHCOMBE AND THE COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT BEFORE THE CEREMONY.



[Photo by courtesy of "Surrey Advertiser," 36, High Street, Croydon.]

HER MAJESTY ADDRESSING THE BATTALION AFTER THE PRESENTATION.
Presentation of Colours at Croydon on 7th May.

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. I. T. P. Hughes, M.C.
Adjutant: Capt. H. E. Wilson.

ON Saturday, 7th May, we were honoured by a visit from Her Majesty Queen Mary to present new Colours—the gift of 142 ladies—to the Battalion. The ceremony was held in the grounds of Whitgift School, Croydon, which were admirably suited for the purpose, and were kindly lent by the Governors, Whitgift Foundation. Our thanks are also especially due to Lieut.-Col. R. K. Ross, D.S.O., M.C., and the officers of the 2nd Battalion, who lent the Band, which played before and after the ceremony; to Major Pilleau, for providing from the Depot the staffs in charge of the enclosures, etc.; and to the large number of officers and other ranks of the Regiment, both past and present, who came—many from long distances—to support us.

We were delighted to receive, shortly before the ceremony began, a message from The Queen's Rangers, 1st American Regiment; this was broadcast to the spectators.

Her Majesty was welcomed at the Borough boundary by the Mayor of Croydon and the Corporation, and then drove slowly through crowded and gaily decorated streets to the school gates, where a Guard of Honour, provided by the Whitgift School O.T.C., was drawn up. At the pavilion, Queen Mary was met by Lord Ashcombe, Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, and the Commanding Officer and, after the presentations, walked on to the balcony, where she was received with a Royal Salute.

The Battalion was drawn up in line, facing the pavilion, whilst the ground was lined with detachments from the 1st and 3rd Cadet Battalions, The Queen's Royal Regiment, our affiliated National Defence Company, and Old Comrades Associations of the 4th Battalion.

After the Royal Salute the old Colours were trooped to the tune of Auld Lang Syne, the drums were piled in the centre of the Battalion, and the new Colours placed thereon.

The Consecration Service was conducted by the Rev. A. E. Wilkinson, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., and was relayed. After presenting the new Colours, Her Majesty said: "It gives me great pleasure to present new Colours—the gift of the ladies of the district—to your Battalion. Mindful of the glorious traditions of The Queen's, I have every confidence in entrusting to you these Colours, and I wish the Battalion all success."

The Commanding Officer replied and three cheers were given. The ceremony ended with a march past, after which Her Majesty was photographed with the officers, warrant officers and sergeants, and then had tea with General and Lady Bird and the senior officers of the Battalion and their wives.

The following letter was afterwards received from Queen Mary's private secretary:—

"I have received Queen Mary's commands to convey to you and to everyone associated with Her Majesty's visit to the ceremony of the presentation of new Colours to the 4th Battalion The Queen's Royal Regiment last Saturday, an expression of Her Majesty's grateful and sincere thanks for the splendid arrangements made in connection with this visit.

"Queen Mary was more than pleased by the ceremony, and by the wonderful welcome accorded to her by all ranks of the Regiment, and by the inhabitants of Croydon.

"Her Majesty will always look back with pleasure to the afternoon spent with the 4th Battalion of her regiment, and Queen Mary would be glad if you would see that her message of appreciation is conveyed to one and all."

On the following Monday the Battalion was invited by the Directors of the Davis Theatre, Croydon, to see a film depicting the presentation ceremony. The Mayor of Croydon received the Battalion at the theatre and great enthusiasm was displayed. This film has now been presented to the Battalion, and we are delighted to possess such a splendid record of the occasion.

We had scarcely recovered from the excitements of 7th May when information was received that the Battalion had been selected for anti-aircraft duties and was to be re-equipped as a Searchlight Regiment at the end of the year. To those brought up in the Infantry tradition, the shock was a big one. It was, however, lessened by the promise that our Regimental and local connection were to be maintained. The decision has been loyally accepted by all ranks, and such heart-burnings as there were have now disappeared, largely owing to the importance of the anti-aircraft rôle allotted to the Battalion during the recent national emergency. We fully realize the difficulties before us in maintaining our close liaison with the Queen's, but we are confident we shall be supported in our efforts by the Regiment as a whole.

For the present we are retaining our Adjutant, Capt. Wilson, and our P.S.I.s. It is impossible to speak too highly of the way these have adapted themselves to the new conditions. All have attended a Searchlight Course and we have no fears as to their ability to instruct us in our new duties.

Our last camp as infantry was held at Wannock in ideal weather and perfect surroundings. The attendance was the largest since the war, and it was most gratifying that, in spite of the forthcoming changes, interest and enthusiasm were maintained throughout. We were again fortunate in having with us Major H. P. Combe who, supported by Lieut. C. B. Gray and a splendid band of N.C.O.s. from the Depot and 2nd Battalion, gave us admirable assistance.

The Mayor and Mayoress of Croydon, together with the Deputy Mayor, the Town Clerk and some fifteen members of the Corporation, visited camp and were entertained to lunch. Speeches were made by the Commanding Officer, the Mayor and our new Divisional Commander, Major-General E. A. Osborne, D.S.O., and the visit was in every way a very great success. Great credit is due to the P.M.C. and Mess Staff for coping so admirably with such a large gathering.

We had anticipated remaining as Infantry till the end of October: towards the end of September, however, we were informed that should an emergency arise we should immediately undertake anti-aircraft duties. On Monday afternoon, 26th September, we were called up for service, and within twenty-four hours the Battalion was at its war stations, having completed all the embodiment papers (no small feat) and with full equipment. The next day was exceedingly strenuous, but local firms were extremely kind in placing men and materials at our disposal for the construction of defences. Everyone, too, was helpful in providing cover and feeding facilities for the men. By Wednesday night we were prepared to meet any emergency.

Now that the crisis has passed three things stand out. First, the magnificent response of the men; all have been accounted for and yet few had undertaken the special anti-aircraft obligation. Secondly, the great instructional value of the embodiment. As someone remarked: "This has been worth a dozen camps." Thirdly, the wonderful adaptability of all ranks. Only a handful of officers were aware of our new responsibilities, yet everything went without a hitch.

There was some doubt whether it would be possible to hold the ceremony of laying-up our old Colours on Sunday, 9th October, as arranged. However, orders for dispersal on Saturday, 8th October, were received earlier in the week and, though no practice for the parade was possible, we decided to carry on.



[Photo by courtesy of "Surrey Advertiser," 36, High Street, Croydon.]

"A" (S.) COMPANY IN ACTION DURING ONE OF THE EXERCISES AT TRAINING, WANNOCK, 1938.



[Photo by courtesy of "Surrey Advertiser," 36, High Street, Croydon.]

THE "SPORTAPOOL," ONE OF THE ATTRACTIONS AT ANNUAL CAMP.

Before the service, which was held in the Parish Church, Croydon, and conducted by the Bishop, the Battalion, four hundred and fifty strong, marched through Croydon with the old Colours at its head. The National Defence Company and Old Comrades Associations were drawn up behind the War Memorial in Katharine Street and, on reaching this spot, the Colours took post in front of the Memorial, and the Battalion marched past to Auld Lang Syne. The Colours then fell in in the rear of the Battalion which, followed by the National Defence Company and the Old Comrades Associations, marched to the church.

As the Battalion reached the church a peal of bells rang out. The Church was decorated and a full choir in attendance; our band, with the organ, provided the music. After the second hymn there was a roll of drums and the old Colours, carried by Lieuts. P. E. Newnham and G. Stokoe, advanced to the chancel steps whilst the band played "The Spirit of Pageantry" (Fletcher). Here the Colours were taken by the Commanding Officer, who, led by the Bishop, carried them to the altar rails. The Bishop then received the Colours with the words: "I receive these Colours for safe custody within this church."

An address by the Bishop followed and the ceremony ended with a march past, the Mayor taking the salute at the west door.

The service was relayed to a large crowd outside the church.

The following are the results of the competitions carried out in camp:—

Training and Manœuvre Cup.—"D" Company (Major A. R. C. Stiby).

Drill and Marching Cup.—"B" Company (Capt. J. Pearson).

Anti-Gas Training Cup.—"D" Company (Major A. R. C. Stiby).

Judging Distance Cup.—"C" Company (Capt. R. T. Walters).

Camp Cup.—"A" (S.) Company (Capt. L. A. Ault).

Quartermaster's Cup.—"D" Company (Major A. R. C. Stiby).

We congratulate the winning companies on their success.

We congratulate Major H. W. Bolton, D.S.O., on his well-deserved M.B.E., which appeared in the King's Birthday Honours, and Major J. W. Wayte, M.C., our Medical Officer, on his Efficiency Decoration.

We also offer cordial welcome to the following officers who have joined us since the publication of the last number of the JOURNAL: I. B. B. King, J. B. Winter and E. Strange.

We also welcome C.S.M. Picton, who has recently joined us from the 2nd Battalion.

"H.Q." Wing.

"H.Q." Wing, as well as the other companies, have had a very successful six months. Naturally, the outstanding feature was the visit of H.M. Queen Mary, when the Band and Drums distinguished themselves by their excellent playing. The rest of "H.Q." was drafted into the companies for this day.

Again, at camp, "H.Q." did well, although by its ramifications the Company is debarred from taking part in most of the competitions, but both the Signals and the Transport distinguished themselves in their own fields. An excellent opportunity was taken to train the Drums in A.A. defence, and this knowledge was to come in very useful.

When the 4th Queen's were called out, "H.Q." Wing had to find a number of troops to fill vacancies in the companies. The Drums immediately took up their own defence posts under Lieut. G. Stokoe, of "A" (S.) Company, whilst the Band and the few other troops remaining in barracks were put on to trench digging, which was quickly and efficiently carried out.

Except for the Band, "H.Q." Wing will cease to exist from 1st November, and everyone else will be drafted to the other three companies. The traditions

of the Queen's will be continued in their new rôle, and we are confident that all ex-members of "H.Q." Wing will pull their weight as well as they have done in the past.

"B" Company.

The past six months have produced almost more than we can remember, let alone set down. First, the unforgettable parade for the Presentation of Colours on 7th May; next, Annual Training at our last Infantry Camp; and, finally, the calling up of the Battalion, which at the moment remains the freshest in our memory.

Most of the Company reported on 27th September, and at 3 p.m. left the barracks for its destination, being reported in position by 8 p.m. that night. The following day, the rest of the Company reported, and we are proud to record that we paraded our full strength, without a single absentee. Everyone was comfortable and muscles had noticeably improved by the time orders were received for the release of the majority on indefinite leave.

Since writing the above, the old Colours have been lodged in the Parish Church of Croydon, a ceremony which, coming fresh on our recent experiences, produced a larger Battalion parade than most of us had seen before.

In the reorganization lying before us, we are cheered to learn that the Company is remaining together practically in its entirety, which should be a most helpful factor when we start our new training.

We welcome 2/Lieuts. E. Strange and J. B. Winter, who joined us shortly before Annual Training.

"C" Company.

The recent events rather overshadow the happenings of the previous six months, but Embodiment and the Presentation of Colours are definitely the high spots of a busy training season.

The Company embodied itself at Caterham within thirty-six hours of the receipt of the order. By three o'clock on the fateful 27th of September, all officers and 70 other ranks had been dispatched to their action stations in and about the Surrey Docks at Rotherhithe, leaving behind skeleton headquarters at Caterham. By three o'clock on the second day the remainder of the Company, with the exception of two men who reported later, having been recalled from distant counties, and two other men of whom no trace could be found, was established with a strength of 88 other ranks and 5 officers in five separate A.A. Lewis Gun Posts and Headquarters. The details of this exciting week would take too long to recount here, and at the time of writing all ranks, except a small rear-party, have returned home on indefinite leave, having dismounted all their gun positions. The Company Commander is sticking grimly to his post, composing these notes.

The experience of embodiment has been invaluable as a stimulant to *esprit d' corps* and discipline, and has provided invaluable training in administration.

The Company turned up very well and smartly turned out for the ceremony of the Presentation of the Colours.

Training before camp was varied and the new Infantry organization was readily absorbed, although the tactical handling thereof will require much more practice. The Lingfield Detachment spent some of its time in constructing and sandbagging a section post in a corner of the ground outside the Drill Hall. The experience came in useful when gun positions had to be hastily erected on embodiment.

Annual musketry has been fairly well attended, but the large number of recruits really need much more practice than can be provided under the present regulations.

Sixty-six men attended at least one week of Annual Camp, which was extremely enjoyable and the training interesting, without being unduly strenuous. It was a pity that the rain spoilt both the night operations. The Company won the cup for judging distance.

We are now returning to normal after the embodiment period and are awaiting zero hour for the reorganization and new training that anti-aircraft duties will bring. Company Headquarters are hoping that the hand-over will be an easy one.

We were sorry to lose 2/Lieut. R. Tull, on transfer to the Reserve, but welcome most heartily 2/Lieut. I. B. King, from Lingfield, in his place.

"D" Company.

There can never have been a more eventful time in the peace-time history of the Battalion than the past six months or so, and "D" Company has had its full share in the excitements. Since the last issue of the JOURNAL, wherein mention was made of the preparations and rehearsals for the Presentation of New Colours Parade, the need expressed rather half-heartedly then for a speedy return to normal spring and summer training has found itself amply justified.

The Company turned out stronger than it had ever been before (but not since) for the great day on 7th May, and shared with the rest of the Battalion the satisfaction of knowing that a difficult job had been done well. It is still possible, despite the intervention of more stirring, but no more important, events to recapture the emotions of that chilly May afternoon when H.M. Queen Mary presented the new Colours.

It was not long after this occasion that it was learnt that the Battalion was to lose its infantry status and to be "re-equipped" as a Searchlight Battalion. Normal infantry training, however, was carried through until camp for this important reason. The Company had the great honour of being selected to represent the Battalion in divisional tests for the Rifle Platoon, and a skeleton platoon, under Lieut. R. S. Edridge and Sergt. A. T. Judd, was formed. The good work put in by these two bore good fruit, for, in camp, the Divisional Test Platoon was selected as a Demonstration Platoon, and, confronted by a variety of "enemy," staged a very realistic attack with the rest of the Battalion as the audience. The "death in action" of Pte. Field was more than well done; there is, however, no truth in the rumour that Mr. Edridge has been offered a contract by Mr. George Black.

As regards the Divisional Test itself, no comparative results were issued, but the little bird, which regularly gets to work towards the end of camp, has informed us that our Platoon was placed very high on the list for the Division and occupied a correspondingly high place in the Brigade. At the end of camp it was announced that the Company had won the Training and Manoeuvre Cup, and the Lethbridge-Abel Cup for Gas Training.

After camp, preparations were made for the ceremony of the laying-up of the old Colours, on 9th October. Slow marching was practised and our thoughts were also turned towards the problem of organizing for the Searchlight Companies. Then, in the middle of September, the Lewis Gun and its training returned; as anti-aircraft troops, the Company was to man L.A. posts to combat low-flying air attacks. Hardly had a preliminary reconnaissance been made and work started on a weapon for which no training (pending the issue of the Bren gun) had been done since the introduction of the 1938 Battalion, when orders were received to embody.

The Company embodied in six hours, and at three o'clock on Tuesday, 27th September, departed in hired lorries in the rain for its war station in the East End of London. By Wednesday, all but three men had reported, and with the assistance of twenty-two men and two officers from "B" Company, who were later withdrawn, work was started on preparing the posts for emergency. The fact that the station was a gas works upset nobody more than the Company

Second-in-Charge, who shaves with an electric razor. There is obviously no room here to recount all the happenings and doings of that hectic week (even if it were permitted) but mention should be made of the splendid way in which all ranks adapted themselves to the novel conditions and the ready willingness with which hard work and discomforts were tackled. After a week of frenzied preparations, orders were received for as many men as possible to proceed on "indefinite leave," and the Company Commander, two other officers and a small rear party were left to hold the fort. The rear party returned to Croydon twelve days after they had left, leaving the gas works with one or two semi-permanent reminders of their occupation. One result of the "war" is that a number of new words have passed into the Company's vocabulary; another, that the Colour Sergeant now possesses an unequalled knowledge of the best markets in the Canning Town area.

Before the Company was finally disembodied, the Company Dinner was held at the Greyhound Hotel. The Commanding Officer was among the guests, which included Major Johnson, Major Bolton, the Adjutant, Lieut. C. M. Gliddon and R.S.M. Beecham. The Commanding Officer congratulated the Company not only for their work during the crisis but also their work during the year. This was the last dinner to be held by the Company for, at the end of October, it is to be split up to find the personnel for the new Searchlight Companies. The Company Commander and the Coulsdon Detachment, together with C.S.M. White and C./Sergt. Kitt, join "C" Company to form the 440th Company, with Headquarters at Coulsdon; other selected N.C.O.s. and men will also join this Company.

On Sunday, 9th October, nearly 100 per cent. of the Company attended the ceremony of the laying-up of the old Colours, which was held in the Parish Church. The Mayor of Croydon took the salute at the conclusion of the service.

Before the Company left their gas works, an opportunity was found for the taking of a Company photograph, a copy of which has been given to each man as a record of a week's service in the defence of London.

Golfing Association.

The only event since the last notes were published has been our 3-0 victory over the 5th Battalion on the Willingdon Course, during Annual Camp. How it happened we do not quite know, but we must have been on form, or something.

Although no longer brigaded with them, we look forward to having to fight to retain the cup next year.

REGIMENTAL COMMITTEE

A MEETING of the Regimental Committee was held at the Regimental Depot on Saturday, 8th October, and the following were among the matters discussed and decisions taken:—

1. *Special Commemorative Battle or Action for the Regiment.*

It was decided that if any unit wished to hold a Commemorative Parade it should take place on 1st June. Owing, however, to the difficulty in making a connected story of the part played by the Regiment in the "Glorious First of June," it was decided that if the story of a Regimental action or engagement were required, the action at Gheluweit, in the Great War, in which the Regular battalions fought side by side should be adopted. Steps were taken to get the story of this action written.

2. *Battle Honours of the 6th and 7th Battalions.*

The following proposals were adopted and the Colonel of the Regiment undertook to submit them to the War Office:—



SOME OF THE "STARS."

THE ORCHESTRA.
Kaffir War Dance at the Johannesburg Gold Mines.

(1) All of the Battle Honours gained by the 22nd and 24th London Regiments should be included in the list now given in the Army List under the heading "The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey)," etc. This will involve the addition to that list of the following:—"Pursuit to Mons," "Nebi Samwil," "Jordon," "Megiddo," "Sharon," "Doiran, 1917," "Macedonia, 1916-1917."

(2) In order to meet the requirement that the heavy type honours printed in the Army List shall exemplify the whole service in the War of 1914 to 1918 of all the Battalions of the Regiment, "Macedonia, 1916-1917," should be substituted for "Hindenburg Line" (where the 1st, 6th, 7th and 8th Service Battalions were present).

"Hindenburg Line" would then be shown in light type in the Army List and "Macedonia, 1916-1917" in heavy type, and "Macedonia, 1916-1917" would be substituted for "Hindenburg Line" on the Colours of the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th Battalions. The 6th and 7th Battalions would adopt on their King's Colours the same honours as those borne by the other Battalions of the Regiment.

3. *Regimental Representation or Memorial in the new Guildford Cathedral.*

The report of the Sub-Committee appointed to inquire into the raising of funds from units of the Regiment to provide some form of Regimental representation or memorial in the new Guildford Cathedral was adopted and it was decided to proceed with the scheme forthwith.

4. *O.C.A. Church Parade and Garden Party.*

It was decided to continue the Church Parade and Service which has been held previous to the O.C.A. Garden Party for the past two years. The Officer Commanding 5th Battalion agreed to take part in the parade.

5. *Regimental Dinner (Officers).*

The date for the Dinner next year was agreed to—i.e., Monday, 5th June, at the United Service Club. The Honorary Secretary of the Dinner Club undertook to endeavour to obtain suitable accommodation at a Service Club for the dinner in subsequent years and the Committee were of opinion that a Friday is the most suitable day of the week. The date selected cannot be fixed but will probably be either before or after Ascot Week.

6. *Regimental Cricket Week and Officers' Reunion.*

It was decided to hold the Regimental Cricket Week at the Depot in 1939, but to limit it to a calendar week. It was decided to hold the Officers' Reunion at the Depot under the same conditions as for the past two years.

The dates for the above will be announced in our next number.

7. *The Carlisle Picture Board Dummies.*

The Colonel of the Regiment announced the presentation by Col. R. G. Clarke, C.M.G., D.S.O., of the Historical Picture Board Dummies which had been for so many years in the County Hotel, Carlisle. In acknowledging the gift, the Colonel paid a sincere tribute to Col. Clarke's generosity and stated that in future the dummies would be known as "The Colonel Clarke Figures." It was decided that the figures should be restored under the best expert advice available, the cost being charged to the General Purposes and Museum Funds. After restoration the figures would be exhibited in the Regimental Museum.

NOTE.—Regimental Dinner. Since the above meeting was held it has been found possible for the Dinner in 1939 to take place on Friday, 26th May, at the United Service Club.

5th BATTALION

Headquarters : The Drill Hall, Guildford.

Honorary Colonel : Colonel Sir R. H. Dorman-Smith, Kt., M.P.

Commanding Officer : Lieut.-Colonel G. V. Palmer.

Adjutant : Major L. C. East.

SINCE May the following have been commissioned to the Battalion as Second-Lieutenants : J. Dewsnap, C. L. W. Micklewright, N. A. Oswald and A. U. Clark.

They arrived in time for a period of considerable activity in the T.A. Though the Battalion did not actually embody during the crisis in September, it was a very near thing, and 24-hour Officer watches were maintained at all Company Drill Halls.

Trenches were dug, lights darkened and, at Guildford, a Decontamination Centre erected. The work was all done by volunteers, who laboured skilfully and well.

As a result of the crisis, the Territorial Army is to be reorganized, and the Battalion is to become a Rifle Battalion on the same lines as the Regular Army. There is also some prospect of new arms and equipment being received, we hope, in the near future.

Annual Camp this year took place at Wannock, near Eastbourne. Training was on similar lines to previous years, though there were one or two more Battalion Schemes, the most interesting of which was run by Major G. A. Pilleau, M.C., to teach co-operation with infantry tanks. Captains B. E. L. Burton and P. H. Richardson and Sergt. Jayes from the Depot, C.S.M. Kidson, Sergts. Houchin and Wyles and L/Cpl. Mountjoy from the 2nd Battalion, and Sergt. Leech from the Prince of Wales' Volunteers provided Regular assistance. They proved of the greatest help and their knowledge was made full use of. The Camp itself was well situated, though it was perhaps fortunate that there was not much rain, and the training areas were far better than they appeared at first sight.

Eastbourne, however, is not an ideal town for the amusement of Territorial soldiers, though some of the Officers found sufficient entertainment.

The Battalion Rifle Meeting was held on the R.M.C. Range at Camberley on Sunday, 25th September. The first part of the morning was spoilt by mist and rain. It cleared up later and the light was good. The shooting, however, was not of a very high order and the results were only fair. This was disappointing, as there are several good shots in the Battalion who did not do themselves justice.

"A" Company (Reigate and Dorking).

The strength of the Company once again shows some small increase, but the response for recruits is not up to expectations. The Company truck, stationed at Capel, has helped recruiting at Dorking considerably.

We welcome 2/Lieut. A. U. Clark, who joined the Company in July.

Our most important public engagement was the Redhill Tattoo, held at the beginning of July in aid of the East Surrey Hospital. The Company formed the Guard of Honour each night, under the command of Capt. H. B. Watson. They were inspected at the Dress Rehearsal by the Commanding Officer, and at the performances by General Sir John Brown, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., Admiral Sir William Goodenough, G.C.B., and Air Vice-Marshal Sir Charles Longcroft, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., respectively.

The Platoon in the Attack, under the command of Lieut. A. G. Neale, was a great success. In ten minutes he succeeded in wiping out an enemy machine-gun position, manned by a number of blue-coated cut-throats, whose marksmanship was so accurate that, on more than one occasion, they killed their man before a shot had been fired on either side. With the help of Mills bombs, which sometimes exploded among his own men, Lieut. Neale completely annihilated the enemy position.

In spite of a nightly appeal during the performance, this Tattoo only brought in one recruit.



"C" (S.) COMPANY MARCHING INTO THE ODEON CINEMA, GUILDFORD, FOR THE SHOWING OF "TERRITORIAL CAVALCADE" IN JUNE, 1938.



THE FOYER OF THE ODEON CINEMA, GUILDFORD, DURING THE SHOWING OF "TERRITORIAL CAVALCADE."

The attendance at Wannock Camp was well up to standard. All those under canvas enjoyed their fortnight, and appear to have learned something about the new training.

The Company has suffered a severe loss in the retirement of C.S.M. Hopkins, who, after five years as Permanent Sergeant-Instructor, was Company Sergeant-Major from 1928 until May of this year, having previously served in the Regular Battalion since 1907. There must be very few now serving with the Company who can remember Reigate Drill Hall without the familiar figure of C.S.M. Hopkins. His name is being carried on by his two sons, who are both corporals in the Company.

We have again been asked to take part in the Festival of Remembrance at Redhill at the end of November.

"B" Company (Camberley and Farnham).

On 11th September the Annual Company Prize Shoot was held on the R.M.C. Range. The Grand Aggregate was won by L/Cpl. Willans (Camberley), to whom L/Sergt. Goodchild (Camberley) took second place.

The Young Soldiers' Championship was won by Pte. Carnell (Camberley), Pte. West (Farnham) being second.

It should also be mentioned that the score in the Company Challenge Cup was a high average and a close result.

The Surrey County Rifle Meeting for the Surrey Silver Salver proved very successful for the Company, who came out on top. This Meeting was open to all teams affiliated to the Surrey Rifle Association. The Company also won the Allen Cup.

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

In opening our notes for this issue of the Journal, we wish to welcome 2/Lieut. J. Dewsnap to the Company; in addition to his ordinary duties, he has been M.T. Officer, which has meant a lot of extra work and responsibility. He is now established as Detachment Commander at Cranleigh, where we wish him every success in his new venture. Recruits from this area have turned out to be a great set of lads; if they can only persuade their friends to join them, they should turn out to be a first-class detachment.

Annual Training at Wannock this year proved to be a hard but very interesting and instructive period, the N.C.Os. deriving great benefit from the afternoon periods under the Regular N.C.Os. C.S.M. Kidson of the 2nd Battalion gave them very interesting lectures on the new weapons, which we hope to get in the near future. Now that the winter evenings are approaching, this instruction should be useful at all Detachment Drill Halls. Some very interesting schemes were carried out this year which were entirely new to most of us, and were thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Our shooting in the Company Prize Shoot this year turned out to be a repetition of past years, with C.S.M. Watson and Sergt. Jarrett taking top places. The recruits have shown great improvement with the rifle, chief honours going to Boy Tunnell, who can hardly see over the top of a rifle. He also made top score for the Company Young Soldiers' team in the Battalion Shoot at Camberley.

Recruiting is still going along slowly, but not as fast as we should like to see it. A great effort was made in June to raise recruits, when the film "Territorial Cavalcade" was shown at the Odeon Cinema for a week, and also during the recent crisis. We hope our efforts will still bring them along.

Mr. F. Gostling, after a great number of years' service to the Battalion, has left us, a loss which perhaps we at Guildford feel most. His place, however, has been taken by Mr. May from the Depot, who retired in the rank of Colour-Sergeant and has much experience which should help us. We wish him every success in his new job.

Our congratulations to the following on promotion: C/Sergt. Watson to Company Sergeant-Major; Sergt. Lindsay to Colour-Sergeant; L/Sergt. Lavender and Cpl. Bridger to Sergeant; Cpls. Newman and Brightwell to Lance-Sergeant; L/Cpl. Lamdin to Corporal; and Ptes. Beadle, Wilds, Newman and Pullan to Lance-Corporal.

"D" Company (Woking and Farncombe).

Since the last issue of the Journal, we have had the Surrey Rifle Association Meeting, Annual Training, and various other events.

In the Surrey Rifle Meeting, held at Bisley in June, 2/Lieut. J. F. Mawe was very successful and won numerous prizes, including the Officers' Cup. The Battalion team, which included several members of the Company, were not quite good enough for the Depot team in the Belhaven Cup, but are proud to have gained second place, and hope to win the Cup next year.

Annual Training at Wannock, near Eastbourne, during the last week in July and the first week in August proved very interesting and instructive to the Company, of which there was a very excellent attendance. The turn-out on all occasions during camp was good.

We are very pleased to be able to congratulate 2/Lieut. Mawe on his achievement in tying for first place in the Middlesex Championship, and are sorry that he lost the championship on the re-shoot, but wish him better luck next time.

During the recent crisis the Company have had good training in trench digging and revetting, and seemed to enjoy it, as it is very seldom that the Territorial Army have the opportunity of this kind of training.

Keenness in the Company is very high, and the *esprit de corps* rises every week. Although we have had numerous discharges during the past half-year, our enlistments exceed our discharges and the Company is gradually getting stronger, with a keen lot of Officers, N.C.Os. and men.

Ex-R.S.M. F. Gostling.

In the May, 1934, issue of the JOURNAL an account was given of the record of service of ex-R.S.M. F. Gostling.

This year Mr. Gostling has closed his connection with the Regiment and has retired from the post of caretaker at the Guildford Drill Hall. He has thus completed 58 continuous years' service with the Regiment.

On the last day of this year's Camp he was presented by Lieut.-Colonel G. V. Palmer, Commanding 5th Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment, with a gold watch from the Officers and Sergeants of the Battalion.

Mr. Gostling takes with him the affection and esteem of all who have served with him. His record is hard to beat and will always serve as an example to all members of the Regiment, now and in the future.



FINDING WORK IN THE NORTH-WEST.

I SERVED in the Border Regiment from June, 1930, to June, 1937. Before enlisting I was a cotton-worker in Leigh, Lancashire.

I registered with the Carlisle Branch of the National Association in April, 1937, and had a talk with Major Creedon of that office, who gave me useful hints as to how to obtain work and some very good advice.

I took a Vocational Training Course as gardener-chauffeur. On completion of this Course I returned to Carlisle and reported to the Association. I obtained a couple of temporary jobs, motor-driving.



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

PTE. SHACKLETON, "C" (S.) COMPANY.

Territorial Army Welter-weight and Imperial Services Boxing Association Champion, 1938. Semi-finalist, Amateur Boxing Association Championship, 1938.

Major Creedon put me up with two others for a storekeeper's job. I did not get this, but evidently I made some impression at the interview as, a few days after, I was sent for and, with Major Creedon, went to this firm, who asked me whether I would like to go there and learn to be a "driller." I jumped at the chance, and have not regretted it. I started in July last and like the work very much indeed.

I found it very strange at first, but by putting my back into it, and taking notice of all advice given me, I soon found that I was making headway.

Drilling is a job which calls for accuracy, and naturally a lot of patience. One must use a good deal of common sense. I have been at the job now for nine months, and feel confident I can hold my own with men who have been employed at the trade for years.

The work is usually carried out on a compressed air machine. For work which cannot be done by the compressed air machine, an electric portable machine, weighing about four and a half tons, is also used, and a radial arm driller, which is similar to the portable machine but is fixed in position. The metal worked on varies in thickness according to the nature of the work. The tools mostly in use are hammers, spanners, clamp and round-nosed chisels.

Working hours are 7.30 to 12 noon and 1 to 5 p.m. We are getting plenty of overtime at present, which means extra pay.

You meet all kinds of fellows: some who think you should not be there, and others totally different. On the whole I find them quite good fellows, always willing to give a helping hand and advice.

Going into a busy workshop was very strange, and took some getting used to. I think the boss realizes how strange it must be for a man to come to such a different atmosphere and allows for it, which is a great help.

One finds, compared with the Army, that the hours of work are shorter and one also knows when the day's work will end, and if told to do a job that takes more than ordinary hours, one receives extra pay for doing it.

Good timekeeping is stressed by employers, and it is up to a fellow to adhere to it.

A good boss will put up with slow work as long as it is good, but if slow and bad, then, of course, he must make himself felt.

There are, of course, foremen, and to a certain extent everyone is under their supervision. You are given your job and are expected to carry it out to the best of your ability, and it is up to you to make every job a good one. There is no such thing as leaving it for someone else to do.

I used to take part in all games when with my regiment, particularly Rugby football. I now get a game occasionally, but do not miss being able to kick a ball about when there was nothing else to do.

I find that a lot of employers and foremen have been in the Service at some time or other, and it does not help to try and tell them a fairy yarn as to what you had to do when you were in the Army.

—From the General Secretary, National Association for Employment of Regular Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen, 14, Howick Place, London, S.W.1.

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WHAT IT'S LIKE TO JOIN THE ARMY

(Republished by kind permission of the Editor, "Surrey Times and Weekly Press.")

BY A STAFF REPORTER.

"JOIN the modern Army," blare posters all over Guildford. What, I asked myself, is the modern Army like? writes a *Surrey Times and Weekly Press* reporter. So I decided to find out.

This article is not recruiting propaganda. It is just a dispassionate review of what the Army offers to a young man, as seen at the Depot of The Queen's Royal Regiment, Stoughton Barracks, where the youth of Surrey is joining up in regular procession to-day.

Permission for this article was given by the Depot's Commanding Officer, Major G. A. Pilleau, M.C., and the Depot Adjutant, Lieut. F. J. C. Piggott, offered me his assistance.

"I want to see just what happens to a recruit," I said. So Lieut. Piggott took me to the Army recruiter, and the Army recruiter took me to his office, and said he was going to treat me as if I was a recruit.

"How old are you?" was his first question.

"Twenty-three."

"Married?"

"No."

"Been in the Army before?"

"No."

Then he tested my eyes, took my weight and height, asked if I had ever had anything serious in the way of an illness, whether I was employed or unemployed, and what regiment I wanted to join. Then he informally accepted me.

"The first thing we do," he explained, "is to try to make the recruit at home. He probably comes into my office and sits down biting his nails, wondering what his mother will say when she hears he's joined the Army, or something like that."

WHAT THE M.O. DOES.

"So far as the medical test is concerned, my part is only a preliminary. The medical officer runs over him and—except in the case of men who are joining the supplementary reserve—he will pass him so long as there is nothing radically wrong. If he is under weight the M.O. will order that he has special rations of milk; if his teeth are bad the M.O. will see that he's provided with a set of dentures; if his eyes are not up to standard he will be provided with two pairs of glasses; if he needs a slight operation he has only to say he is willing to undergo it to get into the Army. All medical service is free."

"Then he has an educational test, which is not very severe, and when he has passed that, if his character has been shown to be all right, he is accepted into the Army."

I was shown the Depot's equipment for receiving recruits. The new man has a comfortable lounge at his disposal, and there is a dormitory with four beds, where he can sleep until he is finally accepted into the Army.

When he has passed the various tests, the Adjutant has a final look at him, and then he is sent to the Depot's tailor, who promptly sets all his other work aside and makes him a uniform. In this he parades in front of the Commanding Officer, who approves him; he goes back to the tailor and has his uniform finished off, and he is then in the Army.

WHAT IT'S LIKE TO JOIN THE ARMY

"NEW BOYS" SPEAK.

I saw two of these lads taking their educational tests. Boys in their late 'teens they were, none too clean, none too smart physically, and not a little nervous. They had come from Woking to join the Royal Artillery.

"Why," I asked, "are you joining the Army?"

They were both unemployed, they said, both soldier's sons, and both had friends who had told them of a fine life in the Army. Neither of them seemed to have much education, but they appeared to be getting on quite well with their educational tests.

"Once they get into the Army," one of the teachers of the Army Educational Corps told me, "we teach them almost anything. At the beginning we start them pretty well on reading and writing, and we teach a course almost up to matriculation standard for the senior N.C.O.s."

"When they first join they get 2s. a day pay—but that is only pocket money, because food, quarters, clothing and everything else is found for them, and they can buy the usual little luxuries cheaply in the canteen. As soon as they pass their second-class certificate examination—and many do before they leave the Depot—they get an increase in pay of 3d. a day. They can study all sorts of things which are useful to them here—we have even got one N.C.O. in the Depot who is studying Urdu ready for service in India!"

THE DAY'S MENU.

As soon as he begins to enlist, the recruit gets free meals. And what meals! I went to the Depot dining-hall and saw the troops at dinner. They had plates nearly twice the size of ordinary civilian dinner plates, heaped up with meat pie, boiled potatoes and cabbage. The amount each one had on his plate would have made two meals for me—and the troops were going to follow it up with figs and custard!

"The new recruit can't manage a meal of that size," Lieut. Piggott told me. "It takes about three weeks for him to develop the military appetite. You see the men are actively at work in the open air nearly all the morning, and that is the sort of work that gets up an appetite."

Dinner is not the only meal at which they are well fed, though. I glanced at the diet sheet for the day and found the men had breakfasted on tea, bread, margarine, sausages and mash and marmalade; about ten o'clock they had a break for tea and cakes. At tea-time they had bread and butter, jam, cheese and cakes; then for supper they were to have cocoa and cold meat and pickles. Other supper dishes during the week included sandwiches and fish-cakes and mash. At the moment, too, there are six men having a special course of milk to help them put on weight.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

"What sort of sleeping accommodation do the soldiers get?" was my next question.

I was first shown one of the old-type barrack rooms, now being rebuilt. Down each wall was a line of beds; at the end were some old wooden lockers. And that, except for some regimental pictures and a lot of boots and shoes neatly paraded, was about all there was.

In the next building, however, was the sort of thing into which all the old barrack rooms are being transformed. It was the modern barrack room which interested Queen Mary when she visited the Depot last month.

Divided into partitions, each containing four folding beds, which make comfortable chairs when folded, it had iron lockers as large and well equipped as expensive wardrobes, radio sets announcing the latest Test Match score, central heating, a light and cheery decoration scheme, and plenty of ventilation. And, being in the Army, it was, of course, scrupulously clean.

A HOLIDAY CAMP IN INDIA

"Two N.C.Os. take it in turns to look after the barrack rooms," Lieut. Piggott told me. "Then the best recruits can generally be sorted out of a platoon after a few weeks, and they are put in charge of the various sections and the parts of the barrack rooms these sections occupy."

WORK AND PLAY.

So far as the work is concerned, the recruit at Stoughton, as at any other Depot, gets a pretty good sample of Army life in the raw—and "cooked." Besides the usual drills and general military training, he gets his educational course in the school, physical training in a modern gymnasium, and—a matter of great pride in the Army—a course in regimental history which involves study not only in the classroom, but also in the regimental museum and visits to the regimental chapel at Holy Trinity Church and the Officers' Mess, where he sees the regimental plate and pictures.

Recreation? Well, there is plenty of time off to go out of barracks; there are comfortable recreation rooms; football and cricket fields; boxing; frequent dances in the gymnasium and even dart boards in various parts of the barracks!

I spoke to one recruit who has been at Stoughton Barracks for nineteen weeks—the usual period before going to his battalion.

"I used to be a labourer in a London boot factory," he said. "Since I've been in barracks I've put on eleven pounds in weight, and I feel twice the man I used to be. An Army life's the life for me!"

That is, briefly, what happens to the new recruit at his depot. That Army life after the depot is a good one is testified by the fact that no less than three-quarters of the men who join the supplementary reserve rejoin the Regular Army, and many men who have served their term in the "Regulars" come back for more.

They find it a steady, healthy life, with good pay and plenty of sport and spare time. At the end of it, if they want to get out of the Army, there are vocational training centres which equip a man for civilian life again—better than he was equipped before. There are also organizations which exist to promote fellowship among former comrades-in-arms, to find civilian employment for former members of the regiment, and to help those ex-soldiers and their families who may have fallen on hard times.

A HOLIDAY CAMP IN INDIA

(1ST BATTALION)

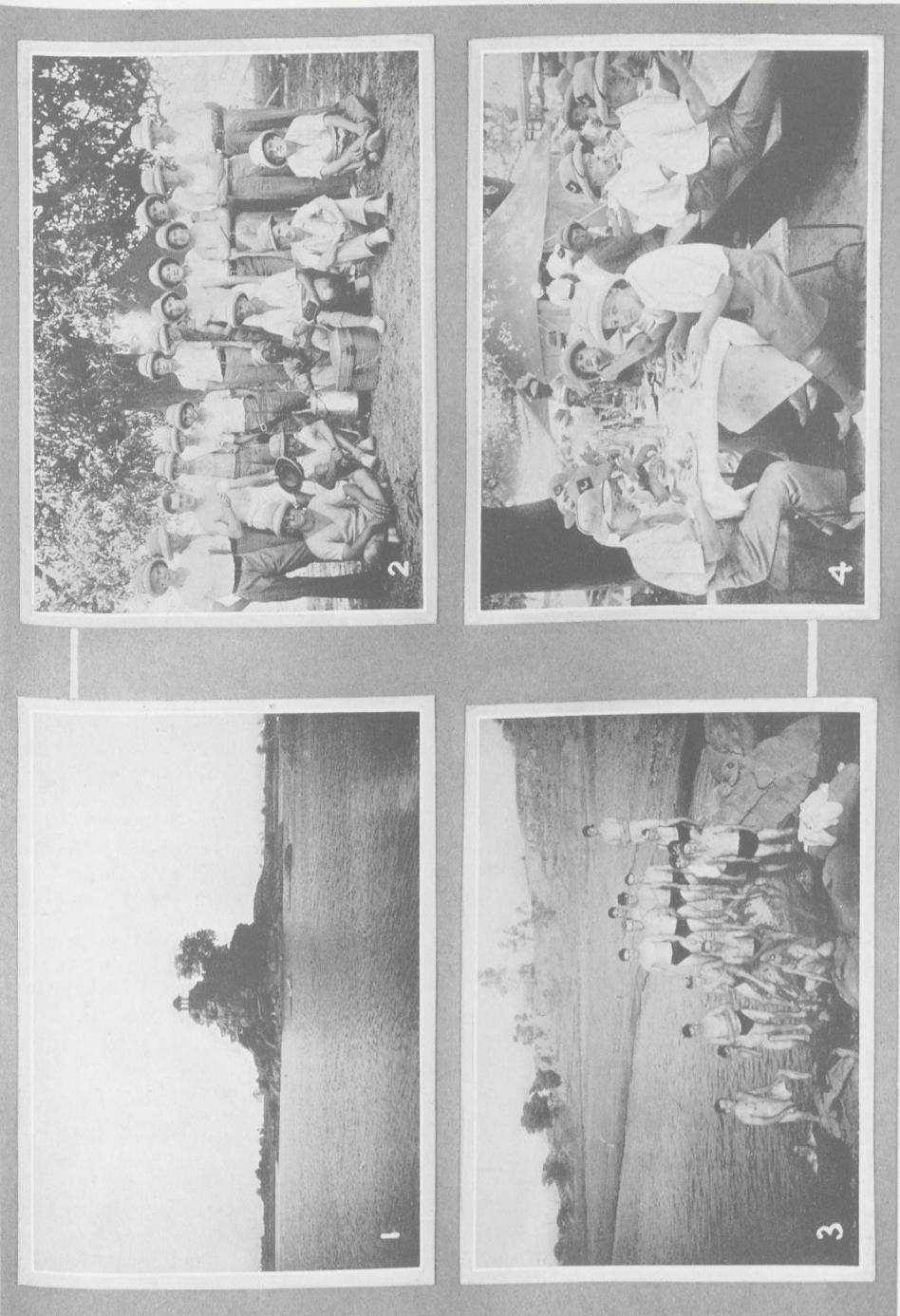
THIS year "B" Company, who were not going to the hills, decided to run a Holiday Camp during the break in training of a fortnight in May. The object was to give the men a complete change of scene and atmosphere from barracks, and to give those men, who were unable to afford leave to the hills, a chance of having a holiday.

The Regimental Contractor undertook to maintain the camp. He was responsible for all messing arrangements, and the running of a general canteen. He made arrangements to bring supplies daily to the camp, both food for the men and supplies for the canteen.

The Company Commander, Major Phillips, visited several possible sites near Allahabad, and finally decided on a spot about fifteen miles up the Jumna from Allahabad, which could be reached by bus in about forty-five minutes.

The selected place, Temple Island, was a natural camp site. The camp itself

A HOLIDAY CAMP IN INDIA.



1. Temple Island. 2. The "Char-Wallah." 3. A Bathing Party. 4. Dinner Time.

"B" COMPANY, 1ST BATTALION.

was situated in a mango tope about 300 yards from the river bank. I.P. (Privates') tents with double roof gave complete protection from the sun, and even during the hottest part of the day were quite cool owing to the breeze off the river and the shade of the mango trees.

The river itself was ideal for bathing. A pile of rocks immediately above some twenty feet of water made a perfect diving place. We were lucky indeed to have this deep water at the side of the river. A little farther upstream a place was found where the water was shallow, and where non-swimmers could bathe with complete safety.

About 150 yards from the camp itself, in the opposite direction from the river, there was another smaller mango grove. This was used for the kitchen and messing arrangements. The Contractor's headquarters, the mineral bar and canteen were there also.

Although this meant walking some distance to meals, it was well worth it as no flies or smell of cooking reached the main camp.

Early on 2nd May an advance party left barracks. The transport was provided by the Contractor, and included buses for carrying his own stores and personnel, tents, tables and forms, and sports kit. On arrival the advance party put up the Contractor's canteen tent, and the men's tents, so that when the rest of the Company arrived they drove straight into a camp fully prepared.

The holiday had really started. The first afternoon was spent mainly in exploring the district, which was typical Indian cultivated land, with here and there nullahs leading to the river.

There was also a number of peafowl, pigeon and parrot, which provided fairly good sport for the one gun at our disposal. It was a pity that there were not more guns available. In the evening we enjoyed our first bathe.

The following day the beginning of the routine, which held good throughout the rest of the camp, was laid down. This began with tea in bed (probably the most popular daily event of the camp), followed by a swim, and then breakfast between 8.30 and 9 a.m. The morning was spent either in going for walks or playing cricket under the trees, or else just lying down in the tents, reading or playing cards. Dinner was roughly between twelve and half-past, followed by a sleep till 4.30 p.m., when tea was ready. By 5.30 the sun was down, and we bathed till supper time at about 6 p.m. After supper nearly everyone congregated at the canteen and sang or played cards, or merely drank minerals. This routine, of course, varied for individuals, but the main thing was that the only definite routine laid down was the times for meals.

A boat from one of the nearby villages was hired, with a boatman, for the use of the troops. This was used for bathing, shooting parties, and for getting to and from Temple Island. In point of fact it was not a temple, but an old Mohammedan Pavilion situated on a high pile of rocks. The river is very holy at this place, and nearly every day we were able to see native funerals. The bodies are washed at the side of the river, and then taken into mid-stream and dropped overboard.

Finally, one can say that the camp was a great success. The troops enjoyed it, and were not bored with fourteen days under canvas with no amusements laid on, as one might have expected. They were sorry when the camp came to an end. On our return all those who had been to the camp wrote essays on their experiences. Judging by these, they would be glad to do the same next year.

In conclusion, it is interesting to note that, with the help of a small P.R.I grant, the whole fortnight cost each man only four rupees (about six shillings), in addition to his ration allowance. The four rupees covered everything, including transport to and from barracks, the hire of tentage, and the men's food.

6th (BERMONDSEY) BATTALION

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

Hon. Colonel : Col. C. F. H. Greenwood, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D., D.L.

Commanding Officer : Lieut.-Col. W. R. Darnell.

Adjutant : Capt. R. M. Burton.

Of the many recent events the most important is the "adoption" of this Battalion by the Worshipful Company of Stationers and Newspaper Makers. We are proud of this association with a City Company, and hope we shall have the pleasure of their company on many occasions in the future.

Easter training, which was carried out under bivouac conditions at Speen, in Buckinghamshire, proved of considerable value from the training point of view, and was enjoyed by all ranks. The Brigade Commander paid a visit to us on the Sunday and stayed to lunch at "Detachment H.Q." (a bungalow in Speen village). We hope to have another Easter training of this description which rounds off the winter training programme with practical experience in the open country.

The party this year consisted of thirteen officers and seventy-two other ranks, formed from those on Senior and Junior Leaders' Courses, and the M.T. Section.

At the beginning of May we at last were authorized to have a civilian clerk in the Orderly Room. We were fortunate in obtaining R.S.M. d'Albertanson from the 2nd Battalion, and the value of his services has been very apparent in the last few months and has justified the repeated attempts which were made to procure this addition to the permanent staff.

From 16th to 21st May a recruiting week was held, starting with a route march on the 16th. In addition to meetings in local wards, two meetings were held nightly in the neighbourhood. The results, though reasonably encouraging, were certainly not spectacular.

On 1st June R.S.M. Handscombe left to take up his civilian duties with the Prison Service. We wish him every success in his new venture. R.S.M. Foster arrived from the Depot to replace R.S.M. Handscombe, and although he has been with us such a comparatively short time he has settled down very well and appears to be happy in his new position.

Inspired by the excellence of Easter training at Speen, the M.T. Section and the Junior Officers' Promotion Course went there for Whitsun training, and again a successful and instructive time was experienced.

Notification was received at the beginning of June that Major Pope had been selected to attend the course at the Staff College, Camberley, next year, as one of the two Territorial Officers to be admitted under the scheme inaugurated in January last. Major Pope took the examination in February and has been given special leave from his civilian employment to attend the full-time course beginning in January.

There was a good attendance of all ranks at the Battalion Rifle Meeting on 10th July, some two hundred and twelve being present. 2/Lieut. Nicholson won the Bevington Regimental Challenge Cup with a score of 72.

Annual Training was held this year at Wannock, near Eastbourne. Although the Brigade had not been there before, we, and the 7th Queen's, had been at Wannock when we were in the 47th Division. We were fortunate in having almost perfect weather once again. This statement must be modified, however, by the fact that on the two occasions that night operations were held, we were soaked to the skin, and the operations came to an early and abrupt close. The other occasion was the march home to the Drill Hall from the Elephant and Castle at the conclusion of training, when torrential rain was experienced, but did not subdue the spirit of the troops, who sang louder and louder as the rain increased in volume.

We were delighted this year to record our highest percentage of attendance at camp. The actual figures made rather good reading and are consequently included. 335 out of 349 other ranks attended for one week or more—i.e., 95.99 per cent. Of these



THE OFFICERS, 1938.

Back Row.—Lieut. A. J. Woods, Lieut. C. K. Mears, Lieut. H. A. Butler, Lieut. W. A. Norris, Lieut. G. L. Penn, Lieut. J. H. Bowers, Middle Row.—Lieut. C. B. Lusk, Lieut. V. J. Henry, Lieut. C. E. Dalton, Lieut. L. F. Harris, Capt. F. J. D. Field, E.D. Capt. W. B. Toohill, Capt. J. W. Beckett, Lieut. K. W. Cummings, Capt. W. T. Owens, Major J. G. D. McNeill, Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Jeater, Capt. W. B. Neil, Capt. R. W. Ogle, Capt. H. H. Shaw, Lieut. B. R. W. Searl, Capt. J. J. Meehan.

Front Row.—Capt. W. R. Oglesby, Capt. H. H. Shaw, Lieut. B. R. W. Searl, Capt. J. J. Meehan.

6TH (BERMONDSEY) BATTALION

53

231 attended for the full period. Of the 14 not present at camp, 7 were in hospital or sick and the other 7 were granted leave by the Commanding Officer.

A Sports Meeting was held during camp and a good attendance and a good number of entries contributed to an excellent afternoon's sport. An Officers' Race was held, with one yard's start for each year's service. The result was: 1, Capt. Roberts; 2, the Adjutant; 3, Major Bevington. An Officers' team beat the Sergeants at Tug-of-War by 2 pulls to 1.

The Officers were entertained, as usual, by the Sergeants, and a very hearty evening was enlivened by a Beer Drinking Competition, which was won by the Sergeants by a "short half-pint."

The Commanding Officer entertained the Officers' and Sergeants' Messes, at his house at Cowbeech, which was comparatively near camp. This was a most enjoyable party and was rendered more informal by being held in the Commanding Officer's attractive garden in perfect weather.

Just about this time an important event occurred. Our Adjutant was made a Major under the new Government scheme. The last few days before this appeared in the *Gazette*, every effort was made by the two hitherto Senior Majors to extract every possible salute from the Adjutant. We hope that he will appreciate, however, that they were among the first, if not the first, to return the compliment on the event becoming "official."

A promotion examination for Second-Lieutenants was held during camp, and our three candidates were all successful, thanks largely due to the work put in by Capt. Halse. The usual competitions were also held with the following results:—Previte Cup, won by "A" Company; Hughes-Reckitt Bowl, won by "D" (S) Company; Coronation Cup, "H.Q." Wing.

During the second week in camp the Sergeants challenged the Officers to a cricket match. The Sergeants won the toss and batted first, and were all out for 40 runs, the wickets being taken by the Doctor, 2/Lieut. James and 2/Lieut. Caton. The Officers passed this score with the loss of two wickets and then went on to make 118. (2/Lieut. Long 24, Capt. Roberts 23, 2/Lieut. James 17 not out. Last Officer in, 2/Lieut. Bird, hit the only 6 in the match.)

We should like to take this opportunity of thanking Capt. R. C. Halse, Capt. M. F. S. Sydenham-Clarke and the Regular Assistance N.C.O.s., all of whom worked very hard, and contributed to the general smooth running of Annual Training.

We were also pleased to have 2/Lieut. H. R. D. Hill (Brigade Signal Officer) living in our Mess and we are very sorry indeed that next year we shall not be able to have the services of any Officers or N.C.O.s. owing to the move to Palestine.

Sergeants' Mess.

Changes take place with regular persistency. We were all sorry to lose R.S.M. P. Handscombe, though he and we are pleased to know he has "fallen" for a good job, and the members wish him every success.

The departure of R.S.M. Handscombe gave the excuse for a Social in the form of a Dart Match versus the Officers; at the same time an opportunity was afforded to welcome R.S.M. A. Foster. The Dart Match was not very successfully contested by the Officers, the younger members of the Officers' Mess do not appear to flick a "grande dart."

It is pleasing to know that the Regiment still retains the services of ex-R.S.M. E. d'Albertanson, who is now a full-blown Territorial.

Camp this year was a great success, all members attending for either eight or fifteen days; there was a doubtful start owing to a difference with the cook. As is usual in camp, a Social was held and the Officers invited; the Brigade Commander also kindly came over with the Officers. He considered that the Officers put up a poor show in the beer-drinking competition, for which a "pot" was presented to the winning team, the Sergeants. It might be added here that the Officers persistently lost at darts, though a few days later severely beat up the Sergeants at a cricket match.

The Commanding Officer extended an invitation to the members to an "At Home" at his house.

Many members divided their time between Wannock and Eastbourne, though it was noted that many of the married members were tied to the vicinity of Polegate and alternatively camp.

Early in September several members attended a demonstration of modern weapons at Aldershot; it's a pity more of these instructive demonstrations cannot be held.

The crisis found us manning telephones and boarding up Headquarters with corrugated iron and sandbags and "sandwiches" at the windows and doors. When everybody felt secure the "No Parade" sounded and our ready-to-hand apparatus is now in store for possible future use by A.R.P. squads which still continue to train. There was a spate of ladies during this period to join the A.T.S.; at the moment of going to press there are not enough to go round, but we hope this new venture will prove a success.

Just to let people know we were not downhearted, a team was arranged to play the Selkirk Hotel at rifle shooting and darts. The prize for the highest score on the shoot was very gracefully presented by Mrs. Skelton, the wife of the captain of the losing side. Yes, the visitors lost at both. We are looking forward to the return match, as it is understood that they do not intend to pay forfeit next time.

Winter training is well under way and it is hoped that the attendance of members in the Mess on drill nights will look up.

We are sorry that Clr.-Sergt. Bishop is leaving us after so many years with the Battalion.

C.S.M. Potter and Sergt. Herron are to be congratulated on receiving the Territorial Efficiency Medal.

C.S.M. Johnson, Clr.-Sergt. Bryan and Clr.-Sergt. Hughes also receive our congratulations on their promotion to these appointments.

It must not be overlooked that we have a Sergeants' Mess at New Cross, so if you are passing, just look in.

ARMY RESERVE, SECTION E

THE Colonel of the Regiment has received the following letter, and it is published for the information of our readers:—

DEAR —,

You will, I am sure, be interested to hear about the new section of the Army Reserve which we are forming, to be called Section E.

You will realize that on mobilization many warrant officers and non-commissioned officers' posts have to be filled; many of these are in training and other units where a lower degree of physical activity can be accepted than in the Field Force.

The Army Reserve at present contains a very small proportion of warrant officers and non-commissioned officers, and in consequence these posts have now to be filled from serving personnel withdrawn from their units on mobilization.

To relieve the Regulars of this call, we are creating a special Section E of the Army Reserve, which will be open only to pensioner warrant and non-commissioned officers. As you know, pensioners have now no liability to return to the Army on mobilization.

Briefly, this section will be open to warrant and non-commissioned officer pensioners under 50 years of age who have not been absent from the Colours for more than five years. For Royal Army Ordnance Corps pensioners, the age is extended up to 54, and the time limit to 9 years.

The terms of service are enlistment and re-engagement for one year at a time; pay will be at the standard post 1931 rate for Section D, 9d. per day. It is

an integral part of the scheme that each man will be allotted a specific mobilization post. They are liable to come out on the same conditions as the existing Sections B and D. If they are called out they will continue to draw their pensions as well as pay, but will not count their additional service towards any increase in pension. It is intended as far as possible to appoint Infantry Section E reservists to posts with their own regimental training unit or with non-regimental units, such as Infantry Base Depots. If no vacancies exist, however, they may be posted to other regimental training units, but they will be so informed before they enlist or re-engage and, consequently, will be able to decline if they so wish.

I hope that you will see your way to assisting in making this Section a success by mentioning it favourably at Meetings of your Old Comrades Association or similar gatherings, and through the medium of your Regimental Magazine.

The War Office,
London, S.W.1.

19th September, 1938.

CHINA, 1860

AS mentioned in the Editorial, Lieut.-Col. F. Hayley Bell, D.S.O., who commanded the 10th (Service) Battalion in the Great War, has very kindly presented to the Regiment a panoramic picture of Kowloon and Hong Kong as they were in 1860 during the expedition to China in which the Regiment took part.

The picture consists of six photographs, arranged in panorama form and joining up. Each of the six pictures measures 6½ inches deep. The lengths of each vary slightly but the whole six measure 53½ inches. Each group of three photographs is mounted on strong cardboard.

It is of great interest, particularly so to those of the 1st Battalion who were encamped with the Scots Guards on the Kowloon mainland in 1927. In the distance is the island of Hong Kong, stretching from Limoon on the north to the end of the island on the south, with the "Peak" in the background with hardly a building to be seen on it above the city of Victoria. In the middle distance are the straits, stretching almost if not entirely throughout their length. In the straits, chiefly grouped opposite the city of Victoria itself, lie a large number of ships, men-of-war, transports and ships of commerce. About one hundred and fifty ships, mostly warships and transports, can be counted. It must have been a magnificent spectacle, set in surroundings unsurpassed for beauty.

In the foreground are the camps of the expeditionary force widely but prettily dispersed on the sides of hills, stretching southwards from the area now occupied by the barracks and recreational grounds of the Indian Native Infantry Battalion. This area to-day is almost entirely covered by the thickly populated city of Kowloon. The right, or southern, end of the picture just shows the entrance to the typhoon harbour, opposite to which the 1st Battalion were encamped in 1927. It would be interesting to know which of the camps shown in the picture was that of the 1st Battalion. The late General H. Pye Phillips (born in 1836 and Adjutant of the 1st Battalion throughout the campaign in North China, 1860) wrote to the 1st Battalion in Hong Kong in 1927 saying that the Battalion was camped "just on the mainland" and that they left their three Colours in Hong Kong when they went north. These were, of course, the same three Colours the Battalion had in China in 1927-28 and still have in India to-day.

It is not certain whether the picture shows the camps on the mainland before or after the expedition. In Col. Davis's History of the Regiment it is stated that the 1st Battalion did not disembark at Hong Kong from the troopships which brought it from South Africa before the expedition, presumably as it was the last unit to arrive. The Battalion, however, returned to Hong Kong after the expedition and was camped at Kowloon from 30th November, 1860, until it embarked in two parties for England on 15th and 19th December.

7th (SOUTHWARK) BATTALION

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

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

Commanding Officer : Lieut.-Col. P. Adams.

Adjutant : Major D. C. G. Dickinson.

WHEREAS six months ago we reported many changes, the past six months have been marked largely by routine. The exception has been the "crisis" of the end of September—now happily deferred or, as we hope, avoided—our role was mainly concerned with matters of P.A.D.

Perhaps the most interesting event has been the substitution of the name Braganza Street for that of New Street in our address. This is the result of much negotiation between our former Adjutant and the Southwark Borough and London County Councils and is as near Queen's Street as we could get. We should have liked residents in the Borough of Southwark to have shown a greater interest in this change of name, but the local newspaper did not publish our article giving reasons for its adoption.

Training during the summer followed usual lines and the customary courses for Officers, N.C.Os. and potential N.C.Os. are now in full swing.

The annual church parade at Southwark Cathedral in June was marred by the absence of the organist, but we were pleased that Councillor C. J. Mills, who made such valiant efforts to help us during his year of office as Mayor in 1936-37, attended in the absence of the present Mayor of Southwark.

Thanks to the generosity of Col. A. C. Bromhead, we were able to send parties of men to shoot at Bisley at week-ends during the summer. We competed in the Surrey Rifle Meeting and held our Battalion Meeting at Purfleet at the end of May. Capt. K. C. Hooper has spent a great deal of time as Weapon Training Officer and we are grateful to him for his services.

The Pageant was held, as usual, and was considerably better attended than in past years. We are again much indebted to Capt. H. E. T. Ross for his excellent work in the organization of this event, and to Sergt. Parsons.

Camp at Wannock with the other Queen's Territorial Battalions will, no doubt, have been dealt with by other correspondents and there is probably not much more to be said. The weather was excellent, the food reflected great credit upon the Quartermaster and Sergt. Seymour and the men were very happy. Although our men's lines were cramped and water was scarce at one time, we were close to the N.A.A.F.I. tent. The Drums performed in Eastbourne and the cricket match between the Officers and Sergeants resulted in a win for the former. The Athletic Sports Cup was won by "B" Company, with "H.Q." Wing, the holders, a close second. We were glad to see our Honorary Colonel in camp and that the Bishop of Southwark was able to preach at the Brigade Church Parade. We congratulate "A" Company upon winning the Inter-Platoon Competition for Tactics and also the Quartermaster's Bowl, and Lieut. A. B. G. Dickinson, 2/Lieuts. R. E. Dowson, J. S. Wyatt and E. H. Ibbetson upon passing the Promotion Examination (Subject Z).

A number of officers attended a demonstration of modern weapons at Chobham Ridges and Stoney Castle in September.

We send our best wishes to 2/Lieut. A. F. W. Parsons upon his marriage and welcome Messrs. A. H. Baird, G. L. G. Heath and R. C. R. Toller. We congratulate the Adjutant and Lieuts. R. Fairbairn and J. W. J. Firth upon their promotions.

We have noted with interest that Leslie Cryer who joined us in May, 1933, and left in September, 1936, to enter the Royal Air Force, has recently been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for conspicuous gallantry on the North-West Frontier.

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

Headquarters : Fort York Armoury, Toronto.

Commanding Officer : Lieut.-Col. R. C. Merrick, M.C., E.D.

THE Annual Church Parade of the Toronto Garrison was this year held on Sunday, 29th May. Since we entered Fort York Armoury in December, 1934, the parade and service has of necessity been held in a different place every year. This year the old route was chosen: up Jarvis Street (for the benefit of overseas readers it is explained that Jarvis Street is named after a Queen's Ranger family of Revolutionary War days, and York Ranger family of the early Upper Canadian period), and into Queen's Park by Wellesley Street and St. Alban's Street.

Divine service was held in the north end of the park, facing the Provincial Legislative Buildings, the address being delivered by Capt. the Rev. N. Clarke Wallace, formerly of the York Rangers and the 20th Battalion, C.E.F., which we perpetuate, and now padre of the Governor-General's Horse Guards.

Marching down University Avenue after the service, the Garrison saluted the Hon. Albert Matthews, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. All units located in Fort York Armoury returned to their quarters by street car, and we again welcomed the opportunity of entertaining friends of the unit in the Mess. It was a pleasure to have with us on this parade Lieut.-Cols. Bennett and Keslick, former Commanding Officers, and Lieut.-Col. Foster, former C.O. The West Toronto Regiment.

Beginning on Saturday, 7th May, and on every subsequent Saturday afternoon until camp, personnel of the unit went to the Long Branch Rifle Ranges to fire their Rifle Classification.

Under the system of training in vogue since the reorganization of the Canadian Militia, the Annual Camp is the focal point of all our training during the year. Since it is of only six days' duration, nearly all training at local Headquarters is designed to prepare all ranks, as far as possible in the time available, for the intensive work of Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Since the Regiment took first place in the Infantry and Machine-Gun Association competition of the preceding year, all ranks were imbued with the desire to make a good showing again, being well aware that it is quite as difficult to keep a trophy, in competition among all units in the district, as to acquire it in the first place.

Last year, infantry and machine-gun units were allowed to take 300 to camp. Few, if any, actually took this number, and this year the total per unit was reduced to 250 all ranks. For various reasons we had more than 270 in camp.

The two units attached to the 6th Infantry Brigade, the Toronto Scottish Regiment (M.G.) and the Irish Regiment of Canada (M.G.), went to camp during the week of 13th to 18th June, and the Brigade, to which we are the Support Battalion, the following week, 20th to 25th June. On Monday morning, 20th June, we marched (preceded by the Drums) from the Armoury to the wharf, where we boarded the *Cayuga*. With the other three units, The Queen's Own Rifles, The Royal Regiment of Toronto Grenadiers and The 48th Highlanders, the *Cayuga* pulled away from the dock at nine o'clock for Queenston. Because the ice-jam, which had destroyed the famous "honeymoon" bridge crossing the Niagara River, had damaged the wharf at Niagara-on-the-Lake, we were landed this year at Queenston.

Disembarking under Brock's Monument, we clambered on board a convoy of buses, which in twenty minutes set us down at the camp where, after luncheon, a muster and medical inspection, the week's work began the same afternoon.

All that week the weather was hot, and with a full syllabus of training there was no time for more than a little of the "high jinks" customary at camp. The syllabus included tests of elementary gun drill and of elementary training; defence against gas, including the use and care of the respirator, and passing through the gas hut; anti-aircraft rifle; emplacements; siting, taping and wiring; occupation of a position by night; firing the annual Vickers Machine-Gun Course; range-taking and range-cards, and use of the aiming-lamp.

Training in local protection on the move took place on the "red route." We had received warning that all aircraft were to be considered hostile at all times, so when companies were on the march along this route everyone was more or less prepared for the flier zooming down to "bomb" the column if he caught it unprotected on the road. The observer was armed with bags of flour to provide the necessary touch of realism.

The most popular part of the week's training was, of course, the tactical exercise. Each of the infantry battalions, with one Company of our unit, marched out to occupy a defensive position in the government area between Two Mile Creek and Palatine Hill. On Tuesday night, "D" Company supported the 48th Highlanders; on Wednesday night "B" and "C" Companies supported The Queen's Own, and on Thursday night "A" Company supported The Royal Regiment of Toronto Grenadiers.

Each force was given a general line to hold to cover the theoretical disembarkation of a larger force at Niagara-on-the-Lake. The position was to be occupied and all digging, wiring and camouflaging completed by 2230 hours. It was to be held until 0900 hours the following day. The umpire, wearing white arm-bands, inspected the dispositions during the evening, and after "stand down" we had a meal and turned in for the night.

Early the next morning smoke rose from the front and the S.O.S. went up. An "enemy" plane came over, searching every wood and covert for our localities. From photographs we saw later, it was apparent that the job of digging and camouflage had been fairly well done. A message came back that one of the foremost defended localities had been over-run, and one of the reserve companies of infantry launched a counter-attack.

The week's training was concluded with an inspection and review of the Brigade by Brigadier W. H. P. Elkins, C.B.E., D.S.O., District Officer Commanding. This ceremony took place after Company, Platoon and Rifle Drill for the Infantry and Machine-Gun Association Competition. About five o'clock in the afternoon, just as the first rain of the week began to fall, we got aboard the buses for Queenston again, arriving in a downpour. This failed, however, to dampen the spirits of the troops. Arriving at Toronto a little after nine, the Regiment marched back to the Armoury and dismissed, after a week of most interesting training.

The officers had the pleasure of providing a guard of honour at the wedding of our Commanding Officer at St. Martin's-in-the-Field, the church of the padre, who officiated. Mrs. Merrick has been popular among us for a number of years and we wish her and the Colonel every happiness.

We also congratulate Capt. E. B. Dodgson on his recent marriage, and Major and Mrs. A. F. Spencer on the achievement of their son, Gentleman-Cadet C.S.M. G. H. Spencer, of the Royal Military College, on receiving the Victor Vandermerssmin Award for the best all-round Cadet who accepts a commission in His Majesty's Forces, determined by secret ballot of all members of the College.

We welcome Lieut. H. E. Boulter, who has joined us from the Canadian Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) (M.G.).

Capt. W. H. S. Pote and W. McNeill, and Lieut. J. M. Sharp, are congratulated upon their promotions, as are 2/Lieuts. Bennett, Marshall, R. A. Sharpe, Lawson and Nesbitt. We regret Major H. A. C. Breul's transfer to the Corps Reserve, and Major V. W. Dyas's transfer to the Reserve of Officers. A former 4th Battalion C.E.F. officer, Major Dyas has been with us for many years, and we trust his new status will give him even more freedom to be with us.

Capt. G. H. Mowat has been appointed Adjutant to succeed Capt. D. M. Findlay, who has gone to Headquarters Company. Lieut. R. A. Sharpe becomes Assistant Adjutant, to take the place of Capt. J. N. Medhurst, who has gone to "C" Company.

Majors Pote and McNeill and Capt. McManus have returned from attending the practical part of the Militia Staff Course, held this year at Trinity College School, Port Hope. They are congratulated upon having successfully completed the long grind of a worth-while Course. We regret Capt. Findlay's inability, for business reasons, to complete the practical portion of the Advanced Staff Course. We understand that his standing in the theoretical portion was high, and trust he may be able to complete the Course before long.

At an examination for the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel held in May, Col. Merrick requalified and Major Dinsmore secured qualification.

Sergt. E. E. Elsbury, of "A," and Cpl. A. L. Paterson, of "D," have been awarded the Quartermaster-Sergeant's Certificate, and at the combined School of Instruction, held at the Armoury during the winter, the following qualified: A./Sergt. D. Snowdon, L./Cpl. J. Struthers, L. G. Brown, A. J. Walsh and G. C. Campbell as sergeants of infantry (M.G.), and L./Cpl. A. W. Low and F. Pendock as corporals.

Lieut. B. H. Garfunkel, A./Sergt. W. Low, Cpl. I. G. Innes and J. Charbonneau, and L./Cpl. A. J. Walsh attended camp school at Niagara-on-the-Lake in June, prior to the Annual Camp.

A certificate as sergeant-in-infantry (M.G.) has also been awarded to Pte. F. Pendock, and certificates in Subject "K" to Cpl. J. Prentice and A./Cpl. A. L. Paterson.

The Regiment fired Part II Classification at the Long Branch Rifle Ranges on 27th August. Attendance was fair, although a number of overseas members took part that day in the Warriors' Day parade to the Canadian National Exhibition, and shooting was reported by the W.T.O. to be above the average. Those unable to attend on this occasion fired on 24th September.

Autumn training began on the evening of 21st September.

The Band.

The sixth annual picnic was held at Woodland Park on Dominion Day. With an attendance of forty-nine, we had the largest band in the Garrison at the annual Church Parade of The Toronto Garrison.

W. Snyder, Editor of *The Bulletin* of the Band, is congratulated on turning out a sheet which combines news and instruction.

Signals.

Certificates have been awarded the undermentioned: Ptes. I. Monk, L. T. Rose and G. B. Shaw (V.T., Class I); L./Sergt. W. M. Ogilvie, L./Cpl. T. C. Brown and Pte. L. R. Rowe (V.T. Special).

Stretcher Bearers.

Ptes. M. Sheedy and A. Lindenbaum have been awarded certificates as medical assistants.

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 W. D. Jeater.

Headquarters: Newcastle, N.S.W., Australia.

YOUR unworthy scribe does not feel like having to apologize for a meagre report of the Battalion's doings, on this occasion at least, as for the past six months we have had a most busy time. In training, sport, social activities and all the rest, we have been very busy. And, again, we have camp coming round, only two weeks from time of writing.

This year we go back to our old love, Rutherford Camp. It will be quite a treat to be at an established camp again, in comparison to the discomforts which had to be put up with at Raymond Terrace last year.

For the first time in history the whole of the 1st Infantry Brigade will go into camp together. This comprises the 2nd/35th, 13th, 33rd and 41st Battalions. In addition, of course, will be Brigade Headquarters, A.A.S.C. detachments, Field and Cavalry Ambulance, etc. At the same time the 1st Field Artillery Brigade and 1st Field Engineer Company will be in camp, and will combine with us on the final exercises. In addition, the Royal Australian Naval Squadron will be playing a big part in our coastal training. So, it can be clearly seen that quite a lot is in mind for our edification and education.

We march into camp on Sunday, 2nd October, preceded two days before by the advance parties. The first three training days will be occupied by the usual Section, Platoon and Company Exercises. This year the work will be "Defence."

On Thursday, 6th October, the Brigade will entrain and move to Hexham, where we embus and then move by road to our coastal area. The 13th Battalion move direct to Newcastle, and embark on three units of Australian Navy, two cruisers and a destroyer. This Battalion will be augmented by 100 troops from the Sydney University Regiment.

The coastal defence schemes will be carried out on very practical lines, as a dawn landing is to be made on a very wide front by the enemy, 13th Battalion. The Brigade will necessarily be defending a very much greater front than we are accustomed to in the ordinary defence plans.

The landing, and our attempted prevention of same, is the subject of very great interest, and will be watched very keenly by Higher Command. The Field Artillery will be in position with us, and two field guns will be under command. As the Air Force will also be co-operating, the whole scheme will be most realistic.

It was intended that we would be in the coast area from the Thursday to Saturday, but this has been altered, and now we are to move back to Rutherford on the Friday afternoon, at the finish of a field-firing exercise.

In preparation for camp a combined bivouac for coastal training was held by "A" and "D" (Support) Company at Glenrock, near Newcastle. Personnel from "H.Q." Wing also took part. "B" Company conducted a bivouac the same week-end at Redhead. The work carried out was excellent, and the week-end thoroughly enjoyed by all ranks. We were visited by the Brigade Commander, who was impressed by the work done.

2nd/35th BATTALION AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES ("THE NEWCASTLE REGIMENT.")



LIEUT.-COLONEL W. D. JEATER.
(Commanding Officer.)

We were sorry to lose Major R. W. Ogle in June, but heartily congratulate him on his transfer to command the 13th Bn. The Maitland Regiment with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. During his period with us, when he commanded "A" Company, Col. Ogle gave invaluable service, and his promotion and appointment to command are most meritorious for a young officer. He previously commanded the 1st Field Engineer Company. His transfer meant reallotment of officers, and Capt. H. H. Shaw is now O.C. of "A" Company, whilst Capt. J. W. Beckett has gone to "B" Company.

Another recent change was the loss of our Brigade Commander (Col. E. T. Harnett, V.D.), who is placed on the Unattached List. His place has been taken by Col. B. M. Solling, M.C., who is well known to all of us.

We were exceedingly sorry to lose Col. Harnett from the active list, as he has been such a tower of strength with the Newcastle forces for many years. He originally began training with our parent regiment as a bugler. During the Great War he commanded a company of the 17th Battalion A.I.F. Since the war he in turn commanded the 35th Battalion, the 1st Field Brigade, R.A.A. (M.), and 1st Infantry Brigade. Needless to say, the Brigade gave him a most memorable send-off.

Great regret was expressed when Lieut.-Col. W. J. R. Cheeseman, D.S.O., M.C., died in April. He was the first post-war C.O. of the 2nd Battalion. He also began his service with our parent unit. His rapid promotion during the war was a record, and he was the youngest Commanding Officer in the A.I.F. His funeral was largely attended, our Battalion being represented by the C.O. and most of the officers. Many of Col. Cheeseman's old A.I.F. comrades also attended.

The Battalion was well represented at the voluntary parade in Newcastle on Anzac Day. The troops' turn-out was quite good, and did credit to the Battalion. At the conclusion of the parade wreaths were laid on the Memorial Tablet in the Main Drill Hall on behalf of the Battalion and the 2nd Bn. A.I.F. Association.

We were grateful for the cablegrams received on Anzac Day from The Queen's Royal Regiment.

Col. Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith was in Australia in May, but was unable to visit Newcastle. The Commanding Officer went down to Sydney and met him. We would have been delighted to have had the opportunity of entertaining a former Commanding Officer of The Queen's.

The Small Arms shooting last year was again rather good. Best shots were: Capt. S. H. G. Spencer (Revolver), Sergt. Moloney (Rifle and L.A.), W.O. Newman (Rifle and M.G.), L./Cpl. Birmingham (Rifle, "A" Company), C./Sergt. McPherson (Rifle, "H.Q." Wing). The Mortar Platoon of "D" Company had a very good classification shoot, and actually smashed the target with one training bomb at 250 yards. In the Revolver Course, Capt. Spencer missed a full possible by one point, with 119 out of 120 points.

Again we brought home the bacon from the 2nd Military District Annual Gymkhana in Sydney. The Athletic Shield for the champion athletic battalion is ours for the second year in succession. The Cadets again won the P.T. Cup, continuing many years of unbroken success.

We now hear of the officers as golfers. A number of them play regularly, and on Bank Holiday, although it is not a full public holiday here, most of them managed to get out to the Shortland Golf Course. A match was played—2nd/35th Battalion v. The Rest of the Army. We are afraid that The Rest romped home by five matches to two, with one halved.

It is rumoured that some Staff Officers in The Rest team had most unflattering handicaps, which they found difficulty in playing down to, and they were unable to make a race of it. Of course, we believe their explanation that they had not played competitive golf for a while and had forgotten what their correct handicaps were.

On Saturday, 30th April, the officers paid their annual courtesy call on the Mayor of the City of Greater Newcastle. This was returned by His Worship, when the officers entertained at a reception in the Mess. Both functions went off in good style.

We must not forget our very excellent recruiting source, the Battalion Cadet Detachment. These are very fine lads, and many show great promise. In August, the Cadets held a party, attended by many of their friends and relatives. Much praise is due to the worthy organizer, S.S.M. K. Heath, who has the lads' interest very much at heart.

In September, the Annual Rifle Club "Smoko" was another great success. Refreshments were liberally issued and a "great time was had by all." Capt. W. T. Owens donated a cup to the club, and another trophy was given from "D" (Support) Company.

FRIMLEY AND CAMBERLEY CADET CORPS

Annual Garden Fête.

ALL our many kind friends and supporters once again rallied round us and helped us to make our Annual Garden Fête a real financial success. Mrs. Mackenzie, with her usual kindness, permitted her lovely grounds to be the scene of the fête, and the Pipe Band of the 1st Bn. The Scots Guards, by kind permission of Col. Tyringham and officers, was the outstanding feature of a most successful afternoon.

Annual Camp.

The Frimley and Camberley Cadet Corps once again held their Annual Camp at Golden Hill Fort, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, by kind permission of the G.O.C. Southern Command.

The advance party arrived on 3rd August. On Saturday, 6th August, about sixty N.C.Os. and Cadets, under Lieut. D. W. Knight and R.S.M. Hoey, Irish Guards and R.M.C., entrained at Farnborough for Golden Hill Fort, via Lymington and Yarmouth, arriving about 1 p.m., where an excellent dinner was already waiting for them. The afternoon was given up to arranging kits, rooms, etc.

Sunday, 7th August, commenced our camp in earnest. Seven a.m. Reveille, then bathing parade and church. Afternoon was given up to rest and leisure.

On Monday we commenced work. Some very good work was done by the R.S.M. in marching, saluting and discipline amongst the Juniors and Training Company. Bathing parade. The seniors have a varied programme under the Adjutant: map reading, Certificate "A" class, military tactics, use of ground, etc. Each day has its special programme of work for the morning, while the afternoon is given up to games, cricket, rounders, clock golf and tennis.

On Thursday, 11th August, we had a visit from Col. A. C. Dundas, O.B.E., who saw the Cadets at normal work. He afterwards inspected barracks, kits, rooms and cookhouse, then proceeded to the Mess Room, where he saw how training can make sixty boys eat a dinner! The Colonel then remained for lunch with the Adjutant, who is also C.O. of the camp, during the absence, on leave, of Capt. B. C. King, C.O. of the Corps. He was very pleased with everything he saw.

On the same day, and also the 12th, we had a very pleasant surprise—a visit from Brig.-Gen. Jelf, C.M.G., D.S.O., Chairman of the Frimley and Camberley Cadet Corps. We kept him in camp with us for two days before we allowed him a pass to go home. He is becoming a very good darts player, so some of our crack throwers must put in some more practice.

THE DEPOT.



[Photo by A. B. Williams, 30, North Street, Guildford.]

DEPOT STAFF GYMNASTIC DISPLAY TEAM.



[Photo by A. B. Williams, 30, North Street, Guildford.]

RECRUITS' PHYSICAL TRAINING DISPLAY TEAM, "LADYSMITH" PLATOON.

FRIMLEY AND CAMBERLEY CADET CORPS

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On the 11th we were joined by Cpl. Osbourne, L./Cpl. Osbourne, and Cadets Foster and Hill, direct from France, having been on a French tour organized by the Warwick Cadet Association. They came direct from London, arriving about 7.30 p.m. Their information of what they saw in France was very interesting, especially by Cadet Hill, who speaks French.

On Saturday, the 13th, another twenty-two N.C.Os. and Cadets joined us from Camberley to spend the second week with us in camp. Also, Mr. King very kindly arrived to do some Ciné film studies of the camp life.

The invaluable Q.M.S. Sanger was again in charge of the catering, and the meals that he provided were quite excellent, both from a point of view of variety and quantity, and the well-established liaison work between him and the incomparable trio from the Staff College—Mr. Sivell, Mr. Wright and Mr. Sharman—and the unselfish and generous help given by Sergt. Alexander and Mr. Barrow, ensured a smooth and marvellous efficiency in everything to do with that department.

All ranks are agreed that Mr. Knight ran an absolutely first-class camp, with the hall-mark of efficiency and happiness clearly stamped upon it.

Variety Entertainment.

An entertainment was presented at Camberley on 22nd, 26th and 27th October, which included a film taken locally, featuring a year in the life of a Cadet of the Frimley and Camberley Cadet Corps.

Mr. King has devoted a very great deal of his time during the past six months to the production of this film, and we hope all our friends saw it. It was indeed a fine production, and reflects immense credit on Mr. King.

Staff News.

To our great regret, R.S.M. Briercliffe has been selected for an appointment at the R.M.C., where he will be serving for a pension. His good, unselfish work for the Corps during the past ten years has been to a great extent the cause of the smooth and efficient way in which the Corps is now running.

All ranks of the Corps subscribed to a present to him on his retirement. Sergt.-Instructor Pitt, The Queen's Royal Regiment, is voluntarily devoting one evening a week to help us with the P.T. We are deeply grateful for his services.

New Appointments.

We have found it desirable, by reason of the amount of responsible work and duties carried out by senior Cadets, to create a new appointment, that of Under-Officer, and the following, by virtue of their excellent record in the Corps, have been selected for that rank: Under-Officers Harman, Palmer, Sergison, Eighteen, Collins and L. Alexander.

NOTICE.

The Editor has for sale bound copies of Volumes III, IV, V and VI of the JOURNAL. Price, 15s. per volume. Single copies of the majority of back numbers are also available at 2s. each.

THE DEPOT

SINCE the last issue of the JOURNAL the Depot has been an exceedingly busy place; the summer months always bring with them considerable activity, but this year we seem to have been exceptionally occupied. In addition, many changes have taken place among the Depot staff, and we have been at times hard put to it in order to cope with the steady influx of recruits.

Capt. B. E. L. Burton relieved Capt. T. H. Dyke in May, and both these officers deserve our congratulations on their success in the Staff College examination. Lieut. F. J. C. Piggott arrived here also in May, and took over the duties of Adjutant from Capt. M. F. S. Sydenham-Clarke, when the latter was promoted. We had scarcely ceased to congratulate Capt. Sydenham-Clarke on this event when he announced his engagement (or the order may have been reversed), so we added our best wishes, and sympathies for what must have been an alarming Mess bill.

The Bank Holiday promotions among the Officers affected three of our members, and now we have here Major Evans and Major East, and also Capt. Richardson. Major Evans leaves us very shortly, on relief by Capt. G. S. Grimston from the R.M.C., Sandhurst, and we shall be indeed sorry to lose him. In addition, too, we shall soon be losing Major G. A. Pilleau, M.C., who goes as our first representative to the new Senior Staff College at Minley Manor. Both he and Mrs. Pilleau will be a very great loss—to be commented on more fully in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

Three more stalwarts of the Depot have also left us—C.S.M. Foster to the 6th Battalion, Clr./Sergt. May to civilian life, and Mr. Rowley, the civilian confidential clerk in the Orderly Room. Mr. Rowley has seen no less than forty-four years' service with the Regiment, either on the active list or as a civilian, and a more loyal and devoted Queen's man would be hard to find. As a token of the Regiment's appreciation of his services, the Officers gave him an inscribed silver cigarette case on his last day's service, and we all wish him a well-earned rest and much happiness in his retired life.

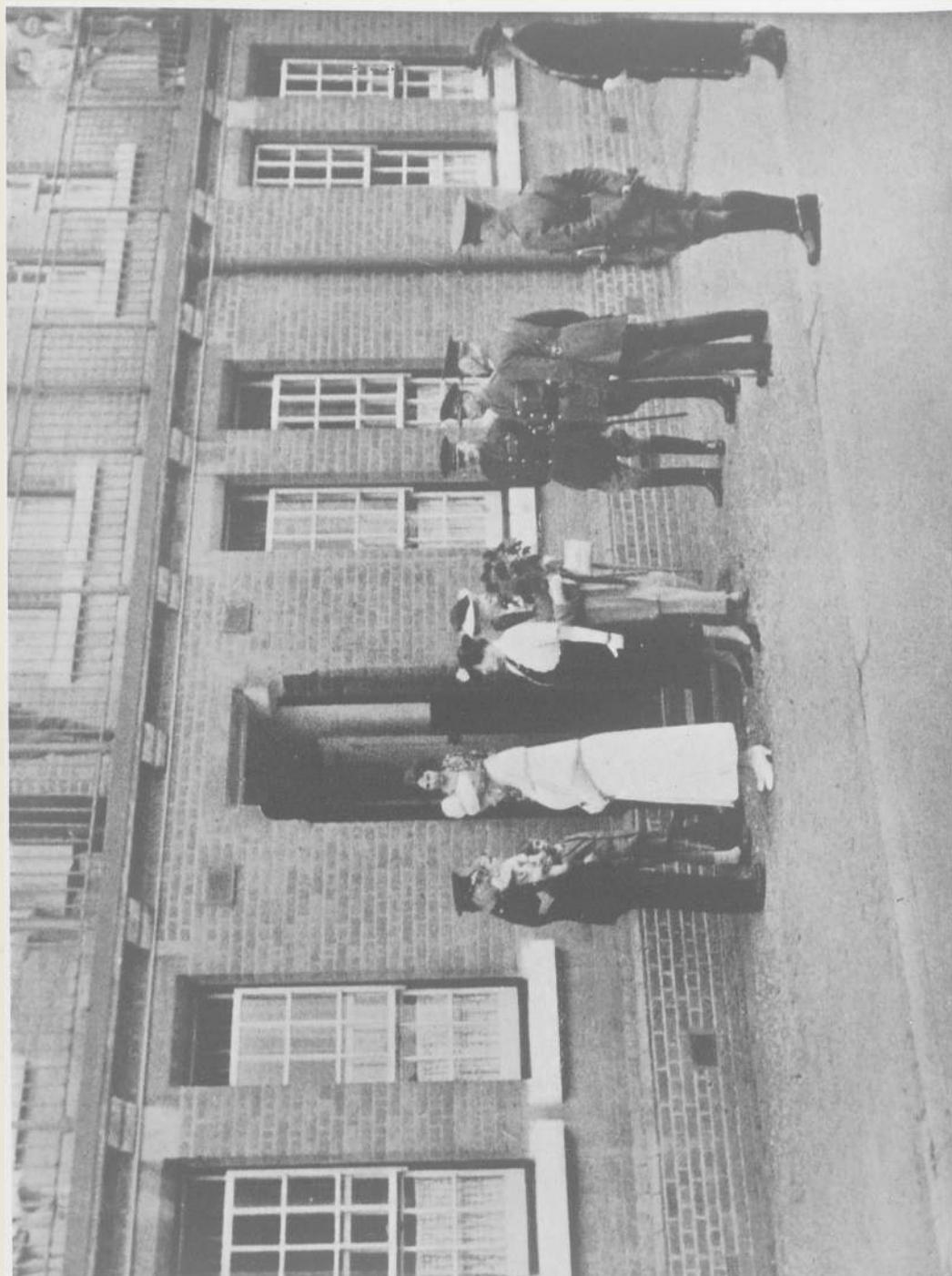
C.S.M. Foster and Clr./Sergt. May are two more old friends who have left us, and whom we are exceedingly sorry to lose. Their departure, and relief by C.S.M. Warner and Clr./Sergt. Hill, are noted in the Sergeants' Mess contribution.

Mr. Moule has arrived from the 2nd Battalion in Mr. Rowley's place, and we wish him a long and pleasant stay here, and, at the same time, sympathize at his having to take over at such a busy time.

Although Major L. C. East has already once received our congratulations in these notes, he comes into the news again to receive further congratulations on his marriage. The date selected for this important event unfortunately clashed with a certain excitement in or about Czechoslovakia, but the wedding and the reception, which was held most successfully at the Depot, were celebrated in almost peace-time conditions. In fact, the only difference was that instead of a strong display of red coats, the few Officers who were able to attend were attired in service dress.

We have to announce also, with very real regret, the death of Mrs. Larkin, wife of the Depot Quartermaster, and we extend our deepest sympathy to Capt. Larkin and his daughter. We also had the sad duty of supplying a bearer party of N.C.Os. at the funeral of Lieut. R. A. Dawson, whose death is reported elsewhere in the JOURNAL. To his relations, too, we extend our sympathy in the great loss that they have suffered.

Finally, just before these notes were due to go to the Editor, the European situation took a turn for the worse, and on Monday, 26th September, we received



HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY VISITING THE MARRIED QUARTERS AT THE DEPOT.

Left to right.—Sergt. and Mrs. Fower and family. H.M. Queen Mary. Mrs. Pilbeam. The Dowager Lady Airthie [Lady-in-Waiting]. The late Lieut.-Colonel Sir Reginald Seymour (Equerry). Major Pilbeam. The Colonel of the Regiment. Lieut. Pigott. Lady Bird.

orders to set in motion our measures for passive air defence. Slit trenches to accommodate all personnel in barracks were dug, and, at the time of going to press, still remain as a reminder of how near we were to war. Essential lights were obscured, and vital spots made gas-proof; various practice alarms were held, and all civilians and married families in barracks received their civilian respirators. But the famous Four-Power Conference at Munich brought us relief, and we gradually returned to normal; but for five nights there was an officer sleeping in the Orderly Room, and we very gratefully accepted the proffered voluntary services of 2/Lieut. D. Clarke, of the Supplementary Reserve, who came for a week and helped to cope with the extra work, the amount of which was accentuated by the absence of Capt. P. H. Richardson on special duties elsewhere, and Lieut. D. G. Loch on a Gas Course. Those Officers and N.C.Os. who had to be recalled from leave should not be forgotten, either, in an account of our activities. The last event in a momentous fortnight was the Service of Thanksgiving for Peace, held in Holy Trinity Church (where memorials stand to Queen's men who gave their lives for their country in former wars), which was attended by representatives of the Depot. The congregation was headed by His Worship the Mayor, and the address given by the Lord Bishop of Guildford.

Sergeants' Mess.

When writing for the November issue it strikes one that the summer has been empty from a Mess viewpoint. The hard-working instructor manages to squeeze a month's leave, and of Mess activities there are practically none.

Of course there is the Annual Garden Party, or does one call it that now? This seems to have become something between a fair and a reunion. Several old friends appeared and obviously enjoyed themselves. As a reunion it was an unqualified success, but one wonders, and presumes that there is some difference between a Regimental Reunion and the Depot being "At Home" to the public. This difference is, at the moment, not apparent.

After considerable debate Brighton was chosen as the venue for our outing. The weather was splendid and a very enjoyable day was spent. We left at about 9.30 a.m., and halted for an alfresco lunch at about 11 a.m. On arrival at Brighton we went our very different ways, meeting again at about 6 p.m. for the homeward journey. This was not accomplished without several halts—not the fault of the coach, we must confess. Charabanc outings and public houses seem inseparable.

The new Mess is springing into being. The Depot will soon become a Mecca. Palestine has already added to our attractions, never before so apparent. We like to feel that the new Mess about which we have written before, is the sole cause of our new-found popularity. We must confess to other suspicions, however.

A very pleasant day was spent when the Officers entertained us at tennis and tea. In the evening we did a spot of shooting in the miniature range, the result of which should make the Arab feel more comfortable.

We had planned a tennis party and tea at which we were to entertain the families. However, Jupiter Pluvius (Latin or something) made tennis quite impossible, and all we were able to do was eat an excellent tea. One recently married member was observed to be a great success with the children—quite the champion at "Ring-a-ring of roses."

The latter end of September brought its alarms and excursions. People were recalled from leave—a great blow, but not seriously thought to have caused any radical change in the international situation. We dug trenches here, there and everywhere, though very carefully missing the sports grounds.

There is to be an extensive change over here before Christmas, and already we welcome C.S.M. Warner, W.O. (II) Pinhorn, A.E.C., Clr./Sergt. Hill, and Sergts. Brent, Litton and Oliver.

We congratulate Sergts. Lynwood, Karn and L./Sergt. Groves on their respective promotions.

C.S.M. Foster has left us for higher things and a sword—nothing facetious intended we assure you. Clr./Sergt. May has gone to civilian life. However, he is not far away, having obtained employment with the 5th Battalion. Sergt. Jones has gone to Vocational Training; may Fynnon Salts always be plentiful, and his now famous nerve improve somewhat.

Another single member has joined the happy legion—or so they have it. We dutifully extend our congratulations to L./Sergt. Barrier, and we know he will understand and appreciate our restraint. Another of our members is approaching the climax. Him we will leave with the remark that some people prefer motor-cycles, some dogs—just a matter of taste, we suppose. To Sergt. Golding our congratulations on his third—not educational, as you may suppose.

We are now preparing for the winter season, which is considerably more eventful. Doubtless more of this in the next issue.

Corporals' Mess.

We have to Brighton for our Annual Outing, and to judge from the reactions noticeable on our homeward journey it was evident that time and money were not ill spent.

Congratulations to Cpls. Gill, Thornton and Stratford on their promotion, and again to the foremost on his marriage. The Guildford air must contain some very influential matrimonial element, as other members are shortly taking the plunge. Welcome to L./Cpls. Cooling, Goudie, Brown and Ledder on appointment.

Bon voyage to L./Cpl. Gibbs, who is bound for Palestine. At this juncture we would like to take this opportunity of wishing our friends in the 2nd Battalion a pleasant journey and a quiet sojourn in that country.

During the recent crisis we almost handed our checks to the Czechs, but fortunately a checkmate was discovered. Berlin is always one hour ahead of us, anyway.

The Visit of Her Majesty Queen Mary.

The first visit of our Colonel-in-Chief to the home of the Regiment took place on Saturday, 17th July, and lasted from 3.30 p.m. till 5 p.m. At Her Majesty's wish, it was an entirely private visit, unencumbered by Press photographers, nor made official by a parade. Her Majesty's Personal Standard replaced the Regimental Flag on the Keep as her car drove in at the gates, and she was greeted outside the Officers' Mess by the Colonel of the Regiment, and was then introduced to the Officers who were drawn up there in line.

Then the Colonel of the Regiment, the Commanding Officer and the Adjutant accompanied the Royal Party (Her Majesty was accompanied by Sir Reginald Seymour and the Dowager Lady Airlie) while the Officers' wives were introduced. Mrs. Pilleau then joined the party, which made a comprehensive tour of the barracks. But, first of all, at the end of the married families' block, Yvonne, daughter of R.S.M. and Mrs. Osborne, with an admirably executed curtsey, presented Her Majesty with a bouquet of carnations. The quarters of Pte. and Mrs. Taylor were next visited, where Her Majesty was interested to see on the wall a photograph of the Royal Family taken just after the war. Then the party moved to the quarters of Sergt. and Mrs. Fower, where Queen Mary spoke with their child, and expressed wishes for his speedy recovery when he visited the Treloar Home for Crippled Children.

The Museum was next visited, where Her Majesty was guided round by Major C. J. M. Elliott, D.C.M. She was interested to see one of the four scarves

knitted by Queen Victoria for the "Best all-round soldier" during the South African War—one of which was awarded to the late Clr./Sergt. Ferrett, and which now rests in the Regimental Museum. Her Majesty was also kind enough to say that if she should see anything of Regimental interest, she would certainly send it along to the Museum.

Then the party crossed the Square, while the gramophone loud-speaker we use in place of a Band and Drums showed its versatility by playing a selection of non-military music. On arrival at the barrack room of Peninsula Platoon (Sergt. A. Jones), Her Majesty was shown round by Capt. H. G. M. Evans, who indicated the improvements to be seen in our new rooms—such as wireless, central heating and individual cupboards for each man.

In the Dining Hall Her Majesty saw the Depot at tea, and spoke with two or three recruits, and then the party moved on to the Officers' Mess where the P.M.C., Mr. Stafford and the staff had done wonders in cleaning up the traces of the very recent visitation of the decorators, and where flowers, kindly lent by Mrs. Jeudwine from her magnificent garden, and arranged with great skill by her head gardener, made an imposing show. Her Majesty signed the Visitors' Book with a silver pen presented for the occasion by Messrs. Salsbury & Son, the silversmiths with whom the Depot usually deal. All the Officers and their wives then joined the party for tea, and Her Majesty showed great interest in the sideboards and table so kindly presented to us by Mrs. Cook, of Bramley, and in the oil paintings and the Pekin Vase. After tea Her Majesty chatted with one or two of the Officers individually, and, after taking leave of each personally, entered her car for her departure. The car moved slowly out, and Her Majesty was heartily cheered by the whole Depot, with the married families, who were collected at the corner between the Keep and the exit from the Officers' Mess. Her Majesty took with her three large photographs of herself that hang in the Dining Hall, the Sergeants' Mess and the Officers' Mess, and in a few days they were returned to us signed "Mary R., Colonel-in-Chief."

As we go to press we learn with very deep regret of the death of Sir Reginald Seymour, Her Majesty's equerry on this visit. Although the visit was such a short one, all who were privileged to meet him were deeply impressed by his very great charm of manner, and by his deep interest in, and complimentary remarks upon, all that he saw. We can well understand the many tributes paid to him in the obituary columns of *The Times* by those who knew him well.

Shooting.

We entered once more this year for the Surrey Rifle Meeting. Unfortunately for us the rules of several of the competitions for which we usually enter were changed this year. In all competitions, except the Belhaven Cup, Regular Battalions and Depots were ineligible to compete. Our team for the Belhaven Cup were unable to have any practice on the open range, but our 30-yards range proved, by results, an adequate substitute.

Conditions for shooting on the day of the competition were easy at the short ranges. At the 600-yards firing point there was a variable cross-wind, which gave some of our team a little trouble.

Our only serious competitors were a team from the Depot The East Surrey Regiment. However, we beat them by some forty clear points and became the winners for the third year in succession.

The shooting of Sergt. Jayes and Sergt. Brent at all ranges was particularly praiseworthy.

Team Score (1,600 possible).—1,010.

Individual Scores (200 possible).—Lieut. D. G. Loch, 113; Sergt. Jones, 127; L./Cpl. Bowman, 124; L./Cpl. Gibbs, 115; Sergt. Jayes, 151; Sergt. Brent, 142; Cpl. Thornton, 128; Pte. Whittington, 110.

Recruiting.

A much augmented and steady flow of recruits passes steadily through the Depot now, and involves a considerable amount of extra work among the Training Company N.C.Os. and the Orderly Room Staff, whose strength has not been increased to cope with the new numbers. In addition, a new Recruiting Office has been opened in Woodbridge Road, and, together with the introduction of a Regimental recruiting poster, and the friendly co-operation of the local Press, we hope that the present satisfactory state may long continue. During the past six months the number of recruits have averaged 153, at one moment touching 197, compared with an average of 97 last year. An article which appeared in the *Surrey Times* of 27th July, and which is reproduced elsewhere in the JOURNAL, by kind permission of the Editor, gives a very good idea of what is seen by a civilian when shown round the barracks.

Cricket.

There was quite a full fixture list this year, and few matches had to be postponed on account of the weather. Our ground, like most others, suffered badly from the long spells of dry weather.

Cricketers will be pleased to learn that we are getting a new table put down. The old one has done us very well, but latterly has been deteriorating rapidly in spite of all the efforts of the ground staff. The new table is being paid for by the Army Sports Control Board and Eastern Command Sports Board, to whom our thanks are due. The table has been dug up and three inches of Essex clay soil has been put down as a foundation for the turf, which itself has been growing in clay soil.

We were lucky enough to be able to profit by the building of the new Ordnance sheds north of the Depot, for we were given a large quantity of top soil. This has all been put on to the outfield, which needed it badly.

Cricket Week.

Prospects of producing a good side were distinctly gloomy at the beginning of the season, for most of our cricketers were in India. In the event we did much better than we expected, losing one match, drawing one and winning three.

Detailed results are as follows:—

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT v. GRASSHOPPERS.

1st Innings.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT.

Lieut. P. G. T. Kingsley, c sub. b Cole-Biroth	48	J. I. Piggott, c Litton b Young	37
Lieut. J. S. Wyatt, b Dagnall	67	P. Black, b Wyatt	35
Capt. B. E. L. Burton, b Strachan	16	A. F. Hughes, b Basset	87
M. G. N. Jennings, c and b Hughes	0	B. C. Lee, c Dunkeld b Sykes-Wright	17
L./Cpl. Dunkeld, c Dagnall b Hughes	5	D. A. Strachan, c and b Dunkeld	39
Sergt. Sharp, b Cole-Biroth	11	J. Dagnall b Dunkeld	1
Sergt. Litton, b Piggott	36	L. K. A. Block, b Dunkeld	3
Major A. F. F. Young, b Piggott	42	L./Cpl. Cole-Biroth, not out	18
Lieut. J. Sykes-Wright, c Block b Piggott	0	Q.M.S. Swanwick, c Dunkeld b Basset	7
Major C. D. McIver, not out	2	C. H. Morgan, did not bat	0
Colonel R. A. M. Basset, b Piggott	2	J. E. Whittome, run out	0
Extras	2	Extras	5
Total ...	231	Total (for 9 wkts.) ...	252

Bowling :—	O.	M.	R.	W.	Av'ge.
D. A. Strachan	20	2	67	1	67
Cole-Biroth	14	2	49	2	24.5
J. I. Piggott	4.1	—	20	4	5
A. F. Hughes	8	1	31	2	15.5
J. Dagnall	15	1	62	1	62

2nd Innings.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT.

Lieut. P. G. T. Kingsley, st. Lee b Piggott	26	J. I. Piggott, c Young b Wyatt	33
Lieut. J. S. Wyatt, b Strachan	55	P. Black, b Basset	5
Capt. B. E. L. Burton, c Lee b Hughes	44	A. F. Hughes, b Basset	0
M. G. N. Jennings, c Strachan b Hughes	4	B. C. Lee, lbw b Basset	19
L./Cpl. Dunkeld, b Hughes	0	D. A. Strachan, not out	63
Sergt. Sharp, c Strachan b Hughes	0	L. K. A. Block, st McIver b Basset	8
Sergt. Litton, lbw b Strachan	1	C. H. Morgan, b Dunkeld	9
Major A. F. F. Young, c Block b Piggott	11	Extras	10
Lieut. J. Sykes-Wright b Strachan	2	Total (for 6 wkts.) ...	147
Major C. D. McIver, not out	14		
Colonel R. A. M. Basset, b Strachan	26		
Extras	3		

Total ...

186

Bowling :—	O.	M.	R.	W.	Av'ge.
D. A. Strachan	18	4	40	4	10
A. F. Hughes	13	2	40	4	10
J. I. Piggott	5	—	40	2	20

GRASSHOPPERS.

J. I. Piggott, c Young b Wyatt	...	...	...	33
P. Black, b Basset	...	...	...	5
A. F. Hughes, b Basset	...	...	...	0
B. C. Lee, lbw b Basset	...	...	...	19
D. A. Strachan, not out	...	...	...	63
L. K. A. Block, st McIver b Basset	...	...	...	8
C. H. Morgan, b Dunkeld	...	...	...	9
Extras	...	...	...	10

Total (for 6 wkts.) ...

147

Bowling :—

O.	M.	R.	W.	Av'ge.
Colonel R. A. M. Basset	23	4	68	4
Basset	13.2	2	39	1
L./Cpl. Dunkeld	9	2	30	1
Lieut. J. S. Wyatt	—	—	—	30

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT v. FREE FORESTERS.

1st Innings.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT.

Lieut. P. G. T. Kingsley, c Brooke b James	28	J. G. L. Hume, b Basset	0
Pte. Blanchard, c Leaf b Ricketts	2	Capt. Armstrong, c Litton b Piggott	37
Capt. B. E. L. Burton b Howlett	13	J. W. H. James, st Dennis b Piggott	79
Capt. G. S. Grimston, c Jones b Ricketts	48	H. J. S. Brooke, c Sharp b Grimston	7
M. G. N. Jennings, c Armstrong b James	16	Capt. C. G. J. Clifford, c Blanchard b	
J. A. S. Piggott, c Ricketts b James	0	Grimston	
L./Cpl. Dunkeld, c Hume b James	7	Capt. J. C. Leaf, lbw b Basset	23
Sergt. Litton, b Ricketts	0	J. M. Ricketts, c Pigott b Grimston	7
Sergt. Sharp, not out	18	C. H. Keenlyside, c Sharp b Grimston	0
Colonel R. A. M. Basset, c Leaf b Howlett	13	Capt. B. Howlett, b Bassett	1
Sergt. Dennis, b Howlett	17	Sergt. A. Jones, b Grimston	3
Extras	1	Q.M.S. Swanwick, not out	1
Total ...	163	Extras	1

Total ...

160

Bowling :—	O.	M.	R.	W.	Av'ge.
J. M. Ricketts	15	2	53	3	17.3
Capt. Howlett	18	3	60	3	20
J. W. H. James	15	5	49	4	12.5

2nd Innings.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT.

Lieut. P. G. T. Kingsley, lbw b Ricketts	41	Capt. C. D. Armstrong, c Dennis b Basset	2
Pte. Blanchard, c Leaf b Howlett	5	G. J. L. Hume, c Dennis b Blanchard	2
Capt. B. E. L. Burton, not out	144	J. W. H. James, st Dennis b Piggott	23
Capt. G. S. Grimston, c Jones b James	6	H. J. S. Brooke, c Kingsley b Grimston	6
M. G. N. Jennings, b Howlett	6	Capt. C. G. J. Clifford, lbw b Dunkeld	57
J. A. S. Piggott, b James	0	Capt. J. C. Leaf, c Kingsley b Grimston	51
L./Cpl. Dunkeld, lbw b Howlett	37	J. M. Ricketts, b Bassett	2
Sergt. Litton, retired hurt	4	C. W. Keenlyside, st Dennis b Bassett	11
Sergt. Sharp, not out	7	Capt. B. Howlett, st Dennis b Piggott	28
Extras	20	Sergt. A. Jones, b Grimston	1
Total (for 6 wkts.) ...	270	Q.M.S. Swanwick, not out	3

Total (for 6 wkts.) ...

270

Bowling :—	O.	M.	R.	W.	Av'ge.
Capt. Howlett	28	5	54	3	18
J. W. H. James	19	3	86	2	43
J. M. Ricketts	18	3	68	1	68

Total

198

Bowling :—	O.	M.	R.	W.	Av'ge.
Col. R. A. M. Basset	11	2	27	3	9
Pte. Blanchard	3	—	14	1	14
Capt. G. S. Grimston	14	1	68	3	22.2
J. A. S. Piggott	11.1	—	53	2	26.5
L./Cpl. Dunkeld	7	1	25	1	25

THE DEPOT

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT *v.* GUILDFORD.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT.

Sergt. Litton, b Warren	...	...	...	7
L./Cpl. Cole-Biroth, c and b Ricketts	...	...	0	0
Capt. B. E. L. Burton, c Foster b Ricketts	...	...	1	1
L./Cpl. Dunkeld, b Griffin	...	...	23	23
Sergt. Sharp, not out	...	...	39	39
Lieut. J. Sykes-Wright, b Foster	...	...	0	0
Major A. F. F. Young, c Warren b Griffin	...	...	2	2
Lieut. D. G. Loch, b Griffin	...	...	6	6
J. A. S. Piggott, c Wilson b Foster	...	...	0	0
Col. R. A. M. Basset, b Griffin	...	...	13	13
Sergt. Dennis, hit wkt. b Griffin	...	...	5	5
Extras	...	...	4	4
Total	...	...	...	100
 Bowling :—	 O.	 M.	 R.	 W.
Ricketts	...	7	2	19
Warren	...	6	2	18
Foster	...	9	2	32
Griffin	...	9	2	23
				9·5
				18
				16
				4·6

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT v. REIGATE PRIORY

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT

THE GOLDEN TEAM			
Sergt. Litton, c Smith b Maw	...	...	13
Pte. Blanchard, b Hill	...	...	40
Capt. B. E. L. Burton, c Vincent b Maw	...	...	9
L./Cpl. Dunkeld, b Maw	...	...	12
Sergt. Sharp, b Maw	...	...	0
L./Cpl. Cole-Biroth, lbw b Maw	...	...	33
Lieut. J. Sykes-Wright, run out	...	...	0
Lieut. D. G. Loch, c Smith b Hill	...	...	0
Col. R. A. M. Bassett, not out	...	...	29
J. A. S. Piggott, not out	...	...	6
Sergt. Dennis did not bat.			
Extras	...	...	10
Total	...	...	152

Bowling :—	O.	M.	R.	W.	Av'ge.
Weston ...	8	2	28	—	—
Hill ...	16.1	—	38	2	19
Maw ...	16	5	37	5	7.2
Richardson ...	8	—	30	—	—

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT
(REGULARS).

(RECOGNISANCE)			
Sergt. Litton, st Lieut. Wyatt	...	...	9
Pte. Blanchard, b Lieut. Long	...	...	0
Capt. B. E. L. Burton, c Lieut. Ibitson	...	...	96
L./Cpl. Dunkeld, c Major Young	...	...	21
Sergt. Sharp, st Lieut. Kingsley	...	...	20
L./Cpl. Cole-Biroth, b Lieut. Kingsley	...	...	0
Lieut. Sykes-Wright, c Lieut. Kingsley	...	...	2
Lieut. Loch, c Lieut. Ibitson	...	...	4
Col. Basset, not out	...	...	31
R.Q.M.S. Swanwick, c Lieut. Ibitson	...	...	0
Sergt. Dennis, not out	...	...	5
Extras	...	...	8
Total ...	...	...	196

GUILDFORD C.C.

R. Hyde, c and b Basset	...	...	...	3
A. Wilkinson, c Sharp b Piggott	...	...	...	22
P. A. Foster, not out	...	...	...	68
T. H. Chalcraft, b Basset	...	...	...	13
H. W. Hall, b Dunceld	...	...	...	9
R. A. Warren, c Basset b Young	...	...	...	27
Ricketts, not out	...	...	...	0
Total (for 5 wkts.)	...	...	...	142

Bowling :—

	O.	M.	R.	W.	Avege.
Col. R. A. M. Basset	17	2	54	2	27
L./Cpl. Dunkeld	22	7	44	1	44
J. A. S. Piggott	...	6	—	14	14
Capt. B. E. L. Burton	2	—	26	—	26
Major A. F. F. Young	1	—	5	1	5

REGIMENTAL CRICKET WEEK, 1938.

REIGATE PRIORY C.C.

R. Vincent, b Basset	...	...	...	3
C. Stow, lbw b Dunkeld	...	...	...	47
N. Bowine, st Dennis b Basset	...	...	...	0
M. Maw, c and b Piggott	...	...	...	14
D. Thesiger, lbw b Dunkeld	...	...	...	3
P. Richardson, c and b Piggott	...	...	...	1
R. Hollis, c Sharp b Basset	...	...	...	1
F. Smith, b Dunkeld	...	...	...	30
G. Hill, b Dunkeld	...	...	...	9
J. Weston, b Basset	...	...	...	1
G. Guy, not out	...	...	...	1
Extras	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	146

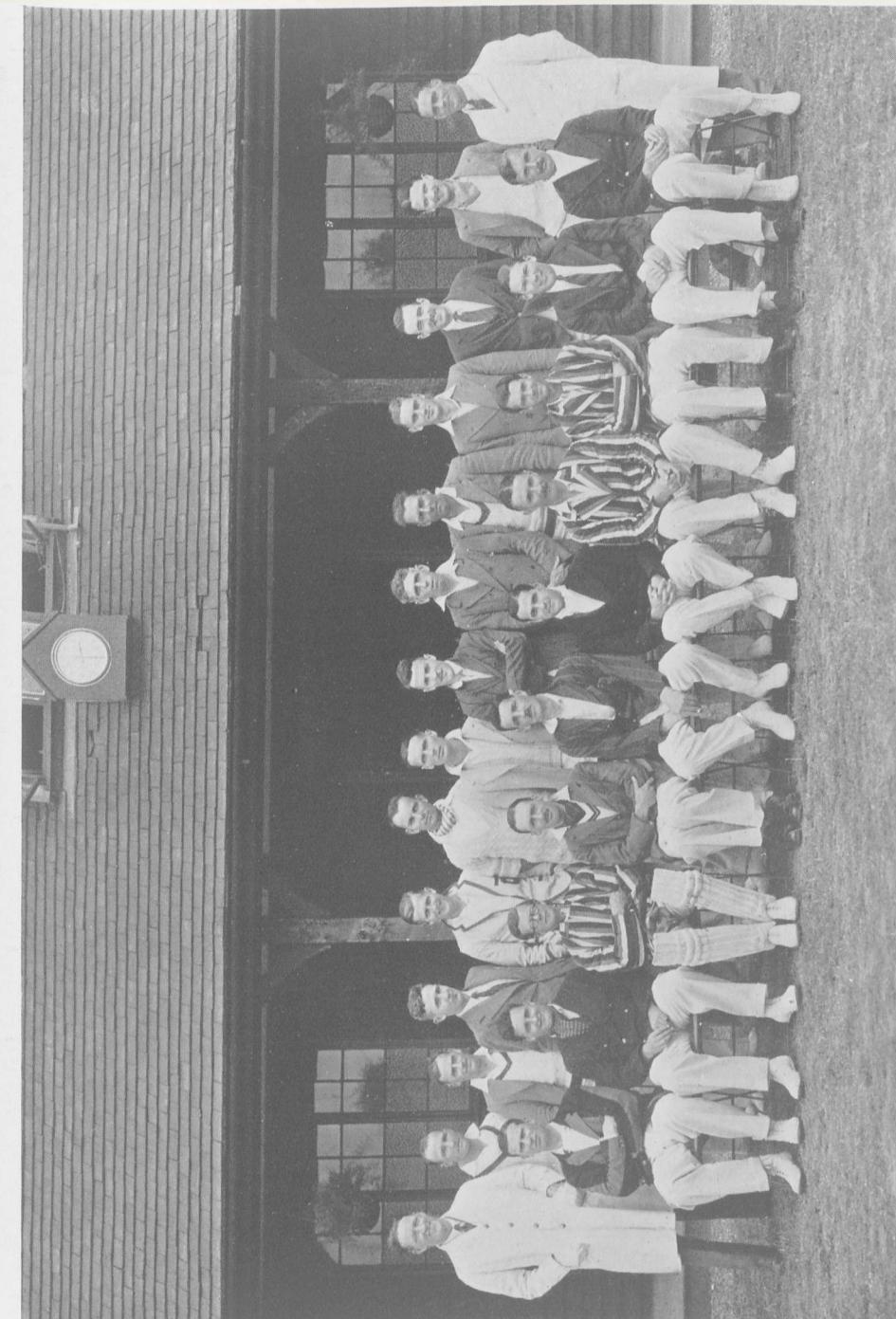
Bowling :—

	O.	M.	R.	W.	Av'ge
Col. R. A. M. Basset	14	2	40	4	10
Pte. Blanchard	...	2	—	26	—
L./Cpl. Dunkeld	...	14 ¹	3	37	4 9 ²
I. A. S. Piggott	...	11	2	42	21

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT (REGULAR ARMY) v. THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT (TERRITORIAL ARMY).

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT
(TERRITORIAL ARMY).

Lieut. Kingsley, c Sharp b Dunkeld	...	1
Sergt. Fluke, c L./Cpl. Cole-Biroth b Col.	...	1
Basset	...	1
Lieut. Neale, c Litton b Burton	...	1
Lieut. Wyatt, lbw b Burton	...	5
Capt. Rutherford, lbw b Blanchard	...	1
Lieut. Ibbitson, run out	...	3
Lieut.-Col. Adams, lbw b Burton	...	1
Lieut. Long, b Burton	...	1
Lieut. Fairbairn, lbw b Burton	...	1
Col. Cave, b Dunkeld	...	1
Major Young, not out	...	1
Extras	...	1
Total	...	16



REGULARS v. TERRITORIALS.

Standing.—L. Cpl. H. Bowman. Sergt. C. Litton. R.O.M.S. S. Swanwick. Pte. S. Lymbery. L. Cpl. D. Dunkeld. L. Cpl. J. Cole-Broth. Pie. E. Blanchard. Lieut. L. Long. Sergt. J. Dennis. Sergt. S. Sharp. Lieut. E. H. Ibbson. Lieut. R. Fairbarn. Lieut. A. G. Neale. Sergt. S. Lynnwood. Lieut. D. G. Loch. Colonel W. S. Cave. Capt. R. N. J. Rutherford. Colonel R. A. M. Bassett. Lieut.-Colonel D. G. Adams. Capt. B. E. L. Burton. Lieut. P. G. T. Kingsley. Lieut. J. S. Wyatt. Lieut. J. Sykes-Wright.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT
(REGULARS).

Bowling :—	O.	M.	R.	W.	Av'ge.
Lieut. Wyatt	...	5	—	32	1 32
Lieut. Long	...	3	—	22	1 22
Major Young	...	7	—	35	1 35
Lieut. Ibitson	...	9	—	38	3 12.3
Sergt. Fluke	...	3	—	26	—
Lieut. Kingsley	...	7	—	23	3 7.6
Lieut. Neale	...	3	—	13	—

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT
(TERRITORIAL ARMY).

Bowling :—	O.	M.	R.	W.	Av'ge.
Col. Bassett	...	18	3	49	1 49
L./Cpl. Dunkeld	...	18	2	66	2 33
Pte. Blanchard	...	3	—	12	1 12
Capt. Burton	...	12	3	23	5 4.6

Depot Cricket.

The Depot side was not very strong on paper. However, the lack of star batsmen and bowlers was compensated for by the excellence of the fielding. It was a comparatively rare thing to see catches dropped. Against the 4th Bn. The Queen's Own, however, many catches were hit up by our opponents and not one held. There is no doubt that, in this sort of cricket, a man is usually worth his place if he is an expert in the field. L./Cpl. Cole-Biroth and Capt. Burton were the most successful of our bowlers. In the batting, L./Cpls. Bowman and Cole-Biroth and Pte. Blanchard can all play with a straight bat. Given some proper net practice they should do well in future. We were unlucky in not having the services of Capt. Richardson and Lieut. Piggott, for both were prevented from playing for medical reasons.

Officers' Reunion.

This was held on the last day of the Cricket Week. The usual match was played between the Regulars and the Territorials. The T.A. side looked very formidable, and the Regulars were lucky to get them out so cheaply. A glance at the detailed scores will show that the Regulars were not safe until Col. Basset, with his very senior bat, proceeded to hit the T.A. bowling into Grange Road.

There was a good gathering of Officers, past and present, with their families. After tea the party moved on to the top lawn and watched the incomparable Band and Drums of the 2nd Battalion beat "Retreat." At the end of "Retreat" most of those present moved back to the refreshment tent where drinks were served, and the doings of the Regiment, past, present, and future, were the topic of conversation.

Annual Church Parade.

On Sunday, 26th June, the Annual Church Service was held at Holy Trinity Church, and was conducted by Canon E. G. Southam, the Provost of Guildford. The Mayor of Guildford was present, and afterwards took the salute from the Guildhall balcony. The Depot, headed by the Band and Drums of the 2nd Battalion, marched to the Cattle Market in Woodbridge Road, and there met the Old Comrades, strengthened by many representatives of the 2nd Battalion. After a brief halt the Colonel of the Regiment gave the order to march off, and this year the Old Comrades marched immediately behind the Band and Drums to the church. For the march past, and return to the Cattle Market, the order was Band and Drums, Depot, Old Comrades, but, after a brief halt to allow those who wished to fall out, the Band and Drums dropped back to a position between the past and present members of the Regiment.

As usual, the Chief Constable of Guildford and the Borough Police gave us their invaluable assistance and co-operation, and they are largely responsible for the smooth running of all the arrangements.

Physical Training.

Physical Training in the Army has, in the past year, undergone another change. New tables have recently been introduced, which go to produce even a fitter recruit than in former years. These tables would probably make the founders of the "muscle factory" turn in their graves, but there is no doubt that their results produce a fitter, and, above all, more mentally alert individual than their predecessors. Under the able instruction of C.S.M.I. Salsbury and his assistant instructors, the general standard has considerably improved during the past six months.

The trained soldiers, under the leadership of C.S.M.I. Salsbury, once more provided a gymnastic display at the Reunion and All Ranks' Garden Party. Much credit is due to all those who took part, as they were hindered by casualties throughout their practices. The appreciation shown by their audiences was a testimony to all the hard work they put in.

At the request of a recently formed sports club of the Guildford Telephone Area, Ladysmith Platoon, under C.S.M.I. Salsbury, gave a public display of the methods employed by the Army in Physical Training, at the Guildford Grammar School Sports Ground. This event proved so popular that an encore was given later in the day.

The same platoon gave a display during Fitness Day of the Haslemere Carnival Week. The day was organized by the Surrey and Sussex Area Fitness Committee, and Col. G. N. Dyer, C.B.E., D.S.O., was the speaker at the evening session. Here again the recruits did themselves justice under difficult conditions, and are to be congratulated on the hard work they put in to attain such a standard.

Officers' Mess.

As many officers are aware, the Mess has been entirely redecorated, inside and out, and many alterations have been, and are being, made. Running hot and cold water basins are now in all Officers' rooms, and they all have new ceilings—the latter necessitated by the actual collapse of the old ones due to old age. But the biggest difference is to be seen downstairs, where the moose head, presented to us by the Queen's Rangers (1st American Regiment), has now a more prominent and suitable position in the entrance. The ante-room has been entirely refurnished, and we now have a suite of very handsome, and comfortable, blue leather chairs and sofa, instead of the Chairs, Officers', pegamoid, supplied by the Government. The curtains, too, are now blue, as is the carpet. Two very fine standard lamps have been given us by the Officers of the 5th Battalion, and on them are parchment lamp-shades with figures in old Regimental uniforms, painted with great skill by Lieut. C. B. Gray of the 2nd Battalion. Mrs. Pilleau has presented us with a useful set of silver ash-trays with the lamb on, and Major Pilleau has given an interesting old print of the "Battle of Vittoria." On the walls now hang a valuable collection of medals given by Col. E. J. Woolley, M.C., late of what is now the 6th Battalion. Two other prints, General Baumgardt's Medals, and the old 1797 "Proclamation of the N.C.Os., Drummers and Privates of the Regiment" complete the decoration of the room, while over the fireplace hangs the signed photograph of the Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.

All the oil paintings have now been concentrated in the Mess Room, where suitable lighting has been accorded them, and also to the Colours of the old 3rd Battalion. The inside portion of the Pekin Vase is now permanently on view there; but the real making of the room lies in the really magnificent mahogany suite given to us by Mrs. Cook, of Bramley, as was mentioned in the last JOURNAL. This is now in use, as previously we could not offer it worthy accommodation. The suite consists of one large and one small sideboard, and a magnificent table

which can seat up to twenty-six people. Instead of the central light we had previously, which was neither effective nor beautiful, we now have hanging an old gilt chandelier, which is both.

Of the things purchased, besides the suite of ante-room chairs, the two biggest things are a refectory table to take the newspapers in the ante-room, and another mahogany table which stands in the bow window of the Mess Room, holding the rosebowl given to us by the late General Sir Charles Monro. In addition, a set of occasional tables for the ante-room, given by Capt. B. E. L. Burton, are on order from India, and should be in the Mess very shortly.

These purchases, and the cost of the lighting of the pictures, have been made possible by the generosity of three people: Col. R. G. Clarke and Major M. W. H. Pain (both late of the Regiment), and Mrs. Wyndham Pain, of Wonersh. It is difficult to express our gratitude to these people, and to the others whose gifts have been mentioned above, but they deserve the thanks of the whole Regiment, for our home, where past and present Officers so often call, is now furnished adequately, and even luxuriously, for many years to come. And so we would wish them to accept the most grateful thanks of not only those Officers now serving at the Depot, but of all Officers, past and present, of the Regiment.

OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION

ALL RANKS' DINNER, 1938.

THE Thirtieth Annual All Ranks' Dinner took place at the Thames House Restaurant on Saturday, 4th June.

A message of greetings was sent to H.M. Queen Mary. It read: "This gathering of 300 of All Ranks, past and present, of The Queen's Royal Regiment, send, with humble duty, most respectful greetings to Her Majesty their Colonel-in-Chief." Later in the evening came the reply: "I would ask you to convey to the gathering of All Ranks, past and present, assembled at dinner this evening my grateful thanks for their kind message of greetings.—Mary R."

Major-General Sir Wilkinson D. Bird, Colonel of the Regiment, was in the chair, and also present were Lieut.-General Sir A. E. McNamara, Brig.-Generals R. H. Mangles and C. F. Watson, Colonels R. A. M. Basset and G. N. Dyer, Lieut.-Colonels R. K. Ross, J. Rainsford Hannay, I. T. P. Hughes and H. W. Bolton, Majors W. G. R. Beeton, G. A. Pilleau, J. J. Grubb, A. N. S. Roberts, W. S. Hooker, N. B. Avery, C. J. M. Elliott (secretary) and W. R. Cohen, Capt. H. G. M. Evans, R. E. Pickering, R. M. Burton, L. C. East, D. L. A. Gibbs, H. E. Wilson, H. P. Combe, H. G. Duncombe, J. B. H. Kealy, K. J. Wilson, R. C. Wilson and A. E. Barnes, Lieuts. J. Sykes-Wright, D. de S. Barrow, R. P. Mangles, F. Waspe, W. Watford, H. R. Borer, E. A. Towning, A. Hollis and R. A. Dawson, 2/Lieuts. G. O. Savage, N. A. Marsden, P. R. H. Kealy and G. C. Reinhold.

The toast of His Majesty the King was followed by that of Her Majesty Queen Mary. They were proposed by the chairman, who also gave an address on the Annual Report of the Old Comrades Association, Dinner Club, and Regimental News. He said that messages of greeting were sent from the 1st Battalion at Allahabad and from the 6th Battalion at Bermondsey.

The work of the Association was being carried on as well as in the past, under the able guidance of Major Elliott. A parade of serving and ex-soldiers was held at the headquarters of the 5th Battalion on the morning of the All Ranks' Garden Party. Possibly because this was the first occasion on which this parade was held, and perhaps also because the parade clashed with that of the British Legion in Hyde Park, there was only a small gathering. They were going to hold another parade at twelve o'clock on 26th June, at the Market, Guildford.

General Bird also said, for the benefit of those who had not seen the Regimental JOURNAL, that the two old battalions had fully maintained the regimental reputation for efficiency and general smartness. Their 2nd Battalion was going, in the autumn, to Palestine to undertake an arduous duty in keeping order in unsettled lands, and would leave with their best wishes and confidence.

He welcomed the presence of representatives of the ship's company of H.M.S. *Excellent*, as indicating that the friendship was still strong and warm that commenced between The Queen's and the *Excellent* nearly 150 years ago, when The Queen's had the honour of serving with the Fleet.

Petty Officer E. Stroud responded on behalf of the members of the ship's Company of H.M.S. *Excellent*. Referring to the close relationship that existed between them, he reminded those present that on 10th July the 4th Battalion The Queen's was going to Hayling Island to see them. They of the *Excellent*, he added, all hoped they would be able to remain staunch shipmates with The Queen's, as they had been for the past 150 years.

R.S.M. G. F. Osborne, M.M., proposed the toast of "Absent Comrades."

At the piano was Mr. H. C. Sales, ex-Drum Major.

The following ex-members of the Regiment were among those present:—

P. O. Andrews, F. W. Anthony, A. Baird, G. Bartlett, W. Bashford, H. G. Baxell, W. Baxter, A. Bayford, J. A. Bayliss, R. C. Bear, P. Benham, L. G. Benson, A. Bird, W. Blanks, J. Booth, N. Bradley, W. A. Brooker, H. J. Brown, L. C. Brown, H. Bunch, G. H. Burgess, S. G. Burrows, W. H. Bush, A. G. Butler.

G. E. Calloway, A. Carlton, E. G. Childs, J. Childs, L. K. Clark, P. P. Clarke, T. R. Collyer, E. Constable, C. Cops, A. Crastin, E. D'Albertanson, A. Davey, A. J. Davey, C. B. Davey, E. G. Davey, H. F. Davey, R. K. Davidson, E. Dingle, W. G. Drew.

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OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION.



[Photo by Alfred B. Williams, Press Photographer, 30, North Street, Guildford.]

THE O.C.A. CHURCH PARADE APPROACHING HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.



[Photo by Alfred B. Williams, Press Photographer, 30, North Street, Guildford.]

CHURCH PARADE AT GUILDFORD—THE COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT ADDRESSING THE PARADE BEFORE MOVING OFF.

OLD COMRADES ASSOCIATION

MEMORIAL SERVICE AND REUNION.

For the second year the Garden Party was preceded by a Memorial Service in Holy Trinity Church, through the kind co-operation of the Provost (the Very Rev. Eric Southam).

The parade of ex-members, to the number of 132, paraded in the Market, Woodbridge Road, being welcomed by the Colonel of the Regiment, Major-General Sir Wilkinson D. Bird.

Although the number was an improvement on last year, it should have been much larger, and it is earnestly hoped that at the next parade many more will be present. Quite a number who ought to have been amongst their marching comrades were seen in the crowds that gathered in the streets; probably they will be on parade next time—at least, it is hoped they will.

The Depot staff and recruits, headed by the Band and Drums of the 2nd Battalion, made a halt at the Market to enable the Old Comrades to join the march from there to the Cathedral Church, which contains the Great War and other memorials, and The Queen's Chapel. During the service the Provost stood by the chapel to offer prayers for the Regiment and the Old Comrades.

The address by the Provost was short, but very impressive: "Every part of your chapel in this Cathedral," he said, "tells of sacrifice and devotion to God, King and Country. The memorials on the walls tell of heroism, sacrifice, and lives offered on the battlefield. To-day we salute them. On this spot of earth we remember those who have gone before. We believe, if we hold the Christian faith, that they are to-day with us, unseen. We will pray for the Regiment and remember those who have gone before."

The Band played in church, accompanying the singing of the hymns, and after the blessing the National Anthem was sung. A wreath was placed on the Regimental Memorial by the Colonel of the Regiment.

Assembling outside the church again, the parade marched down the High Street, past the Guildhall, where the salute was taken by the Mayor of Guildford (Alderman H. Gammon) and Major-General Sir Wilkinson D. Bird, from the balcony. The Band played "Boys of the Old Brigade."

Returning to the Depot to the strains of popular marches from the Band and Drums it was noticed with what pride the old members swung through the gates to the Regimental March, their minds going back many years, in some cases, to the time when they first marched into barracks.

Luncheon was served in the gymnasium for those holding tickets. During the afternoon the Depot was crowded with visitors. The museum had its full share of these, and many climbed to the top of the keep to obtain the wonderful view of the country around. The modern barrack room was also a source of interest.

A shooting competition for men on the thirty-yard range, and one for ladies on the miniature range, claimed considerable attention. The Band of the 2nd Battalion, by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. K. Ross, under the direction of Bandmaster R. Barsotti, rendered a very enjoyable programme of music and, as usual, the Retreat by the combined Band and Drums, which is always looked upon as the most popular feature of the day, was much enjoyed. C.S.M.I. Salsbury, and the members of the Depot staff, are to be congratulated on the excellent gymnastic display which was a feature of the day's proceedings. A hidden treasure competition for ladies and children took place during the evening, and the day concluded with a varied programme of music by the Band.

All ex-members of the Regiment are very grateful to the Officer Commanding the Depot and to the officers and other ranks who work very hard to make this day a success. It is much appreciated by all.

OBITUARY

RESIGNATION OF MR. C. L. GUIVER.

After filling the position of Assistant Secretary of the Old Comrades Association for over eighteen years, Mr. C. L. Guiver has reluctantly had to resign owing to leaving the district with his family.

All those who have known Mr. Guiver during his long period will be sorry he has had to give up his appointment, which he has filled so well and in which he has worked so loyally. Our good wishes go with him, and we trust he will be a regular attendant at the annual gatherings for many years to come.

Mr. Guiver joined the 2nd Battalion as a boy in May, 1896. He served with them in Africa from 1902 until 1904, and after a spell at home accompanied the Battalion to Gibraltar, in 1910, as Band Sergeant, returning in 1912 to take up the appointment of Bandmaster of the 3rd Battalion (Special Reserve), which he held until the outbreak of the Great War. He went to France in 1917, and was Acting R.Q.M.S. of the 8th Battalion for nine months.

Obituary

List of those known and reported to have died since last publication of REGIMENTAL JOURNAL, May, 1938.

NO.	RANK AND NAME.	BATTALIONS.	SERVICE.	DATE.
	Lieut. R. A. Dawson	...	—	7/7/38
	Lieut. M. Thresher	...	—	8/10/38
6082965	L./Cpl. P. Burns	1st Bn.	1927	28/3/38
3530	Sergt. A. H. Aldrich	1st & 2nd Bns.	1891-1903	5/38
727	Clr.-Sergt. C. R. Moir	1st & 2nd Bns.	1883-1909	7/7/38
2353	Pte. J. Parker	1st & 2nd Bns.	1887-1894	26/7/38
3229	Pte. A. A. Broughton	1st & 2nd Bns.	1890-1902	3/8/38
5491	Cpl. R. T. Willard	1st & 2nd Bns.	1897-1909 1914-1919	13/8/38
6077856	Sergt. E. G. Crabb, D.C.M.	2nd Bn.	1915-1923	24/8/38
6084055	Pte. R. M. Wilson	2nd Bn.	1936-1938	13/9/38
4361	Cpl. G. Pearce	2nd Bn.	1894-1902	21/9/38

OBITUARY

LIEUT. ROBERT ANTHONY DAWSON.

AS we grow old we must in some measure accustom ourselves to the loss of old friends, which is so inevitable. But when we are still young the sudden passing of a close friend occasions something of a shock, and many of us must have experienced this when we heard that "Robin" Dawson had so suddenly left us.

In writing this brief appreciation we wish it were possible to find words with which we could express adequately our admiration for the high courage and selfless character which "Robin" possessed. Those of us who knew him intimately realized that he set himself a standard so high that it was, perhaps, beyond human reach, but we knew, too, that, in striving, he attained a standard far above the aims and hopes of most men. As a lover of animals and of the countryside, all forms of sport were his joy, and we doubt whether he himself could have said if he preferred hunting to shooting, or fishing to the quiet watching of birds; but he delighted in them all. Like all men who are honest with themselves (and if he had a fault it was that of rating himself too low) "Robin" was no stranger to fear, but, unlike most of us, the feeling of fear served only to spur him on to conquer it, and we feel certain that it was this spirit, rather than any natural keenness, which caused him to take up flying only a few days before he died.

As a soldier he was of the kind that understands men, and to whom men instinctively give of their best; we feel that many in the ranks of The Queen's feel his loss as keenly as his brother Officers. On the more intellectual side of his profession it was only natural of him to take the deepest interest and care in all his work, and it was typical of him that he was surprised, and almost disbelieving, when he heard some unexpected expression of regard for his ability which those who knew him rated as the highest. Moreover, he was at pains to cultivate his mind beyond the strict bounds of his profession.

The present writer may perhaps be allowed, even in this short memoir, to express his grief at losing his best and most intimate friend, one with whom he had shared many joys and adventures and, inevitably, some cares. The thought that he could never again turn to that steady friendship, and perhaps in moments of stress arouse that slow smile, was not least of those in his mind when he knew that "Robin" had passed on. But all of those, both in the Regiment and elsewhere who claimed his friendship, will extend their deepest sympathy to his mother and his sister, and will give a more than passing thought of sadness at the abrupt ending of a life that typified the best that is English.

LIEUT. M. THRESHER.

Lieut. Marcus Thresher joined the Regiment on 30th August, 1934. He was posted to the 2nd Battalion where he served for two years before joining the 1st Battalion, in Quetta, in 1936. His sudden death from an attack of fever, in Allahabad, on 8th October, 1938, must come as a shock to all those who knew him. He had prospects of a promising career in front of him, as his ability and keenness were well above the average.

Though he was not outstanding at any particular game, he played nearly all with wholehearted spirit. Mark was always very popular with those with whom he came in contact. He was ever a keen supporter of the Regimental JOURNAL, and many are the photographs that he had published.

The Regiment has lost a most efficient officer. His brother Officers have lost a true friend. To his relatives we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

EDITORIAL NOTES

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5th Bn.: Major L. C. East. Queen's York Rangers, 1st American Regt.: Major H. M. Jackson.
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The following are suggestions which may be of help to Battalion Assistant Editors and contributors in sending in material:—

1. Assistant Editors should frame their material on the following lines:—
 - (a) A general survey of things in which the whole Battalion has taken part, *i.e.*, Battalion General News.
 - (b) Training, Musketry, etc., of the Battalion.
 - (c) Battalion Games and Sports. In this connection it is suggested that short reports of important Battalion matches should be given, mentioning names of goal-scorers, good scores or good bowling performances at cricket, together with the names of teams in each match. Concerts, dances, etc., should be included under this sub-head.
 - (d) Sergeants' Mess News.
 - (e) Corporals' Mess News.
 - (f) Company and Platoon Games and Sports.

2. Contributions should be written on one side of the paper only, and should, if possible, be typewritten, but this is not essential.

3. Photographs should be marked on the back with the title, and, in the case of groups, names should invariably be given. In this connection, readers are invited to send all photographs likely to be of interest.

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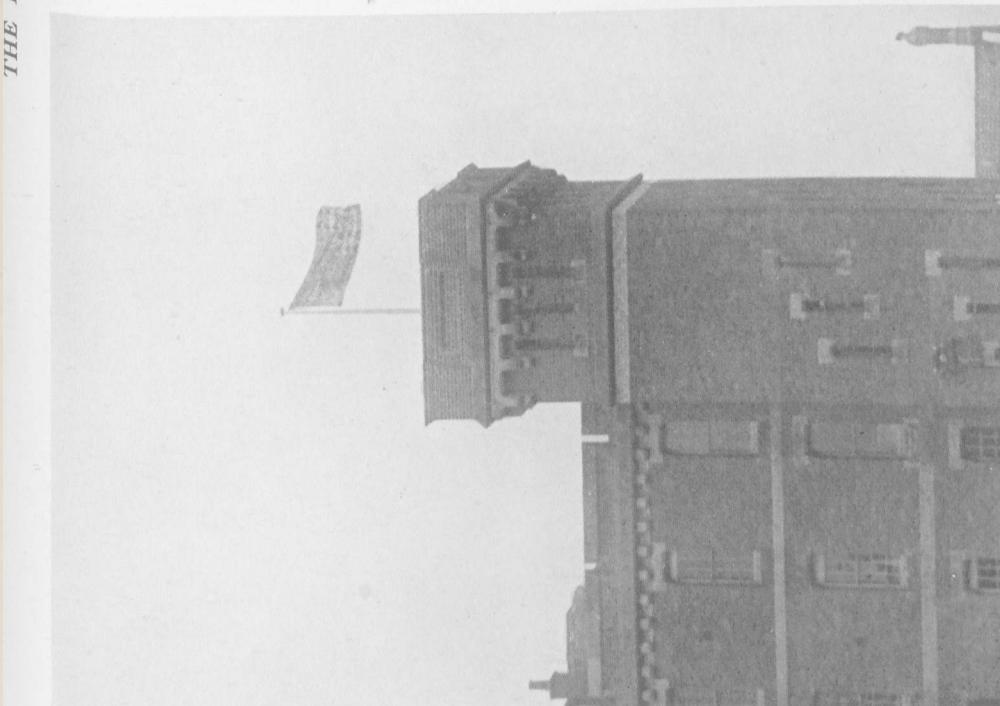
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THE ANTE ROOM, OFFICERS' MESS, REGIMENTAL DEPOT, SHOWING THE SIGNED PORTRAIT OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.



[Photo by A. B. Williams, Press Photographer, 39, North Street, Guildford.]
THE STANDARD OF THE COLONEL-IN-CHIEF, HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY, FLYING FROM THE KEEP DURING HER VISIT TO THE REGIMENTAL DEPOT.