



Lieut.-Colonel D. N. Wimberley, M.C., inspects the Quarter-Guard on his rounds.

wearing the experimental issue of this anti-gas clothing, and from the utilitarian point of view reported it satisfactory. The Intelligence Officer, Captain P. M. Hunt (now Lieut.-Col. P. M. Hunt, D.S.O., O.B.E.), was one of the guinea pigs, and his pants a/g. were the subject of some ribald comment in the Battalion Headquarters' Officers' Mess by his contemporaries.

The Highland Regiment's case was, however, much weakened by the C.O. of another Highland Battalion serving in the B.E.F., stating that in view of his experiences in the 1914/18 War he did not consider the kilt was suitable for modern warfare. This note of dissension probably strengthened the War Office's hand, though Lieut.-Col. Wimberley continued to do all he could by visiting G.H.Q. himself to appeal against the loss of the kilt and ask that the order be rescinded.

The possible abolition of the kilt meant more to the Camerons than the loss of the traditional garb of the Highlander. A Cameron was brought up to look upon the Regiment as "a perfect thing apart." The Regiment was not only his home, but, in the words of Lord Moran, "there was only one religion in the regular army, the Regiment; it seemed to draw out of them (the men) the best that was in them—it was the pride of an old family." Post-war soldiers reading these last lines, and possibly feeling a bit sceptical about the sentiments expressed, must remember that the pre-war 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Camerons were made up exclusively of volunteers, whose **minimum** service with the Regiment was for five years. This War Office order, therefore, meant that the man who had volunteered for and was proud to wear the Cameron uniform, was by the stroke of a pen disinherited, and was to be