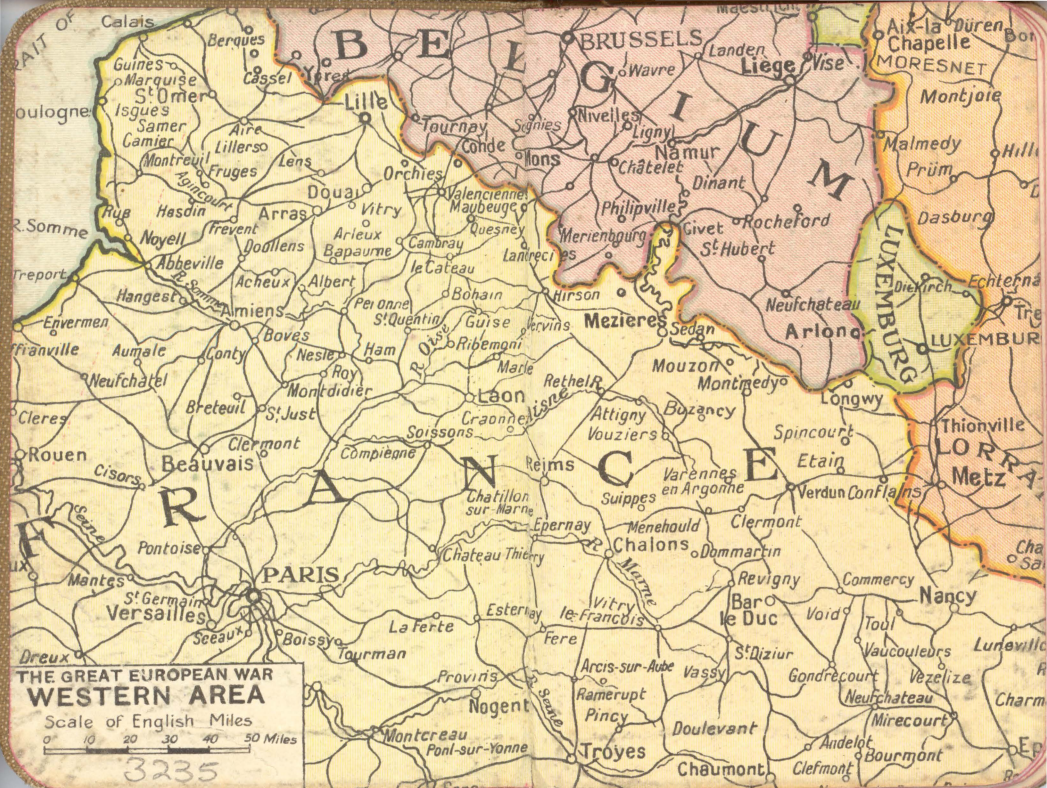


THE
Australian Comforts Fund's
GIFT DIARY 1918





A. I. F.

Australian Comforts Funds'

GIFT DIARY

1918,

Containing Useful Information for
Australian Soldiers.

THE FUNDS' OBJECTS :—

*"To do all the good we can,
In all the ways we can,
In all the places we can,
In any emergency arising from the War."*

Compiled by J. GIBSON, 9th Coy. R.G.A.

Published by CHARLES LETTS & CO.

AUSTRALIAN COMFORTS FUNDS.

Funds Represented :

Citizens' "War Chest" Fund, New South Wales.
Lady Mayoress's Patriotic League, Victoria.
Queensland Patriotic Fund, Queensland.
League of Loyal Women of Australia,
South Australia.
"On Active Service" Fund, Tasmania.
Victoria League of Western Australia, Perth, W.A.

Hon. General Secretary :

CHAS. A. LE M. WALKER, F.C.P.A.,
113, Pitt Street, Sydney.
Cables - "War Chest," Sydney.

London Headquarters :

66, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.

Chief Commissioner :

T. S. WOODBURN.

Commissioners :

THOS. HENLEY, M.L.A. A. C. BARRY.

Assistant Commissioner :

WILFRID E. JOHNSON, F.C.P.A.

Secretary :

S. J. EDWARDS.

As appointed by the Hon. G. F. Pearce, Minister
of Defence, Australia.

*Assist. Commissioners attached to Australian
Divisions at the Front :*

1st. B. J. WATERHOUSE. | 3rd. A. C. McCALLUM.
2nd. H. NORRIS. | 4th. E. R. GREEN.
5th. J. R. CAMPBELL.

SOLDIERS' OWN NOTE BOOK AND DIARY FOR 1918

CONTAINING

Useful Information Invaluable to
every Soldier at Home or at the
Front.

Compiled by

J. GIBSON.

19th Co., R.G.A.

Bound in cloth with Pencil, 1s. 0d.

or in leather, with Pocket, 2s. 0d.

to be obtained at the Headquarters of the Y.M.C.A.,
2 & 13, Russell Square, W.C., or at the Y.M.C.A.
institutes in the various Camps, and of leading Stationers
and Booksellers throughout the Kingdom.

Published by

Charles Letts & Co

3, Royal Exchange, LONDON.

AN APPRECIATION.

At the moment of going to press with the Soldiers' Diary for 1918, the following letter was received from a Corporal of the Bedford Regiment, the Publishers hope that all users of this Diary may be as appreciative:—

Gentlemen,

As a user of your Diaries for many years, I venture to write to you to relate an interesting incident in connection with your firm and its productions.

During a discussion on Diaries recently, a friend of mine produced for inspection a Diary published by your firm in the year 1844, which was still in very good preservation. It is bound in green silk, and contains, in addition to the ordinary almanac matter, a quantity of valuable and interesting information, including a sort of railway timetable and list of fares to the principal centres, a list of members of Parliament (Lords and Commons), etc.

Although the book in question is over 70 years old, I notice from an "Address to Purchasers," that a similar production had been on the market for over 30 years.

I have always found your Diaries have stood the test of hard wear and constant use, but I hardly expected to meet with one quite so ancient and still usable as a notebook.

The origin of the discussion which resulted in the discovery of this early diary was "The Soldiers' Own" Diary, which I have found very useful and has been my constant companion since I have been in khaki.

With congratulations on the continued excellence of the productions of your firm.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

B. F. McPHERSON.

Suggestions for the further improvement of this Diary will be welcomed and carefully considered by the Publishers.

MEMBERSHIP CARD.

Regimental No..... Rank.....

Name

Home Address

Corps

Company..... Platoon.....

Section

GUM THE CREST OF

YOUR CORPS HERE.

Date.....1918.

Military Definitions.

Alignment.—Any straight line on which a body of troops is formed, or is to form.

Battalion.—The administrative unit of infantry, consisting of headquarters, four companies, and machine gun section.

Brigade.—Headquarters and four Battalions.

Change of Position.—A movement by which a body of troops takes up a new alignment.

Column.—Bodies of troops on parallel and successive alignments, at a distance from one another equal to their own frontage.

Company Column.—A Company in column of sections.

Quarter Column.—Companies on parallel and successive alignments, at a distance from one another of six paces.

Company.—The tactical unit of infantry, consisting of four platoons.

Covering.—The act of one or more men placing themselves correctly in rear of one another.

Deploying Interval.—The lateral space between units in quarter column or in column, on the same alignment, the space being equal to the frontage of a unit in line.

To Deploy.—To change formation from column to quarter column into line on the same alignment.

Depth.—The space occupied by a body of troops from front to rear.

Distance.—The space between men or bodies of troops, from front to rear.

Directing Flank.—That by which units march or dress.

Direction (Battalion, Platoon, Company, Section or File of).—The battalion, platoon, company, section, or file, responsible for keeping the direction of the line of march.

Military Definitions—continued.

To Dress.—To take up the alignment correctly.

Drill.—The execution of movements in unison.

Echelon.—A formation of successive and parallel units facing in the same direction; each on a flank and to the rear of the unit in front of it.

File.—A front rank man and his rear rank man.

Frontage.—The extent of ground covered laterally by troops.

Inner Flank.—That nearer to the point of formation or direction.

Interval.—The lateral space between men, units, or corps, measured from flank to flank.

Line.—Troops formed on the same alignment.

Outer Flank.—That opposite to the inner or directing flank.

Patrol.—A body of men sent out to reconnoitre or to guard against surprise.

Platoon.—Fourth of a Company.

Point of Formation.—The point on which a formation is based.

Change of Position.—A movement by which a body of troops takes up a new alignment.

Rank.—A line of men, side by side.

Rifle Ranges.—*Distant*, 2,800 to 2,000 yards.

Long, 2,000 to 1,400 yards.

Effective, 1,400 to 600 yards.

Close, 600 and under.















Section.—The quarter of a Platoon.

Squad.—A small number of men, formed for drill or for work.

















Supernumeraries.—The non-commissioned officers, etc., forming the third rank.

Wheeling.—A movement by which a body of troops brings forward a flank on a fixed or moving pivot.

Distinguishing Flags and Lamps.

	Flag by day.	Lamp by night.
Headquarters of an Army in the field.		
(Headquarters of) a Division. Number of the division is shown by a number in white on the flag.		
(Headquarters of) a Brigade or an administrative district.		
(Headquarters of) G.O.C. or O.C. of a line of communication.		
(Headquarters of) a Post, Garrison, or Base.		
Ammunition Column.		
Supply Depot.		

Distinguishing Flags and Lamps—continued.

	Flag by day.	Lamp by night.
Hospital or Field Ambulance.		
Ordnance Depot.		
Veterinary Hospital.		
Telegraph Office.		
Post Office.		
Pay Office.		
Key to the colouring of the flags and lamps.	 RED	 BLUE
	 GREEN	 WHITE

Headings for Reports.

When making reports it is necessary to state as much as possible. The following will give you an idea of what is required under each heading.

Ambushes.—State nature of cover (whether wall, bush, rock, etc.), how near enemy's line of approach, way out, etc.

Bivouac.—How sheltered or concealed, water, surrounding ground, defensibility, way out.

Bridge.—Material made of, length, width, height above water, parapet (its height, material, etc.), nature of banks, bottoms, etc., nearest repairing material.

Buildings.—Height, length, material, roof, water supply, surrounding ground, fences, command of view, etc., outhouses.

Bush.—Extent, height, nature, thickness (how far you can see in it).

Canal.—See under River.

Camp Ground.—Extent of open ground, whether flat or sloping, water, nature of soil, surrounding country.

Country.—Whether flat, undulating, hilly, open or enclosed, cultivated or not, thickly or thinly inhabited, surface.

Defile.—Nature, whether commanded by neighbouring ground, length, width, ground on near and far side, ground for flanking parties, etc.

Enemy.—Number, how far off, which direction, what arms, what doing.

Headings for Reports—continued.

Ferry.—Number and size of boats, how worked, how far across, approaches, facilities for loading.

Fords.—Depth, bottom, distance across, whether straight or zig-zag, banks, surrounding ground, nearest materials for destroying, etc.

Forest.—Extent, height and nature of trees, paths, thickness (how far you can see).

Ports.—Extent, situation, material, how armed, height of rampart, depth of ditch and width, surrounding ground, neighbouring heights, best line of approach, water, garrison.

Hills.—Height, steepness, surface (whether rocky, grassy, wooded, rideable, etc.), what view.

Lake.—Extent (*i.e.*, length and breadth), depth, banks, boats, surrounding ground.

Look-out Places.—Height, nature (whether trees, towers, hill, etc.), what other points visible (for signalling).

Marsh.—Extent, where passable, ways round, etc.

Mountain.—See Hill.

Nullah.—See Ravine.

Position.—Nature (whether bridge, fort, village, wood, etc.), extent, nature of ground in front and on flanks, any heights near, how occupied, best line of approach for attacking force, position of water.

Railway.—Gauge between rails, number of tracks, sleepers (wood, iron or pens), embankment, cuttings, tunnels, bridges (their length, height, width, etc.), telegraph.

Headings for Reports—continued.

Ravine.—Depth, width, nature of banks, bushy or rocky.

Redoubt.—See Fort.

River.—Depth, width, current, nature of banks, bottom, watering places, crossings, boats, material for rafts.

Road.—Nature (made or unmade), width, height above surrounding country, fences alongside, repairing material.

Station.—See Buildings; also state number of platforms and their length and width, number of entrances to them, amount of coal, spare rolling stock, rails, etc., sleepers, water tanks, telegraphs.

Supplies.—Amount of food or men, such as meat (living or dead), flour, vegetables, groceries, fuel, etc., and forage, such as oats, mealies, grain, barley, hay, grass, etc.

Telegraph.—Number of wires, height of poles and their material, direction in which line runs.

Town.—Extent, *i.e.*, length and width, number of inhabitants or houses, material, etc. (describe as in Buildings), situation (as for Position), and its sources of water and gas supply, also its supplies (as above).

Transport.—Number of waggons, carts, mules, horses, trucks, etc., or carriers.

Village.—See Towns.

Water.—Whether good or drinking, flowing or stagnant, whether stream, pool, or well and size and depth, how many horses can drink at a time, or whether buckets required.

Wells.—Depth to bottom, depth of water.

Woods.—See Forest.

Field Kitchen.

The trench kitchen shown in our diagrams is the form of cooking place in most use and the measurements given will be found useful when you are in doubt.

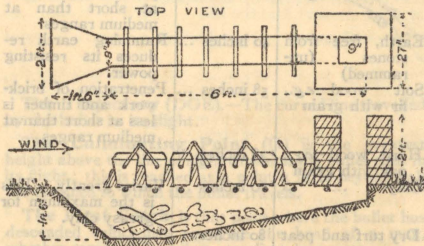
The trench should be dug 7 feet 6 inches long, 9 inches wide and 18 inches deep at the mouth, and continued for 18 inches into the trench, then sloping upwards to 4 inches at the back, with a splay mouth pointing towards the wind, and a rough chimney 2 feet high at the opposite end formed with the sods cut off from the top of the trench.

It will be advantageous if these trenches are cut on a gentle slope.

The trench shown will hold 7 large oval kettles.

Place cooking bars across the trench to support the kettles (and part of chimney). The kettles are placed side by side with their bottoms resting on the bars. Pack the spaces between them with clay or wet earth, which should reach as high as the loops of the handles.

The fuel is fed into the trench from the splay mouth which should face to windward.



Penetration of Rifle Bullet.

Material	Maximum Penetration.	Remarks.
Steel plate, best hard	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch ...	At 30 yards normal to plate.
Steel plate, ordinary mild or wrought iron	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch ...	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch is proof at not less than 600 yards, unless the plate is set at a slope of $\frac{3}{4}$, when $\frac{3}{8}$ inch is proof at 250 yards.
Shingle	6 inches ...	Not larger than 1 inch ring gauge.
Coal, hard ...	9 inches.	
Brickwork, cement mortar	9 inches ...	150 rounds concentrated on one spot will breach a 9-inch brick wall at 200 yds.
Chalk	15 inches.	
Brickwork, lime mortar	14 inches ...	9-inch brick wall at 200 yards.
Sand, confined between boards, or in sandbags	18 inches ...	Very high velocity bullets have less penetration in sand at short than at medium ranges.
Earth, free from stones (unrammed)	40 inches ...	Ramming earth reduces its resisting power.
Soft wood—e.g., fir with grain	58 inches ...	Penetration of brickwork and timber is less at short than at medium ranges.
Hard wood—e.g., oak with grain	38 inches.	
Clay	60 inches ...	Varies greatly. This is the maximum for greasy clay.
Dry turf and peat	80 inches.	

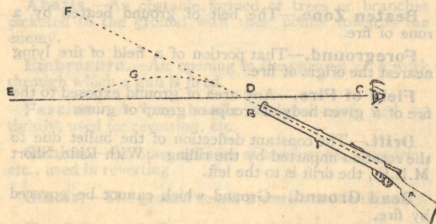
Rifle Definitions.

Axis of the Barrel (AB) is an imaginary line following the centre of the bore from the breech to muzzle.

Line of Sight (CDE) is a straight line passing through the sight and the point you aim at.

Line of Fire (BE) is a line joining the muzzle of the rifle and the target.

Line of Departure (BF) is the direction of the bullet on leaving the muzzle.



The Trajectory (DGE).—The curved line travelled by the bullet in its flight.

The Culminating Point (G) is the greatest height above the line of sight to which the bullet rises in its flight; this is reached at a point a little beyond half the distance to which the bullet travels.

The First Catch is that point where the bullet has descended sufficiently to strike the head of a man, whether mounted, kneeling, standing, lying, etc.

Rifle Definitions—continued.

The First Graze is the point where the bullet, if not interfered with, will first strike the ground.

The Dangerous Space is the distance between the first catch and the final graze.

Gravity.—The natural attraction which draws all unsupported bodies towards the earth.

Calibre.—The diameter of the bore of the rifle in inches measured across the lands.

Collective Fire.—The fire of several rifles combined for a definite purpose under the orders of a fire leader.

Beaten Zone.—The belt of ground beaten by a zone of fire.

Foreground.—That portion of a field of fire lying nearest the origin of fire.

Field of Fire.—Any area of ground exposed to the fire of a given body of troops or group of guns.

Drift.—The constant deflection of the bullet due to the rotation imparted by the rifling. With Rifle, Short M.L.E., the drift is to the left.

Dead Ground.—Ground which cannot be covered by fire.

Oblique Fire.—When the line of fire is inclined to the front of the target.

Cover.—Concealment from view or protection from fire, or a combination of both.

Grazing Fire.—Fire which is parallel, or nearly so to the surface of the ground.

Individual Fire.—Fire opened without orders from a fire leader.

Enfilade Fire.—Fire which sweeps a target from a flank.

Rifle Definitions—continued.

Frontal Fire.—Fire the line of which is perpendicular to the front of the target.

Horizon.—The circle bounding the view where earth and sky appear to meet.

Traverse.—A bank of earth erected to give lateral cover.

Trench.—The excavation in a field work from which men fire.

Muzzle velocity.—The velocity in feet per second with which the bullet leaves the muzzle.

Abatis.—An obstacle formed of trees or branches picketed to the ground with their points towards the enemy.

Embrasure.—An opening in the parapet of a work through which a gun is fired.

Fascine.—A long bundle of brushwood tied up tightly, used for revetting, etc.

Gabion.—An open cylinder of brushwood, sheet-iron, etc., used in revetting.

Glacis.—The ground round a work outside the ditch

Head Cover.—Cover against frontal or oblique fire for the heads of men when firing.

Jump.—The movement and vibration of the rifle barrel, caused by the explosion of the charge and the passage of the bullet along the spiral grooves of the barrel.

Ricochet.—Bullets which rebound after striking the ground or other obstacle and continue their flight.

Rifling.—The spiral grooves cut down the inside of the bore of the rifle.

Rifles used by Fighting Powers.

		Weight.	Range.	Shots in mag.
Great Britain	Lee Enfield '303	9½ lbs.	2800 yds.	10
Germany	Mausers	8 "	2200 "	5
France ...	Lebel '315	9½ "	2200 "	8
Russia ...	Nagant	9 "	2000 "	5
Austria ...	Mannlicher 95	8½ "	2100 "	5
Belgium...	Mausers	8 "	2000 "	5
Italy ...	Mannlicher-Carcano	8 lbs., 6½ ozs.	2000 metres	6

Turkey, Serbia and Montenegro use rifles of various patterns.

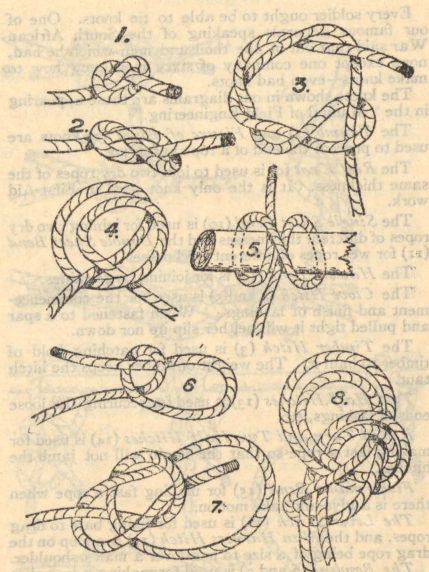
Sound travels at the rate of 365 yards per second; by carefully timing the period elapsing from the flash of a gun to hearing the report, the distance can be easily calculated.

Calendar for Five Years.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January 1.....	S	M	TU	W	TH
February 1.....	TU	TH	F	S	S
Ash Wed.	Mr. 8	Fb. 21	Fb. 13	Mar. 5	Fb. 18
March 1	W	TH	F	S	M
April 1	S	S	M	TU	TH
Good Friday ...	Ap. 21	Ap. 6	Mr. 29	Ap. 13	Ap. 2
Easter Mon. ...	" 24	" 9	Ap. 1	" 21	" 5
May 1	M	TU	W	TH	S
Whit Mon.	Jn. 12	My. 28	My. 20	Jn. 9	My. 24
June 1	TH	F	S	TU	TU
July 1	TU	S	M	TU	TH
August 1	S	W	TH	F	S
Aug. Bk. Hol.	7	6	5	4	2
September 1 ...	F	S	S	M	W
October 1	S	M	TU	W	F
November 1 ...	W	TH	F	S	M
Advent Sun. ...	Dc. 3	Dc. 2	Dc. 1	Nv. 30	Nv. 28
December 1.....	F	S	S	M	W
Christ. Day ...	M	TU	W	TH	S

EXAMPLE.—On what day of the week will March 18th, 1919, fall
March 1st being Saturday, 15th is also Saturday, and 18th
is therefore Tuesday.

Some Useful Knots.



The Knots are all shown open to clearly explain.

To finish pull taut.

Some Useful Knots.

Every soldier ought to be able to tie knots. One of our famous generals speaking of the South African War said that out of one thousand men which he had, none except one company of sixty men knew how to make knots—even bad knots.

The knots shown in our diagrams are those appearing in the "Manual of Field Engineering."

The *Thumb* (1) and *Figure of Eight* (2) knots are used to prevent the end of a rope unfraying.

The *Reef Knot* (3) is used to join two dry ropes of the same thickness. It is the only knot used in First-Aid work.

The *Single Sheet Bend* (10) is used for joining two dry ropes of different thicknesses and the *Double Sheet Bend* (11) for wet ropes of different thicknesses.

The *Hawser Bend* (12) is for joining large cables.

The *Clove Hitch* (4 and 5) is used for the commencement and finish of lashings. When fastened to a spar and pulled tight it will neither slip up nor down.

The *Timber Hitch* (3) is used for catching hold of timber to haul it. The weight of timber keeps the hitch taut.

Two Half Hitches (13) is used for securing the loose ends of lashings, etc.

Round Turn and Two Half Hitches (14) is used for making fast a rope so that the strain will not jamb the hitches.

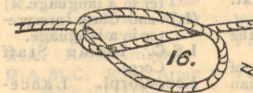
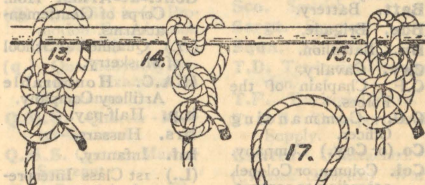
Fisherman's Bend (15) for making fast a rope when there is a give-and-take motion.

The *Lever Hitch* (16) is used for fixing bars to drag ropes, and the *Man Harness Hitch* (17) is a loop on the drag rope being of a size to pass over a man's shoulder.

The *Bowline* (6 and 7) is used for making a loop that will not slip.

The *Bowline on a Bight* (8) is much stronger than the bowline, and is usually used for lowering a person from a height such as a window in case of fire.

Some Useful Knots.



Seizing.

17.

List of Abbreviations for Military Terms, Etc.

A.B. Army Book.	D.A.A. Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant (General).
A.D.C. Aide-de-Camp to the King.	D.C.M. Distinguished Conduct Medal.
Adjt. Adjutant.	D.G. Dragoon Guards.
A.F. Army Form.	Dns. Dragoons.
A.G. Adjutant-General.	D.S.O. Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.
A.L. Army List.	Fd. Field.
A.M.O. Administrative Medical Officer.	g. Holds a First-Class Gunnery Certificate, or since 1905, a Gunnery Certificate.
Ammn. Col. Ammunition Column.	G.O.C. General Officer Commanding.
A.P.C. Army Pay Corps.	G.O.C.-in-C. G.O.C.-in-Chief.
A.S.C. Army Service Corps.	Gent.-at-Arms. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.
Aux. Auxiliary.	(H.) Qualified at School of Musketry.
A.V.C. Army Veterinary Corps.	H.A.C. Honourable Artillery Company.
A.V.S. Army Veterinary Service.	h.p. Half-pay.
Batt. Battery.	Hrs. Hussars.
Bde. Brigade.	Inf. Infantry.
Bn. Battalion.	(L.) 1st Class Interpreter in a language.
Cav. Cavalry.	(I.) 2nd Class Interpreter in a language.
C.F. Chaplain of the Forces.	I.S.C. Indian Staff Corps.
C.O. Commanding Officer.	Lce.-Corpl. Lance-Corporal.
Co. (or Coy.) Company.	
Col. Column, or Colonel, according to context.	
Corpl. Corporal.	
C.S.I. Companion of the Star of India.	
C.V.O. Companion of the Royal Victorian Order.	

List of Abbreviations for Military Terms, Etc.—continued.

M.C. Military Cross.	R.E. Royal Engineers.
M.M.P. Mounted Military Police.	Res. Reserve.
M.T. Mech. Transport.	R.F.A. Royal Field Artillery.
N.C.O. Non-commissioned Officer.	R.F.C. Royal Flying Corps.
O.C. Offr. Commandg.	R.G.A. Royal Garrison Artillery.
O.T.C. Officer Training Corps.	R.H.A. Royal Horse Artillery.
p. Certificate of Proficiency.	Rif. Rifle (or Rifles).
p.s. Passed School of Instruction.	R.N.A.S. Royal Naval Air Service.
P.c. Attended Cavalry Officers' Pioneer Class.	R.N.D. Royal Naval Division.
P.M.O. Principal Medical Officer.	S. Qualified as Instructor in Signalling.
P.V.O. Principal Veterinary Officer.	S.A.A. Small Arm Ammunition.
(Q) Qualified in (d) Promotion Examination (Captains).	S.M. Sergeant-Major.
(q.) Qualified in (d) Promotion Examination (Lieutenants).	Sco. Scottish.
Q.M.G. Quarter-Master-General.	Sergt. Sergeant.
Q.M.S. Quarter-Master-Sergeant.	Sqdn. Squadron.
[R.] Reward for Distinguished and Meritorious Service.	T.D. Territorial Decoration.
R.A. Royal Artillery.	T.F. Territorial Force.
R.A.M.C. Royal Army Medical Corps.	T. & S. Transport and Supply.
	Unattd. Unattached.
	(Crossed Swords.) War Service.
	V.C. Victoria Cross.
	V.D. Volunteer Decoration.
	V.T.C. Volunteer Training Corps.

How to Set a Map.

Place the compass *over* the arrow on the map, and revolve the latter, without disturbing the compass, until the needle and arrow coincide.

If the *true* North line only is shown, place the compass upon it, and revolve the map until this line makes with the needle an angle equal to the variation, and on the side opposite to it.

For instance, with a variation of 17 degrees W., the line on the map should be 17 degrees E. of the needle.

You can set it by objects as follows: Pick out some distant object you can see, and find its position on the map. Also identify your own position. Join up these two points on the map by a straight line. Now revolve your map about the point marking your position until this line points to the distant object.

A map is said to be set when the arrow printed on the map and marked North coincides, or is parallel to the magnetic needle (if the arrow is pointing magnetic North).

To find the North by your Watch.

Take your watch and point the *hour* hand to the sun. Bisect the angle between the hour hand and the figure XII, and the point obtained will be due South. Take for example the hour of 10. The point between X and XII is XI, which is due South, and V will be due North.

Control by Whistle.

Cautionary Blast.—When controlling by signal, a short blast of the whistle will first be blown, on which each man will look towards the Commander, who will then make the signal.

The men will not act on the signal until he drops his hand to the side.

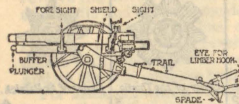
Rally Blast (a succession of short blasts) means—close on the leader at the double and face the same direction.

Alarm Blast (a succession of alternate long and short blasts) means—turn out and fall in.

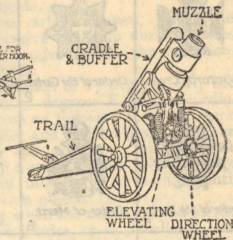
BRITISH ORDERS AND MEDALS In order of precedence.

			
Victoria Cross. 1	Order of the Garter. 2	Order of the Thistle. 3	Order of St. Patrick. 4
			
Order of the Bath. 5	Order of Merit. 6	Order of the Star of India. 7	St. Michael and St. George. 8
			
Order of the Indian Empire. 9	Royal Victorian Order. 10	Distinguished Service Order. 11	Imperial Service Order. 12
			
Albert Medal. 13	Territorial Officers' Decoration. 14	Territorial Efficiency Medal. 15	Order of Victoria and Albert. 16
			
Order of the Crown of India. 17	Royal Red Cross. 18	General Service Medal. 19	Military Cross. 20

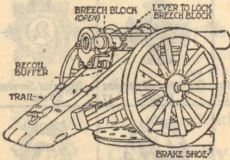
British, French and German Guns.



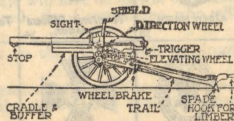
German Field Gun



German 8.2 Howitzer

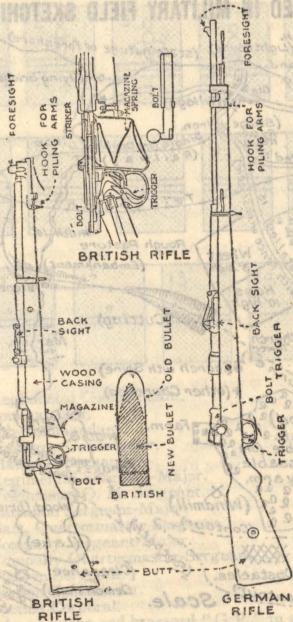


British 6-in. Howitzer



French "75" Field Gun

British and German Rifles.



L.A. Lighthouse (state nature of foreshore)

Cliffs Sand

From B 6 Miles.

Unmetalled 12

Station (Village)

Bridge over road

Single (or) Double (Railway)

Telegraph

Wheat 3' high

Hops 10' high

Church with Tower

Church with Spire

(other Churches)

Wood

Oak

passable (or) impassable to any arm.

(Windmill)

(Contour)

Obstacles.

(Contour)

Scale.

(Flying bridge)

Iron

Stone (bridge)

Marsh.

R. Dun.

width 8'

metalled (or) unmetalled (road without fence)

Wood (bridge)

(Lake)

(Clearance Demolitions)

(Entrenchments)

(Footpath)

Rough Pasture (Embankment)

width 14'

Cutting

From A 3 miles

From B 6 Miles

From C 12 Miles

From D 18 Miles

From E 24 Miles

From F 30 Miles

From G 36 Miles

From H 42 Miles

From I 48 Miles

From J 54 Miles

From K 60 Miles

From L 66 Miles

From M 72 Miles

From N 78 Miles

From O 84 Miles

From P 90 Miles

From Q 96 Miles

From R 102 Miles

From S 108 Miles

From T 114 Miles

From U 120 Miles

From V 126 Miles

From W 132 Miles

From X 138 Miles

From Y 144 Miles

From Z 150 Miles

From AA 156 Miles

From AB 162 Miles

From AC 168 Miles

From AD 174 Miles

From AE 180 Miles

From AF 186 Miles

From AG 192 Miles

From AH 198 Miles

From AI 204 Miles

From AJ 210 Miles

From AK 216 Miles

From AL 222 Miles

From AM 228 Miles

From AN 234 Miles

From AO 240 Miles

From AP 246 Miles

From AQ 252 Miles

From AR 258 Miles

From AS 264 Miles

From AT 270 Miles

From AU 276 Miles

From AV 282 Miles

From AW 288 Miles

From AX 294 Miles

From AY 300 Miles

From AZ 306 Miles

From BA 312 Miles

From BB 318 Miles

From BC 324 Miles

From BD 330 Miles

From BE 336 Miles

From BF 342 Miles

From BG 348 Miles

From BH 354 Miles

From BI 360 Miles

From BJ 366 Miles

From BK 372 Miles

From BL 378 Miles

From BM 384 Miles

From BN 390 Miles

From BO 396 Miles

From BP 402 Miles

From BQ 408 Miles

From BR 414 Miles

From BS 420 Miles

From BT 426 Miles

From BU 432 Miles

From BV 438 Miles

From BW 444 Miles

From BX 450 Miles

From BY 456 Miles

From BZ 462 Miles

From CA 468 Miles

From CB 474 Miles

From CC 480 Miles

From CD 486 Miles

From CE 492 Miles

From CF 498 Miles

From CG 504 Miles

From CH 510 Miles

From CI 516 Miles

From CJ 522 Miles

From CK 528 Miles

From CL 534 Miles

From CM 540 Miles

From CN 546 Miles

From CO 552 Miles

From CP 558 Miles

From CQ 564 Miles

From CR 570 Miles

From CS 576 Miles

From CT 582 Miles

From CU 588 Miles

From CV 594 Miles

From CW 600 Miles

From CX 606 Miles

From CY 612 Miles

From CZ 618 Miles

From DA 624 Miles

From DB 630 Miles

From DC 636 Miles

From DD 642 Miles

From DE 648 Miles

From DF 654 Miles

From DG 660 Miles

From DH 666 Miles

From DI 672 Miles

From DJ 678 Miles

From DK 684 Miles

From DL 690 Miles

From DM 696 Miles

From DN 702 Miles

From DO 708 Miles

From DP 714 Miles

From DQ 720 Miles

From DR 726 Miles

From DS 732 Miles

From DT 738 Miles

From DU 744 Miles

From DV 750 Miles

From DW 756 Miles

From DX 762 Miles

From DY 768 Miles

From DZ 774 Miles

From EA 780 Miles

From EB 786 Miles

From EC 792 Miles

From ED 798 Miles

From EE 804 Miles

From EF 810 Miles

From EG 816 Miles

From EH 822 Miles

From EI 828 Miles

From EJ 834 Miles

From EK 840 Miles

From EL 846 Miles

From EM 852 Miles

From EN 858 Miles

From EO 864 Miles

From EP 870 Miles

From EQ 876 Miles

From ER 882 Miles

From ES 888 Miles

From ET 894 Miles

From EU 900 Miles

From EV 906 Miles

From EW 912 Miles

From EX 918 Miles

From EY 924 Miles

From EZ 930 Miles

From FA 936 Miles

From FB 942 Miles

From FC 948 Miles

From FD 954 Miles

From FE 960 Miles

From FF 966 Miles

From FG 972 Miles

From FH 978 Miles

From FI 984 Miles

From FJ 990 Miles

From FK 996 Miles

From FL 1000 Miles

From FM 1006 Miles

From FN 1012 Miles

From FO 1018 Miles

From FP 1024 Miles

From FQ 1030 Miles

From FR 1036 Miles

From FS 1042 Miles

From FT 1048 Miles

From FU 1054 Miles

From FV 1060 Miles

From FW 1066 Miles

From FX 1072 Miles

From FY 1078 Miles

From FZ 1084 Miles

From GA 1090 Miles

From GB 1096 Miles

From GC 1102 Miles

From GD 1108 Miles

From GE 1114 Miles

From GF 1120 Miles

From GG 1126 Miles

From GH 1132 Miles

From GI 1138 Miles

From GJ 1144 Miles

From GK 1150 Miles

From GL 1156 Miles

From GM 1162 Miles

From GN 1168 Miles

From GO 1174 Miles

From GP 1180 Miles

From GQ 1186 Miles

From GR 1192 Miles

From GS 1198 Miles

From GT 1204 Miles

From GU 1210 Miles

From GV 1216 Miles

From GW 1222 Miles

From GX 1228 Miles

From GY 1234 Miles

From GZ 1240 Miles

From HA 1246 Miles

From HB 1252 Miles

From HC 1258 Miles

From HD 1264 Miles

From HE 1270 Miles

From HF 1276 Miles

From HG 1282 Miles

From HH 1288 Miles

From HI 1294 Miles

From HJ 1300 Miles

From HK 1306 Miles

From HL 1312 Miles

From HM 1318 Miles

From HN 1324 Miles

From HO 1330 Miles

From HP 1336 Miles

From HQ 1342 Miles

From HR 1348 Miles

From HS 1354 Miles

From HT 1360 Miles

From HU 1366 Miles

From HV 1372 Miles

From HW 1378 Miles

From HX 1384 Miles

From HY 1390 Miles

From HZ 1396 Miles

From IA 1402 Miles

From IB 1408 Miles

From IC 1414 Miles

From ID 1420 Miles

From IE 1426 Miles

From IF 1432 Miles

From IG 1438 Miles

From IH 1444 Miles

From II 1450 Miles

From IJ 1456 Miles

From IK 1462 Miles

From IL 1468 Miles

From IM 1474 Miles

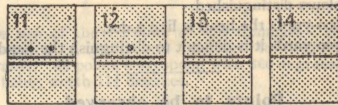
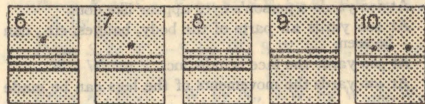
From IN 1480 Miles

From IO 1486 Miles

From IP 1492 Miles

From IQ 1498 Miles

From IR 1504 Miles



- All ranks wear the red brassard "G.R." in addition.

Hints for Judging Distances.

Judging distances is a branch of a soldier's work which can be readily acquired, but which requires practice.

Never make a wild guess at a distance, have some such method as is given in the following:—

At 50 yards a person's mouth and eyes can be clearly seen.

At 100 yards a person's eyes appear like dots.

At 200 yards all parts of the body, badges, etc., can be seen.

At 300 yards the face is indistinct.

At 400 yards the movements of the legs can be made out.

At 500 yards the head and hat can be seen and colours distinguished.

At 600 yards the head is like a dot.

At 700 yards it is difficult to distinguish the head.

Points to be observed.

The distance is usually over-estimated when—

Looking over broken ground.

In a dull light.

Object is in the shade.

Heat haze is rising from the ground.

Both background and object are the same colour.

Kneeling or lying down.

The distance is usually under-estimated when:—

The air is clear and the sun is shining brightly on the object.

Looking across level ground, snow, or water,

Colour of object is different from the background.

Looking uphill or down.

Points of the Compass.

The following points, not shewn in the diagram, come between each of the points there shewn:—

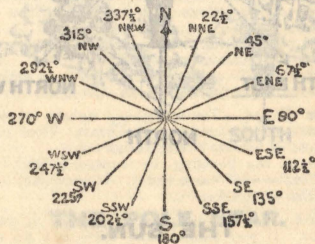
From N. to E.:—N. by E., N.E. by N., N.E. by E., E. by N.

From E. to S.:—E. by S., S.E. by E., S.E. by S., S. by E.

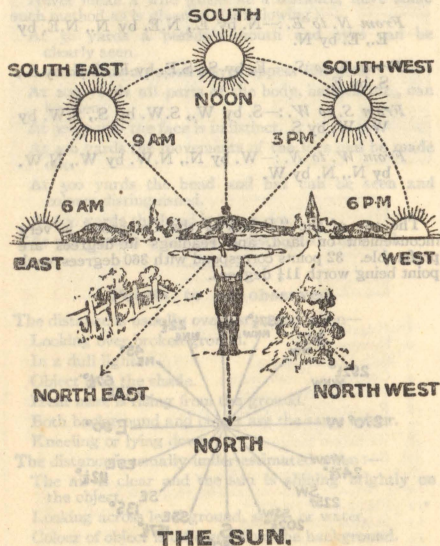
From S. to W.:—S. by W., S.W. by S., S.W. by W., W. by S.

From W. to N.:—W. by N., N.W. by W., N.W. by N., N. by W.

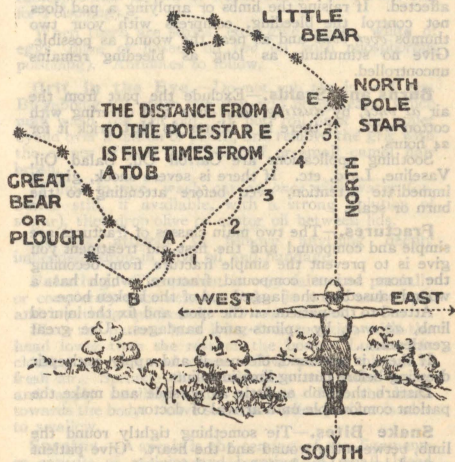
The use of the "Points of the Compass" is very inconvenient on land, and readings in degrees are preferable. 32 points correspond with 360 degrees, each point being worth $11\frac{1}{4}$ degrees.



FINDING YOUR DIRECTION BY DAY



FINDING YOUR DIRECTION BY NIGHT



THE POLE STAR.

First Aid in case of Accidents.

The following hints are only intended as a reminder to assist you when in doubt.

To Stop Bleeding.—Place a pad of clean cloth on the wound and bandage firmly. Raise the part affected. If raising the limbs or applying a pad does not control the bleeding, compress with your two thumbs *over bone* and as near the wound as possible. Give no stimulants as long as bleeding remains uncontrolled.

Burns and Scalds.—Exclude the part from the air *at once*, by *dusting* flour on it and covering with cotton wool. If there is a blister do **Not** prick it for 24 hours.

Soothing applications are Carron Oil, Salad Oil, Vaseline, Lard, etc. If there is severe shock, give it immediate attention, even before attending to the burn or scald.

Fractures.—The two main classes of fractures are simple and compound and the first aid treatment you give is to prevent the simple fracture from becoming the more serious compound fracture, which has a wound caused by the jagged end of the broken bone.

Attend to the patient on the spot, and fix the injured limb, *at once*, by splints and bandages. Use great gentleness.

If there is a wound, cleanse it and apply antiseptic dressing before putting limb in splints.

Disturb the limb as little as possible and make the patient comfortable until arrival of doctor.

Snake Bites.—Tie something tightly round the limb, between the wound and the heart. Give patient a good dose of brandy or some other spirit.

Encourage the bleeding by squeezing the bitten part and bathe with warm water. If breathing is bad, use artificial respiration.

Poisons.—In the first place endeavour to find out the poison. If you cannot, and there are no stains

First Aid in case of Accidents—*continued.*

about mouth or lips and no burning sensation in mouth and throat give an emetic or tickle throat to make patient vomit. Emetics are: three teaspoonfuls of mustard in pint of tepid water; salt and water, two tablespoonfuls to pint of warm water. (*See First Aid for Poisoning.*)

When there are stains, etc., give cream, white of eggs, olive or linseed oil (*no* oil with phosphorous poisoning). Antidotes to follow.

Grit in the Eye.—Do not rub the injured eye. By rubbing the other eye you will bring tears, which may wash the grit out. If not, roll back the upper eyelid over a match or pencil, and remove the grit with the corner of your handkerchief or small camel hair brush.

If lime in eye, wash out *at once* with water (or, better still, if available, with a strong solution of sugar), then drop olive or castor oil between lids.

Do not attempt to remove anything deeply imbedded—drop in olive oil and bandage.

Fainting.—The patient is very faint and partially or completely unconscious. Pulse is weak and rapid and breathing quickened. *No convulsions.*

Place the patient in a lying-down position with the head lower than the rest of the body. Loosen his clothing at neck and chest. Give patient plenty of fresh air. Sprinkle face and chest with cold water and apply smelling salts to nose. Rub the limbs towards the body. Give stimulant when patient is able to swallow.

Sprains.—A sprain is the tearing of the ligaments or capsule of a joint and bursting of small blood vessels, and swelling.

Apply cold water dressings so long as they give comfort, and afterwards apply hot fomentations. Rest the part in an easy position. If movement of limb be essential, bandage it tightly. If in doubt, treat as a fracture.

Aeronautical Terms and their Meaning.

DEFINITIONS.

- Aeroplane ... A flying machine heavier than air.
 Aviator ... The pilot or driver of an aeroplane.
 Biplane ... An aeroplane with two sets of main planes one above the other.
 Monoplane... An aeroplane with one set of main planes.
 Nacelle ... The car of a balloon or dirigible.
 Staggered planes... A biplane or triplane in which the upper planes are set in advance of the lower.
 Tractor machine ... An aeroplane having its propellor in front.
 Pusher ... An aeroplane having propellor in rear.
 Triplane ... An aeroplane with three sets of main planes one above the other.

COMMON EXPRESSIONS.

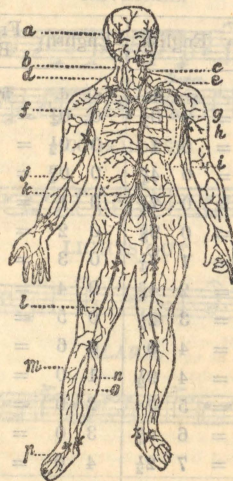
- A machine "rising" is said to be "climbing."
 A machine descending without the engine running is said to "gliding" or "volplaning."
 A machine descending too steeply is said to be "diving" or "vol pique."
 A machine descending too flat and so losing flying speed is said to be "doing a pancake."
 A machine "banking" describes the angle taken up by the planes when turning.

BALLOON TERMS.

- Rigid... A term applied to a dirigible balloon whose envelope is provided with a stiff framework to keep it in shape.
 Semi-rigid ... A term applied to a dirigible balloon which maintains its shape partly by the assistance of a suitable framework.

The Position of Main Arteries.

X are Points of Compression.



Arterial System.

a, temporal artery; b, carotid artery; c, vertebral artery; d, e, subclavian artery; f, aorta, or great artery; g, axillary artery; h, brachial artery; i, celiac artery; j, renal artery; k, iliac artery; l, femoral artery; m, posterior tibial artery; n, anterior tibial artery; o, peroneal artery; p, pedal artery.

FRENCH, BELGIAN and ENGLISH MONEY TABLE.

French or Belgian	English	English	French or Belgian
	s. d.	s. d.	francs cts.
5 cents. =	0 0½	0 0½ =	0 2½
10 „ =	0 1	0 0½ =	0 5
50 „ =	0 4¾	0 0¾ =	0 7½
75 „ =	0 7¼	0 1 =	0 10
1 franc =	0 9⅝	0 2 =	0 21
2 francs =	1 7¼	0 3 =	0 31
3 „ =	2 4¾	0 4 =	0 42
4 „ =	3 2½	0 5 =	0 52
5 „ =	4 0	0 6 =	0 62½
6 „ =	4 9½	1 0 =	1 25
7 „ =	5 7	2 0 =	2 50
8 „ =	6 4¾	3 0 =	3 75
9 „ =	7 2½	4 0 =	5 0
10 „ =	8 0	5 0 =	6 25
15 „ =	12 0	10 0 =	12 50
20 „ =	16 0	15 0 =	18 75
25 „ =	20 0	20 0 =	25 0

Bugle Calls.

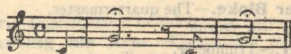
REVEILLE.



COOKHOUSE.



LIGHTS OUT.



ALARM.



REGIMENTAL CALL.

Fill in the notes of your Regimental Call.
The only bugle calls used in war are the "Alarm"
and the "Charge."

Soldier's Vocabulary.

The many thousands of young men who have joined the Army in the past year will do well to learn the Soldier's Vocabulary of barrack and camp. The following are a few of the best known.

Gravel Crushers.—Infantry soldiers.

Pollice Wallahs.—R.A.M.C. men.

Doolally Tap.—When a soldier becomes mentally unbalanced he is said to have received the "Doolally Tap." "Doolally" is a corruption of the name of an Indian town, Deolali.

Bun Wallah.—A soldier who drinks nothing stronger than tea, and is in consequence supposed to eat voraciously of buns.

Chips.—The regimental pioneer sergeant, who is usually a carpenter.

Lance Jack.—A lance-corporal.

Quarter Bloke.—The quartermaster.

Rookey.—A recruit.

Fiddler.—Trumpeter.

Scrounger.—A man with plenty of resource in getting what he wants.

Yob.—One who is easily fooled.

Bobygee.—A soldier cook. 'In India a native one.

Baggies.—Sailors in the Navy.

Badg-y.—An enlisted boy.

Long-faced Chum.—A Cavalryman's term for his horse.

Root-y.—Bread.

Teeny.—Sugar.

Slingers.—A meal of bread and tea.

Muckin.—Butter.

Dood.—Milk.

Bully Beef.—The tinned meat ration.

Soldier's Vocabulary—continued.

Vamping.—Eating heartily.

C.B.—Confined to Barracks.

Chucking a Dummy.—When a man faints on parade he is said to "have chucked a dummy."

Clink or Mush.—The guard room.

Brief, Cheque or Ticket.—Discharge documents.

Dock.—A military hospital.

Swinging the Lead.—The equivalent of "telling the tale."

Weighed off.—When a soldier has been awarded punishment for an offence he is said to have been "Weighed off."

High Jump.—An appearance before the C.O. to answer a charge of breaking regulations.

Lost his Number.—A man is said to have "lost his (regimental) number" when he is reported for any offence. It is "lost" because it is placed on the report sheet.

Stir.—Imprisonment in a detention barracks.

Chancing his Arm.—Committing an offence in expectation that it will not be discovered. A N.C.O. is said to be "chancing his arm" because he may be deprived of his stripes.

Jankers.—Defaulter's Drill.

Dog's Leg.—The first stripe received on promotion.

Bundook.—A rifle.

Bed filling.—Sleeping.

Bobtack.—Powder mixed into a paste to clean buttons and brass work on equipment.

Muck-in.—Share in.

Duff-Sergt.—Sergt. cook.

Square-Pushing.—Courting. Your best boots, caps, etc., are called square-pushing boots, etc.

Square-bit.—Your best girl.

Atcha.—All right.

On the tack.—Teetotal.

Fiddle-bloke.—Sergt. trumpeter.

Blighty.—Home.

Semaphore Signalling.

By a Signalling Instructor.

This system of Signalling is an adaptation of that used in His Majesty's Navy, in which the letters, numerals, etc., are sent by means of two revolving arms set on a large pillar or stand.

Semaphore is a very useful method of signalling and is easily learnt. The secret of good signalling is to be able to hold your flags at the correct angle. To do so hold them at the full extent of your arms, so that the flag and arms form one straight line. The forefinger should be along the pole and touching the cloth and the butt of the flag stick against your wrist (not up your sleeve).

To make sure of your angles being correct when practising, stand between a light and the wall (facing it and close to it), and the shadow cast on the wall will give you the correct angle. *Don't* practice reading by signalling in front of a mirror.

Now that you have learnt the correct way to hold your flags and know the importance of making correct angles, proceed to learn the alphabet.

With your feet 10 inches apart stand in a well-balanced, easy manner and go through the letters in the diagrams by means of circles.

First Circle—A to G. A, B and C are made with the right hand; D with either hand; E, F and G with the left hand. Never bring the arms across the body in making these letters, e.g., don't use the right arm in making E, F or G, or left for A, B or C.































Second Circle—H to N, omitting J. Right hand at A position, and the left hand moved round.

Third Circle—O to S. Right hand at B position, left hand moved round.

Fourth Circle—T, U, Y and ANNUL (or Erase). Right hand at C position, left hand moved round.

Fifth Circle—Numeral sign. Alphabetical sign (or J) and V. Right hand at D, left hand moved round.

Semaphore Alphabet.

 A1.	 B2.	 C3.	 D4.	 E5.
 F6.	 G7.	 H8.	 I9.	 K.O.
 L.	 M.	 N.	 O.	 P.
 Q.	 R.	 S.	 T.	 U.
 Y.	 ANNUL.	 NUMERAL.	 ALPHABETICAL.	 V.
 W.	 X.	 Z.	 READY	 J. THE SAME AS ALPHABETICAL SIGN.

— AS YOU READ IT. —

Semaphore Signalling— *continued.*

Sixth Circle—W and X. Left hand at **E**, right at **F**. Moveright hand from **F** to **G** position to make **X**.
Seventh Circle—Z. Left at **G**, right at **F**.

Know one circle thoroughly before you proceed to the next.

Practise making opposite letters **A** and **G**, **M** and **S**, **H** and **Z** and so on. Four letters which have no opposites are **D**, **R**, **U** and **N**.

NUMERALS.

The letters **A** to **I** and **K**, are used for the numerals 1 to 9 and 0.

Before sending numerals you send the "numeral sign" and then proceed. Using **A** for 1, **B** for 2, **K** for 0 (not 10), etc. When finished sending numerals, make the "Alphabetical Sign" (**J**), and go on with the message.

Figures are always checked back by the receiver—1 is checked by **A**, 12 by **AB**, 1916 by **AIAF**, etc.

LEARNING TO READ.

To become proficient at reading get a *good* signaller to send to you. If you can't get a *good* signaller, or if you want to practice indoors, you can't do better than get a packet of Semaphore Signalling Cards. By means of them you can, with practice, become fairly proficient at reading. The cards are easily carried in the pocket.

Morse Signalling.

By a Signalling Instructor.

To many this system of signalling seems very difficult, but it is not so difficult as one imagines, and even if it were, it is more important and of greater use than Semaphore, and when once you know it the gain is greater.

It can be used in flag signalling at short and long distances; lamp signalling for night work; helio-

Morse Alphabet.

DOTS.		DASHES.	
E	•	T	—
I	• •	M	— •
S	• • •	O	— • •
H	• • • •		

OPPOSITES.

A	• —	N	• • • • •
B	• • • • •	V	• • • • •
D	• • • • •	U	• • • • •
F	• • • • •	L	• • • • •
G	• • • • •	W	• • • • •
Q	• • • • •		

SANDWICH LETTERS.

K	• • • • •	P	• • • • •
X	• • • • •	R	• • • • •

LETTERS WITH NO OPPOSITES.

Z	• • • • •		
J	• • • • •		

LONG NUMERALS.

1	• • • • •	6	• • • • •
2	• • • • •	7	• • • • •
3	• • • • •	8	• • • • •
4	• • • • •	9	• • • • •
5	• • • • •	0	• • • • •

Morse Signalling—*continued.*

graphing by means of the sun's rays; and the telegraph key for ordinary and wireless telegraphy.

The alphabet is made up of dots and dashes, the dot being equal to one unit of time and the dash three times the length of the dot. Between each letter there is a pause equal to one dash, and between words or groups of letters a pause equal to two dashes.

To learn the alphabet in the correct and easiest manner do so in sections. Learn the dots, then the

Morse Signalling—continued.

dashes, then the opposites, and so on, making up words with each section and combining one section with another to make words.

To memorise each letter call the dot "iddy" and the dash "umpty"—representing the sounds made by the telegraph key—thus the letter **K** would be "umpty-idddy-umpty," laying stress on the "umpty."

NUMERALS.

In Morse the numerals are checked back by means of the letters **A** to **K**. 1913 is checked by **A I A C**.

HOW TO SEND A MESSAGE IN BOTH SEMAPHORE AND MORSE.

The method of sending will be same for both Semaphore and Morse, except where shown in the miscellaneous special signals on next page.

Bear in mind that the "general answer" is one dash in Morse and the letter **A** in Semaphore. Each word is acknowledged by the "general answer." Not always necessary.

Call up by making the "preparation" come down to the "ready" position (Semaphore) or the "prepare to signal" position (Morse) after each word.

Stand directly facing the person you are signalling to. In Morse you may require to stand with your back to the wind blowing from his direction.

The "caller" and "writer" should stand immediately in rear of the "sender" and "reader" respectively, so that they may be clear of the flags and yet close enough to be heard and to hear the latter distinctively.

LETTERS WHICH SOUND ALIKE.

Certain letters in the alphabet being very like each other in sound have been given names, and to avoid mistakes you should always use those names.

A is called Ack. **P** is called Pip.
B " Beer. **S** " Esses.
D " Don. **T** " Talk.
M " Emma. **V** " Vic.

When reading out the word **STAMPED** you would say "Esses—talk—ack—emma—pip—e—don."




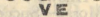






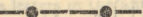


This applies to both signalling systems.

Special Signals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Answer	A	Morse Semaphore	{To acknowledge each word, etc.
Preparation	J	Morse—Succession of 8 dots.	
Erase (or Annul)	&c.	Semaphore—Wave flags at wrists only. Both answered by "General Answer."	
Obliterator	WW	Morse—Succession of dots answered by same.	
Stop	PP	Semaphore—The "Annul" sign, answered by same.	
Numerals		To cancel a message just sent or then being sent.	
Block	ZZ	To interrupt a message or to send instructions.	
Cipher	CC	Morse—Not necessary with long numerals.	
Word After Word Before Repeat	WA WB IMI	Semaphore—The "Numeral" sign, and "Alphabetical" sign (J) after the figures.	
		Sent before and after a portion of a message written in CAPITALS.	
		Sent before and after Cipher messages which must be checked back.	
		{To ask for, or supply, omission of words.	
		To ask for a particular portion of a message to be sent over again.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Go on		Send if you have sent MQ or received KQ , directly you are ready.
Break Signal		Morse { to separate the text from the addresses of a message.
End of Message		Semaphore {
Message Correct	 VE	Very End of message. Answered by RD .
	 RD	Message Correctly Received. Sent after all necessary corrections have been given.
Symbol between numbers and fractions	 MM	$1\frac{1}{2}$ would be sent— A. MM. A. NR. B
Full Stop	 AAA	Morse Semaphore { Mark of punctuation or decimal point.
Oblique Stroke	 LT	Morse Semaphore { To separate figures, letters etc., and as a mark of division.
Horizontal Bar	 NR	Morse Semaphore {
Underline	 UK	Morse Semaphore {
Brackets	 KK	Morse Semaphore {
Inverted commas	 PR	Morse Semaphore {
Hyphen	 NV	Morse Semaphore {

As Generally Used

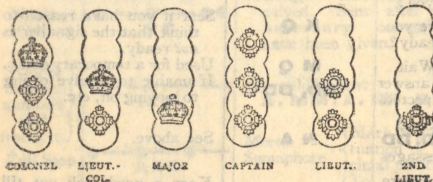
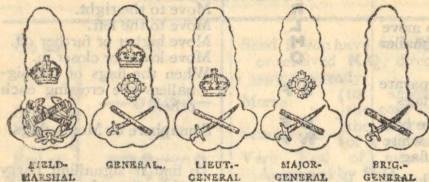
Station Signals.

To move Signaller	RLMO	Move to the right. Move to the left. Move higher or further off. Move lower or closer in. When the flags of two signallers are crossing each other.
Separate flags	SF	Semaphore or Morse flags.
Use blue or white flag	BF WF	
Who are you?	RU	To find if signalling party is friendly or hostile.
Are you ready?	KQ	Send if you have reason to think that the signaller is <i>not</i> ready.
Wait	MQ	Used for a temporary delay.
No answer expected	DD, DD	If unable to receive owing to moving off, etc.
Send DD, DD messages	NA	See above.
No more messages at present	NN	Keep a good look out till you receive this signal.
Come in	CI	Used for instructional purposes. "Come in and check."
Open light, or hold up flag	OL	
Turn off extra light	TOL	Used when desired to re-set lamp or helio.
Send slower	SS	

Except where stated, all the above are used in both Morse and Semaphore systems.

Badges of Rank.

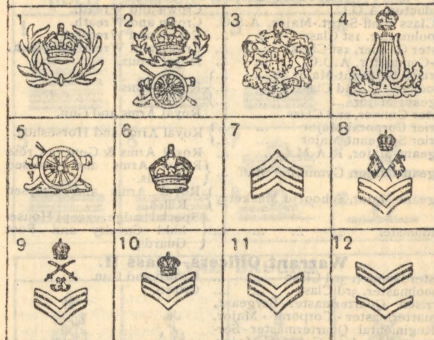
Distinguishing Badges of Rank and Appointments worn in the British Army.



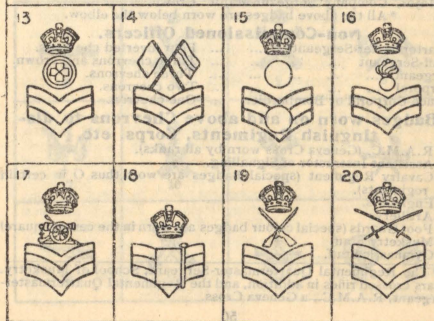
As all Soldiers are expected to salute any of His Majesty's Officers, it is necessary that they should be able to recognise one at once. The above clearly show you the shoulder badges worn by officers when in coloured uniforms (or dark great coats). When in Khaki, the above badges are worn on the cuff of both sleeves (on the shoulder when wearing great coat).

You can also recognise some of the officers of higher rank by their caps. The embroidery of the peaks of forage-caps is "oak-leaf" all round for Field-M Marshals and General Officers; oak-leaf on front edge for Field Officers on Staff of Army; plain gold for Field Officers on cadre of a unit or department; and black oak-leaf for Field Officers of Rifle Regiments. All other Officers wear a plain peak.

WARRANT OFFICERS, N.C.O'S AND MEN



REGIMENTAL & CORPS BADGES



Warrant Officers—Class I.

Conductor, A.O.C. ...	Crown and Wreath.
1st Class Staff-Serjt.-Major, A.S.C. ...	Crown and Wreath.
Schoolmaster, 1st Class ...	Crown and Wreath.
Master Gunner, 1st Class ...	Crown and Wreath and Gun.
Sub-Conductor, A.O.C. ...	Royal Arms.
Garrison Sergeant-Major ...	} Royal Arms.
Schoolmaster, 2nd Class ...	
Sergeant-Major ...	} Royal Arms and Gun.
Master Gunner, 2nd Class ...	
Farrier Corporal-Major ...	} Royal Arms and Horseshoe.
Farrier Sergeant-Major ...	
Sergeant-Major, R.A.M.C. ...	Royal Arms & Geneva Cross
Sergeant-Major, Gymnastic Staff ...	{ Royal Arms and Crossed Swords.
Sergeant-Major, School of Musketry ...	
Bandmaster ...	{ Special badge, except Household Cavalry and Foot Guards.

Warrant Officers—Class II.

Master Gunner, 3rd Class ...	Crown and Gun.
Schoolmaster, 3rd Class ...	Crown.
Garrison Quartermaster-Sergeant, Quartermaster-Corporal-Major, *Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, Squadron Corporal-Major, Squadron Sergeant-Major, Battery Sergeant-Major, Troop Sergeant-Major, Company Sergeant-Major ...	Crown.

* All the above badges are worn below the elbow.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

Quartermaster-Sergeant ...	Four inverted chevrons.
Staff-Sergeant ...	Three chevrons and crown.
Sergeant ...	Three chevrons.
Corporal ...	Two chevrons.
Lance-Corporal or Bombardier ...	One chevron.

Badges worn on and above Chevrons to distinguish Regiments, Corps, etc.

- 13 R.A.M.C. (Geneva Cross worn by all ranks).
- 14 Assistant Instructor of Signalling.
- 15 Cavalry Regiment (special Badges are worn thus O in certain regiments).
- 16 Engineers.
- 17 Artillery.
- 18 Foot Guards (special colour badges are worn in the centre square)
- 19 Musketry Staff.
- 20 Gymnastic Staff.

* The Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, School of Musketry, wears crossed rifles in addition, and the Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant, R.A.M.C., a Geneva Cross.

GOLD LACE ON OFFICERS' SLEEVES.

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	9
		8	10

NAVAL BADGES.

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16
			17

Distinguishing Badges Worn in the British Navy.

Gold Lace on Officer's Sleeves.

1. Admiral of the Fleet. 2. Rear Admiral. 3. Commodore. 4. Captain. 5. Commander. 6. Lieutenant-Commander. 7. Lieutenant. 8. Lieutenant, R.N.R. 9. Sub-Lieutenant. 10. Chief Gunner, Boatswain, &c., &c.

Naval Badges.

The following are the sleeve and shoulder badges worn in the Royal Navy by ratings under the rank of Warrant Officer. L signifies Left Arm, R signifies Right Arm. 1. First-Class Petty Officer, L. 2. Leading Seaman; with Crown above, Second-Class Petty Officer (now being gradually abolished), L. 3. Seaman Gunner, R. 4. Gunlayer, Second-Class; with Star above and below, Gunlayer First-Class; with Crown above, Gunnery Instructor, R. 5. Seaman Torpedoman, R. 6. Leading Torpedoman; with Crown instead of Star, Torpedo Gunner's Mate, R. 7. Torpedo Coxswain, R. 8. Ordinary or Boy Signalman; with Star above, Signalman; with Star above and below, Leading Signalman; with 1 Star above and 2 below, Yeoman of Signals, R. 9. Boy Telegraphist; with Star above, Telegraphist; with Star above and below, Leading Telegraphist; with Crown above, Petty Officer Telegraphist, R. 10. Physical Training Instructor, First Class; with Star below, also Instructor First Class. 11. Stoker; with Star above, Stoker Mechanic; with Star above and below, Mechanician, R.; with Star above on Collar, Chief Stoker. 12. Armourer's Mate and Armourer's Crews; with Star above, Chief Armourer; with Star but without Gun, Blacksmith, Plumber, Painter, First Class and all Skilled Shipwrights, R. 13. Third Class Marksman, R. 14. Second Class Marksman; same with Star, First Class Marksman, R. 15. Bugler, R. 16. Sick Berth Staff, R. 17. Schoolmaster, Stewards, Writers, in gold, all Cooks Ratings, in silver, R.

The Soldiers' Guide to French.

From "The Soldiers' Language Manual" (copyright) by the courtesy of Messrs. E. MARLBOROUGH & Co., 51, Old Bailey, E.C.

WANTS—Requests, &c.

Can you?	Pouvez-vous (pouva' voo?)
I want (something)	J'ai besoin de (zha' berzwan der)
Do you know? (person)	Connaissez-vous
— (thing)	Savez-vous? (saveh voo?)
Do you Speak English?	Parlez-vous anglais? (pahrla' voo-zahn-glaz?)
Have you?	Avez vous? (ava' voo?)
Help!	Au secours! (o h serkooor)
I am hungry	J'ai faim (zha' fan)
I am ill	Je suis malade (zher seuee mal-ad')
I am thirsty	J'ai soif (zha' swahf)
I am tired	Je suis fatigué (zher seuee fättigeh)
I am wounded	Je suis blessé (zher seuee blesseh)
I do not speak French!	Je ne parle pas français (zhern pahrl pah frahn'saz)
I do not understand you!	Je ne vous comprends pas (zhern voo conprahn pah)
Please bring me —	Apportez-moi —, s'il vous plait (appor-ta'm-wah —, seel voo plaz)
— get me	Procurez-moi (prokœura'm-wah —)
— give me	Donnez-moi (don' na'im-wah —)
— lend me	Prêtez-moi (pra'ta'im-wah —)
— pass me	Passez-moi (pass'a'im-wah —)
— show me	Montrez-moi (montra'im-wah —)
— tell me	Dites-moi (deet'm'wah —)
Speak more slowly	Parlez plus lentement (pahrlaz plœn)
Thank you	Merci (mair'see)
Will you?	Voulez-vous? (voola' voo?)

WANTS—Food, Drink, Smoke.

Beer, Glass of	un verre de bière (ver der b'yair)
Biscuit	le biscuit (beeskœuee)
Brandy	cognac (kohn-yak)
Bread. Butter	du pain (den pan) beurre (berr)
Cheese	fromage (froinazh)
Chocolate	chocolat (shokolah)
Cigarette	une cigarette (œnn cigarette)
Coffee. Cream	du café (den caffèeh). crème (cra'm)
Drink, To	à boire (ah bwair)
Egg	œuf (œf)
Food	de la nourriture (nooriture)
Fruit	des fruits (dai freu-œ')
Grapes	raisins (raizan)
Match	allumette (allezmet')
Meal, a	un repas (rerpah')

The Soldiers' Guide to French—*contd.*

Meat	de la viande (der lah v yahnd)
Milk	du lait (deu la)
Mineral Water	eau minérale (oh minehral)
Smoke, a	quelque chose à fumer (kelker shoze ah
—to. Pipe	fumer. pipe (peep) [feumeh]
Soup	consommé (consommeh)
Sugar. Tea.	le sucre (seukr'). du thé (deu teh)
Tobacco	du tabac (deh tabak)
Vegetables	des légumes (daz leg-eum')
Water. —bottle	de l'eau (deu lo). bidon (bid-on)
Wine	du vin (van)

WANTS—Correspondence, Telegraph, &c.

Envelope	enveloppe (ahnvelupp)
Fountain pen	plume réservoir (pleum rezairvahr)
Ink	de l'encre (der lahnkr')
Note paper	papier à lettres (pap-yai ah lett')
Pen. Pencil	plume (pleum). crayon (crayon)
Postage stamp	timbre (tahnr')
Postcard	carte postale (cartt posstal)
Post this letter	Mettez cette lettre à la poste
Registered letter	une lettre recommandée
Telephone message	un message téléphonique (messazh)
Telegram	une dépêche (dehpai'sh) [telehoneek]

WANTS—Dress and Toilet.

Bath, a	un bain (ban)
Bed	lit (lee)
Blankets	couvertures (coovairteur)
Bootlaces	lacets de bottine (lassar d'botteen)
Boots, shoes	les souliers m. (laiz soolyeh)
Braces	les bretelles, f. (laiz bret-ell')
Brush. Comb	la brosse (bruss). la peigne (pain-y)
Buttons	les boutons, m. (lah booton)
Candle	bougie (boozhee)
Cap (cloth)	la casquette (la cass-kett')
Flannel	la flanelle (la flan-ell')
Gloves	les gants, m. (laiz gahn)
Handkerchiefs	mouchoirs (mooshwhr)
Hat	le chapeau (ler shap-oh)
Necktie	une cravate (eun cravat')
Needle	une aiguille (eun aigwee-y')
Overcoat	un pardessus (ern par-derseu)
Pants (drawers)	caleçons (cal-son)
Pins	les épingles, f. (laiz ep-an'gl')
Pocket	la poche (la posh)
Penknife	le canif (ler kaneef)
Purse	le porte-monnaie (ler port-monnai)
Razor	un rasoir (ern raz-wahr)
Scissors	les ciseaux, m. (laiz seezoh)
Sewing-cotton	le coton (à coudre) (ler co-ton ah coodr')

The Soldiers' Guide to French—*contd.*

Sheets. Shirts	draps (drah). Chemises (sh meez)
Sleeping-suits	vêtements de nuit (vairtmahn d newee)
Socks, pairs of	paires de chaussettes (pair der shoh-zett')
Some soap	du savon (deu savon)
Spectacles	les lunettes, f. (laiz leun-ett')
Stockings, pairs of	paires de bas (pair der bah)
Stud	un bouton (du chemise) (ern booton der sh meez)

Suit (of clothes)	l'habit complet (lab-ec-conplaz)
Thread	le fil (ler feel)
Tooth-brush	une brosse à dents (eun bruss ah dahn)
Towels	essuie-mains (essuee-man)
Trousers	le pantalon (ler pahntalon')
Waistcoat	un gilet (ern zheelat)
Watch	une montre (eun mon-tr')
Water, hot, cold	de l'eau chaude, froide (der lo shohd, fr'wahd)
Waterproof coat	un imperméable (ern an-pair-meh-ahbl')

WANTS—Utensils.

Basin (Hand)	la cuvette (keuvett)
Dish	un plat (plah)
Fork	une fourchette (foorshett)
Jug of milk	un pot au lait (pot oh laiz)
Knife	un couteau (cootoh)
Plate	une assiette (assiyett)
Spoon	une cuiller (kuee-yeh)
Glass	un verre (ver)
Kettle	une bouilloire (boo-ee-wahr)
Bucket	le seau (so)
Cup. Saucer	une tasse (tass), une soucoup (soocoop)
Coffee-pot	une cafetière (caf-t'yair)
Corkscrew	un tire-bouchon (teer-booshon)
Tea-pot	une théière (teh-yair)

WANTS—Directions and Places.

Behind. Before	derrière (derr-yair) avant (ahvahn)
Bridge	un pont (pon)
Brook	un ruisseau (ruisseau)
Church	une église (egleez)
Field	un champ (shahn)
Ford	le gué (gae)
Forest	une forêt (forreh)
Hill	un col, une colline (col, colleen)
In front of	devant (d'vahn)
Railway	un chemin de fer (sh'man d fair)
Railway station	une gare (gahr)
River	un fleuve (fliev)
Road	une route, un chemin (root, sh man)
Spring	une source (soorss)
Street	la rue (rue)
Town; village	une ville (veel); un village (vee-yazh)

The Soldiers' Guide to French—contd.

Valley	une vallée (valleeh)
Wall	un mur (mear)
Wood	un bois (b wah)
North	Nord (nor)
South	Sud (seud)
East	Est (est)
West	Ouest (oo-est)
North-east	Nord-est (nord-est)
North-west	Nord-ouest (nordouest)
South-east	Sud-est (seudest)
South-west	Sud-ouest (suroouest)

ON THE ROAD.*

Where is —?	Où est —?
What place is this?	Où sommes-nous ici?
What is the nearest town?	Quelle est la ville la plus proche?
Where does this road lead to?	Où mène cette route?
Where is the nearest inn?	Où est l'auberge la plus d'ici?
Is it far? Quite near	Est-ce loin? Tout près
This way. Opposite	Par ici. En face
Can I have a bed?	Puis-je avoir un lit?
Where are the English?	Où sont les Anglais?
— the English troops?	— les troupes anglaises?
Have you seen the aeroplane	Avez-vous vu l'aéroplane?
The airship is waiting	Le dirigeable attend
Which is the way to —?	Quel chemin faut-il prendre pour aller à —?
We are looking for our regiment.	Nous cherchons notre régiment
We are going to —	Nous allons à —
Are there any soldiers here	Y a-t-il des soldats ici?
Where have the troops gone?	Où sont passées les troupes?
Where can we cross the river	Où pouvons-nous traverser le fleuve?
Have the troops passed this way?	Est-ce que les troupes ont passé par ici?
Where is the enemy?	Où est l'ennemi?
Over there	Par là
Here. There	Ici. Là
How far away?	A quelle distance
What is this river?	Quel est ce fleuve?
What troops are those?	Quelles sont ces troupes là
The soldiers are coming this way?	Les soldats viennent par ici
Are we near the railway?	Sommes-nous près du chemin de fer?
Is there a station near?	Y a-t-il une gare près d'ici?
How far is it to a town?	A quelle distance sommes-nous d'une ville?
About five kilometers	Environ cinq kilomètres
It is ten kilometers to —	— est à dix kilomètres d'ici

The Soldiers' Guide to French—contd.

Follow this road for a kilometer	Suivez cette route pendant un kilomètre
Turn to the left	Tournez à gauche
Always keep to the right	Prenez toujours votre droite
You must go to the east	Il faut aller à l'est
They went south-east	Ils sont allés au sud-est
Is there a bridge?	Y a-t-il un pont?
The nearest bridge is at —	Le pont le plus proche est à —
Three kilometers further on	Trois kilomètres plus loin
Are there any boats?	Y a-t-il des bateaux?
Where have you come from?	D'où venez-vous?
Where do you want to go?	Où voulez-vous aller?
At the top of the hill	En haut de la colline
At the foot of the mountain	Au pied de la montagne
Keep straight on	Continuez tout droit
Follow the valley	Suivez la vallée
Over that hill	Après cette côte
To the right, to the left	A droite, à gauche
Straight on	Droit devant vous
Go back, go on	Retournez, continuez
Along the road	Sur la route
To the cross-roads	Aux chemins de traverse
Halt! Who goes there?	Halte! Qui va là?
Friend? I am an Englishman	Ami! Je suis anglais
I have lost my way	Je me suis perdu
Where are the English	Où sont les Anglais?
Who are you?	Qui est vous?
Have you a pass?	Avez-vous un permis?
You can't pass this way?	Vous ne pouvez pas passer par ici
You must go back	Il vous faut reculer
Where are our quarters?	Où sont nos logements?
What is your name?	Comment vous appelez-vous?
My name is —	Je m'appelle —
Are you French?	Etes-vous français?
What is your regiment?	Quel est votre régiment?
I belong to —	J'appartiens à —
What is your number?	Quel est votre numéro?
My number is —	Mon numéro est —
Can you give me —?	Pouvez-vous me donner —?
Some water to drink	De l'eau à boire
Some food	Quelque chose à manger
Where can we fill our water-bottles?	Où pouvons-nous remplir nos gourdes d'eau? [manger!]
Where can we get food?	Où pouvons-nous trouver à manger pour nos chevaux
Forage for our horses	De l'eau pour mon cheval?
Some water for my horse?	Où pouvons-nous faire boire nos chevaux?
Where can we water our horses?	Je voudrais me laver
I should like a wash	• These sentences should be used with the Vocabularies.

March Discipline.

Rates of movement in the field are approximately as follows:—

Arm.	Yards per minute	Minutes required to traverse 1 mile.	Miles per hour including short halts.
Infantry—			
Usual Pace	98	18	3
Mounted Troops—			
Walk	117	15	3½
Trot	235	8	7
Gallop	440	...	...
Trot and Walk	...	...	5

The length of a pace in slow and quick time is 30 inches.

"	"	stepping out	" 33 "
"	"	double time	" 40 "
"	"	stepping short	" 21 "
"	"	side step	" 15 "

The rates of marching of transport on a level road are:—

Wheeled transport	...	...	2½ miles an hour.
Mule or pony cart, A.T.	...	...	2½ "
Bullock cart, A.T.	...	...	1½ "
Camel	...	...	2 "
Pack mule or pony	...	...	3 "
Pack bullock	...	...	2 "
Pack donkey	...	...	1½ "
Coolie	...	...	2 "
Tractors	...	...	3½ "
Motor lorries	...	...	6 "

These rates include short halts only.

Care of the Feet.

The real causes of sore feet are ill-fitting boots and socks, combined with uncleanliness.

The feet should be washed at least once a day, and if this is impossible they should be wiped over with a damp cloth, especially about the toes.

Excessive sweating may be relieved by bathing the feet in water coloured a bright pink with permanganate of potash.

Socks when taken off should be stretched, well shaken, and placed on the opposite feet when next worn. Where the socks fit over tender parts of the feet they should be greased inside.

Blisters should be pricked with a clean needle and all tender parts smeared with some simple ointment or with soap.

A good ointment is one of vaseline with 2 per cent. of salicylic acid added, and various powders are in use for the same purpose.

The following are the maximum depths of rivers fordable by various arms:—

Cavalry, 4 ft.	Artillery, 2 ft. 4 in.	Infantry, 3 ft.
----------------	------------------------	-----------------

Relative Rank of the Officers of the Navy and Army.

NAVAL RANK.

1. Admirals of the Fleet.
2. Admirals.
3. Vice-Admirals and Engineer Vice-Admirals.
4. Rear-Admirals and Engineer Rear-Admirals, Surgeons-General.
5. Commodores.
6. Captains (of 3 yrs.), Engineer Captain (of 8 yrs.), Deputy Surgeons-General, Paymasters-in-Chief.
7. Captains (under 3 years), Engineer Captains (under 8 years).
8. Commanders, Engineer Commanders, Fleet Surgeons and Fleet Paymasters, Naval Instructors (of 15 years).
9. Lieutenant Commanders, Engineer do. do., Staff Surgeons, Staff Paymasters, Paymasters, Naval Instructors (of 8 years), Carpenter Lieutenants (of 8 years).
10. Lieutenants (under 5 yrs.), Engineer do. do., Surgeons, Asst. Paymasters (of 4 yrs.), Naval Instructors (under 8 yrs.), Carpenter Lieutenants (do.).
11. Sub-Lieuts., Engineer Sub-Lieuts., Asst. Paymasters (under 4 yrs.), Naval Instructors (under 8 yrs.).
12. Chief Gunners, Chief Boatswains, Commissioned Telegraphists, Chief Artificer Engineers, Commissioned Mechanics, Chief Schoolmasters, Chief Carpenters, Commissioned Electricians.
13. Gunners, Boatswains, Warrant Telegraphists and Chief Masters at Arms, Artificer Engineers, Warrant Mechanics, Head Wardmasters, Warrant Writers, Head Stewards and Instructors in Cookery, Head Schoolmasters, Carpenters, Warrant Electricians and Warrant Armourers.
14. Midshipmen, Clerks.

ARMY RANK.

1. Field-Marshal.
2. Generals.
3. Lieutenant-Generals.
4. Major-Generals.
5. Brig.-Generals.
6. Colonels.
7. Lieutenant-Colonels.
8. Lieutenant-Colonels (but junior of that rank).
9. Majors.
10. Captains.
11. Lieutenants.
12. Second Lieutenants.
13. 1st Class Staff Sergeant Majors Army Service Corps, &c., but senior to those ranks.
14. 1st Cl. Staff Sgts. Majors A.S.C. &c., but junior to those ranks.

DAILY WANTS' DICTIONARY.

Corrected to the time of going to press.

Acre, 4 roods (4,840sq. yds.)
Alma, Sept. 20, 1854.
Andrew, St., Nov. 30.
Archbishops, Cant. R. T.
Davidson, 1903; York,
C. G. Lang, 1909.
Armor. Bearings, 2rs., on
Carriages, 42s.
Aust. Commonwealth, 1901.
Australian Mail, Th. midt.
Autumnal Equinox, Sept. 23.
Bank Hols., 1918, 1/4, 20/5,
5/8, 26/12.
Battalion = 4 companies,
600-1000 men.
Belgium, post., 2½d. 1 oz.;
tel., 2d. word; parcel
post, 3 lbs. rs.
*Bermuda Mail (Tu. midt.,
F. midt.) 13.
Bill Stamps, £5, 1d.; £10,
2d.; £25, 3d.; £50, 6d.;
£75, 9d.; £100, 1s.
Bill of Lading Stamp, 6d.
Blind, Postal Book Rate,
2 ozs., ½d.; 5 lbs., 1d.,
6 lbs., 2d.
Book Post, ½d. each 2 oz. up
to 5 lbs.
*Brazilian Mail (about once
a week), 17.
Bricks, 1 load = 500.
Bushel, 4 pecks or 8 gals.
Cab Fare (Lon.), 2 mls., rs.,
then 6d. mile; outside
radius, rs. per mile.
Do., time, 4 wh., 2s.;
2 wh., 2s. 6d. per hour;
extra 15 min., 6d. & 8d.
Taxi Cab.—1 mile or 10

min. 8d.; then ¼ mile or
2½ mins., 2d.

*Canadian Mail (Tu. midt.,
F., F. midt.) 8-13.

Canad'n Post, Newspapers,
6 oz., 1d.; 1½ lbs., 1½d.;
increasing by ½d. for 8 oz.
to 5 lbs. [days] 17.

*Cape Mail (about every 10
Carriage Tax, 4 wh., 1 hor.,
2rs.; 2 hor., 42s.; 2 wheel
or Hackney, 15s.

Centimetre = abt. ½ of an in.

*Ceylon Mail (Th. midt.) 16.
Chaldron = 12 sacks.

*China Mail (Daily via
Siberia) 19-25.

Christmas Day, 1918, W.;
1919, Th.

Coals, Sack, 2 cwt.; small
sack, 1 cwt.

Coke, sack, 1 cwt. (about
3 bushels); chaldron = 12
sacks of 1 cwt.

Commons, House of, elec.
Dec., 1910; Eng. 465,
Wales 30, Scot. 72, Ire.
103 = 670. Rad. 272, Lab.
42, N. 84 = 398; U. 272.
Maj. 126.

Coml. Papers, Foreign Post,
10 oz., 2½d.; 12 oz., 3d.;
14 oz., 3½d.; 16 oz., 4d.;
18 oz., 4½d.

Crimean War, 1854-6.

Cubit = 18 inches.

David, St., March 1.

Day, Sidereal, 23h. 56m. 4s.

Civil, midnight to midnt.;

Astron., noon to noon.

DAILY WANTS' DICTIONARY—continued.

Denmark, post., 2½d. 1 oz.;
tel., 2½d. word; parcel
post., 3 lbs. rs.

Dog Days begin July 3, end
Aug. 11.

Dog Tax, 7s. 6d. each.

Dollar, Amer. (100 cts.),
4s. 1½d., \$4.87 = £1.

Domin. Letter, 1918, F.;
1919, E.

Drachma = 100 Lepta, 9½d.

Easter Day, 1917, Ap. 8;

1918, Mar. 31; 1919, Ap. 20.

Eclipses 1918: June 8, Sun
total; June 23-24, Moon
partial; Dec. 3, Sun
Annular.

*Egyptian Mail (Th. midt.,
S.).

Ember Days, 1918, Feb. 20,
22, 23; May 22, 24, 25;
Sept. 18, 20, 21; Dec. 18,
20, 21.

Empire Day, May 24.

Epact, 1917, 6; 1918, 17;
1919, 29.

Express Delivery (post).
3d. per mile and postage.

Express Rail. del'y., letters
not exceeding 4 ozs., 2d.
to Rail Co., plus postage.

Fathom, 6 feet.

Fire Ins. (priv. dwellings),
Ord. risk, 1s. 6d. to 2s.;
Hazardous, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

Flour, Barrel, 196 lbs.; sack,
280 lbs.: Peck, 14 lbs.

Foreign Bk. Post, 20zs., ½d.;
4 ozs., 1d.; 6 ozs., 1½d.

8 ozs., 2d.; 10 ozs., 2½d.

Foreign Letter Post, 1 oz.,
2½d.; & 1½d. ea. oz. above;
to British poss. generally
and U.S.A., 1d. per oz.

Foreign Pattern Post, 4 oz.,
1d.; then ½d. every 2 oz.
up to 12 oz.

Franc, 9½d. (100 cts.); 25 fr.
= 20s.

France, post., 2½d. 1 oz.; tel.,
2d. word; parcel post,
3 lbs. rs.

Franco-Ger. War, 1870-1.

French Nat. Fête, July 14.

Furlong = 220yds. (10chains)

Gallon, 4 qts. (4½4 litres).

Game Lic., 14 days, 20s.;
ann., £3; short period, £2.

George, St., April 23.

Golden Number, 1918, 19;
1919, 1.

Gramme, 15½43 grains.

*Grecian Mail (Mng. daily
ex. Sun.) 6.

Greece, post., 2½d. 1 oz.;
tel., 5½d. to 6d. word;

parcel post, 3 lbs., 2s. 4d.

Gulden (100 cents) = rs. 8d.

Gun, Licence to carry, 10s.

Half-quarter Days: Feb. 8,
May 9, Aug. 11, Nov. 11.

Hay, truss, 56lbs. old; 60lbs.
new; load = 36 trusses
(new).

Hogshead, Beer, 54 gal.;
Brandy, 60 gal.; Sugar,
13 to 16 cwt.

Holland, post 2½d. 1 oz.;
tel., 2d. word; parcel

post, 3 lbs. 10d.

Hops, pocket, 1½-2 cwt.,

bale, about 3½ cwt.

DAILY WANTS' DICTIONARY—continued.

House Duty, £40, 3d.; £60, 6d.; over £60, 9d. Shops, &c. 2d., 4d. and 6d.
 India, post 1 oz. 1d.; tel., 1s. 8d. word; parcel post, 3 lbs. 1s.
 *Indian Mail (Th. midt.) 14.
 Indian Mutiny, 1857.
 Ireland conq. 1177; rebellion, 1798; Union, 1801.
 *Jamaica Mail (Tu. midt., F. midt.) 16.
 *Japan Mail (Daily via Siberia) 19-25.
 Jap.-Russ. War, 1904-5.
 Jewish Year, 5769, begins Sept. 7, 1918.
 Julian Period, 1918, 6631.
 Kilometre, 1094 yards, 8=5 miles (approximately).
 Kilogramme, 2½ lbs.; ½ Kilo = about 1 lb.
 Kimberley rlv., 14 Fb., 1900.
 King born, June 2, 1865; marr. July 6, 1893; acc. May 6, 1910; crowned, June 22, 1911.
 King Edward VII., b. '41; acc. '01; died, '10.
 Knot, Adm.=202½ yds.
 Ladysmith rlv., 1 March, 1900.
 League=3 miles.
 Leap Years, 1916, '20, '24, '28.
 Letter Postage, 1 oz., 1d., 2 oz., 2d., and ½d. for every 2 ozs. above; limit 24 in. X 12 in. X 12 in.
 Lira, 100 Centesimi, 9d.
 Litre=1¼ pints; 4½=1 gall.
 Lords, House of: Royal, 3; Eccl., 26; Dukes, 21; Marq., 25; Earls, 126;

Victs., 47; Bar., 365; Rep. prs., 44=657.
 Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard, London.
 Mafeking rlv., May 17, 1900.
 Male Servants Lic., 15s.
 Marriage Licence, £2.
 Special about £30.
 *Mauritius Mail (S. 2, Sat. aft. 2), 24-33.
 *Mexican Mail (M. & Th. midt.), 12.
 Mile=8 Furlongs or 1,760 yards (1½ Kilometres).
 Milreis=1000 Reis, 3s. 10d.
 Moham. Year, 1337, begins Oct. 7, 1918.
 Money Orders, not ex. £1, 2d.; £3, 3d.; £10, 4d.; £20, 6d.; £30, 8d.; £40, 10d.
 Do., Foreign, £1, 3d.; £2, 6d.; £4, 9d.; £6, 1s.; £8, 1s. 3d.; £10, 1s. 6d.
 Nail=2½ inches.
 Newspaper Post, ½d. ev. 1 oz.; Regd. Newspapers, ½d. ev. 6 oz.; limit, wt. 2 lbs., size, 24 in. X 12 in. X 12 in.
 *New Zealand Mail via Italy (Th. midt.) via San Francisco or Vancouver (Tu. midt. 2) 33-37.
 Parcel Post, 1 lb., 4d.; 2 lbs., 5d.; 3 lbs., 6d.; 5 lbs., 7d.; 7 lbs., 8d., inc. 1d. per lb. up to 11 lbs. By rail (pass. train), 30, 50, 100 miles, 6 lbs., 6d., 6d., 8d.; 12 lbs., 6d., 8d., 1s.
 Patrick, St., March 17.
 Peck, 2 Galls. (flour 14 lbs.).
 Peninsular War, 1808.

DAILY WANTS' DICTIONARY—continued.

*Peruvian Mail (Tu. midt., F. midt.) 30.
 Peseta, 100 centesimas, 9d.
 Piastre (Turk), 2½d. 110=£1 (Egyptian), 2½d. 97½=£1.
 Pint=20 fluid ozs. (rather more than ½ litre).
 Postal Orders 6d. up to 15s., 1d.; 15s. 6d. to 21s., 1½d.
 Postal Registration, 2d.
 Post Cards, ½d. each.
 Potatoes, sack=168 lbs.
 Primrose Day, Apr. 19 ('81).
 Quadrant, 90 degrees.
 Quarter Days: Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Mich'mas, Sept. 29; Christmas, Dec. 25.
 Scotch do.: Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsun, May 15; Lammas, Aug. 1; Martinmas, Nov. 11.
 Quatern Loaf, 4 lbs.
 Quarter of Wheat: English 504 lbs.; Foreign 496 lbs.
 Queen Mary b. May 26, 1867, m. July 6, '93.
 Queen Alex. b. Dec. 1, '44.
 Queen Victoria b., 1819; cr., '38; m. '40; d., Jan. 22, 1901.
 Quire, 24 sheets.
 Ramadân, begins June 10, 1918.
 Ream, 20 quires, 472, 500 or 516 sheets.
 Roman Indic., 1918, 1.
 Rouble, 100 Copecks, 2s. 1½d.
 Rupee, 16 annas, 1s. 4d.; 15=£1.

* Days for despatch of Foreign Mails are shown by initials—in Italics for morning despatch, in Roman for evening. When a figure 2, etc., follows, every second, etc., day is indicated. The figures at end of line show days in transit (approximate).
 Sailings given are for normal times. Consult Post Office Guide during War time.

Russ.-Jap. War, 1904-5.
 Sack of Coals, 2 cwt., Flour, 280 lbs., Potatoes, 168 lbs.
 Sample Post, 4 ozs. 1d., ½d. ea. add. 2 oz. up to 8 oz.
 Solar Cycle, 1918, 23; 1919, 24.
 Stone=14 lbs.; Butcher's 8 lbs.
 Straw, load=36 trusses of 36 lbs. each.
 Summer Solstice, June 22.
 Telegrams, 9d. for 12 words, then ½d. w.; Portage, 3d. m.
 Tennis Court, 78 ft. X 36 ft. (single 27 ft.).
 Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.
 Transvaal War, 1899-1902.
 Tun, 252 gallons.
 *U.S. Mail (Tu. midt., F. midt.) 8.
 University Boat Race, '12, Oxford, 61; '13, Oxford, ½1; '14, Camb. 4½1; '15, 16, '17, no race.
 Vernal Equinox, March 21.
 War declared on Germany, Aug. 4, 1914.
 Waterloo, June 18, 1815.
 *West Indian Mail (irregular) 14-26.
 Wine, Quarter Cask, 13 doz.; Octave, about 6½ doz.
 Winter Solstice, Dec. 22.
 Year, Mean Solar, 365d. 5h. 48m. 48s.
 Yen = 100 Sen, 2s. 0½d.
 Zulu War, 1879.

CALENDAR FOR 1917.

SEPT.			OCT.			NOV.			DEC.		
S	2	9 16 23 30	S	1	7 14 21 28	S	1	4 11 18 25	S	2	9 16 23 30
M	3	10 17 24 31	M	1	8 15 22 29	M	2	5 12 19 26	M	3	10 17 24 31
Tu	4	11 18 25	Tu	2	9 16 23 30	Tu	3	6 13 20 27	Tu	4	11 18 25
W	5	12 19 26	W	3	10 17 24 31	W	4	7 14 21 28	W	5	12 19 26
Th	6	13 20 27	Th	4	11 18 25	Th	5	8 15 22 29	Th	6	13 20 27
F	7	14 21 28	F	5	12 19 26	F	6	9 16 23 30	F	7	14 21 28
S	8	15 22 29	S	6	13 20 27	S	7	10 17 24	S	8	15 22 29

CALENDAR FOR 1918.

JAN.			FEB.			MARCH.			APRIL.		
S	1	6 13 20 27	S	1	3 10 17 24	S	3	10 17 24 31	S	1	7 14 21 28
M	2	7 14 21 28	M	2	4 11 18 25	M	4	11 18 25	M	2	8 15 22 29
Tu	3	8 15 22 29	Tu	3	5 12 19 26	Tu	5	12 19 26	Tu	3	9 16 23 30
W	4	9 16 23 30	W	4	6 13 20 27	W	6	13 20 27	W	4	10 17 24 31
Th	5	10 17 24 31	Th	5	7 14 21 28	Th	7	14 21 28	Th	5	11 18 25
F	6	11 18 25	F	6	8 15 22 29	F	8	15 22 29	F	6	12 19 26
S	7	12 19 26	S	7	9 16 23 30	S	9	16 23 30	S	7	13 20 27
MAY.			JUNE.			JULY.			AUG.		
S	1	5 12 19 26	S	1	2 9 16 23 30	S	1	7 14 21 28	S	1	4 11 18 25
M	2	6 13 20 27	M	2	3 10 17 24	M	2	8 15 22 29	M	2	5 12 19 26
Tu	3	7 14 21 28	Tu	3	4 11 18 25	Tu	3	9 16 23 30	Tu	3	6 13 20 27
W	4	8 15 22 29	W	4	5 12 19 26	W	4	10 17 24 31	W	4	7 14 21 28
Th	5	9 16 23 30	Th	5	6 13 20 27	Th	5	11 18 25	Th	5	8 15 22 29
F	6	10 17 24 31	F	6	7 14 21 28	F	6	12 19 26	F	6	9 16 23 30
S	7	11 18 25	S	7	8 15 22 29	S	7	13 20 27	S	7	10 17 24 31
SEPT.			OCT.			NOV.			DEC.		
S	1	8 15 22 29	S	1	6 13 20 27	S	1	3 10 17 24	S	1	8 15 22 29
M	2	9 16 23 30	M	2	7 14 21 28	M	2	4 11 18 25	M	2	9 16 23 30
Tu	3	10 17 24	Tu	3	8 15 22 29	Tu	3	5 12 19 26	Tu	3	10 17 24 31
W	4	11 18 25	W	4	9 16 23 30	W	4	6 13 20 27	W	4	11 18 25
Th	5	12 19 26	Th	5	10 17 24 31	Th	5	7 14 21 28	Th	5	12 19 26
F	6	13 20 27	F	6	11 18 25	F	6	8 15 22 29	F	6	13 20 27
S	7	14 21 28	S	7	12 19 26	S	7	9 16 23 30	S	7	14 21 28

CALENDAR FOR 1919.

JAN.			FEB.			MAR.			APRIL.		
S	1	5 12 19 26	S	1	2 9 16 23	S	1	2 9 16 23 30	S	1	6 13 20 27
M	2	6 13 20 27	M	2	3 10 17 24	M	2	3 10 17 24 31	M	2	7 14 21 28
Tu	3	7 14 21 28	Tu	3	4 11 18 25	Tu	3	4 11 18 25	Tu	3	8 15 22 29
W	4	8 15 22 29	W	4	5 12 19 26	W	4	5 12 19 26	W	4	9 16 23 30
Th	5	9 16 23 30	Th	5	6 13 20 27	Th	5	6 13 20 27	Th	5	10 17 24
F	6	10 17 24 31	F	6	7 14 21 28	F	6	7 14 21 28	F	6	11 18 25
S	7	11 18 25	S	7	8 15 22 29	S	7	8 15 22 29	S	7	12 19 26

MEMORANDA.

The publishers acknowledge their indebtedness to Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson Ltd., for permission to reproduce the sketches illustrating the footnotes of this Diary — they are taken from "Things all Scouts should know," with the exception of those marked "A" which have been supplied by American Boy Scouts.

1st Month

JANUARY

1918

1918

JANUARY

31 Days

start of another year wonder
will we be here this time next
year. Good dinner but hope
to have next one at home.

1 Tues—Circumcision

Very quiet today. We are out of
the line still and expect to be out
till end of month.

2 Wed

A SALT AND PEPPER SHAKER. Take a piece
of Bamboo and cut it between the joints leaving a joint in
the middle of about 4 inches. Into each end fit a Wood
Cork with a hole through the centre. Put salt in one end
and pepper in the other. It would also do for tea and sugar
or to hold small articles or needles. A.

3 Th

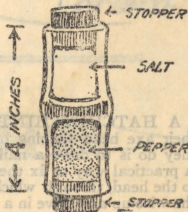
4 Fri

Are playing a few
football matches while
we are out.

5 Sat—(Last Quarter, 11.50 a.m.

Sun Rises 8.7, Sun Sets 4.3

Football against 3rd Batt. N.C.O's.
Off. won.



6 Sun—Epiphany

Should have gone on leave today but Brigade would not allow.

7 Mon—Plough Monday

not feeling too happy as I should be in Blighty now

8 Tues

Started to snow last night and there is about 6 inches on the ground.

9 Wed

Received Xmas mail today. Expect parcels anytime now. 7 letters.

A HATCHET HINT. Many men have trouble with their axe head slipping off the handle, and the first thing they do is to drive a nail in which only splits the handle. A practical way to fix the head is to bore a small hole near to the head, through which run a wire. Twist and tighten the wire up and drive in a staple where shown. A.

10 Th

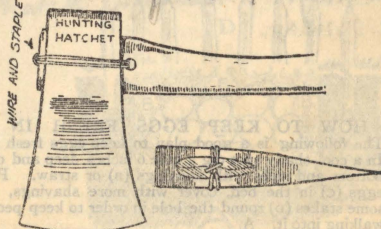
Busy answering letters today.

11 Fri

School finishes tomorrow. Still have a few letters to answer.

12 Sat—● New Moon, 10.36 p.m. S. R. 3.5, S. S. 4.12

Finished school today. Played against 38th Batt N.C.O. off. won.



13 Sun—Ist after Epiphany

14 Mon

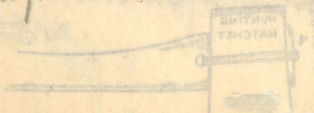
Started school for scout today. 6 men
from each Coy. going till 19th.

15 Tues

Rained very hard today

16 Wed

Snowed like one thing
all day.



HOW TO KEEP EGGS FRESH IN CAMP.

The following is a good plan to keep eggs fresh in camp. In a cool shady spot dig a hole 6 inches deep and cover the bottom and sides with shavings (B) or straw. Place the eggs (C) in the bed, cover with more shavings, then put some stakes (D) round the hole in order to keep people from walking into it. A.

17 Th

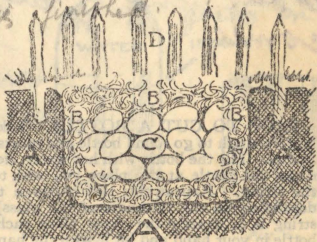
There is 6 in. of snow
on the ground.

18 Fri

It has rained all the week and
I have not been able to get on
as I would have liked with
the scouting.

19 Sat—D First Quarter, 2.38 p.m. S. R. 7.59, S. S. 4.23

School finished. Have to take another
lot next week and am going on leave
when that is finished.



1st Month

JANUARY

1918

20 Sun—2nd after Epiphany

21 Mon

Started new school today.

22 Tues

Scout's are very interested. They are a lot better than those I had last week.

23 Wed

Will be glad when end of week comes.

HOW TO CUT A BOTTLE. Take a piece of string large enough to go round bottle and saturate it in methylated Spirits. Fill the bottle with hot water, tie the string tightly round the bottle at the place you wish to cut it, then light the string. Repeat this two or three times (the number depending on the thickness of the glass) making sure the string is in exactly the same place each time. Hold the bottle in your hand and hit it with the handle of a knife. A.

1918

JANUARY

31 Days

24 Th

Still conducting school

25 Fri—Conversion of S. Paul

School finishes tomorrow. Better weather this week.

26 Sat

S. R. 7.51, S. S. 4.35

B.N.D.I.K. Rod today. Am leave tomorrow. School finished today.



photo taken going on



Fig 1.

Fig 2.

27 Sun—Septuagesima. O Full Moon, 3.14 a.m.

Started from Baltham at 11.30 A.M. 27/1/18

28 Mon Left Calais at 11.30 A.M.

arr. Dover 2.15 P.M. London 5.20 P.M.

Staying at Howard's Hotel.

29 Tues

Experienced air raid last night. some fun.

Arr at Chester at 6.30 P.M.

It seems a very quiet place. Staying at Westminster Hotel.

30 Wed

Have had a look round the place. It is about as big as New Town. Its walls all round which were used as defence in olden days. Dates back to year 1300.

A HANDY FIRST AID KIT. This First Aid Kit is a big canvas belt divided into as many pockets as one wishes. Into each pocket can be put a bottle of some sort of medicine or bandages. At the ends of the belt fold the corners back and sew them. Then take a strap, cut it in two about three or four inches from each end. Take these pieces and sew or rivet one to each end of the belt so that you can wear the belt round your waist. A.

31 Th

Went all round the walls today about 2 miles. There is a fine suspension bridge across the River Dee.

1 Feb Fri

Had a look at the Cathedral. Met two nurses from Dorset and went to the play.

2 Sat—Candlemas. S. R. 7.41, S. S. 4.48

Had a look through the gardens. Think I will move tomorrow.

Bill for 5 days in Chester is £3.8.10½. Have bought a lot of new clothes so am

Set up again.



3 Sun—Sexagesima

*Call in Chester moved to
4 Mon—(Last Quarter, 7.52 a.m. Liverpool docks.
Liverpool big seaport. Very busy
and dirty. Going to Manchester
tomorrow.*

5 Tues

*I wore pyjamas for the
first time while I was in
Chester. Fine Museum at L. pool.
Splendid docks.*

6 Wed

*Left L. pool at 10 p.m. 2
arr Manchester at 3 p.m.
Met two nurses almost
as soon as I arr. They
are about as jolly as I
have seen in some time.*

TO BUILD A CAMP OVEN. Dig a hole in the ground about 18 inches square and 4 inches deep. Invert a bucket in this, or if this is unavailable, build a frame of sticks and thatch it with mud, leaving a small square hole in the end for a door. A fire is then built all around the oven and, when it is hot, food, bread or whatever is to be baked, may be placed inside. A.

7 Th

*Went to Picture
Gallery and it is a real
fine place. Manchester is
much like Sydney.*

8 Fri—Half Quarter Day

*People here are very sociable.
Have not seen the nurses again
that were only out for the 1/2 day.
Visited munitions works today.*

9 Sat—S. R. 7.29, S. S. 5.0

*I found another girl and have
been to a play every night. It
makes all the diff. when you have
some one to go about with. Sent
Diary home. Went out to
Mr. Demonds.
Have had splendid
time here.
Have to go back to
London tomorrow.*



10 Sun—Quinquagesima

Left Man. at 10:30

and arrived 5 A.M.

11 Mon—● New Moon, 10.5 a.m.

Left London 7.15 arrived Dover 11 and left
again at 1 p.m. arrived Calais 3 p.m.
Stayed here till 1.20 on Tuesday

12 Tues—Shrove Tuesday

Arr. at Boulogne
at 5 p.m. and the 2.10 steam
at 9 p.m. The Box came out of
the freight so I am joining
up in the morning.

13 Wed—Ash Wednesday

It is raining like one thing. I
have had splendid weather and
a real good time so am sorry
to get back.

HOW TO CARRY A ROPE. There are many ways
of carrying a long piece of rope, but I think the following is
the most convenient.

Take one end of the rope to be used and fold it as in the
first part of the Sheepshank, the fold being according to the
length of the rope. Take hold of the remaining part and
wind it over the folds. When all is wound up slip the end
through A and pull tight at A and B. A.

14 Th

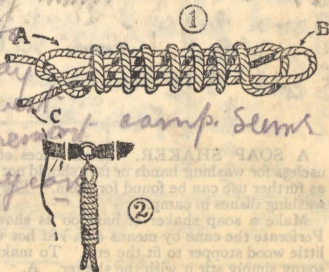
Joined B.R. at 3 p.m.
and had to take working out
at 5 p.m. so they did not
take long to get me away.

15 Fri

Another working party
tonight.

16 Sat—S. R. 7.16, S. S. 5.13

Plenty of mud and work
just—
years today
Since I went
into Claremont camp. Seems
like 20 years.



17 Sun—1st in Lent. Ember Week.

18 Mon—D First Quarter, 0.57 a.m.

From this morning
The special ops are moving
in tonight. I am acting scout
officer.

19 Tues

The Bm moved into the
penches tonight. We are only
in for 6 days this time.
In front of Wameton.

20 Wed—Ember Day

Scout officer is rather a
good job. I have been
Scout Sgt, Scout Sgt and now
Scout Officer since we came to
France. Rained last night

A SOAP SHAKER. Small pieces of soap which are
useless for washing hands or face should not be thrown away,
as further use can be found for them. They can be used for
washing dishes in camp.

Make a soap shaker of bamboo as shown in our sketch.
Perforate the cane by means of a red hot wire and make a
little wood stopper to fit the end. To make the dish water
soapy simply stir it with the shaker. A.

21 Th

Had one scout killed
tonight, and one wounded.
Kitty fired quite a lot of shells
tonight. This sector has been
quiet for a long while.

22 Fri—Ember Day

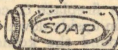
Things are fairly quiet today.
Another scout wounded tonight.
Shot in the leg while punching a
bag of coal from the cookhouse by a
bay shot from Kitty (Minishment)

23 Sat—Ember Day. S. R. 7.2, S. S. 5.26

Quiet day today.
Have not missed a night
in N.M.L. scouting since we
came to France.

PERFORATED
CANE

STOPPER



12 inches

24 Sun—2nd in Lent. S. Matthias

Expected to be relieved tomorrow

25 Mon—O Full Moon, 9:35 p.m.

Relieved tonight & glad to get
out. Working party tomorrow
at 6 a.m.

26 Tues

Had working party
up line today. In front Warrenton
got shelled from our works.
Received parcel from Comfort Fund.

27 Wed

Another working party.
Received another parcel today.
What a beauty. From home this time.
Everything in splendid condition
Left Tassie 11 Nov 1917.

A NOVEL CAMP FIRE STUNT. Take an old iron
kettle and punch a hole in the bottom of it about the size of a
sixpenny piece. Fill the kettle full of shavings and chips.
Scrape away the ashes in your fireplace or camp fire, until
there is room to put the kettle in upside down. Then scrape
the hot coals and ashes up round the kettle. In a few
minutes a match applied to the hole will ignite a jet of gas
which will give a good light for an hour or so. A.

28 Th

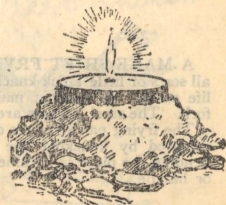
Day to be drawn
today

1 Mar Fri—S. David

We are camped at Neuse
& Glise.

2 Sat—s. r. 6.48, s. s. 5.38

Hope to have a long
spell out this time.



3rd Month

MARCH

1918

3 Sun—3rd in Lent

4 Mon

~~Expected to be relieved tomorrow~~
 Relieved tonight and glad to
 get out of it.

The B.N. is moving back to
 Lumbels for a month today

5 Tues

Left Steenwerck yesterday
 at 1-30 p.m. and am here at
 5-30 p.m. This is a very
 quiet place. Only a very few houses
 about 2 doz. Sonninghem

6 Wed—(Last Quarter, 0.44 a.m.

We are having a very
 quiet time here.

A MAKE-SHIFT FRYING PAN. One comes across
 all sorts of little knick-knacks that make trench and camp
 life easier. A bayonet makes a very acceptable toasting
 fork. The steel helmets are often used as wash basins.

The frying pan shown in our sketch can be easily manu-
 factured by knocking the bottom out of a tin box and
 bending the piece so obtained into shape with a wire staple
 or handle.

1918

MARCH

31 Days

7 Th

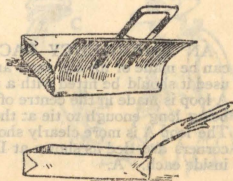
Splendid weather.
 Have been elected to represent
 Coy on Sports committee

8 Fri

Played Platoon Football
 match today. Am very tired
 and stiff

9 Sat—s. r. 6.32, s. s. 5.51

Another match today
 Stiffer than yesterday.
 Pay tomorrow also Church
 parade



3rd Month

MARCH

1918

10 Sun—4th in Lent

11 Mon

We are spending most
of our time at recreation

12 Tues—● New Moon, 7.52 p.m.

Football is going to
be all the rage while
we are here.

13 Wed

Unopposed match
between C. Coy. + A Coy.

AN EMERGENCY PACK SACK. This pack sack can be made of an old sack and a piece of rope. If rope is used it should be fitted with a pad to protect the shoulders. A loop is made in the centre of the strap as at A, the ends B being long enough to tie at the bottom corners of the pack. The loop A is more clearly shown at C. At the bottom the corners are tied as shown at D, after placing a round stone inside each. A.

1918

MARCH

31 Days

14 Th

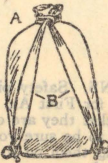
Unopposed - Hqs + D. Coy.

15 Fri

Coy played A Coy today.
We won. 7.5 = 2.3.

16 Sat—S. R. 6.17, S. S. 6.3

Went to Lumber to rifle range.
2nd Top score in the Coy.
Having splendid weather.



3rd Month

MARCH

1918

17 Sun—Passion Sunday. S. Patrick


18 Mon

Had fine meeting yesterday
Every one enjoyed themselves

19 Tues—D First Quarter, 1.30 p.m.

Fired A R A Competition
My Platoon 3rd in Battle.

20 Wed Won Bde. Competition
A R A. Score 410. next 333



TO CARRY SAFETY PINS. Safety pins are useful for many things, and specially for First Aid work; but if they are carried loose in the pocket they are often lost. A good way to carry them so as to be sure you have them when you want them is to string them on to a ring which holds a button on to your shirt. A.

1918

MARCH

31 Days

21 Th—Vernal Equinox

The Phi has been congratulated
on winning the competition yesterday.
Have received orders to be ready
to move at any time.

22 Fri On the move again.

Going to Winnekele. Left at 4:30 A.M.
Fine day but a long way to march.
Left Lumbres at 2:15 p.m. by
train

23 Sat—S. R. 6.1, S. S. 6.14

Arrived Arques at 5:30 A.M.
Marched 8 miles to Wardreques.
Are staying here for 2 days.



PINS HANGING
ON RING
AT BACK OF
BUTTON

3rd Month

MARCH

1918

24 Sun—Palm Sunday

Had a spell today

25 Mon—Annunciation B.V.M. Lady Day

Fritz is making a move
up on the Somme so we are
moving towards him tomorrow.

26 Tues

Left St. Omer at 3:15 p.m.
Fritz shelling Paris from a distance
of 42 miles. Longest range gun
before this 30 miles. Don't know
where we are going.

27 Wed—O Full Moon, 3:33 p.m.

Dr. Monticourt 3:30 a.m.
Travelling 12 hrs doing 50 miles
expect to go in tonight.
Have had no sleep for two
nights now. The Germans
are retreating as hard as they
can go and we are taking their place
TO MAKE A GOOD LIGHT. A cocoa tin filled
with old rags soaked in oil will make a good light. If a
small bottle of oil is taken along and some of the contents
poured on now and then it will burn a long time. A.

1918

MARCH 31 Days

28 Th—Maundy Thursday

Made an advance today.
Very stiff fight and we lost a good
many. Sgt. Mason wounded again.
Still no sleep. Feel fit to drop.

29 Fri—Good Friday

Have dug in. Hope to be relieved
tonight. Had a rotten time so far.
Fritz digging in 200 yds away.
Went out to get a M. G. but
could not get near it.

30 Sat—Easter Eve. S. R. 5:45, S. S. 6:26

Fritz counter attacked tonight.
Came over in 11 waves but did not
get through. We must have killed
hundreds. Relieved tonight.
It has been hell on earth
for the last 3 days.
Moved back to RIBEMONT.



31 Sun—Easter Day *Resting today, sent photos home.*

1 April Mon—Easter Monday, Bank Holiday

Not much taking going on today. We are all too tired to sleep. I think it will take weeks to get over this.

2 Tues—Easter Tuesday

Still trying to sleep. no doubt we got it in the neck while we were in. Rumors that we are going in again tomorrow. Have been made Scout Officers.

3 Wed *We are going in again tonight. 44th Bn.*

Have been left out to act as O. C. Control Picquet at Ribemont. The people have left their homes in a terrible hurry. Some just having a meal.


TO BREAK LARGE STICKS. If you have no axe and wish to break a large piece of firewood, the following method may be used. Place your stick in the crotch of a tree B C, equalling the length you wish broken off. Now grasp the stick at A and pull backwards. The pressure at B is so great that the stick is broken there. The longer A to B is the more pressure and the easier the stick is broken. A.

4 Th—(Last Quarter, 1.33 p.m.

My birthday. What a difference to some I have had. Raining. It would almost make one cry to see the state of things in the town. Everything ^{dark} just as the people were living at the time.

5 Fri *Kripz shelled the town today. Killed several of the men in the street. Had to remove all the civilians that were left in the town today. Rotten job but they might be spies.*

6 Sat—S. R. 5.29, S. S. 6.38

The Battalion is being relieved tonight. Don't know what sort of a time they have had in the line. Raining again. Am billeted in a house that has been left by the French people so am using one of their beds. It is an all wind that blows  nobody any good. First bed I have had since I came back from leave.

4th Month 18

APRIL

1918

7 Sun—Low Sunday

Fairly quiet.

8 Mon

Another quiet day. Have collected all wine on mission and am selling it on behalf of French mission. Have about 100 doz. to sell.

9 Tues

Just gave us a lot of gas last night and he is shelling the town very heavily at present.

Bn moved into line again

10 Wed

I have to relieve another officer tonight. He has had a rough time in the line.

EXTRACTING SALT FROM THE SEA. If you camp near the sea you can add more zest to the fun if the salt used in cooking is obtained in true huntsman fashion.

Pierce some holes in the bottom of a tin and fasten it to the branch of a tree. Beneath the can hang a piece of cloth. Fill the can with salt water and the drops will spread over the cloth. The air will dry up the water and leave a deposit of salt. A.

1918

APRIL

30 Days

11 Th—● New Moon, 4:34 a.m.

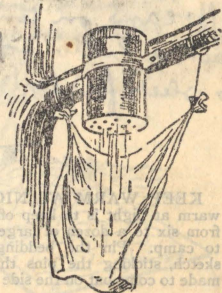
In the trenches again. Practically in line. Only a few posts. Cannot be visited at day. Sure is where the line is now.

12 Fri

Very quiet up to date. Hope it keeps like it. Do not feel nearly as good as when we first came over here. Nerves gone.

13 Sat—S. R. 5:13, S. S. 6:50

Relieved East night. Working party today. Don't get much time to rest now and all are feeling rather fagged.



4th Month

APRIL

1918

14 Sun—2nd after Easter *More working parties*

15 Mon Working party today. Am making system of trenches. Fritz shelled the town today. Nobody hurt. Going in again tomo

16 Tues In the trenches tonight. Very quiet. Am on duty till tomorrow night. In front of I reup.

17 Wed Quiet all day. Another off. came on tonight so I go back a little way for a sleep. No sleep for last 36 hours.

KEEP WARM AT NIGHT. The secret of keeping warm at night is to keep off draughts. To do so take from six to a dozen of large harness or kilt pins with you to camp. Pin the bedding all round as shown in our sketch, sticking the pins through twice so that they are made to come out on the side they went through first. A.

1918

APRIL

30 Days

18 Th—D First Quarter, 4.8 a.m.

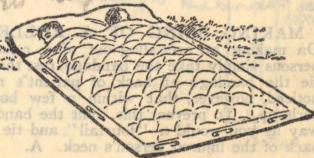
Had a good sleep last night. Shave this morning so am feeling alright.

19 Fri—Primrose Day (1881)

On duty again tonight. A. Stebbins on patrol and captured a Fritz. on patrol myself but had orders to keep away from Fritz. till tomorrow night.

20 Sat—S. R. 4.58, S. S. 7.1

Expect to be relieved tonight. Have had a very quiet time so far. Later. He not being relieved till tomorrow night.



4th Month

APRIL

1918

21 Sun—3rd after Easter

Relieved tonight. Had a very quiet

22 Mon

Out in hills. Big mail in today and got 7 letters + parcel. Had got no paper so will have to wait a while to answer them.

23 Tues—S. George

Two day today. First mail addressed Lieut.

24 Wed

Another fine day.

Have been transferred to B.H.Q. as Scout Officer. All the platoon want to go scouting now. Am sorry to leave the Coy. but what I will come back as soon as they get short handed again.

MAKING SLING OF A ROLLER BANDAGE.

On making an arm sling out of a roller bandage many persons simply take the bandage, rest the arm upon it, and tie the bandage at back of patient's neck. You have noticed, however, that within a few hours the bandage curls up. To prevent this, split the bandage in the same way as you would a "fourtail" and tie the four ends at back of the injured person's neck. A.

1918

YAM-APRIL 30 Days

25 Th—S. Mark

Hardly shelled last night with gas. The 3rd Div has been specially mentioned for work done in this push. We are going in again tomorrow night.

26 Fri—O Full Moon, 8.5 a.m.

Relieved 38th Bn tonight. Expect to be in for four days in front of ~~Quentin~~ Busire.

27 Sat—S. R. 4.44, S. S. 7.13

Hardly quiet night last night. Am going out to reconnoitre enemy position tonight and will try and get it tomorrow night.



A HAND BICYCLE KIT—Yam Scouts will find the following in our sketch to be most useful. First get the inside dimensions of the frame A, B, C, and make a wood block to fit, fitting clear at E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. The upper part X, Y, Z, is reserved for tools. The lower part O, R, is for a battery for electric light. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, is for a first aid outfit.

4th & 5th Months **APRIL—MAY** 1918

28 Sun—4th after Easter *Had raid. took one prisoner. No casualties.*

29 Mon *As Fritz re-appeared at the same position we went for him again. No prisoners. No casualties.*

30 Tues *We went to the same position tonight and dug in. Had two killed. Fritz was waiting for us. Lucky to get out alive. We are now holding this post. Relieved tonight.*

1 May Wed—SS. Philip & James

Am having a good sleep nothing to do. Had rather rough time in last time

A HANDY BICYCLE KIT. Cyclist Scouts will find the kit shown in our sketch to be most useful. First get the inside dimensions of the frame, A, B, C, and make a wood box to fit, fixing cleats at F, E, L, K, M, G, to hold the box in place. Figure 2 represents the inside of the box. The upper part X, V, H, Y, is reserved for tools, the section O, R, is for a battery for electric light, and the lower part Z, H, V, is for a first aid outfit. A.

1918

MAY

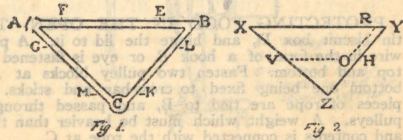
30 & 31 Days

2 Th *Still sleeping my head*

3 Fri—(Last Quarter, 10.26 p.m.)
Very quiet day. No shelling.

4 Sat—S. R. 4.31, S. S. 7.24

Another quiet day. Expected to go in tomorrow. = just heard that I am not to go in. Colonel says I have done enough for a while.



5th Month ~~of the~~ MAY—MAY 1918

5 Sun—Rogation Sunday *Moved back*

6 Mon—Rogation Day. Accession, 1910

Having my first spell since I came to France. Second time I have missed going in the line.

7 Tues—Rogation Day

We are only about 4 miles from line. Farthest we have been from line since coming to Somme

8 Wed—Rogation Day

Tricky shelled town last night. Killed 5 wounded 9. Battalion relieved tomorrow night.

PROTECTING FOOD IN THE OPEN. Take a tin biscuit box D, and hinge the lid to it. A piece of wire in the form of a hook B or eye is fastened to the top and bottom. Fasten two pulley blocks at A, the bottom one being fixed to cross-bar and sticks. Two pieces of rope are tied to B, and passed through the pulleys. A weight which must be heavier than the box and contents is connected with the rope at C.

1918

MAY

31 Days

9 Th—Ascension Day. Half Quarter Day

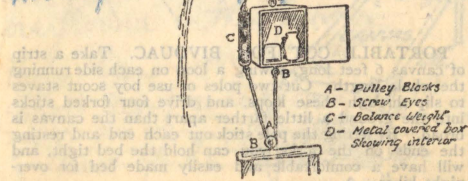
Bn. going back for a spell to Trechencourt. About another 3 miles back.

10 Fri—● New Moon, 1.1 p.m.

Moved on as billeting officer. Trouble to find billets for account of number of troops here.

11 Sat—S. R. 4.18, S. S. 7.35

Having rain today. Orders today that 2nd star is through dating from March 1st



5th Month

MAY

1918

12 Sun—Sunday after Ascension

13 Mon

Am taking some scouts to
train for a couple of days.
Don't know when we are moving

14 Tues

Beautiful weather
Too good to be here.

15 Wed—Scotch Quarter Day

still training Scouts.
Expect to move in on
fresh sector in couple of days.

PORTABLE COT FOR BIVOUAC. Take a strip of canvas 6 feet long, sewing a loop on each side running the whole length. Cut two poles or use boy scout staves to slip through these loops, and drive four forked sticks into the ground a little farther apart than the canvas is broad. By letting the pole stick out each end and resting the ends on the forks you can hold the bed tight, and will have a comfortable and easily made bed for over-night hikes. A.

1918

MAY

31 Days

16 Th

Altered a lot met to 9/10
from today.

17 Fri—First Quarter, 8.14 p.m.

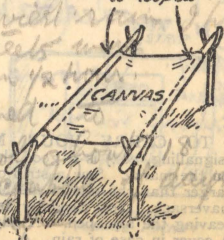
Weather is very warm and
are all making use of river
Somme. Quite a treat to be able
to go for a swim.

18 Sat—s. r. 4.8, s. s. 7.46

went for motor drive today
about 7 miles. Beautiful
Have had the heaviest rain
ever seen. All streets were
overflowed within 1/2 hr.

Have been warned
attend Scout school
next week
Expect to be
for 14 days.

Poles around
which canvas
is looped



26 Sun—Trinity Sunday. Queen born, 1867

no parade today.

27 Mon

went for a look round yesterday to Whitecourt?

28 Tues

Fritz bombed a town a little way from us last night: never dropped any near us.

29 Wed

Another fine day today



A HANDY BRAZIER. The best substitute for a stove is the brazier. To make a brazier take a petrol tin and rip the top round three edges, bending it up flush with the side of the can so that the handle may still be used for carrying it about. The sides and the bottom are then punched with a number of fairly large holes. One brazier full of coal will last about three hours, the can being roughly 12 in. by 10 in. by 6 in.

30 Th—Corpus Christi

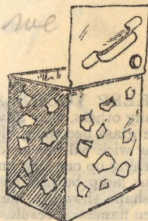
Fritz killed 7 W.A.A.C.s last night with his bombs at Sherbrooke.

31 Fri

Our planes are very active bombing at night: One drome 54 planes drops 15 tons every night.

1 June Sat—S. R. 3.52, S. S. 8.4

One year & 11 months since we left Tassie. Wonder how much longer we will be here.



6th Month

JUNE AM

1918

1918

JUNE

30 Days

2 Sun—1st after Trinity. (Last Quarter, 4.20 a.m.)

3 Mon—King born, 1865

Went to Shilleville yesterday
fine big place but knocked about
with bombs.

4 Tu School finishes today

We leave for the B.R. at
5.30 p.m. Arrived at St Leger
at 6.30. Have to stay the night.

5 Wed Have to stay till

tomorrow



KEEP YOUR LAMP IN TRIM. Your lamp, like many others, may have the objectionable habit of smoking, the glass becoming blackened and a nasty smell resulting. The wick will never keep properly trimmed and persists in burning up one side and down the other. To make sure that your lamp burns free from smoke and smell, cut it in the V-shape shown in the sketch on opposite page, when a full, even flame will result.

1918

JUNE

30 Days

6 Th

Left St Leger at
9.30 a.m. and marched
12 kilometers to Vaux

7 Fri

On the move again
another 12 miles to Camon
12 months today since we
took Messines. This has it now

8 Sat—● New Moon, 10.3 p.m. S. R. 3.47, S. S. 8.11

moved on to Neuveglise
today. Have been all
round Amiens today. Very
big place.



6th Month

JUNE

1918

9 Sun—2nd after Trinity

Church parade today.

10 Mon—Ramadân begins

We go in
to line tomorrow at
Villers Bretonneux

11 Tues—S. Barnabas

Rebowed 38th Br
tonight. Rather lively sector.
Am not in best of health but
must carry on.

12 Wed

Feeling pretty fit
again. Scouting is very
lively here.

SQUEAKING BOOTS. It is very annoying to find that your boots squeak when you are engaged on a particular piece of tracking. Squeaking boots can be easily cured in this way: From your shoemaker get two wooden pegs; then, having made a small hole in the centre of the sole of each boot, drive the pegs home. After this you will find that your boots will squeak no more. This is a very much better plan than standing the boot in oil for a more or less lengthy period.

1918

JUNE

30 Days

13 Th

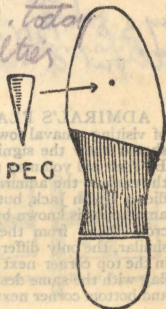
Had a max. up with
Fritz last night in N.M.L.
The people we relieved have allowed
us to put a post in about 70 yds
from our line.

14 Fri

Patrol went out to deal with
post but found them about 60
strong so had to withdraw 1 man
missing.

15 Sat—S. R. 3.45, S. S. 8.16

Fritz shelled B.H.Q. today
but had no casualties



ADMIRAL'S BAGS. Should you have the opportunity
of visiting a town where warships are to be seen, you
the significance of the flags reproduced here.
The flag which is the flag of a fleet and
the Admiral on board. An Admiral of the fleet
is a rank but this is seldom seen. A ship carrying
is known by a white flag with a red St. George's
cross. A Vice-Admiral's flag is
from the foremast. A Vice-Admiral's flag is
similar to the flag being the addition of a red circle
in the top corner next the mast, and a rear-Admiral like a
the white flag design but with red circle in each top
corner next to the mast.

16 Sun—3rd after Trinity.) First Quarter, 1.12 p.m.

17 Mon On patrol tonight.
behaving splendid weather
still.

18 Tues To be relieved tonight.
Patrol had another scrap
with Fritz last night

19 Wed Relieved last night
by 3 57 PM. Moved back
about a mile

ADMIRAL'S FLAGS. Should you have the opportunity of visiting a naval town where warships are to be seen, you should know the significance of the flags reproduced here. By their aid you may tell which is the flagship of a fleet and the rank of the admiral on board. An admiral of the fleet flies a Union Jack, but this is seldom seen. A ship carrying an admiral is known by a white flag with a red St. George's cross flying from the foremast. A vice-admiral's flag is similar, the only difference being the addition of a red circle in the top corner next the mast, and a rear-admiral flies a flag with the same design, but with a red circle in each top and bottom corner next to the mast.

20 Th

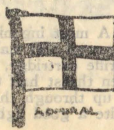
I have been sent back
to Newcastle about 4 miles
back. Have not been feeling
too good lately.

21 Fri

Am having pretty
quiet time. We are all living
in hives in a wood. It is
splendid

22 Sat—Longest Day. S. R. 3.45, S. S. 8.18

On the sick list again. Have
had a day in bed today when at home.



ADMIRAL



VICE-ADMIRAL



REAR-ADMIRAL

6th Month

JUNE

1918

23 Sun—4th after Trinity.

Prince of Wales born, 1894

24 Mon—S. John Baptist. Midsummer Day.

O Full Moon, 10.38 a.m.

Rumor that we are going back
rather.

25 Tues

Fine day today. Plenty of
our planes about. We are moving
tomorrow to Querriv.

26 Wed

Passed Charlie's Den on
the way and he ran out
to see me. He is looking
well. Still has his mountaineer
Am not feeling too good.

AN INGENIOUS LAMP. A most ingenious lamp is
made by taking a small can of gun oil and making a hole
through the cover. An empty rifle cartridge, from which
the top has been cut off, is then thrust half through the
hole, and a piece of wick passed up through the cartridge.
When lighted this wick gives quite a good light, although
it is liable to smoke a bit.

1918

JUNE

30 Days

27 Th

Having quiet time
Beautiful weather
We expect to stay out for 10 days
which is a bit longer than
usual.

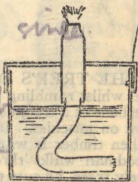
28 Fri

We are starting
training on Monday.

29 Sat—S. Peter. S. R. 3.47, S. S. 8.18

Am going to see Charlie
tomorrow. He is only about
a mile away.

Two years tomorrow since
we left Tassie.
Wonder how much
longer we will be
here



30 Sun—5th after Trinity

Church record today. Went and saw Charlie
1 July Mon—(Last Quarter, 8.43 a.m.

sports today to commemorate our
having Sarsie. Had a big
dinner tonight.

2 Tues

Sports again today.
Have had a good time since
we have been out this time.
The weather has been splendid
Charlie came round to see me.

3 Wed

Officers back race
tomorrow. I am riding
the doctor's horse. Went to
Glenville today.
Guthrie's made another

THE TREE'S DEATH-WARRANT. Should you ever
see, whilst rambling through the woods, a V-shaped cut near
the base of a tree, do not think that it is the work of a person
bent on mischief. It is probably the tree's death-warrant.
When timber is wanted from an estate or wood, the head
woodman walks through the wood and, selecting all the
likely trees, he cuts the V-shaped mark upon them with an
axe. Later on the woodcutters arrive, and all the trees thus
marked are cut down.

advance today.

4 Th

Only ran 5th in the
race. Good race.
Brigade are holding
sports on Sat.

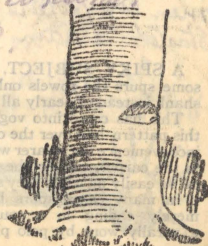
5 Fri

Another very hot day
today. We are still at
Querriew about 12 miles
from Querriew

6 Sat—s. R. 3.52, S. S. 3.16

Brigade sports today. 40th had
procession of fancy costumes.
Looked real well.

Having our photo
taken tomorrow



30 Sun—5th after Trinity

Today. Went and saw Charlie

1 July Mon—(Last Quarter, 8.43 a.m.

sports today to commemorate our
having Sassie. Had a big
dinner tonight.

2 Tues

sports again today.
Have had a good time since
we have been out this time.
The weather has been splendid
Charlie came round to see me.

3 Wed

officers back hall
tomorrow. I am riding
the doctor house. Went to
Albionville today.
Australians made another

THE TREE'S DEATH-WARRANT. Should you ever
see, whilst rambling through the woods, a V-shaped cut near
the base of a tree, do not think that it is the work of a person
bent on mischief. It is probably the tree's death-warrant.
When timber is wanted from an estate or wood, the head
woodman walks through the wood and, selecting all the
likely trees, he cuts the V-shaped mark upon them with an
axe. Later on the woodcutters arrive, and all the trees thus
marked are cut down.

advice today.

4 Th

Only ran 5th in the
race. Good race.
Brigade are holding
sports on Sat.

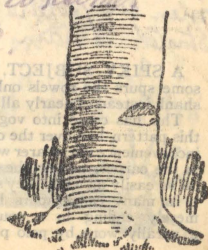
5 Fri

Another very hot day.
today. We are still at
Querriew about 12 miles
from Querriew

6 Sat—s. R. 3.52, s. S. 3.16

Brigade sports today. 40th had
procession of fancy costumes.
Looked real well.

Having our photo
taken tomorrow.



7 Sun—6th after Trinity *Had photo taken today*

8 Mon—● New Moon, 8.22 a.m.

Swimming Carnival today. Quite a good days outing. Have had the best week since we have been in France.

9 Tues *We are on the move today to Pineroy just outside Tournai. Had to stand to all last night.*

10 Wed *On the move towards the line tonight. Batt is moving in tomorrow in front of Hamel. Dead men everywhere from the last stunt. Started to rain tonight.*

A SPIKY SUBJECT. You may have noticed that in some spurs the rowels only show on the upper side of the shank instead of nearly all round.

This has come into vogue on account of the advantage this pattern has over the older one in that the spikes cannot inconvenience the wearer when descending stairs, by catching in the carpet, nor do the points become blunted or broken off so easily as when they show top and bottom of the shank.

In many cases spurs have no spikes at all, the shank merely ending in a round ball. This pattern spur is generally worn by polo players.

11 Th

Batt moving in tonight not a very good sector. In front of Hamel. We are lining in 4 rif's old line taken by 4th Div.

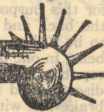
12 Fri

We are not having such a bad time. I have done a couple of patrols. The weather still keeps fine.

13 Sat—s. R. 3.59, s. S. 8.11

H.M.L. is about 1000 yds wide here. There is enough equipment of 4 rif's in the trenches to set up a Box of men. We have received the 500th P.M.

When the guard has withdrawn the key R.



14 Sun—7th after Trinity

15 Mon—S. Swithin

Beautiful weather. Leave has
opened so I should not be
long before I am in Blighty again.

16 Tues—» First Quarter, 6.25 a.m.

Have had 6 days in now.
Plenty of souvenirs about but
are all too big to send home. We
are only allowed to send 11 lbs at
a time.

17 Wed We are being relieved

tomorrow by 37th Bn
Received 2 pr socks from
Blue Ticker today. Very
acceptable.

“SLIPPING” RAILWAY CARRIAGES. It is some-
times necessary to “slip” a railway carriage—that is, to
put it off from an express at an intermediate station—and
for this purpose a simple apparatus is used. A and B are
the back and front of two brake vans, B being the carriage
to be “slipped.” It will be seen that the hook, instead of
being in one piece, is hinged at the bottom and held at the
top by means of a key or pin K. When the guard has
disconnected the communication cord, the vacuum and air
brakes, he withdraws the key K.

18 Th

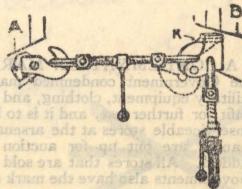
Had my Sgt. killed last
night. Sgt. Richards his name from
Wilmet. Don't know what I will do
without him. More like a brother and
a fine chap. Have been corresponding
with his sister for some time. Don't
know how I will feel when I hear the news.

19 Fri

Received parcel of
wedding cake from Geo. Voss
today. Captured it last
night. He was very pleased.
Relieved by 37 B last night.

20 Sat—S. R. 4.7, S. S. 8.4

We are all having a good
rest and need it. He out for
7 days. Only about 3000 yds
behind front line.



The illustration shows
the coupling mechanism. It is stamped on all
couplings, and like things when they are
used for further work, and it is to be found on the opposite
side of the carriage. Goods marked in this
way are not to be sold or sold to the highest
bidder. The goods that are sold to the Indian and Colonial
Governments also have the mark stamped on them.

7th Month

JULY

1918

21 Sun—8th after Trinity

Had a bath today. First for
 22 Mon a month or more.
 Very quiet time. Only a
 few shells flying about.

23 Tues—O Full Moon, 8.35 p.m.

Raining like one thing. First
 we have had for a long time.

24 Wed

Two weather again
 Everything quiet. French made
 a push on our night.

A CONDEMNATION MARK.—The illustration shows the Government condemned mark. It is stamped on all military equipment, clothing, and like things when they are unfit for further use, and it is to be found on the obsolete or unserviceable stores at the arsenals. Goods marked in this manner are put up for auction and sold to the highest bidders. All stores that are sold to the Indian and Colonial Governments also have the mark stamped on them.

1918

JULY

31 Days

25 Th—S. James

Am just about
 fed up with this show. Wish
 I was home again
 expect to take over front
 line tomorrow.

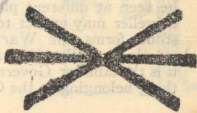
26 Fri

In the line again
 tonight. Raining pretty hard
 so everyone is miserable.

27 Sat—S. R. 4.16, S. S. 7.55

Had a good number of
 Ganks attached to us last
 night for experience. They
 are a decent lot of chaps

27 *each copy



7th & 8th Months JULY

1918

1918

AUGUST

31 & 31 Days

28 Sun—9th after Trinity Weather
cleared up again.
29 Mon

So moonlight to do
much active scouting. Moon
is always bad for my job.

30 Tues—(Last Quarter, 1.14 p.m.

Started to build dugout 2
days ago and have just finished.
Just got word that we are to
be relieved in two days by 44th Bn.
Bad luck after making this camp.

31 Wed—Annual and Nov. to July Game Certificates
and Gun Licences expire.

We are being relieved
tonight by 34th Bn

A GOVERNMENT LANDMARK. A stone similar
to the one shown in the accompanying illustration may often
be seen at different places on our coasts. Not far off the
traveller may expect to see a fort or battery, of which the
stone forms the War Office boundary mark. "W.D."
stands for "War Department," and the broad arrow above
it is the familiar Government sign, which is placed on every-
thing belonging to the Government.

1 Th—Lammas Day

Have only come
back about another 100 yds.
might as well be in
front line

2 Fri

Have just heard that
all the Australians are going
over the top shortly. The whole
Bn is pretty bad with
diarrhoea.

3 Sat—S. R. 4.27, S. S. 7.44

We are moving in again
tomorrow to hold the line
for the stunt, so have got a
pretty rotten job. It is going
to be a big affair. Are
all very busy making
preparations. Built a
lot of tanks to be
employed



8th Month AUGUST 1918

4 Sun—10th after Trinity *no day of rest today. Have been out of bed since 3 A.M.*
5 Mon—Bank Holiday

Things fairly quiet today. 20 Div. are to be engaged in the push.

6 Tues—● New Moon, 8.30 p.m.

Expect to be over the top tomorrow morning. 230 guns will be in action so there will be some noise.

7 Wed *The Brigade is in reserve.*

tomorrow. Only 4 off are to go if needed. C.O. thinks I have had enough for a while so I am to stay here about 200 yds. behind front line. The Btn may not be needed. Hope it's not.

A YACHTSMAN'S DODGE. The illustration shows a method that is often practised by yachtsmen. When the tide is running in an opposite direction to that in which the wind is blowing the small boat that is usually fastened to a gentleman's yacht beats against the yacht's side. This is because whilst the yacht lying deep in the water flows with the current the boat is flowing on the surface and goes the way of the wind. To stop this beating, the yachtsman throws a bucket attached to the boat into the water.

1918 AUGUST 31 Days

8 Th

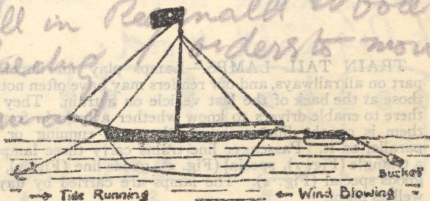
The boys went over at 4.10 p.m. TIME now 4.25. I have just been watching the guns firing. No use of trying to speak. Some batteries within 50 yds of us. Must be awful where the shells are falling. Have advanced 400 yds. Quite a lot of prisoners have gone past us. 10.30 AM We are moving forward now.

9 Fri

Have moved forward about 1000 yds. 6 p.m. On the move again. This time about 3 miles. Ret. at Reginald Wood

10 Sat—S. R. 4.37; S. S. 7.32

About 13000 prisoners taken by the Australians. We have only had 2 casualties. Still in Reginald Wood expecting orders to move forward.



8th Month

AUGUST

1918

11 Sun—11th after Trinity. Half Quarter Day

Have gained all objectives.

12 Mon—Grouse Shooting begins

Tri- aeroplanes bombed us last night: about 20 casualties. Things are settling down again now. Expect to be relieved soon.

13 Tues Moved another 3 miles forward. Have camped near a lot of captured guns near Warfure. Proyard evacuated by 2 units.

14 Wed—D First Quarter, 11.16 p.m.

not feeling too good today. Have been relieved and are going back about 2000 yds. to Regmald Wood.

TRAIN TAIL LAMPS.—Lamps play an important part on all railways, and our readers may have often noticed those at the back of the last vehicle on a train. They are there to enable drivers to know whether a train in front of them is on the line on which they are running or one parallel to it. Passenger line trains carry three lamps in a triangle (Fig. 1), special (Fig. 2), goods line (Fig. 3), and goods special (Fig. 4). The lamps are carried by day as well as night.

1918

AUGUST

31 Days

15 Th

Have heard that we are moving south again. Still feeling unwell.

16 Fri

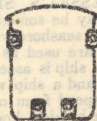
Trips are coming back in hundreds. He is in full retreat.

17 Sat—S. R. 4.48, S. S. 7.19

The doctor is sending me to Hosp. tomorrow.



1



2



3



4

8th Month

AUGUST

1918

18 Sun—12th after Trinity

19 Mon

Church parade
 started for hosp today at 9 a.m.
 arr at C.C.S. at 12 a.m.
 arr at 52nd C.S. at 3 p.m.

20 Tues—Black Game Shooting begins

*Left Dabour at 4 p.m. yesterday
 and arr at Rouon Hosp at
 4 a.m. This morning*

21 Wed

*Am being sent down to
 Con. Camp at Haure tomorrow.
 This is a nice hosp.*

ASCERTAINING A VESSEL'S SPEED.—A post similar to that in our sketch may be sometimes seen at the mouth of large rivers, or by the seashore where shipbuilding yards are to be found. They are used as distance marks, and by their aid the speed of a ship is ascertained. Two of them are placed a mile apart, and a ship whose speed is to be tested is steamed at full speed from one to the other. The trial is timed, and thus the builders know at what rate the vessel is capable of going.

1918

AUGUST

31 Days

22 Th—O Full Moon, 5.2 a.m.

*Arrived at Haure at 11 p.m.
 and at Camp at 1 a.m.
 About 200 officers here.*

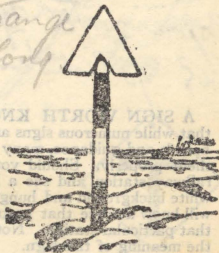
23 Fri

*All day in bed
 today have to stop in
 bed for 5 days.*

24 Sat—S. Bartholomew (Massacre 1572).

S. R. 4.59, S. S. 7.4

*Don't like being in
 bed. It seems strange
 to be in for so long.*



A SIGN WORTH KNOWING.—It is extraordinary while dangerous signs are placed all around us for our use, people don't know how to use them. You may happen to be at a wayside and see a large red capital T painted on a post. You may think the posting office, you may think it is a station, but it is not. It is a sign that one person in a hundred knows the meaning of.

8th Month

AUGUST

1918

25 Sun—13th after Trinity

26 Mon

Went to a concert held in one of the hosp buildings. The way I was rugged up

27 Tues would make you think I was very ill. Am allowed up today. Went for a walk to the beach today.

28 Wed—(Last Quarter, 7.27 p.m.

Down to the beach again today. Sea breeze is splendid

A SIGN WORTH KNOWING.—It is extraordinary that while numerous signs are placed all around us for our benefit and guidance, many people don't know how to use them properly. Should you happen to be at a wayside railway station and see a large red capital T painted on white background and hung outside the booking office, you will know at once that postal telegrams may be sent from that particular station. Not one person in a hundred knows the meaning of this sign.

1918

AUGUST

31 Days

29 Th

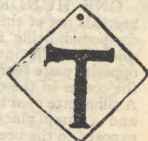
Another concert tonight. Expect to go out of hosp in a couple of days

30 Fri

Leaving hosp today at 2.30 p.m.

31 Sat—S. R. 5.11, S. S. 6.49

Left hosp yesterday and are at Base. Have to stay here till for two days



9th Month

SEPTEMBER

1918

1 Sun—14th after Trinity

2 Mon—Partridge Shooting begins

Started for The Batt today
16 hrs in The train. Arr
at Corbie at 6 a m on

3 Tues Rest here a day.

Moved at 10 a m and
arr at Cappy at 5 p m

4 Wed on The march again

The Batt has moved
forward again so have
to follow

ONE HUNDRED EYES IN ONE.—The eye of a beetle is not of the same composition as your own eye; it is compound, being formed of several hundred lenses side by side like cells in a honeycomb. The sketch shown on opposite page represents a beetle's eye. To get the picture the corner of the eye was employed in the place of a lens. A silhouette of a head was pasted on a piece of ground glass and a lamp placed behind it. A photographic plate was exposed to the beetle's eye and developed in the usual way.

1918

SEPTEMBER

30 Days

5 Th—New Moon, 10.44 a.m.

Have marched about
25 miles during last
3 days so am very tired

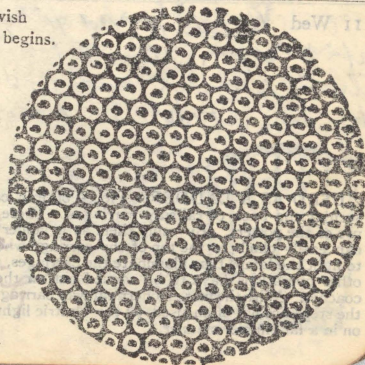
6 Fri Arr at Bat tonight at 7 p m.

There are only about 200
fighting strength left. 4 Col killed
but most wounded in Carl-
stunk

7 Sat—Jewish
Year 5679 begins.

S. R. 5.22,
S. S. 6.34

Batt is
moving
forward
tonight



9th Month

SEPTEMBER

1918

1918

SEPTEMBER

30 Days

8 Sun—15th after Trinity

9 Mon

moved about 4 miles forward on 8th Sept. Bn moved into line last night in front of Rosières.

10 Tues

I expect to be relieved tomorrow. Bn is about 200 strong. I spent long spell soon. It is 6 months since we saw any civilians.

11 Wed

Relieved by 4th Bn at 10.30 pm. Moved back about 4 miles and had to dig our positions. No accommodation at all. We are in a wood.

Red Wood

USED AS A LADDER.—Pieces of iron can often be seen at the back of railway carriages. These are for the use of the porters. By using them as a ladder the porters can easily climb to the top of the carriage when they wish to light the lamps that illuminate the carriages, or when any other operations have to be carried out on the top of the coaches. With the more modern railway carriages, however, the steps are not often used, as the electric light is switched on in a far simpler manner.

12 Th

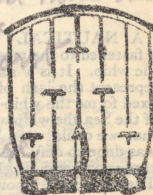
I washed diggers today and are fairly comfortable now. Only had about 8 casualties while we were in the line.

13 Fri—D First Quarter, 3.2 p.m.

Have been warned that I am to take over duties of 2nd Major of Buffs. This is one of the towns that has burned down.

14 Sat—S. R. 5.33, S. S. 6.18

Moved into new job today. Town about as big as Merton. Not a roof left intact; not a room with more than two walls. Germans have even broken open the graves in the church yard. Worst case of vandalism I have ever seen. Have to erect tents to house any troops who come along. About 800 here at present.



9th Month

SEPTEMBER

1918

1918

SEPTEMBER

30 Days

15 Sun—16th after Trinity. Ember Week

16 Mon

16 Mon
Have just been round the area
which is about 7 miles
long by about 3 miles
wide.

17 Tues

17 Tues Have been provided
with horse to ride round
on. There are about 2000
troops here now.

18 Wed—Ember Day

18 Wed—Ember Day Went down to
Peronne today. About as big as
Hobart but awfully knocked
about.

A NAUTICAL WHIP. The long, narrow flag which is fastened to the masthead of many British vessels is called the whip. It is a narrow strip of linen, and is supposed to represent the lash of a whip, whilst the mast to which it is fixed forms the whip-stick. When Britain became Mistress of the Sea the whip was attached to our vessels, and signified that we could whip all other countries from the sea. This was done to defy the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, who, after capturing some English ships, sailed into the mouth of the Thames with a broom at his masthead.

19 Th

19 Th Weather clear & dry - Air 65
good. Two shafts went to bath today
in river and were impaled on
bayonets that had been attached
to stakes by driving in water

20 Fri—Ember Day. O Full Moon, 1.1 p.m.

37th BN disbanded today to
make up strength of other Bns
in Brigade. Reinf. needed
badly. 40th strength about 400
all told.

21 Sat—S. Matthew. Ember Day. S. R. 5.44, S. S. 6.2

37th Bn refused to be disbanded and are being kept together till after next spring.

I'm still on the Town



A detailed black and white illustration of a steamship, likely a tugboat or a small cargo ship, navigating through choppy water. The ship has a single smokestack emitting a plume of smoke, and its hull is marked with the number '100'. The background shows a distant shoreline with trees and a small building. The illustration is framed by a decorative border.

9th Month

SEPTEMBER

1918

22 Sun—17th after Trinity

Raining a little today.

23 Mon—Autumnal Equinox

Fine weather again. The Americans are making things move down South.

24 Tues

Don't think things have looked brighter since we have been in France.

25 Wed

Expected to be out for another three or four days and then do a stunt after which we go back to civilization.

PREVENTS SLIPPING. Sometimes when cutting a piece of wood the knife one is using slips, and the blade closing deals one a nasty cut, especially if the blade spring be a strong one. Some knives have safeguards of various forms to guard against this slipping nuisance. That of the usual hunting knife is, perhaps, as simple as any. It consists of a clutch and spring placed in between the two sides of the handle, as shown in the illustration.

1918

SEPTEMBER

30 Days

26 Th

Been spending most of my time playing cricket. A corps of Americans moved up today so it won't be long before the stunt.

27 Fri—(Last Quarter, 4.39 a.m.)

Moved up about 4 miles closer tonight. It is going to be a very big show. Hope to break the Hindenburg line.

28 Sat—S. R. 5.55, S. S. 5.46

Ganks. went over this morning but got cut up. They have not had enough experience.



9th & 10th Mths SEPT—OCT 1918

29 Sun—18th after Trinity. S. Michael & All Angels. Michaelmas Day

30 Mon For next over yesterday and took portion of third. Line only had 79 casualties.

1 Oct Tues—Pheasant Shooting begins

Still moving forward slowly. Line consists of tunnels running underground for about 3 miles. Also canal underground.

2 Wed Have not taken many prisoners this time.

Line is now about 6 miles in front of Hinden line.

THE ELECTRIC BELL-PUSH. The electric button shaped bell-push when viewed from the outside seems invested with a great deal of mystery, but its working is extremely simple. Inside the ornamental wooden covering and directly behind the ivory button are two metal discs (A and B connected to wires from the battery and bell), the one nearest the button (B) being of a springy nature. When the bell is not in use these two discs remain apart, but directly the button is pushed it brings B into contact with A and the bell rings.

1918 OCTOBER 30 & 31 Days

3 Th—Charles Letts's Diaries for 1919 published

These to be going out tomorrow. Relieved by Tommie's tonight and have moved back about 8 miles.

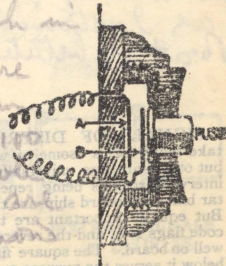
4 Fri

Expect to go back about 50 miles for a long rest tomorrow.

5 Sat—● New Moon, 3.5 a.m. S. R. 6.7, S. S. 5.30

Box left at 12 am for Abbeville. I am riding down in the morning. We are going farther than we thought. About 100 miles back the whole of the night.

Below it serves the purpose even better.



10th Month

OCTOBER

1918

1918

OCTOBER

31 Days

6 Sun—19th after Trinity left at 10 am

7 Mon—Mohammedan Year 1337 begins

Horse fell from bridge into river yesterday and was almost drowned. Reached Daogun at 7 pm and left again at 7 this morning.

8 Tues Arr. at Abbeville last night at 4 pm. Very sore and tired. Barr is resting for week then training. Expect to stay out for three months.

9 Wed Have been detached to attend Ball School as Instructor. Pratt is belated at Cacondelle.

SIGNALS OF DISTRESS. Distress signals at sea take many forms—some of which are quite familiar to all, but others are less universally known. Guns fired at short intervals, rockets being repeatedly sent up, and a flaring tar barrel on board ship are the well-known distress signals. But equally important are those in the illustration. The code flags N C and the reversed ensign imply that all is not well on board. The square flag with a ball either above or below it serves the purpose even better.

10 Th

Arr at School at 3 pm. About 50 men in attendance.

11 Fri

Pre settling down alright. Rained this afternoon.

12 Sat—S. R. 6.19, S. S. 5.14

Half holiday and went in to Abbeville. Rained again today.



SIGNALS OF DISTRESS

DISTANT SIGNALS OF DISTRESS

10th Month

OCTOBER

1918

13 Sun—20th after Trinity. » First Quarter, 5.0 a.m.
 German agreed to Wilson Terms.
 14 Mon

Don't think war will
 last much longer.

15 Tues

Rained all day
 today. Australian mail
 in today. Rec. 11 letters.

16 Wed

School finishes
 tomorrow. Peace talk
 has fallen through.

KEEPS THE TONGUE IN PLACE. When one's
 stocking or sock crumples up under the boot from being
 slightly too large, it creates a very unpleasant feeling.
 Similarly, when the tongue of one's boot persists in straying
 to the right or left, and doubles itself up, it becomes a source
 of great discomfort. To ensure it always being in its place,
 cut a small hole near the top and put one end of the lace
 through this before inserting it in the top lace-hole, in the
 manner shown in the diagram. If this is done the tongue
 cannot shift from its position.

1918

OCTOBER

31 Days

17 Th

Another school
 starts on Monday.
 TURKEY surrendered
 unconditionally today.

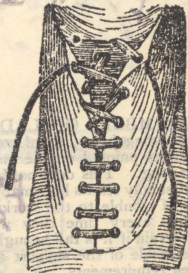
18 Fri—S. Luke

Bm are holding sports
 today so will visit
 them.

19 Sat—O Full Moon, 9.35 p.m.

S. R. 6.31, S. S. 4.59

Went out to see Harry
 about 10 miles
 away instead of
 going to 20th
 yesterday. Stayed
 about 2 hrs. Had
 that much to say
 and I don't think
 we said half



10th Month

OCTOBER

1918

20 Sun—21st after Trinity Weekend
in Shilohville.
21 Mon
new school starts today.
About 30 pupils.

22 Tues

Have been having
a good deal of wet
weather lately. News in
paper is good. Don't think
it can go on much longer.

23 Wed

C. I. has taken ill
with flu so I am in
charge of whole school.

NUMBERS ON LADDERS. Perhaps when passing a building in course of construction you have often seen a number painted on the inside of a ladder as shown in the drawing. This does not indicate the number of the ladder, but simply shows how many rungs there are. This saves a lot of trouble to the workmen, as, instead of counting the rungs every time they want to use a ladder in order to ascertain if it is tall enough, they merely have to glance on the inside of the support and select the one most suited to their requirements.

1918

OCTOBER 31 Days

24 Th

Brigade March today
Was in charge of school
Two Coys.

25 Fri

School finishes
today return to Bath
tomorrow. Good deal of
sickness in the Baths.

26 Sat—(Last Quarter, 5.35 p.m. S. R. 6.43, S. S. 4.45)

Back to Ben today. Glad
to get back

10th & 11th Mths **OCTOBER**

1918

27 Sun—22nd after Trinity

28 Mon—SS. Simon & Jude

Have taken charge of
Special platoon. Ben is
playing plenty of football.

29 Tues

Had a game today
Capt. of 2nd 18. First
team won

30 Wed

Feeling pretty stiff
today. Have had fine weather
during last week.
TURKEY signed armistice today
This is the end of Germany's ill
fate.

THIS EASES PAIN. Sometimes one has the misfortune to place one's finger upon a hot cooking vessel or to get it slightly burned in miscalculating the life of a match. The pain caused is not great, but at the time it is annoying.

Directly the pain is felt, a good cure for it is to place the unfortunate finger upon the lower lobe of the ear, the soft lower end, in the manner shown in the sketch. Instant relief should be obtained.

1918

OCT—NOV

31 & 30 Days

31 Th—Aug. to Oct. Game Certificates expire

Another game today.
Each afternoon is
spent in football.

1 Nov Fri—All Saints

We are being issued, with
our winter clothing now,
gloves, cardigan underpants
singlet.

2 Sat—All Souls. S. R. 6.55; S. S. 4.31

Remember that we go back
to live next week.
12th Bor are coming
over to play us
football on Monday.
I'm hoping that
Harry will come
over with them.



11th Month

NOVEMBER

1918

3 Sun—23rd after Trinity. ● New Moon, 9.2 p.m.

Austria signed armistice.

4 Mon

Played 1st Bor football & got beaten. Disappointed that Harry did not come over.

5 Tues Raining hard today.

Now that AUSTRIA and TURKEY are out of the war we do not expect to have to wait long for GERMANY to finish.

6 Wed Had a day in bed

w/ rheumatism today. Raining all day. Always feel the rheumatism when it rains.

PROTECTS THE PLATING. Most fellows take a pride in keeping their cycles clean and bright, and scratches on the frame-work and nickelled parts are evils to be avoided.

The centre of the top bar is perhaps a part of the machine which is most easily scratched, and special rubber bands are sold for the purpose of protecting it. The handlebars run the top bar a good second in getting scratched. When you rest your machine against a wall or fence, the bars invariably slow round or graze along it. This can be remedied by putting two rubber bands on each side of the handlebar.

1918

NOVEMBER

30 Days

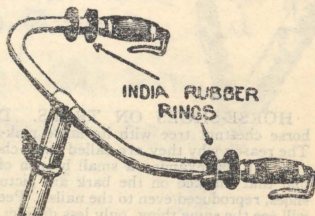
7 Th

Another day in bed. today. We all expecting Germany to sign The armistice.

8 Fri

Up out of bed today. Feeling a little better today. Major Payne arrived back from hospital.

9 Sat—S. R. 7.8, S. S. 4.19

Bor played Field Amb. and won.

10 Sun—24th after Trinity

11 Mon—Half Quarter Day. Martinmas.

Hostilities cease at 11 a.m. today. Every one very pleased. Received the news at 8.30 a.m.

12 Tues

Everybody has taken the news very quietly. French people have hung out flags & one or two have got drunk but generally very quiet.

13 Wed

War is practically finished now but we are expecting to have another trip up the line. We are moving to a dryer town tomorrow.

HORSE-SHOES ON TREES. Do you know the horse chestnut tree with its large pink-and-white flowers? The reason why they are called horse-chestnuts may puzzle you. If you examine a small branch of the tree you will find that marked on the bark are pictures of little horse-shoes, reproduced even to the nails. Peel the bark and you will see the same thing, only less distinct, on the wood.

14 Th

Moved to Caucourt today. Nice & dry after the place where we have been.

15 Fri

We are having some splendid weather now. Am playing football this afternoon.

16 Sat

S. R. 7.20, S. S. 4.9
Played 39 1/2 B or football & won by 5 pts.
Rumor that we are going to garrison Germany. The rumor is now on Sat. 1918



11th Month

NOVEMBER

1918

1918

NOVEMBER

30 Days

17 Sun—25th after Trinity

18 Mon—O Full Moon, 7.33 a.m.

Have been warned to go on
Paris leave on 21st

19 Tues

Played 38th Bn football &
won by 14 pts. We are probably
going to Valenciennes. Other
Divs. have gone to Germany.

20 Wed

Weather is very
Cold now.

A GRUESOME DANGER SIGNAL. The illustration shown here is in no way connected with pirates, for instead of participating in life-taking, it is a device by means of which lives are saved. Should there be a subsidence of land over a mine, it is necessary that people should not approach too near the dangerous areas. Therefore, boards similar to the illustration are erected close to the spot, and they stand a silent warning against the danger. Though it cannot be denied that these boards serve their purpose well, perhaps a less gruesome design could have been adopted.

21 Th

I visited my ankle
today and it is rather
sore.

22 Fri

Very cold wind blowing
all day. We are not doing
much training now. Nearly
all ceremonial. Wish we
were in Farris now that it is so cold.

23 Sat—S. R. 7.32, S. S. 4.0

Two years to morrow since the
Bn arrived in France
so we are going to
have a big dinner
and will celebrate.



11th Month

NOVEMBER

1918

1918

NOVEMBER

30 Days

24 Sun—26th after Trinity (last)

25 Mon—(Last Quarter, 10.25 a.m.)

Going on leave to Paris at 2.10 pm.
Celebrated in the correct manner last
night. Numerous speeches.

26 Tues

Leave postponed till
tomorrow.

27 Wed

Left Abbeville at 11.0 pm
and arrived at Paris at 11 pm.
Had a look round after dinner.
Seems to be plenty of life here.
King George with Paris tomorrow.

TO PIERCE A COIN. Should you wish to make a
hole in a coin in order to hang it on watch-chain, you
can easily do so in the following manner; Take an
ordinary cotton reel and place the coin over the hole at
the spot where you wish to pierce it. Then push a needle
through a cork and put it upon the coin. Hold the cork
tightly and give the needle a sharp knock with the hammer,
when it will pierce the coin. One thing must be particu-
larly noticed: be sure that the needle is immediately
over the hole in the cotton reel, otherwise it is liable to
snap in two.

28 Th

Had good look round.
Went to Folie Regere & saw 2.19.29
Very funny play. Nearly made
myself ill laughing. And after
all Paris turned out to see King George
drive past.

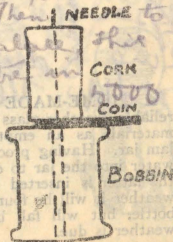
29 Fri

King George drove through
the streets today. The people nearly
went mad. seems to be that all
the people live on tips. Have not
seen any poorly dressed people
here at all.

30 Sat—S. Andrew.

S. R. 7.43; S. S. 3.54

Went to see Napoleon's tomb at
Invalides. Still sandbagged up. Then
to Palais Luxemburg. Then
Sacremont Picture Palace. This
place is biggest Theatre in
Paris and will hold
people.



1 Sun—Advent Sunday. Queen Alexandra born, 1844.

All shops closed today.

2 Mon

Went to Versailles today saw
Palace of Napoleon. Very interesting
French girl came with me
explained everything. Have spent
140 £ up to date. Very expensive.

3 Tues—● New Moon, 3.19 p.m.

Have
changed hotels 3 times.
Hard to find a decent hotel.
Went to the Comic Opera
Everything French but not the

4 Wed

Have spent about
60 £ up to date. Very
expensive here. Went to
King Edward VII Theatre
to see very comical.

A HOME-MADE WEATHER GLASS. A very
reliable weather-glass can be made out of such simple
materials as an empty salad oil bottle and a two-pound
jam jar. Having procured these articles, pour sufficient
water into the jar to cover the mouth of the bottle when
the latter is inserted into the former as shown. In fine
weather it will be found that the water will rise into the
bottle, but will fall back into the jar again when wet
weather is due.

5 Th

Went to Olympia
Variety show. Weather
has been fairly fine so far.
Paris is some place.

6 Fri

Saw King of Belgium
pass through the streets
today. Quite a crowd in
the streets.

7 Sat—S. R. 7.52, S. S. 3.50

Left Paris at 9.30 AM for
the Batt. Have had a splendid
time. I wish I was staying
longer. Arr at Batt at
3 PM.



obtain a reliable sun-dial for use on other bright days.

8 Sun—2nd in Advent

Sermie held by new padre who is a Methodist.

9 Mon

Fine day today. Have not quite recovered from my trip to Paris yet. The Bath is moving on Wednesday.

10 Tues—Grouse Shooting ends

Aussie mail in today. Rec. 5 letters but none from home.

11 Wed—» First Quarter, 2.31 a.m.

Raining like one thing. Not feeling too well. Had day in bed.

A NOVEL SUN-DIAL. A novel sun-dial, which will form a very interesting experiment for you whilst in camp, can be made if a bell tent be erected with the aperture due south. When this is done, you will get a bar of sunshine which will travel round the interior of your tent during the day, and, by marking off with your watch the various spots which this bar of light strikes upon at different hours of the morning and afternoon, you will obtain a reliable sun-dial for use on other bright days.

12 Th

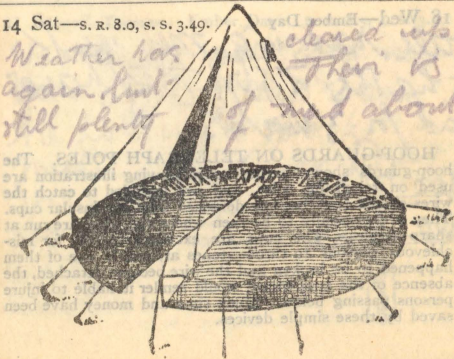
Bath moved to house today. Rotten hole. Mud everywhere & no good bullets. Hope we don't stay long. March of 20 kilometres.

13 Fri

Pay day today. Rained all day so there is still plenty of mud about. Inoculated again today so am in for a bad time.

14 Sat—s. r. 8.0, s. s. 3.49.

Weather has cleared up again. but there is still plenty of mud about.



15 Sun—3rd in Advent. Ember Week

Church parade today.

16 Mon

Another big mail in today
Received 12 letters.

17 Tues—O Full Moon, 7.18 p.m.

Rained like one thing
today. Wind in the straits
is over hoots tops.

18 Wed—Ember Day

still raining. men went
to baths. First they have
had for 3 weeks.

HOOP-GUARDS ON TELEGRAPH POLES. The hoop-guards shown in the accompanying illustration are used on telegraph poles, and are intended to catch the wires should they become detached from the insular cups. They are generally to be seen where the wires are run at sharp angles. The cups are excellent targets for mischievous persons to throw stones at, and if one of them happened to be broken and the wire became detached, the absence of the hoop-guard would render it liable to injure persons passing below. Much time and money have been saved by these simple devices.

19 Th

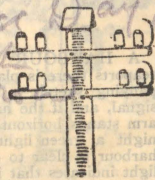
Inspection by C.O.
today. Every body is getting
fed up with nothing to do.
The time does hang heavy.

20 Fri—Ember Day

Box received 1208 from 40th
Comforts Fund. Are going to buy
boudoir etc for lunch dinner.

21 Sat—S. Thomas, Ember Day. S. R. 8.5; S. S. 3.50

Weather is very cold now
Have a job to keep warm.
Are holding a sports
meeting on Thurs Day.
Specide church
service tomorrow



22 Sun—4th in Advent. Shortest Day
 Br on church parade today.
 23 Mon Raining again today.

24 Tues Sun is shining today for the first time for weeks. It is fine to be able to sit in the sun.

25 Wed—Christmas Day. (Last Quarter, 6.31 a.m.)

Xmas Day. Beautiful day. Sports this afternoon. Hope to be home for rest. We are having our Xmas dinner tomorrow as we have to look after the men today.

A HARBOUR SIGNAL. At the entrance to certain seaports there is placed an arm as shown in the accompanying sketch. This somewhat resembles a railway signal, and if the harbour is clear for a ship to enter the arm stands horizontally, but if not it remains down. At night a green light informs captains of vessels that the harbour is clear to enter; while on the other side a red light indicates that it is dangerous to go out.

26 Th—S. Stephen. Bank Holiday

Boxing day another fine day. Horse races today. Am riding the Coy horse. Had an awful big dinner today.

27 Fri—S. John

Raining again today. G.O.C. is inspecting the B.R. tomorrow. Concert party coming here tomorrow to give us a show.

28 Sat—Holy Innocents. S. R. 8.8, S. S. 3.55

G.O.C. did not come round on account of wet weather. Arrangements have been made for another sports meeting to be held on

New Year Day. Custom in France to kiss all the girls on New Year's day so there is going to be some fun.



1918-19

DEC—JAN

31 & 31 Days

CASH ACCOUNT.

29 Sun—1st after Christmas
Church today,
30 Mon

Are making preparations
for New Years Day. Intend to
hold a race meeting.

31 Tues

Last day of year. Hope to
be home by this time next
year. Rained again today.
Had dance on road at 12 o'clock.

1 Jan Wed—Circumcison

Races today. Had two mounts
but could only ride third.
Very quiet day generally.
Fine day but very damp under

2 Th

Another wet day.
Have sent to England for
another diary.

Date

Received

Paid

Beef

Went fishing on
sunday and
got a pike

monday

don't know
what will happen

Tuesday

lugging Beef
around.

CASH ACCOUNT.

Date	Received	Paid
Sept Wed		
it is not a sale day and ^{what} a Relief		
Thursday		
will have a good day		
Fri		
pretty busy		
Sat		
2 day off		

CASH ACCOUNT.

[illegible]

LETTER REGISTER.

Date

Name and Address

30th 18 LTR S Makenye watch

MEMO. OF THINGS LENT.

Date

Article

Lent to

Returned

MEMORANDA.

Date

108 Strand London

We. 2

Sent brochures to Lil & Myrl

15. 2. 18

