THE

Australian Comforts Fund

GIFT DIARY 1919

ALL COMFORTS FREE

PRO PATRIA

Decorations awarded for *honourable service* in The Great European and other Wars of recent years.

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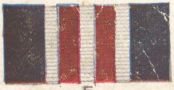
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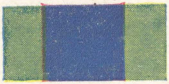
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PRO PATRIA.

DECORATIONS AWARDED FOR HONOURABLE SERVICE IN RECENT WARS.

1 V.C. (Navy).
2 V.C. (Army).
3 D.S.O. (Dis. Ser. Order).
4 M.C. (Military Cross).
5 Military Medal.
6 G. Roberts, March, 1880.
9 Egypt, 1882 (British).
10 Egypt (1882) (Khedive's).
11 Africa General Service.
12 Soudan, 1896 (British).
13 Soudan, 1896 (Egyptian).
14 Zulu, 1879
17 China, 1860 to 1900.
18 Thibet, 1903.
19 India, 1908.
20 S. Africa, 1900 (Queen's).
21 S. Africa, 1901 (King's)
22 S. Africa, 1903 (Transp.)
25 Long Ser. and Good Con. (Army).
26 D.C.M. (Dis. Con. Medal)
27 Meritorious Ser., 1917
28 1914 Star.
29 Territorial Efficiency.
30 Soudan, 1910.

All the above are Army decorations with one exception, viz., the Naval V.C. Other Naval decorations are illustrated below—the colour in all cases being blue and white, except in the case of the General Service Medal, which is in red and white.

Distinguished Service Cross | Distinguished Service, 1914 | Good Conduct | General Service

A.I.F.

Australian Comforts Fund

GIFT DIARY

1919,

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."

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2nd. H. Norris. | 4th. G. D. Cowan.
5th. G. Sherwood.

Havre Depôt:

J. H. Parry.

FOREWORD.

THIS Note Book and Diary for 1919 is issued to members of the A.I.F., as a gift from the Australian Comforts Fund.

This Fund was established to distribute the gifts provided by the Australian public through the various State organisations. In the early days of the war the Australian public determined that those who remained should also serve, and endeavour by means of Comforts to relieve, as far as possible, the privations inseparable from active service, and to maintain in close association with those Sons, Husbands and Fathers who answered the call to patriotism.

In this fifth year we find no falling off in the stream of comforts that carry the atmosphere of Australia to wherever her Sons are fighting, bearing a message of love and grateful thanks.

Attention is drawn to the Australian section at the back of the Diary; it is hoped that the information given will prove interesting and useful.

The six pointed star adopted by the Australian Comforts Fund as their emblem represents the six States comprising the Australian Commonwealth, viz.: Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania.

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.

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.

What the Bugle Says.

How many readers of this Diary can tell what the blare of the bugle conveys every time its shrill notes ring out in barracks, camp, or when on trek? I venture to say very few.

I have been in six regiments and have met few men who knew all the calls or their meaning.

Many "poets" have been at work on the subject. In the future some gifted devotee of the muse may compose really good verses appropriate to the occasion. Until then we must use those composed by the trumpeters and buglers of the Army.

Perhaps the "Cookhouse" is the first call to be picked up. It sends out its invitation to

"Come to the Cookhouse door, boys;
Come to the Cookhouse door."

Next you grasp the disturbing significance of "Revielle" with its imperative

"Get out of bed, get out of bed, you lazy devils;
Get out of bed, get out of bed, you lazy devils,
Get out and get on parade."

Important parades are "warned" by a lengthened call in which the bugle impresses all and sundry with the requirements of the occasion. Here is what it blares forth:—

"Warning for parade—there's half-an-hour to go
To get good trim;
Half an hour before the bugle sounds 'Fall in';
Although there's a lot to be done.
Shave, wash, and clean the old gun;
Everything's done at the run.
Listen! hark! it's the same old remark.
That was heard in the ark.
Half-an-hour, half-an-hour, warning for parade."

Five minutes before the "Fall in," the "Gee" or single blast is heard. Then comes the command—

"Fall in A, fall in B,
Fall in all the Compan—ee."

There is a touch of sympathy for the defaulters, who, when off duty, are obliged to report themselves at the guard room with monotonous regularity; for they are told that

"You may be a defaulter as long as you like
So long as you answer your name."

The fire alarm is, naturally, sharp and emphatic, viz.:—

"Fire, fire, fire; fire, fire, fire; fire, fire, fire.
Double up, double up, and get on parade."

In announcing "fatigues," it may be assumed that the bugle's prophetic vision is weak, for it says:—

"I called him, I called him;
He wouldn't come.
I called him; the beggar wouldn't come."

The parade for guard is announced thus:—

"Come and do a duty, boys; come and do a guard.
It isn't very easy, nor it isn't very hard."

Pioneers keep the barracks or camp tidy and in good repair. They are summoned to perform some urgent duty by the call:—

"Pioneer, pioneer, pioneer, pioneer there's dirt
dropped on the square;
Hurry up, hurry up, hurry up, hurry up, for no
sake don't leave it there."

In calling "Officers" the bugle becomes appropriately polite:—

"Officers, come if you please;
Officers, come if you please;
Officers, come if you please;
One, two, three.
Officers, come if you please;
Officers, come if you please;
Come right now.

Far below the standard is the "Officers' Mess" call:—

"Officers' wives get puddings and pies,
And sergeants' wives get skilly.

The dirty old cook fell into the soup,
And made it look awfully pretty.
The dirty old cook, the dirty old cook;
She made it look awfully pretty."

Orderly corporals are summoned to
"Come for orders, come for orders.
Double up, double up, and bring your books."

If they are required to clear the mails they are informed that there's
"A letter from Lively Loo, boys;
A letter from Lively Loo."

A general is received with the "General Salute":—
"Stand to attention, you raw recruit,
And don't make a hash of the general salute."

Lastly, what the average soldier considers next to "Cookhouse" the most cheering of all calls, it is the "Dismiss all Parades," which is given an exceptionally lively flourish in this style:—

"There's no more parade to-day;
There's no more parade to day;
The colonel and adjutant have gone away to stay."

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).

Headings for Reports—*continued.*

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.

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.

(*The following are the maximum depths of rivers fordable by various arms:—Cavalry, 4 ft. Artillery, 2 ft. 4 in. Infantry, 3 ft.*)

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

Forts.—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.

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

Redoubt.—*See* Fort.

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

Rifles used by Fighting Powers.

		Weight.	Range.	Shots in mag.
Great Britain	Lee Enfield ·303	9¼ lbs.	2800 yds.	10
Germany ...	Mauser	8 ,,	2200 ,,	5
France	Lebel ·315	9¼ ,,	2200 ,,	8
Russia	Nagant	9 ,,	2000 ,,	5
Austria	Mannlicher 95	8¼ ,,	2100 ,,	5
Belgium... ...	Mauser	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.

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
January 1.....	M	TU	W	TH	S
February 1	TH	F	S	S	TU
Ash Wed.	Fb. 21	Fb. 13	Mar. 5	Fb. 18	Fb. 9
March 1	TH	F	S	M	TU
April 1.....	S	M	TU	TH	F
Good Friday...	Ap. 6	Mr. 29	Ap. 18	Ap. 2	Mr. 25
Easter Mon....	,, 9	Ap. 1	,, 21	,, 5	,, 28
May 1	TU	W	TH	S	S
Whit Mon. ...	My. 28	My. 20	Jn. 9	My. 24	My. 16
June 1	F	S	S	TU	W
July 1.....	S	M	TU	TH	F
August 1	W	TH	F	S	M
Aug. Bk. Hol.	6	5	4	2	1
September 1 ...	S	S	M	W	TH
October 1	M	TU	W	F	S
November 1 ...	TH	F	S	M	TU
Advent Sun. ...	Dc. 2	Dc. 1	Nv. 30	Nv. 28	Nv. 27
December 1 ...	S	S	M	W	TH
Christ. Day ...	TU	W	TH	S	S

EXAMPLE.—On what day of the week will March 18th, 1920, fall. March 1st being Monday, 15th is also Monday, and 18th is therefore Thursday.

Penetration of Rifle Bullet.

Material	Maximum Penetration.	Remarks.
Steel plate, best hard	$\frac{7}{8}$ inch ...	At 30 yards normal to plate.
Steel plate, ordinary mild or wrought iron	$\frac{5}{8}$ inch ...	$\frac{5}{8}$ inch is proof at not less than 600 yards, unless the plate is set at a slope of $\frac{3}{8}$, when $\frac{7}{8}$ 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.	

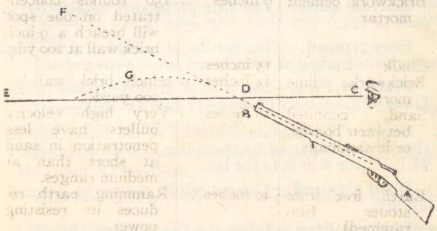
Rifle Definitions.

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.

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.

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.

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* (9) is used to join two dry ropes of the same thickness. It is the only knot used in First-Aid bandaging.

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.

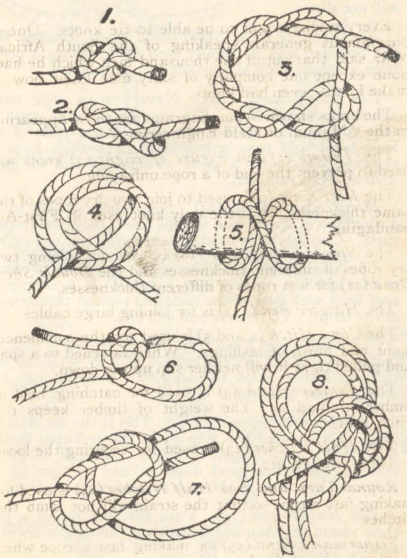
Two Half Hitches (13) is used for securing the loose ends of lashings, etc.

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.

Some Useful Knots.



The Knots are all shown open to clearly explain. To finish pull taut.

Some Useful Knots—*continued.*

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.

The Sheepshank (19). Never cut a rope unless absolutely necessary. To shorten a guy rope on tent or marquee, gather the rope in the form of two long loops and pass a half-hitch over each loop. It remains firm under a good strain and can be easily undone when required,

Middleman's Knot (27). Somewhat similar to the Fisherman's Knot, but in this case only one rope is used. Can safely be used as a halter.

The Slip Knot (25). You sometimes want to release a knot quickly, so this knot is used. It is simply the reef knot with one of the ends (A) pushed through one of the loops. To release pull end (A).

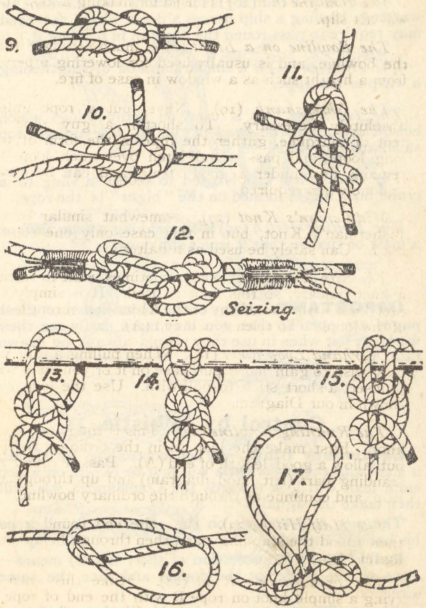
Overhand Loop Knot (18). When pulling a rope you may wish to gain more purchase on it or you may wish to insert a short stick to pull with. Use the loop knot shown in our Diagram.

The Running Bowline (22). This is the nautical slip knot. First make the loop as in the ordinary bowline but allow a good length of end (A). Pass it round the standing part (left hand diagram) and up through the loop, and continue as through the ordinary bowline.

The Half-Hitch (23). Pass the end round a pole, then round the standing part, then through below itself again.

The Fisherman's Knot (28). Make this knot by tying a simple knot on rope B with the end of rope A, then tie a similar knot on rope A with the end of rope B. Pull the standing parts and the knots will remain fast.

Some Useful Knots.



The Carrick Bend (20) is for joining two hawsers for warping, hauling a ship across a dock, where the bend may require to pass round the capstan in winding it.

The Hawser (21) is a similar method of lengthening a warp or tow rope.

The Halliard (24) is used on many things which hoist close up, as the head of the jib, fore-and-aft, top sails, and lug yards.

The Cat's Paw (26) is used to secure a sling to a crane hook and is formed on the "bight" of the rope.

The Rolling Hitch (29) is for making a rope fast on a mast or spar so that it won't slip down.

IMPORTANT. Many of the knots shown on these pages are open so that you may more easily see their working, but when in use they should always be drawn taut.

Control by Whistle.

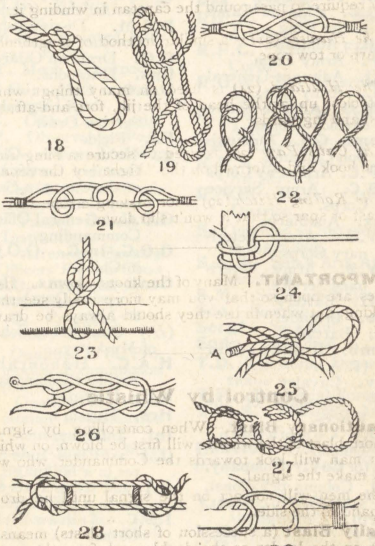
Cautionary Blast.—When controlling by signal, a short blast of the whistle will first be blown, on which each man will look towards the Commander, who will then make the signal.

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.

Some Useful Knots.



List of Abbreviations for Military Terms, Etc.

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

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

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

Principal Events of the Great War.

1914.

Aug. 1. Germany declared War on Russia.
Aug. 2. German ultimatum to Belgium.
Aug. 3. Germany declared War on France.
Aug. 4. England declared War on Germany.
Aug. 15. Fall of Liége.
Aug. 23. Japan declared War on Germany.
Sept. 5. End of Retreat from Mons to the Marne.
Sept. 6. Battle of the Marne began.
Oct. 11. Battle of Ypres began.
Nov. 7. Fall of Tsingtau.
Dec. 8. Naval Battle off the Falklands.

1915.

Jan. 24. Naval Battle off the Dogger Bank.
Mar. 10. Neuve Chapelle captured.
April 25. Allied Forces landed in Gallipoli.
May 7. *Lusitania* torpedoed and sunk.
July 9. German S.W. Africa captured.
Aug. 15. National Register taken in Great Britain.
Oct. 12. Nurse Cavell shot in Brussels.
Nov. 13. British attack North and South of the Ancre.
Dec. 2. Fall of Monastir.

1916.

Feb. 16. Fall of Erzrum.
Feb. 21. Battle of Verdun.
April 24. Dublin Rebellion.
May 31. Battle of Jutland.
June 5. Lord Kitchener lost in H.M.S. *Hampshire*.
July 15. Delville Wood taken.
July 27. Captain Fryatt shot.
Aug. 27. Roumania declared War on Austria.
Sept. 15. Somme advance.
Sept. 26. Fall of Combles and Thiepval.
Oct. 24. French Victory at Verdun.
Nov. 1. Great Italian advance on the Carso.
Nov. 13–17. British advance on the Ancre.
Nov. 18. Monastir recaptured.

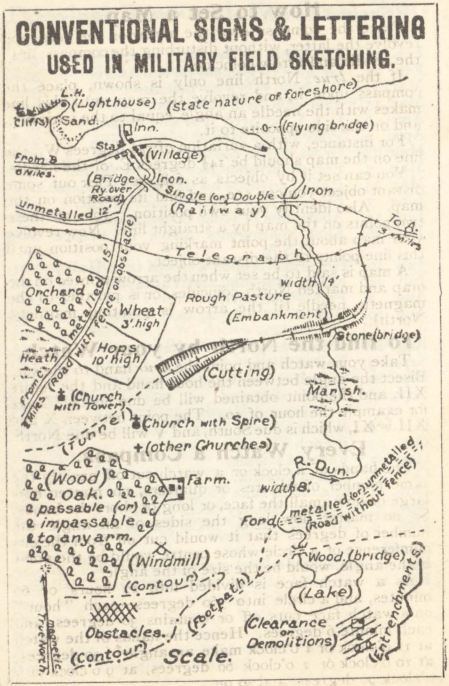
Principal Events of the Great War—*contd.*

1917.

Feb. 24. Kut taken by British.
Feb. 25. German retirement on the Ancre.
Mar. 11. Baghdad taken by British.
Mar. 15. Tsar of Russia abdicated.
April 6. U.S.A. declared War on Germany.
April 9. Vimy Ridge carried.
May 3. Great Battle East of Arras.
May 5. French advance North of the Aisne.
May 23. Italian advance on the Southern Carso.
June 7. British Victory in the Ypres salient.
June 12. Abdication of King Constantine.
June 26. First contingents arrive in France from U.S.A.
July 10. General Korniloff's troops take Halicz.
July 24. Fall of Stanislau and Tarnapol.
Aug. 3. Fall of Czernovitz.
Aug. 19. Italian attack against Austrians on the Isonzo.
Aug. 20. French attack at Verdun.
Sept. 3. Fall of Riga.
Sept. 20. British attack East of Ypres.
Sept. 28. Turks defeated on the Euphrates by General Maude.
Oct. 4. British Victory before Passchendaele Ridge.
Oct. 23. French Victory on the Aisne.
Oct. 27. Fall of Cividale.
Oct. 28. Fall of Gorizia.
Nov. 6. Canadians take Passchendaele.
Nov. 7. General Allenby takes Gaza.
Dec. 9. General Allenby takes Jerusalem.

1918.

Feb. 10. Russia declares state of War ended.
Feb. 21. General Allenby takes Jericho.



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 14½ degrees W., the line on the map should be 14½ 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.

Every Watch a Compass.

The hands of a clock or a watch cut off exactly the same number of minutes or quarters, no matter how large or how small the face, or long or short the hands. So no matter how long the sides of an angle the number of degrees that it would cut off from the circumference of a circle whose centre would be the point of the angle, would be the size of the angle.

As a watch face is divided into 12 hours or 60 minutes, and a circle into 360 degrees—each "hour" on a watch face cuts off or contains 30 degrees, and each minute 6 degrees. Hence the hands of the watch at 11 o'clock or 1 o'clock make an angle of 30 degrees, at 10 o'clock or 2 o'clock 60 degrees, at 9 o'clock or 3 o'clock 90 degrees, and so on.

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 —

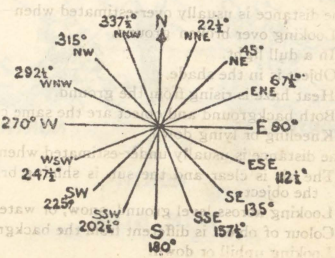
From N. to E. :—N. by E., N.E. by N., N.E. by E., E. by N.

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

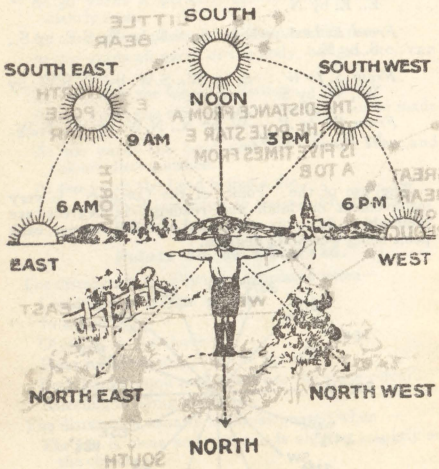
From S. to W. :—S. by W., S.W. by S., S.W. by W., W. by S.

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 11¼ degrees.

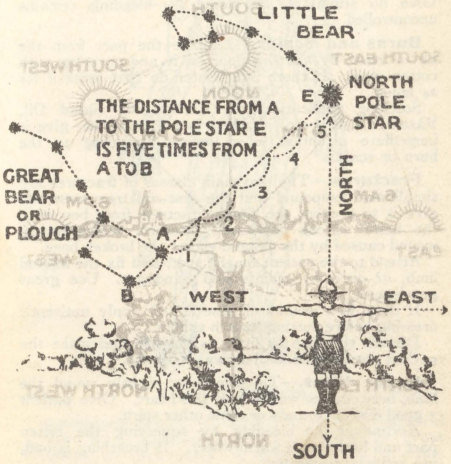


FINDING YOUR DIRECTION BY DAY



THE SUN.

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.

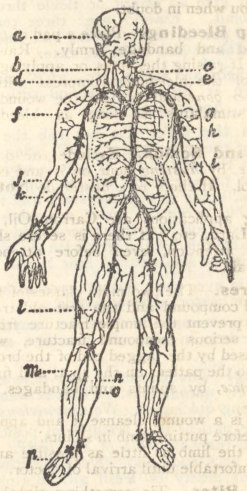
Snake Bites.—Tie something tightly round the limb, between the wound and the heart. Give patient a good dose of brandy or some other spirit.

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

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.

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.

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 grit is under the upper lid instruct patient to lift it over the lower lid, look downwards, apply gentle pressure, and forcibly open the eye, thus using the lower eyelashes as a brush. If unsuccessful 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, then drop olive or castor oil between lids.

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

Fainting.—The patient is very pale 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. Keep the crowd back and 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.—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. An enclosed shelter for the pilot of a biplane.
Staggered planes...	A biplane or triplane in which the upper planes are set in advance of the lower.
Tractor machine ...	An aeroplane having its propeller in front.
Pusher ...	... An aeroplane having propeller 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 be "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.

Horses and their Care.

1. Always look over your horse every morning, he may have been kicked during the night.

2. If your horse refuses to eat report the case at once—a sign of illness generally.

3. Watch your horse's eyes, if there are signs of weeping, it is dangerous.

4. Always clean out your horse's feet before you go on a journey, and especially when you return; nails are easily picked up on the road, and are very dangerous if they penetrate the feet.

5. Never strike your horse over the head.

6. Should your Horse Blanket be damp, cover your horse's back with hay or straw before you put it on.

7. If your horse becomes lame, ascertain which leg it is lame on and then examine the foot. Should there be great heat in the foot undoubtedly the trouble is there.

8. Your horse should be re-shod once a month, in many cases it is necessary to have new shoes every three weeks.

9. If the weather is frosty, have your horses shoes "roughed" before you go out, to prevent slipping.

10. Never water or feed your horse with a bit in his mouth.

11. Always keep your horse's bit clean and the leather of your harness soft, however bad the conditions.

12. If your horse is very hot and sweating, you may give water, but he should be kept on the move until he has cooled down.

13. Never water your horse from shell holes, it is dangerous.

14. Always water your horses *before* feeding; if desired and necessary water could be given one hour after feeding.

15. Give your horse ample time to drink; do not think he has finished when he raises his head, he is only getting his wind after his first fill.

Horses and their Care.—*Contd.*

16. Always remove your horse's nosebag as soon as he has finished, or he will destroy it by rubbing it on the ground.

17. When picketing your horse in a field, never secure him to a peg that is protruding a few inches above ground, If the horse should roll he will undoubtedly injure himself.

18. Your horse needs at least one hour's good grooming twice every day.

19. Always keep your horse's heels thoroughly clean, and in wet weather as dry as possible.

20. If by rubbing the skin of your horse you notice him twitching and curling his lips, report the case; he undoubtedly has a slight skin disease.

21. Should your horse have the common complaint of "colic," keep him moving until you get assistance; it is dangerous to let him lie down and roll.

22. Never forget to loosen the girth of a saddled horse when about to eat or drink.

* * * * * * * * *

A good horse should possess the following:—

Head not too large in proportion to its size.

Ears should be carried upright—bad tempered horses usually carry their ears flat when they are approached.

Eye set well out at the side of the head—bad tempered horses frequently show the white of the eye in looking backwards.

Neck strong and muscular. Riding horses should possess necks of good carriage and long rein.

Withers neither too narrow or too thick, and of medium height. High withers are always liable to injury from the saddle.

Back short and strong.

Loin muscular, broad and short.

Ribs well hooped and deep, giving plenty of room for heart, lungs, etc.

Shoulder set well back on the ribs—neither too upright or too short.

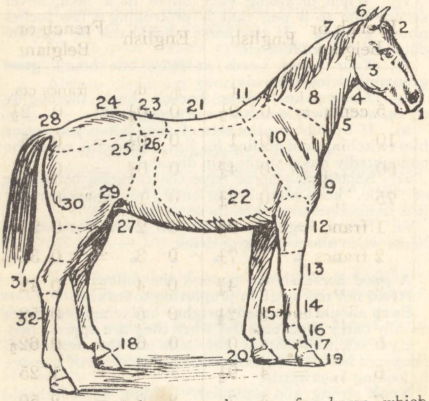
Fore-Arm muscular and long.

Knee good size, broad and flat, deep from front to back.

Horses and their Care.—*Contd.*

Cannon short with the tendons standing out in clean straight lines at the back.

Pastern strong, and neither too sloping or too long.



The name of the external parts of a horse, which every horseman on Active Service should know:

1 Muzzle.
2 Forehead.
3 Jaw.
4 Throat.
5 Windpipe.
6 Poll.
7 Crest.
8 Neck.
9 Breast.
10 Shoulders.
11 Withers.
12 Forearm.
13 Knee.
14 Shank or Cannon Bone.
15 Tendons.
16 Fetlock Joint.
17 Pastern.
18 Coronet.
19 Hoof.
20 Heel.
21 Back.
22 Girth.
23 Loins.
24 Croup.
25 Hips.
26 Flanks.
27 Sheath.
28 Dock.
29 Stifle Joint.
30 Thigh.
31 Hock.
32 Curb.

FRENCH, BELGIAN and ENGLISH MONEY TABLE.

French or Belgian		English		English			French or Belgian	
		s.	d.	s.	d.		francs	cts.
5 cents.	=	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	=	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
10 ,,	=	0	1	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	=	0	5
50 ,,	=	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$	=	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
75 ,,	=	0	$7\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	=	0	10
1 franc	=	0	$9\frac{5}{8}$	0	2	=	0	21
2 francs	=	1	$7\frac{1}{4}$	0	3	=	0	31
3 ,,	=	2	$4\frac{3}{4}$	0	4	=	0	42
4 ,,	=	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	=	0	52
5 ,,	=	4	0	0	6	=	0	$62\frac{1}{2}$
6 ,,	=	4	$9\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	=	1	25
7 ,,	=	5	7	2	0	=	2	50
8 ,,	=	6	$4\frac{3}{4}$	3	0	=	3	75
9 ,,	=	7	$2\frac{1}{2}$	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

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.**

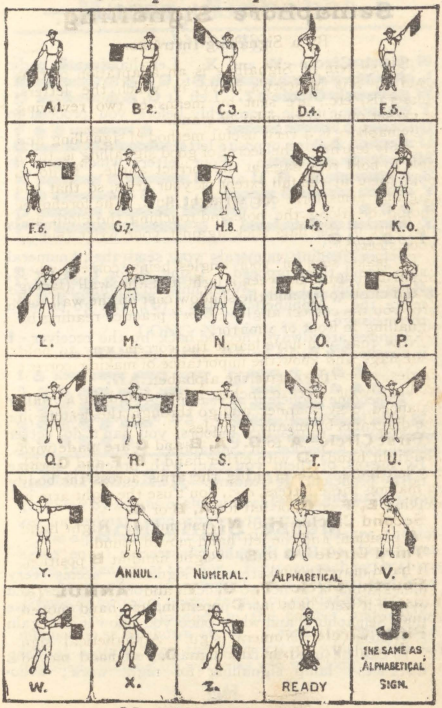
Second Circle—**H** to **N,** omitting **J**. Right hand at **A** position, and the left hand moved round.

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.



— AS YOU READ IT. —

Semaphore Signalling—
continued.

Sixth Circle—W and **X.** Left hand at **E**, right at **F**. Move right 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 **O**.

Before sending numerals you send the "numeral sign" and then proceed. Using **A** for **1**, **B** for **2**, **K** for **O** (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.

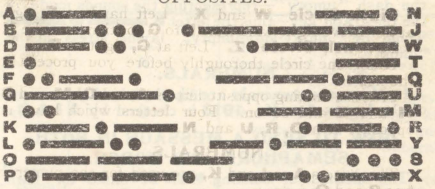
By a Signalling Instructor.

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.

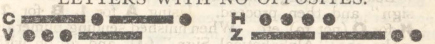
It can be used in flag signalling at short and long distances; lamp signalling for night work; helio-

Morse Alphabet.

OPPOSITES.

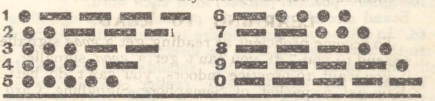


LETTERS WITH NO OPPOSITES.



LONG NUMERALS.

These do away with **FI** and **FF**.



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 as shown above. Learn the opposites a few at a time, then the four letters which have no opposites, making up words as you go along.

Morse Signalling—*continued.*

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-iddy-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."

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**	„	Vick.

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

This applies to both signalling systems.

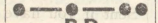
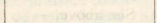
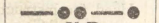
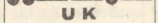
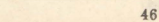
Special Signals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Special Signals—*continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Go on	G	Send if have sent **MQ** or received **KQ**, directly you are ready.
Break Signal	II	Morse { to separate the text from the addresses of a message. Semaphore {
End of Message	VE	Very End of message. Answered by **RD**.
Message Correct	 RD	Message Correctly Received. Sent after all necessary corrections have been given.
Symbol between numbers and fractions	MM	½ would be sent — Morse: **1 MM 1 NR 2** Semaphore: **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 {
Parenthesis or brackets	KK	Morse / Semaphore { As Generally Used
Inverted commas	RR	Morse / Semaphore {
Hyphen	 NV	Morse / Semaphore {

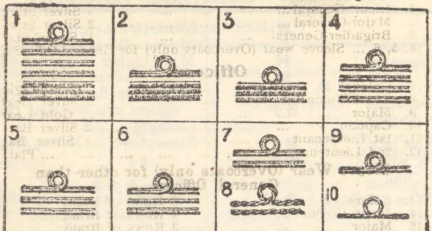
Station Signals.

To move Signaller	R	Move to the right.
	L	Move to the left.
	H	Move higher or further off.
	C	Move lower or closer in.
Separate flags	SF	When the flags of two signallers are crossing each other.
Use blue or white flag	BF WF	Semaphore or Morse flags.
Who are you?	RU	To find if signalling party is friendly or hostile.
Are you ready?	KQ	Sent if you have reason to think that the signaller is *not* ready.
Wait No answer expected	MQ DD, DD	Used for a temporary delay. 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.

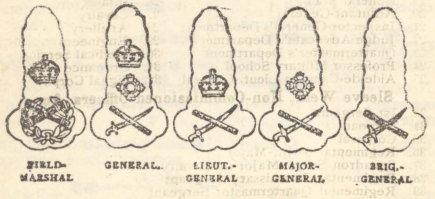
Badges of Rank.

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



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

British Army.



Marks of Rank of the U.S. Army

General Officers

1.	Lieut.-General	5 Silver Stars
2.	Major-General	2 Silver Stars
3.	Brigadier-General	1 Silver Star
4, 5, 6 ...	Sleeve wear (Overcoats only) for General Officers	

Officers

7.	Colonel	Silver Eagle
8.	Lieut.-Colonel	Silver Leaf
9.	Major	Gold Leaf
10.	Captain	2 Silver Bars
11.	1st Lieutenant	1 Silver Bar
12.	2nd Lieutenant	... Plain

Sleeve Wear (Overcoats only) for other than General Officers.

13.	Colonel	5 Rows of Braid
14.	Lieut.-Colonel	4 Rows of Braid
15.	Major	3 Rows of Braid
16.	Captain	2 Rows of Braid
17.	1st Lieutenant	1 Row of Braid
18.	Tunic Sleeve Band for all Officers (General Officers, Black; others, Brown)	

BADGES

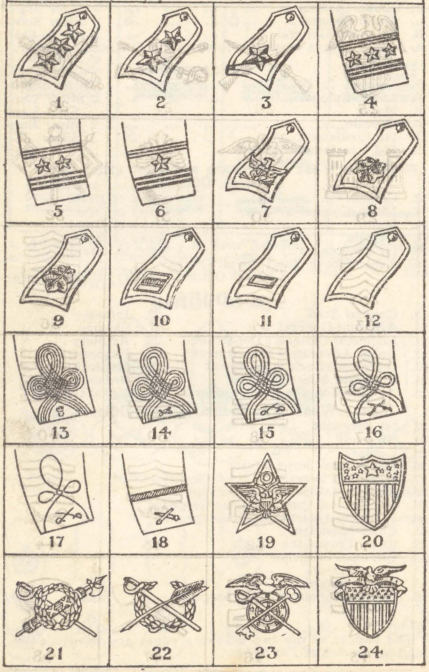
19.	General Staff	26.	Infantry
20.	Adjutant-General	27.	Cavalry
21.	Inspector-General's Department	28.	Artillery
22.	Judge Advocate's Department	29.	Engineers
23.	Quartermaster's Department	30.	Medical Service
24.	Professor Military School	31.	Ordnance
25.	Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-General	32.	Signal Corps

Sleeve Wear, Non-Commissioned Officers, &c.

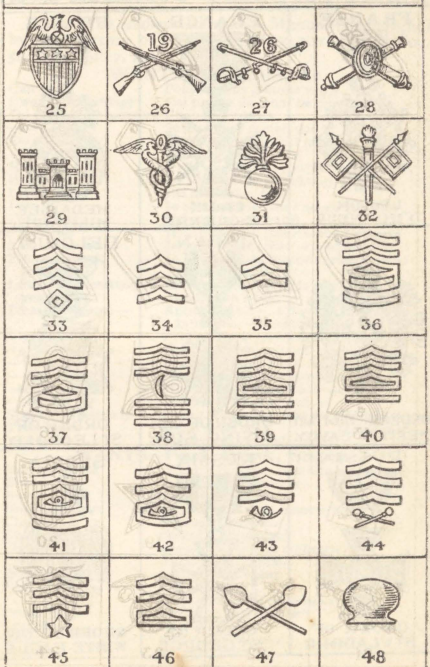
33. 1st Sergeant
34. Sergeant
35. Corporal
36. Regimental Sergt.-Major
37. Squadron Sergt.-Major of Cavalry
38. Regimental Commissary Sergeant
39. Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant
40. Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant
41. Chief Musician
42. Chief Trumpeter
43. Principal Musician
44. Drum Major
45. Colour Sergeant
46. Company Quartermaster Sergeant
47. Artificer
48. Cook

The badges on the two following pages are reproduced by kind permission of *The Sphere*.

BADGES OF RANK, U. S. ARMY.



BADGES OF RANK, U. S. ARMY, continued.



Military Decorations of Allied Powers.

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 (pouvaï voo?)
I want (something)	J'ai besoin de (zhaï ber*z*wan de
Do you know? (person)	Connaissez-vous
——— (thing)	Savez-vous? (saveh voo?)
Do you Speak English?	Parlez-vous anglais? (pahrlaï voo-zahn-glaï?)
Have you?	Avez vous? (avaï voo?)
Help!	Au secours! (o h ser*r*koor)
I am hungry	J'ai faim (zhaï faïm)
I am ill	Je suis malade (zher *s*uee mal-ad')
I am thirsty	J'ai soif (zhaï swahf)
I am tired	Je suis fatigué (zher *s*uee fattigeh)
I am wounded	Je suis blessé (zher *s*uee blesseh)
I do not speak French	Je ne parle pas français (zher*n* pahrl pah frahn'saï)
I do not understand you	Je ne vous comprends pas (zher*n* voo conprahn pah)
Please bring me—	Apportez-moi—, s'il vous plaît (appor'-tam-wah—, seel voo plaï)
—get me	Procurez-moi (prok*eu*raïm-wah—)
—give me	Donnez-moi (don'naïm-wah—)
—lend me	Prêtez-moi (praïtaïm-wah—)
—pass me	Passez-moi (pass'aïm-wah—)
—show me	Montrez-moi (montraïm-wah—)
—tell me	Dites-moi (deet'm'wah—)
Speak more slowly	Parlez plus lentement (pahrlaï pl*eu* lahnt-maⁿ
Thank you	Merci (mair'see)
Will you?	Voulez-vous? (voolaï-voo?)

WANTS—Food, Drink, Smoke.

Beer, Glass of	un verre de bière (ver der b'yair)
Biscuit	le biscuit (beeske*u*ee)
Brandy	cognac (kohn-yak)
Bread. Butter	du pain (d*eu* pan) beurre (ber*r*)
Cheese	fromage (fromazh)
Chocolate	chocolat (shokolah)
Cigarette	une cigarette (e*u*n cigarette)
Coffee. Cream	du café (d*eu* caffeh). crème (crahm)
Drink, To	à boire (ah bwahr)
Egg	œuf (e*r*f)
Food	de la nourriture (nooritu*r*)
Fruit	des fruits (dai fr*eu*-ee')
Grapes	raisins (raïzan)
Match	allumette (alle*u*met')
Meal, a	un repas (re*r*pah"

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

WANTS—Correspondence, Telegraph, &c.

Envelope	enveloppe (ahnvelupp)
Fountain pen	plume réservoir (*pleu*m rezairvwahr)
Ink	de l'encre (der lahnkr')
Note paper	papier à lettres (pap-yaï ah lettr')
Pen. Pencil	plume (*pleu*m). crayon (crayon)
Postage stamp	timbre (tahnbr')
Postcard	carte postale (carrt posstal)
Post this letter	Mettez cette lettre à la poste
Registered letter	une lettre recommandée
Telephone message	un message téléphonique (messazh
Telegram	une dépêche (dehpaïsh) [telehfoneek

WANTS—Dress and Toilet.

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

Sheets. Shirts	draps (drah). Chemises (sh'meez)
Sleeping-suits	vêtements de nuit (vaïtmahn d' n*eu*ee)
Socks, pairs of	paires de chausettes (pair der shoh-zett')
Some soap	du savon (*deu* savon)
Spectacles	les lunettes, f. (laï l*eu*n-ett')
Stockings, pairs of	paires de bas (pair der bah)
Stud	un bouton (du chemise) (*eu*n booton der sh'meez)
Suit (of clothes)	l'habit complet (lab-ee-conplaï
Thread	le fil (ler feel)
Tooth-brush	une brosse à dents (*eu*n bruss ah dahn)
Towels	essuiemains (ess*eu*ee-man)
Trousers	le pantalon (ler pahntalon')
Waistcoat	un gilet (*eu*n zheelaï)
Watch	une montre (*eu*n mon-tr')
Water, hot, cold	de l'eau chaude, froide (der lo shohd, fr'wahd)
Waterproof coat	un imperméable (*eu*n an-païr-meh-ahbl')

WANTS—Utensils.

Basin (Hand)	la cuvette (k*eu*vett)
Dish	un plat (plah)
Fork	une fourchette (foorshett)
Jug of milk	un pot au lait (pot oh laï)
Knife	un couteau (cooteh)
Plate	une assiette (assyett)
Spoon	une cuiller (k*eu*ee-yeh)
Glass	un verre (vair)
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 (r*eu*ee'so)
Church	une église (egleez)
Field	un champ (shahn)
Ford	le gué (gaï)
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 (fl*eu* v)
Road	une route, un chemin (root, sh'man)
Spring	une source (soorss)
Street	la rue (r*eu*)
Town; village	une ville (veel); un village (vee-yazh)

Valley	une vallée (valleh)
Wall	un mur (*meur*)
Wood	un bois (b'wah)
North	Nord (nor)
South	Sud (*sud*)
East	Est (est)
West	Ouest (oo-est)
North-east	Nord-est (nord-est)
North-west	Nord-ouest (nordooest)
South-east	Sud-est (*sud*est)
South-west	Sud-oues (*sud*ooest)

ON THE ROAD.*

Where is —?
What place is this?
What is the nearest town?

Where does this road lead to?
Where is the nearest inn?

Is it far? Quite near
This way. Opposite
Can I have a bed?
Where are the English?
— the English troops?
Have you seen the aeroplane
The airship is waiting
Which is the way to —?

We are looking for our regiment.
We are going to —
Are there any soldiers here
Where have the troops gone?
Where can we cross the river

Have the troops passed this way?
Where is the enemy?
Over there
Here. There
How far away?
What is this river?
What troops are those?
The soldiers are coming this way?
Are we near the railway?

Is there a station near?
How far is it to a town?

About five kilometers
It is ten kilometers to —

SUR LA ROUTE.

Où est —?
Où sommes-nous ici?
Quelle est la ville la plus proche?
Où mène cette route?
Où est l'aubergeleplus près d'ici?
Est-ci loin? Tout près
Par ici. En face
Puis-je avoir un lit?
Où sont les Anglais?
—les troupes anglaises?
Avez vous vu l'aeroplane?
Le dirigeable attend
Quel chemin faut-il prendre pour aller à—?
Nous cherchons notre régiment
Nous allons à —?
Y a-t-il des soldats ici?
Où sont passées les troupes
Où pouvons-nous traverser le fleuve?
Est-ce que les troupes ont passé par ici?
Où est l'ennemi?
Par là
Ici. Là
A quelle distance
Quel est ce fleuve?
Quelles sont ces troupes là
Les soldats vien nent par ici
Sommes-nous près du chemin de fer?
Y a-t-il une gare près d'ici?
A quelle distance sommes-nous d'une ville?
Environ cinq kilomètres
— est à dix kilomètres d'ici

Follow this road for a kilometer

Turn to the left
Always keep to the right
You must go to the east
They went south-east
Is there a bridge?
The nearest bridge is at —
Three kilometers further on
Are there any boats?
Where have you come from?
Where do you want to go?
At the top of the hill
At the foot of the mountain
Keep straight on
Follow the valley
Over that hill
To the right, to the left
Straight on
Go back, go on
Along the road
To the cross-roads
Halt! Who goes there?
Friend? I am an Englishman
I have lost my way
Where are the English
Who are you?
Have you a pass
You can't pass this

You must go back
Where are our quarters
What is your name?
My name is —
Are you French?
What is your regiment?
I belong to —
What is your number?
My number is —
Can you give me —?
Some water to drink
Some food
Where can we fill our water-bottles
Where can we get food
Forage for our horses
Some water for my horse?
Where can we water our horses?
I should like a wash

Suivez cette route pendant un kilomètre
Tournez à gauche
Prenez toujours votre droite
Il faut aller à l est
Ils sont allés au sud-est
Y a-t-il un pont?
Le pont le plus proche est à—
Trois kilomètres plus loin
Y a-t-il des bateaux?
D'où venez-vous?
Où voulez-vous aller?
En haut de la colline
Au pied de la montagne
Continuez tout droit
Suivez la vallée
Après cette côte
A droite, à gauche
Droit devant vous
Retournez, continuez
Sur la route
Aux chemins de traverse
Halte! Qui va là?
Ami! Je suis anglais
Je me suis perdu
Où sont les Anglais?
Qui est vous?
Avez-vous un permis?
Vous ne pouvez pas par ici
Il vous faut reculer
Où sont nos logements?
Comment vous appelez-vou
Je m'appelle —
Etes-vous français?
Quel est votre régiment?
J'appartiens à —
Quel est votre numéro?
Mon numéro est—
Pouvez-vous me donner—?
De l'eau à boire
Quelque chose à manger
Où pouvons-nous remplir nos gourdes d'eau? manger?
Où pouvons-nous trouver à
A manger pour nos chevaux
De l'eau pour mon cheval?
Où pouvons-nous faire boire nos chevaux?
Je voudrais me laver

* 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.	ARMY RANK.
1.	Admirals of the Fleet.	1. Field-Marshals.
2.	Admirals.	2. Generals.
3.	Vice-Admirals and Engineer Vice-Admirals.	3. Lieutenant-Generals.
4.	Rear-Admirals and Engineer Rear-Admirals, Surgeons-General.	4. Major-Generals.
5.	Commodores.	5. Brig.-Generals.
6.	Captains (of 3 yrs.), Engineer Captain (of 8 yrs.), Deputy Surgeons-General, Paymasters-in-Chief.	6. Colonels.
7.	Captains (under 3 years), Engineer Captains (under 8 years).	7. Lieutenant-Colonels.
8.	Commanders, Engineer Commanders, Fleet Surgeons and Fleet Paymasters, Naval Instructors (of 15 years).	8. Lieutenant-Colonels (but junior of that rank).
9.	Lieutenant Commanders, Engineer do. do., Staff Surgeons, Staff Paymasters, Paymasters, Naval Instructors (of 8 years), Carpenter Lieutenants (of 8 years)	9. Majors.
10.	Lieutenants (under 8 yrs.), Engineer do. do., Surgeons, Asst. Paymasters (of 4 yrs.), Naval Instructors (under 8 yrs.), Carpenter Lieutenants (do.)	10. Captains.
11.	Sub-Lieuts., Engineer Sub-Lieuts., Asst. Paymasters (under 4 yrs.), Naval Instructors (under 8 yrs.).	11. Lieutenants.
12.	Chief Bunners, Chief Boatswains, Commissioned Telegraphists, Chief Artificer Engineers, Commissioned Mechanicians, Chief Schoolmasters, Chief Carpenters, Commissioned Electricians.	12. Second Lieutenants.
13.	Gunners, Boatswains, Warrant Telegraphists and Chief Masters at Arms, Artificer Engineers, Warrant Mechanicians, Head Wardmasters, Warrant Writers, Head Stewards and Instructors in Cookery, Head Schoolmasters, Carpenters, Warrant Electricians and Warrant Armourers.	13. 1st Class Staff Sergeant Majors Army Service Corps, &c., but senior to those ranks.
14.	Midshipmen, Clerks.	14. 1st Cl. Staff Sgts. Majors A.S.C. &c., but junior to those ranks.

WAR MEDALS AND AWARDS.

The custom of awarding medals dates back to the Chinese, several centuries before the Christian era, but in the British Empire Queen Elizabeth was the first to so award her fighting men, she however conferred such medals on naval officers only, and it was left to Charles I to make similar awards to the Army, and then only to officers. It was not until the time of Cromwell that a medal was awarded to a whole Army, and that was to commemorate the battle of Dunbar, 1650. The first **ribbon** of special pattern to be issued was with the medals awarded for the battle of Culloden, 1746. The first **"Bar"** was given with the Peninsular Medals. Prior to the East India campaign, medals were more frequently made oval in shape, but since then chiefly round, some have been faced with glass.

Formerly medals were worn suspended by ribbon around the neck, then from the coat button, and as now, pinned to the left breast of coat.

A great number of Bars have been issued with some medals, the Naval General Service Medal of 1847, has 240.

The Ribbons herein illustrated are worn as indicated with the following Medals:—

V.C.—Victoria Cross.—Instituted by Qn. Victoria in 1856 to be awarded for signal deeds of valour in the presence of the enemy; may be won by men of all ranks in either Army or Navy, and in certain cases carries with it a small annuity.

D.S.O.—Distinguished Service Order.—An award of great distinction instituted in 1886 by Qn. Victoria to signify the rendering of distinguished service by both Military and Naval Officers in the presence of the enemy.

M.C.—Military Cross.—Instituted by King George in 1914 to award meritorious service—but

such as may not be deemed of the same standard necessary for the D.S.O.—by officers who have been specially recommended by the Principal Secretary of State for War.

M.M.—Military Medal.—Was instituted as recently as April, 1916, and is awarded to N.C.O.'s, Men and **Women** for the performance of distinguished service in the Field.

"General Roberts" Kabul to Kandahar Medal.—Awarded for military efficiency to men who completed the famous march of over 300 miles from Kabul to Kandahar.

Ashanti Medal, 1874.—Was struck and awarded to the men who fought in this expedition under Sir Garnet Wolseley.

Canada General Service.—This Medal was issued in 1899 to men who assisted to quell the Fenian rebellion in the year 1866 to 1870.

Egypt Medal (1882), British.—Was awarded to participants in the expedition to suppress the risings by Arabi Pasha, which continued to 1889.

Egyptian 1882, "Khedive's Star."—This was awarded by the Khedive to all who received the "Queen's" medal for participation in the same campaign. It carries three bars: 1882, 1884, and one undated.

African General Service.—Similar to the Medal issued in 1902 by King Edward and subsequently by our present king to Officers and Men taking part in various engagements against native tribes in East, Central and West Africa from March, 1914, to February, 1915.

Soudan (British).—This medal was distributed by Queen Victoria to commemorate the Soudan campaign of 1896.

Another Soudan Medal was awarded by the Khedive to British soldiers who took part in the recovery of the Soudan in 1896, several Bars being subsequently added.

Zulu Medal.—Awarded to those who took part with the forces sent to suppress and punish Cetewayo in 1877-79.

Ashantee 1896.—Awarded by Qn. Victoria to those who had taken part in the severe operations to quell the rising in Ashanti at this date.

Canada 1885.—This was one of the first Canadian Medals to be struck, and was for the purpose of awarding those who took part in quelling the Riel's Rebellion of 1885, a rising of half-breeds in the North West.

China 1900.—Is a re-issue of the Medal of 1842-57 but dated 1900 and awarded to those who went to the relief of Pekin.

Thibet 1903.—Awarded by King Edward to commemorate the expedition which marched to Thibet.

Indian General Service Medal.—Originated by Qn. Victoria to commemorate the defence and relief of Chitral, and subsequently issued for other Indian operations down to 1908.

South African Medal (Queen's).—Instituted by Qn. Victoria and awarded to those who had served eighteen months in S. Africa (1899 and 1902) and was followed by the "King's" Medal, similar but slightly different in design to the Queen's, and was awarded with Bar for 1901 and 1902.

T.M.—Transport Medal.—Instituted in 1903 to award Officers in the Mercantile Marine for the performance of conspicuous service when transporting Troops overseas.

Ashantee 1901.—Issued by King Edward VII (the first to bear his bust) and awarded to those who took part in quelling the Native rising at Kumassi.

Cape of Good Hope General Service Medal.—Awarded by the Government of Cape Colony with three Bars, to commemorate Services from 1880 to 1900.

The Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (Oval).—A decoration frequently seen; was originated in 1830 by King William IV, and has been and is awarded to the present day to men who have served fifteen years in either Army or Navy and performed their duties with exemplary conduct.

D.C.M.—Distinguished Conduct Medal.—Was first issued during the Crimea to Officers and Men for distinguished conduct in the Field, and has been so used when the occasion merited it down to the present time.

M.S.M.—Meritorious Service Medal.—Instituted in 1845. Is awarded to N.C.O.'s and men of both Army and Navy who have rendered distinguished and faithful services.

"The 1914 Star."—"The 1914 Star" will be issued to officers and men of the British and Indian Forces, and doctors, nurses and others who served under Field-Marshal Sir John French during the first phase of the war up to midnight, November 22-23, 1914.

T.E.M.—Territorial Efficiency Medal (Oval).—Granted to N.C.O.'s and Men who have completed twelve years' service.

Soudan (1910).—This Medal was awarded by the Khedive to our troops who took part in the campaign of this date.

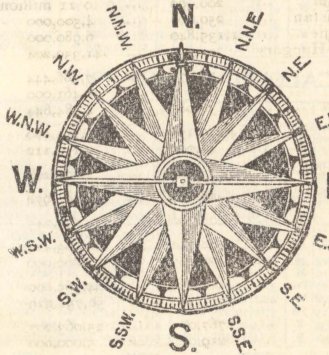
Chitral.—Originally issued in connection with the relief and defence of Chitral (1895), subsequently issued as an **Indian General Service Medal**; in 1908 another similar Medal was issued by King Edward as an **Indian General Service** award and carries a Bar for the N.W. Frontier.

Area and Population of Foreign Countries.

Country.	Square Miles.	Population.
Abyssinia	200,000	9 to 11 millions.
Afghanistan	250,000	4,500,000
Argentine	1,135,840	6,980,000
Austria-Hungary	241,333	41,359,204
Belgium	11,373	7,386,444
Brazil	3,218,991	21,461,000
Bulgaria	38,080	4,284,844
China	4,277,170	439,214,000
Cuba	44,000	2,150,112
Denmark	15,582	2,605,268
Egypt	400,000	11,139,978
France	207,000	39,252,245
Germany	208,780	64,903,423
Greece	25,000	2,600,000
Italy	110,659	34,565,000
Japan	175,540	50,751,919
Mexico	767,005	15,063,207
Morocco	219,000	5,000,000
Netherlands	12,648	5,898,429
Norway	124,445	2,392,698
Persia	630,000	9,000,000
Peru	700,000	4,800,000
Portugal	35,490	5,428,660
Russia	8,647,657	160,095,200
Servia	18,650	2,688,700
Spain	194,783	19,503,068
Sweden	172,866	5,476,441
Switzerland	15,976	3,741,971
Turkey	1,565,000	35,000,000
United States	3,571,492	93,402,151

Points of the Compass.

It is not generally understood that the index pointer of a Compass does not indicate *true* north. The daily difference is about ten seconds varying from year to



year, the variation being less in the winter than in the summer. The present variation at Greenwich is nearly 14½ degrees west.

To "box" the Compass it is necessary for you to be able to repeat the names of the different points right round the Compass from N. to N. A better way to learn the Compass is to learn it in sections, first the Cardinal points, N., S., E. & W. Then pass on to the Half Cardinal points which are between the Cardinal points; these are N.E., S.E., S.W., & N.W.

The next divisions are between the Cardinal and Half-Cardinal points; these are called the three-letter or intermediate points. There are eight: N.N.E., E.N.E., E.S.E., S.S.E., S.S.W., W.S.W., W.N.W., & N.N.W. Note that two Easts or two Wests never come together.

CALENDAR FOR 1918.

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

CALENDAR FOR 1919.

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

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

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

CALENDAR FOR 1920.

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

OWNER'S PARTICULARS.

Reg. No. 3832 Rank.....

Name .....

Unit.....

Home Address.....

.....

Next of Kin.....

.....

Pay Book No. .....

Telegraphic Address .....

Size in Boots.....

Size in Collars .....

Size in Hats .....

Weight.....st.....lbs. Date.....

Height .....ft.....ins. Date.....

FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

	1918	1920		1918	1920		1918	1920
Jan.	Tu	Th	May	W	S	Sept.	S	W
Feb.	F	S	June	S	Tu	Oct.	Tu	F
Mar.	F	M	July	M	Th	Nov.	F	M
April	M	Th	Aug.	Th	S	Dec.	S	W

MEMORANDA.

The publishers acknowledge their indebtedness to Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson Ltd., for permission to reproduce the majority of the sketches illustrating the footnotes of this Diary which are taken from "Things all Scouts should know" and "The Scout as a Handy Man."

New Years Day. Sports today. ~~Free Day.~~

1 Wed—Circumcision

New Years Day. House races today.

FIXING PICTURE HOOKS TO SOFT WALLS.

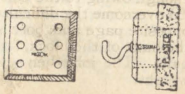
In many houses it is very difficult to fix nails in walls firmly enough owing to the soft powdery condition of the plaster. To overcome the difficulty cut a piece of wood as shown on opposite page and bore six countersunk holes in it. Glue the back of the block, stick to the wall and drive in six fine nails. The job when set is quite firm and will hold a good weight.

2 Th—● New Moon, 8.24 a.m.

Had a letter from Charlie & Harry today. They are both up in Belgium.

3 Fri We are just about settled down now after the holidays.

4 Sat Still raining. This is a very wet part of the Country.



5 Sun—2nd after Christmas

6 Mon—Epiphany

Received Aussie mail today.

7 Tues Baths today. Have to march about 5 kilos to them.

8 Wed Inspection by C.O. Complimented on appearance of Coy.

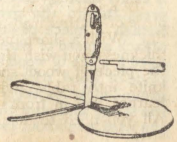
MAKING LEATHER BOOTLACES. Cut your piece of leather into a circle about size of condensed milk tin. With a sharp penknife cut round the edge the exact thickness you wish the lace to be when finished. Now cut the piece of wood shown in small sketch. Press point of knife into table and place the piece of wood over the leather and in front of the knife to hold leather steady. All you need to do now is to pull on the end of the leather strip.

9 Th—☽ First Quarter, 10.55 a.m.

Inspected by Brigadier Mc Nicholl today. Sent home photos of Bn today.

10 Fri Have had a couple of days of real fine weather

11 Sat Holding a Bn concert tonight at 6.30. Play entitled 20 years after.



12 **Sun**—1st after Epiphany
Church parade today

13 Mon—Plough Monday
Another concert last night.
Bro has arranged a dance
for next Thursday night.
Expect to have some of the
village belles present.

14 Tues Rained again today.
Still doing very little work
It is getting very monotonous
here now.

15 Wed Baths again today.
Got wet through going over
to Flen

AN OUTDOOR RAT-TRAP. This outdoor rat-trap is easily made. Get a branch with a good spring in it and press it into the ground just near the run of the rats. Attach a piece of string to the branch and to the string attach a piece of wire with a loop. Just behind the loop is fixed a piece of wood as shown in the small sketch. Another piece of wood, with a notch in it, is pressed firmly into the ground close to the run. Set the trap by drawing down the string and hook the pieces of wood together. Arrange the wire loop about two inches from the ground.

16 Th—○ Full Moon, 8.44 a.m.
Have got a touch of scabies and they
are very itching.

17 Fri
Wet again today. The mud
is awful. C.O made full
Colonel Today.

18 Sat
Concert tonight and it is
an improvement on the
last one. We are having
blows presented next
Sat.

19 **Sun**—2nd after Epiphany

20 Mon
Very cold but fine weather.

21 Tues

22 Wed Pay Day today. Have had two or three very heavy frosts lately.

CUTTING SOAP. There is an art in doing everything, even to the seemingly simple action of cutting a bar of soap into cubes. As a rule the soap cutter takes up his knife and rashly plunges it into the pasty mass, with the result that it emerges in a sticky and unpleasant condition, necessitating much washing before it can be used for other cutting purposes. A much cleaner way is shown in the sketch. Lay a sheet of paper on the soap and proceed to cut the soap.

23 Th Brigade parade today Brigadier told us we would not be here long enough to hold another Brigade parade so we must be going home soon.

24 Fri—☾ Last Quarter, 4.22 a.m.
Offered leave to Blighty but have no money and my book so could not go.

25 Sat—Conversion of S. Paul
Presentation of colours postponed for some time.

26 **Sun**—3rd after Epiphany

27 Mon
Snowed today.

28 Tues about 3 in of snow on the ground this morning. Baths again today.

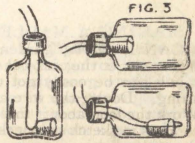
29 Wed Cup Day at home today so we are holding a meeting here. We having 5 races.

30 Th Had to postpone the races yesterday on account of the snow. 1st Draft of 120 men is ready to leave and expect to get away in about 10 days.

31 Fri—● New Moon, 11.7 p.m.
about 2 in of snow still on the ground and the weather is still very cold.

1 **Feb** Sat Bar Concert party gave another show tonight.

CAN'T GET THE CORK OUT. If when you are trying to get the cork out of a bottle you accidentally push it in it can be easily got out with a piece of thin wire or string. Double the wire and insert the loop into the bottle. Work the loop about until it catches round the end of the cork, as in sketch on opposite page, then pull carefully and the cork will come out.



2 Sun—4th after Epiphany. Candlemas

3 Mon owing to strikes in England all boats have been delayed about 3 weeks.

4 Tues WRAC's are giving a dance tonight to 30 of the RAF no officers allowed to attend.

5 Wed Had a big fall of snow today. The ground has about 4 in on it now.

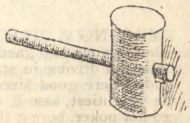
6 Th Beautiful day today Snow is thawing very quickly Pay day today.

7 Fri—☽ First Quarter, 6.52 p.m. Last inspection by Major Payne who is leaving us tomorrow and for duties very soon

8 Sat—Half Quarter Day Batt concert tonight. One man is ill so I am to take his place.

MAKING A MALLET. A very useful thing to have, either in your own garden or at camp, is a heavy, wooden mallet for driving in stakes, fence poles, etc. It is easily made where good sized tree limbs are available. Select the weightiest, saw it to the required length, and, with a red-hot poker, bore it through the centre.

Then get a stout length of branch cut it to the necessary length and drive it securely through the mallet head.



9 Sun—5th after Epiphany
Major Payne left today.

10 Mon
Has stopped snowing but it is still very cold

11 Tues Some excitement in the village tonight. One of the hotels caught fire.

12 Wed Have just been warned that I will probably be on the first draft. Wired for 25# today.

KEEPS THE CHAIN FROM RATTLING. Chains are necessary things, but are sadly given to rattling, and to listen to one clanking about at night, or being dragged along the yard by the watch-dog, makes you think of all the ghost stories you ever heard. It is a very irritating sound for anyone who is sick.

You can prevent chains from rattling by weaving a rope into the links as shown in the illustration.

13 Th We are giving another concert next Friday & Saturday. Examined by doctor today and am ready to leave now

14 Fri—○ Full Moon, 11.38 p.m.
Rehearsing for concert this afternoon

15 Sat Last Bn parade today. O.C. says good bye. We are leaving here tomorrow at 12.30. Will take about 6 weeks before we get away from Blighty. Big concert we had last night

16 **Sun**—Septuagesima Left Sours at 12-30 AM and marched to Blangy where we stayed

17 Mon overnight.
very tired after our 14 mile march yesterday. All the Batt turned out together as we marched off. Left Blangy at 9-30 AM and arrived at HAVRE at 6-30 pm.

18 Tues Nothing to do today. Expect to be in camp for 10 days.
Went to the pictures tonight

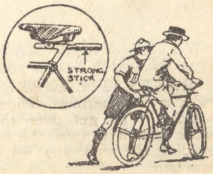
19 Wed Had a splendid bath today and had some new underclothes issued.

MAKES IT EASIER. When teaching a person to ride, it is sometimes difficult to get a good grip on the saddle. To get over this trouble, sharpen a strong stick and fit it into the saddle support as shown. By holding the stick you will have a firm control over the machine.

20 Th Weather has been very wet since we came to this camp. Saw the Yanks play basketball tonight.

21 Fri
Went to play General Post tonight. Splendid show. All entertainments in the Camps are free.

22 Sat We were going into Havre today but owing to wet weather had to postpone. The trip



23 **Sun**—Sexagesima. (Last Quarter, 1.48 a.m.

24 Mon—S. Matthias
Saw some splendid boxing & wrestling tonight. We expect to get away next Friday.

25 Tues It is raining again today. Nearly all the men got a change of uniform yesterday.

26 Wed Still raining. That is the wettest winter we have had in France.

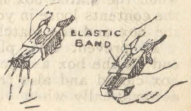
WATCH YOUR MATCHES. It is "hard lines" when the match box in your pocket slips open and leaves the contents loose in your pocket. Or you may be opening the box and the matches fall to the ground.

To prevent this, place an elastic band from end to end on the box as shown in the picture. This keeps the box closed and also forms a sports which closes the box automatically when you have taken out the match.

27 Th Had a day in bed today with cold in the back. Must have caught it after the bath I had today.

28 Fri Rumours that we are leaving for England tonight. Left camp at 8.15 p.m and went aboard Rhona's Queen at 10 p.m. Travelled in motor buses from camp. Left wharf at Havre (12.15 P.M) and had splendid trip.

1 **Mar** Sat—S. David Calmest trip the boat has had for 15 years. Arrived at Weymouth at 10.15 A.M and after having a free meal we boarded the train for Longbridge Deverill camp. About 2 hrs in the train. Arr at camp about 2 p.m



2 **Sun**—Quinquagesima. ● New Moon, 11.11 a.m.

3 Mon

Men are getting very well fed here. Flu is very bad here We have sent away 32 cases.

4 Tues—Shrove Tuesday We are all to be inoculated today for 'flu. Raining like one thing.

5 Wed—Ash Wednesday

All inoculated today and the arm is not so bad as last time.

"HANG! THE BILLY." It's a strain on your patience when the billy (or mess-tin) keeps on wobbling, instead of sitting firmly on the fire. By using this tip you can boil the billy safely and sit back and take it easy.

Get a stout stick a few feet long and stick it into the ground at a slant. Then cut a short stick, forked at one end, force it in the earth, and lay the other branch over this. Make a small notch in the end of the long stick and hang the billy on.

6 Th Went to a dance at Frome tonight and had a splendid time although I was very awkward Arrive home at 4 AM. Going on leave tomorrow

7 Fri Leave Stark at 8 a.m today. Left Warminster at 7.40 AM for London Reveille at 3.30 AM. Arr London 11 a.m. Went to the Coliseum & Alhambra

8 Sat Bought new tunic today. Went to Hippodrome and saw BOX of Tricks. Very humorous Expect to leave London on Monday. We are staying at Just. Off. Club Very nice place

9 **Sun**—1st in Lent. ☽ First Quarter, 3.14 a.m.
Ember Week

10 Mon
Went to Lilac Domino tonight quite a good show.

11 Tues
Went to see Big Boys of Broadway. Quite a good show. Going to the Country tomorrow.

12 Wed—Ember Day
Missed the train so did not go to Surrey.

THE HAT BUCKLE. In olden times most men had to be ready to fight at a moment's notice, and it was important that no detail of their dress should interfere in any way with the use of their weapons. For this reason hanging plumes and feathers were always worn on the left side of the hat, so as to leave the right side free for the movements of the sword. When ribands and bands were worn round the hat or cap to pull it tightly to the head, the bow was tied on the left side for exactly the same reason.

13 Th
Real fine day today. Saw an American play tonight called 13.

14 Fri—Ember Day
Saw Les Wench tonight. Very funny show. Another fine day today.

15 Sat—Ember Day
Went & saw Soldier Boy tonight. Spending most of my time seeing the sights and shows at night.

16 **Sun**—2nd in Lent. ○ Full Moon, 3.41 p.m.

17 Mon—S. Patrick

met a Miss R. A. F. girl and had dinner together

18 Tues

Went out to her flat a bit and she has four days leave. Went to Palladium

19 Wed

It's a splendid day today so we are going down on the river

TESTING JUDGMENT OF SHORT DISTANCES.

All good scouts should be able to judge and compare distances accurately. An interesting test of this ability is shown in the illustration.

Ask your chum to arrange three coins, washers, or similar discs in triangle form, so that the distances A are equal to the distance B. Almost invariably the third washer, at the apex of the triangle, will be placed in a position as indicated by the dotted line.

20 Th

Weather has been rather decent lately. Still fine.

21 Fri—Vernal Equinox

Went to As you were tonight. Had a hot at all back. Bought some music for our concert party.

22 Sat

We are all supposed to go back to camp at 7.50 p.m. but Pat & I are not going till midnight. It's snowing like one thing

23 **Sun**—3rd in Lent Seems pretty quiet here after London.

24 Mon—(Last Quarter, 8.34 p.m

Capt Crook. came over to see us today.

25 Tues—Annunciation B.V.M. Lady Day

Rec. wire from Lord Chamberlain to report at Buckingham Palace for investiture

26 Wed Left Longbridge Deverill at 3.30 p.m, and arr in London about 8.30. Went to a show.

MAKING RUBBER BANDS. Old inner tubes of bicycles may be cut into rubber bands of various widths which will be found useful for holding papers, etc., together.

The tubes should be laid flat on a hard piece of board or a piece of sheet zinc, and the bands cut off one at a time with a sharp knife, cutting downwards.

If cutting them on wood use a close grained piece, and cut across the grain of the wood.

27 Th Attended the investiture this morning. Was not so nervous as I expected. Shook hands with King who congratulated me on having Croix d'Honneur.

28 Fri Office off decorated. Rat came up today and will be decorated tomorrow. Snowed tonight.

29 Sat About a foot of snow on the ground this morning. Went to palace to see the investiture Off. Club closed today so had to move.

30 **Sun**—4th in Lent

31 Mon—● New Moon, 9.5 p.m.
Have to go back today as my leave is finished. Leaving at 12 p.m.

1 April Tues Arrived back at 9.30 this morning. Had a very cold trip but it is a splendid day now.

2 Wed

FIXING A HANDLE. When fixing a steel chisel or hammer-head into a handle, never apply a blow to the tool itself. Even though, as in the case of a hammer, the tool has no edge, and is not likely to be damaged by a blow, it is a mistake to bang it into the wood.

By knocking the other end of the handle against a firm object, the tool will fix itself firmly into the wood at a minimum of trouble to yourself.

3 Th The sun is getting quite hot now & the weather is splendid

4 Fri Another birthday today. Very quiet no celebration

5 Sat Rumor that we are leaving on 21st Hope it is true. We are all getting homesick now

6 **Sun**—Passion Sunday

7 Mon—☽ First Quarter, 0.39 p.m.

The weather is getting splendid here now. We go for a good walk every morning & afternoon

8 Tues

We do not expect to get away until early in next month now.

9 Wed Ivota concert party held their first show tonight Quite a success. I was to have been one of the party but did not feel up to it.

A BICYCLE STAND. The bicycle stand shown in our sketch on opposite page is easily made. It is 3 ft. 7 ins. high and is composed of a box, uprights and supports.

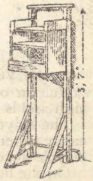
The bicycle hangs from the middle bar (grooves) and is easily taken off. Into the box and also on top you can put bicycle accessories.

On the hook at the side put your trouser clips.

10 Th Rained today; first time for quite a while.

11 Fri Held a dance for the diggers tonight: Attend 50 V.A.D.: 20 V.A.D 30 Aussie Nurses attended Quite a good show.

12 Sat Another concert tonight We have been out to a show or picture every night this week.



13 Sun—Palm Sunday

14 Mon

Received Aussie mail of 4 letters today. Part of Jan. mail

15 Tues—○ Full Moon, 8.25 a.m.

Rumoured that we are leaving for Aussie on 24th Hope it is true.

16 Wed Very cold today. It has been wet all the week - Quota played football against 1-170 14 Lister and Worn.

SUBSTITUTE FOR A RATCHET BRACE. It is often difficult to bore a hole in a corner when a ratchet brace is not at hand. Get a brass door knob, a small bar and a brace bit. Make a hole right through the knob just big enough for the bar to pass through. When you want to bore a hole, put the bit in the knob as you would in a brace and the tommy bar through the knob. Start turning the bit by the bar.

17 Th—Maundy Thursday

Another concert Party Tivoli Roo Balassa's showed very M Good show!

18 Fri—Good Friday Had a very quiet day today. Not to here to go except for a walk. All trees are coming into bloom again.

19 Sat—Primrose Day (1881). Easter Eve

Definitely decided that some of the quota is to go home on Karidona on 30th only a small load so the quota is to be filled up. Portmon yet how the places are to be allotted. Hard luck after being together so long to be broken up.

20 **Sun**—Easter Day

21 Mon—Easter Monday. Bank Holiday

Remainder of quota 1/3 to leave on 2nd May on Leicestershire

22 Tues—Easter Tuesday

Went to Salisbury to dance tonight and had a good time.

23 Wed—S. George. ☾ Last Quarter, 11,21 a.m.

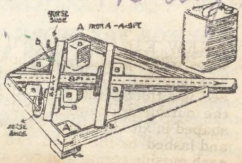
March of colonial troops through London today. Quite a big day for the Aussies.

NEW KIND OF BOAT. Those who live near waterways will find the boat, shown in our sketch, very useful. The length is about 8 feet and width about 3 feet. The keel is a thick piece of wood like a square card shaft, and the outside framework, made from broken wood cases, is shaped in kite fashion. The petrol tins B are made airtight, and lashed to the wood, two underneath the seat, one at each outside corner and two at the bow.

24 Th Quite a lot of O.R.'s have gone on leave to London to attend the Anzac Ball

25 Fri—S. Mark Went to Warminster and bought pair trenches for 3.15.0

26 Sat All conversation is about seasickness & our trip home, the having splendid weather. Drew 20 days pay today.



27 **Sun**—Low Sunday There are 89 of us
4 nurses going on the boat

28 Mon Leaving tomorrow. Reveille at 3.30. Catch train at 7.15. My platoon is on first train. Second train leaves at 9.30 p.m. Everyone excitedly packing

29 Tues Reveille 3 am Parade at 4.40. Left Waverley at 7.15 a.m. Aboard boat at 12.30. Expect to get away at 6 a.m tomorrow.

30 Wed—● New Moon, 5.30 a.m.

Have made a mistake in the days here, we came on board today and slept on board. All off have cabins very comfortable.

USE FOR FRETWORK WASTE WOOD. All fret-workers have waste pieces which are generally thrown away. Here is a useful hint. Collect all your small pieces of different wood and cut it into triangular pieces one inch each side. Take a piece of strong linen and glue on the triangular pieces of wood in some kind of pattern. Use as table mats to protect good tables from the heat of hot plates.

1 Th—SS. Philip & James

Left Plymouth at 6.30 a.m. Quite a difference travelling in a cabin to when I came over in a hammock! We have had a fine trip today but of course nearly everybody is feeling a little ill.

2 Fri We have a cup of tea + bread + butter brought to the cabin at 7.30 am Breakfast at 9 lunch at 1 + dinner at 7 pm. All the crew are Lascars. Boat rolled a good deal all last night. We are going through The Bay of Biscay now.

3 Sat The boat is travelling splendidly now we are through the Bay. We have 12 nurses on board. One married. The boat is doing about 16 knots. Have seen a good deal of shipping on the move. Weather is beginning to get very warm now. Expect to pass Gibraltar tomorrow morning.

4 **Sun**—2nd after Easter Passed Gibraltar at 1.30 p.m. Splendid weather.

5 Mon
Still having good weather. Water is like a mill pond. Formed a jazz band today + caused some amusement. Had a look through the Straits today.

6 Tues—Accession, 1910. ☽ First Quarter, 11.34 p.m.
Did 329 miles today. Concert party held a show tonight. Quite a good show. Have formed a glee club.

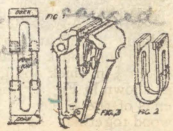
7 Wed 335 miles today
We have a swap stake every day on the distance the boat will travel. Passed Malta to day.

CORK JAWS FOR A VICE. Cork jaws are used for holding a delicate article in a vice when the steel jaws would only mark or damage it. Cut out two pieces of wood about ½ in. thick and glue two pieces of cork on to the wood as shown in Fig. 1. Screw two strips of hoop-iron on to the ends of the pieces of wood in order to join both pieces of wood together. It may now be bent up as in Fig. 2 and will fit down nicely between the jaws of the vice.

8 Th 332 miles
Held a pillow fight this afternoon. Glee club are giving a show in a couple days. The party is made up of all the mugs on board.

9 Fri—Half Quarter Day
321 miles today
Cock fighting contest today, of course, I have to be in everything. Some of crew have developed muscles.

10 Sat Expect to arrive at Port Said at 2.30 p.m. The "China" which left 12 hours after us is passing us into port. She has been in sight all morning. Arr. Port Said 2.45 P.M. No one allowed ashore on account of trouble caused by cast fleet. allowed ashore. We are here for 24 hours.



11 **Sun**—3rd after Easter Left Port Said at 6 p.m. for Colombo. Passed big
12 Mon submarine refuge camp.
We are going through the Red Sea now. It is usually very hot here but at present is glorious. Canal is 90 miles long. Passed us again tonight

13 Tues It is very close today. all cabins are fitted with fans and we have had them going all night. Nothing fancy dress dinner tomorrow night. I am going as Mary Pickford. Water in the sea is very warm 76 degrees

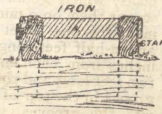
14 Wed Hottest day we have had so far. Sea 84 degrees. Held dinner very good turnout. Hot weather made things uncomfortable. 30 degrees centigrade. OFF want me to

NO MUD IN THE HOUSE. When you have finished gardening there is always a certain amount of mud on your boots, which would make the house dirty if you did not scrape them on a mud-scraper. If you have not one handy make this one. Get a piece of iron-hoop or slate about one and a-half feet long and make a hole about one or two inches from each end. Then you want two stakes about two feet long and three inches in diameter. Make a deep groove in the top of the stake of 3 ins. Then fit the iron into the grooves, nail on and drive the stakes into the ground.

We came out of Red Sea at
15 Th—Scotch Quarter Day. ○ Full Moon, 1.1 a.m. 2 p.m. It has been awfully hot during the last 4 days. Passed 12 Apostles Islands at 3 p.m. We have two papers going on board now.

16 Fri We are having much cooler weather now that there is a breeze blowing. The mugs held a concert last night. Went off quite well. Saw lots of flying fish today.

17 Sat Weather is still very warm. Last sight of land we will see until reaching Colombo. Expect to get there next Friday.



18 **Sun**—4th after Easter China is 210 miles ahead of us

19 Mon Some of crew have contracted measles. The are going to run a Sweep. First Prize £100. We are running sports for next fortnight.

20 Tues Weather continues to be very hot. The trip is getting rather monotonous. Dist 324 miles

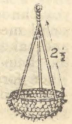
21 Wed More sports today. Nearly all water sports We have a big canvas bath erected on deck where we can have a dip. 329

FOR A SALE OF WORK. Here is something attractive to make—a hanging basket—for your next sale, and you can have it for your own home. Cut a circular piece of small mesh wire netting of about eighteen inches diameter and take three pieces of strong wire about 2½ feet long, and fix them at equal distances round the netting as shown. Then form a loop at the top to hang it up with by twisting with a stick. Cut a piece of turf and place it in the basket grass downwards.

22 Th—(Last Quarter, 10.4 p.m. Concert party giving a show tonight. Expect to reach Colombo tomorrow morning at 8 a.m. We are all hoping to be allowed off for a walk.

23 Fri Arr. Colombo 1st 5.30 PM. Allowed off at 10.30 1st 8 P.M. The scenery is beautiful. Had several rides in rickshaws. This is the main means of conveyance. Very few horses here. Nearly all bullocks.

24 Sat—Empire Day Not allowed off today. We are only waiting to finish coaling. We are taking on 1300 tons of coal.



25 **Sun**—Rogation Sunday On homeward track at last. Left Colombo at 1-30 p.m.

26 Mon—Rogation Day. Queen born, 1867 Had a very rough bits yesterday. We were just on the edge of the monsoon area. Weather has cooled down considerably. Crossing the Line today. Usual ceremony. Only 6 ships off to dit

27 Tues—Rogation Day Had a great day yesterday diff-zuls those who had not been over the line. The weather has turned a little rougher. 314 m

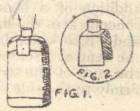
28 Wed—Rogation Day Weather getting rougher. Had some rain today. Heard that there is a strike in Sydney. Effect this in Fremantle in 7 days. 299 miles

FLASH LAMPS. You often want to concentrate the rays from your pocket flash lamp on a certain place, rather than have them spread out as they are in most lamps. The addition of a hood, which may be slipped over the lens, concentrates the light. Take a strip of thin tin 4 inches long and ¾ inch wide, drill or cut a hole about size of lens out in the centre. Solder a short tube to fit over the hole. Bend the ends of the strip back at right angles to hold the hood firmly to the side of the lamp case.

29 Th—Ascension Day. ● New Moon, 1.12 p.m. Had the roughest day we have had since we started. Blowing a gale. Some waves dashing over the front of the boat. Very few down to meals. Did 265 miles

30 Fri Still rougher but is calming down. Passed Cocos Island 12 last night. Speed of ship was drawn today. Total by obs. 295 miles

31 Sat—Ramadân begins Sea is a bit calmer today. Are in touch with Australia with wireless & expect to reach Fremantle on Wed morning. Did 291 miles today



1 **Sun**—Sunday after Ascension 311 miles

2 Mon
Weather is almost calm again now. 294 miles.

3 Tues—King born, 1865 Expect to arrive in morning at Fremantle. Weather quite calm.

4 Wed arr Fremantle 7 a.m., but were not allowed on shore till 1 p.m. owing to medical inspection of each man. Fremantle very small & quiet-placed. Sailed at 6 p.m.

SPLIT YOUR AXE HANDLE? A split axe handle can be made stronger than new by using this tip. Bind the whole length of the split evenly with light wire, then cover carefully and tightly with three coverings of tape.

If the tape is wound the full length of the handle and a thick coat of shellac is applied the axe will have a fine appearance. It will also be stronger than ever.

5 Th—☽ First Quarter, 0.22 p.m. 258 miles
Have had a good deal of rain today. Sea is fairly calm.

6 Fri Quite calm in The Bight although we expected to get some rough weather. We are making for Adelaide now. 336 miles

7 Sat 324 miles. Another fine day today. We expect to be in Adelaide tomorrow at 12 midday. Then on to Melbourne. We have had an exceptionally fine trip through the Bight.

8 Sun—Whit Sunday. Ember Week

9 Mon—Whit Monday. Bank Holiday
312 miles today
Reached Adelaide at 1p m
Anchored in bay until docks
gave clear ticket. Drew nuts what
had allowed off from 2 pm till 11
not a bad city at all.

10 Tues—Whit Tuesday Surprise of my
life when Charlie came to see me
thought he was still in France.
Left Adelaide at 1.30 p.m.
Melbourne. Expect to get there
tomorrow midnight. 308 miles

11 Wed—Ember Day. S. Barnabas
Boat rolled more than it has
done before, last night.
Expect much calmer today

DEVICE FOR A DRAUGHT CURTAIN. The best cure for a draughty door is a curtain hung over the inside of it. To be really effective, however, such a curtain must come well down to the floor, and this is apt to hinder the opening of the door.

You require 5 feet of cord, two screw eyes and a strong safety-pin. Screw one of the eyes into the top of the door-frame and the others into the top of the door. Pass cord down through these, there being a knot at its top end to hold cord in place. Pin the end of cord to the foot of the curtain.

12 Th Arrived at Portsea at
7 a.m. Passed by doctor and
reached Melb at 1 p.m. Had a
wonderful reception. The streets
were lined with people who
cheered. It is worth going away for.

13 Fri—Ember Day. ○ Full Moon, 4.28 p.m.
Boat for Jane leaves today
but it's full so we have to
wait till it comes back.
Will be here for about a
week.

14 Sat—Ember Day We are
staying at Federal
Place in Collins St
not a bad place. Went to
a show but nothing
like London.
Going out to Dave's
tomorrow.

15 **Sun**—Trinity Sunday Say Dave today and am going to Aly. tomorrow.

16 Mon Went out to Aly's and he wants me to stay till I hear from home. Think I will go out.

17 Tues Moved out to S. Pilks today. A lot better than staying in town. Alva as pretty bad but is getting up tomorrow.

18 Wed Went out to see Aunt Louser yesterday. Did not recognise any of them. only stayed about a couple of hours.

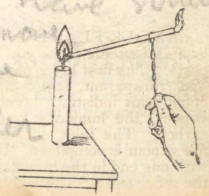
CANDLE-FLAME HAS THREE PARTS. If you look at a candle-flame you will see that it is made of three parts. The first layer next the wick is faint bluish in colour and transparent, next comes the luminous bright layer, and outside an indistinct layer. The bluish layer is unburnt vapour, the luminous layer is incandescent particles of carbon. The faint outside layer is where the burning of the vapour is completed. If you hold a piece of glass tubing with one end in the blue flame and apply a lighted match to the other end a flame will burn there.

19 Th—Corpus Christi Expect to leave tomorrow. Have to be medically examined today.

20 Fri Had a quiet day today. Leaving tomorrow at 10 A.m. Alva is not too well today.

21 Sat—(Last Quarter, 5.33 a.m.

Left pier at 10 A.m and anchored in bay. Some of the firemen have struck 2 p.m. On the move again. We are in for some rough weather.



22 **Sun**—1st after Trinity. Longest Day

Very rough last night

23 Mon—Prince of Wales born, 1894

Had a fair day yesterday and arrived at Barnes Roy for quarantine at 11 a.m. Seems to be a very quiet spot.

24 Tues—S. John Baptist. Midsummer Day

Weather is quite good here but it is terrible stop. We are carried in and not allowed to run with the civilians cannot see any houses at all.

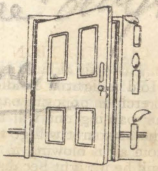
CIRCULATION OF AIR IN ROOM. To prove that the air circulates in a room, open the door a few inches. Hold a lighted candle at the three positions shown in the sketch on opposite page. At the top of the door the warm air passing out will blow the flame towards the outside; at the bottom it will go towards the inside of room because the cold air is blowing in from outside. In the middle the flame will be upright because of the rising current of warm air.

26 Th There is a fine picture show every night.

27 Fri—● New Moon, 8.53 p.m.

Have our temperatures taken every day.

28 Sat Held some sports today and had a pretty good day. Only two more days and then home.



29 **Sun**—2nd after Trinity. S. Peter

30 Mon Left Barnes Bay at 8.30 a.m. & on Hotham at 10.30. Home at 11.30. at Court.

July 1 Tues

2 Wed

TO PROVE THAT WATER HAS AIR IN IT.

Fill an empty Brasso tin full of water from the tap. Cork it and insert a glass tube in the cork. Note how the tube is bent to dip under water in a bowl. Over the end of tube hold an inverted test tube full of water. Now apply heat to the tin and bubbles will rise in the test tube, filling the tube with a gas. A lighted match will burn in this gas, thus proving it contains oxygen.

3 Th

4 Fri

5 Sat—☽ First Quarter, 3.17 a.m.

6 Sun—3rd after Trinity

7 Mon

8 Tues

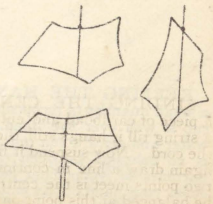
9 Wed

FINDING THE CENTRE OF GRAVITY. Take a piece of cardboad and cut it out as shown, suspend it by a string till it hangs still, then draw a line in continuation of the cord. Now suspend it from another point and when still again draw a line in continuation of the cord. Where the two points meet is the centre of gravity, and the card can be balanced at this point on a pencil point or needle.

10 Th

11 Fri

12 Sat



13 Sun—4th after Trinity. ○ Full Moon, 6.2 a.m.

14 Mon

15 Tues—S. Swithin

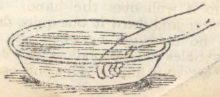
16 Wed

KEEPING THE HAND DRY IN WATER. Buy a small quantity of lycopodium powder at any chemist and rub it well over the hand. Now plunge your hand into water and draw it out quite dry. The reason is that there is no cohesion between the particles of water and the particles of lycopodium powder, which, though not visible, cover your hand. Dry puff-ball powder will do equally well.

17 Th

18 Fri

19 Sat



20 Sun—5th after Trinity. ☾ Last Quarter, 11.3 a.m.

21 Mon

22 Tues

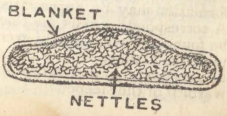
23 Wed

A CURE FOR COLD TENTS. A yokel's tip is often worth knowing and acting upon, and the following information may be appreciated in our rural military camps. A correspondent tells me that common nettles (which may be found growing nearly everywhere) if cut and laid down under a blanket or mackintosh at once rise in temperature like a haystack, and in cold weather add to the comfort and covermth of the sleeper.

24 Th

25 Fri—S. James

26 Sat



27 **Sun**—6th after Trinity. ● New Moon, 5.21 a.m.

28 Mon

29 Tues

30 Wed

OLD REDSKIN RUSE. In the sketch on opposite page you see a scout who is anxious to see something without being seen, so he is imitating a tree as he stands. In the distance—if he keeps still—he will look like a broken off tree-trunk, see diagram B. If he moves, of course, he gives the show away.

This old ruse is often used by the Patagonian Indians, and has been used with success in scouting games.

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

1 **Aug.** Fri—Lammas Day

2 Sat

3 **Sun**—7th after Trinity. ☽ First Quarter, 8.11 p.m.

4 Mon—Bank Holiday

5 Tues

6 Wed

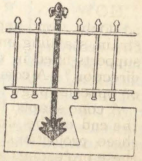
HOW AN IRON FENCE IS FIXED. You have no doubt wondered how an iron fence is able to stand the strain, standing on a stone pavement. How are the metal supports fixed in the stone so firmly as not to give in any direction? A common method is that shown in the sketch on opposite page.

A cone shaped hole is cut in the stone base and into this the end of the iron support is stood. Note the base has three projections. When molten lead is poured in hole these projections keep the support firmly in position.

7 Th

8 Fri

9 Sat



10 **Sun**—8th after Trinity.

11 Mon—○ Full Moon, 5.39 p.m. Half Quarter Day

12 Tues—Grouse Shooting begins

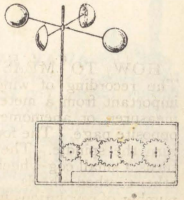
13 Wed

HOW TO MEASURE VELOCITY OF WIND. The recording of wind velocities and pressures is very important from a metereological point of view. The wind measurer, or anemometer as it is called, is shown on the opposite page. The four cups catch the blowing wind and turn the spindle. There is a worm on the spindle which turns a small cog-wheel, and this in turn moves a number of other toothed wheels. The velocity is worked out from the number of revolutions indicated.

14 Th

15 Fri

16 Sat



17 Sun—9th after Trinity

18 Mon—(Last Quarter, 3.56 p.m.

19 Tues

20 Wed—Black Game Shooting begins

KEEPS AWAY RUST. Unless you are very careful, tools, such as screw-drivers, planes and chisels, before long become rusty. You know how important it is to keep all tools in good condition.

In the sketch on opposite page you will see a way by which you can keep tools clean and free from rust. Get an old jam jar and fill it with rice: then take your tools and put them, point downwards, into the jar until the steel part of each is entirely covered by the rice.

21 Th

22 Fri

23 Sat

24 **Sun**—10th after Trinity. S. Bartholomew (Massacre 1572).

25 Mon—● New Moon, 3.37 p.m.

26 Tues

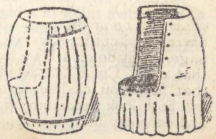
27 Wed

A HOME MADE CHAIR. A cosy and inexpensive chair can be made quite simply. Obtain a good, strong, old barrel, and cut it as shown on the two sketches on opposite page. Cut down a little bit below the middle, then cut into that cut. Cover the whole with a piece of muslin: after that fit a soft cushion into it, and you'll have a chair that will both look uncommon and show that you have industry and economy in your disposition.

28 Th

29 Fri

30 Sat



31 **Sun**—11th after Trinity

1 **Sept** Mon—Partridge Shooting begins

2 Tues—☽ First Quarter, 2.22 p.m.

3 Wed

WHEN SEWING ON BUTTONS. Some years ago a well known tailor in a big town advertised that he would divulge one of his most treasured secrets at a public hall; admission one shilling. Many went to the meeting, and this is what they learnt. Always place a thick pin in the position shown when sewing on a button, otherwise, when the thread is wound round and round the "upright" stitches (shown in sketch) in finishing off, they are pulled so tight as to be almost severed when the coat is buttoned.

4 Th

5 Fri

6 Sat

7 **Sun**—12th after Trinity

8 Mon

9 Tues

10 Wed—○ Full Moon, 3.54 a.m.

FOLDING A COAT. When packing your clothes in a bag or trunk, you have, no doubt, found it difficult to fold your coats so that they take up little room and are, at the same time, not made untidy and creased.

The sketches on opposite page show you the right way to fold a coat. Fig. 1. Lay it flat on a table and fold arms: Fig. 2. Fold sides together; Fig. 3. Fold in half lengthwise.

11 Th

12 Fri

13 Sat

14 **Sun**—13th after Trinity. Ember Week

15 Mon

16 Tues—(Last Quarter, 9.32 p.m.

17 Wed—Ember Day

CARPET SOLES. When an old carpet is taken from the floor or stairs, there are sure to be some pieces which have had less wear than others. These pieces of carpet can be utilised for making soles to put inside your boots to help keep your feet warm and dry.

Take your boot, place it on a piece of sound carpet, and draw a sharp knife round the sole and heel, as shown.

You will then have cut out a sole, trim it to fit and repeat operation with the other boot.

18 Th

19 Fri—Ember Day

20 Sat—Ember Day

21 **Sun**—14th after Trinity. S. Matthew

22 Mon

23 Tues

24 Wed—● New Moon, 4.34 a.m. Autumnal Equinox

REMOVING WINDOW PANES. The following is a handy dodge for removing an old window pane round which the putty has become hard and dry; but you must go to work carefully, and do not be impatient when trying this.

Place a poker in the fire until the end is red hot, then run the red-hot end over the putty. Be careful not to let it touch the glass. This, you will find softens the putty, which can be removed with a pen knife.

25 Th—Jewish Year 5680 begins

26 Fri—Mahommedan Year 1338 begins

27 Sat

28 **Sun**—15th after Trinity

29 Mon—S. Michael & All Angels. Michaelmas Day

30 **Tues**

1 **Oct** Wed—Pheasant Shooting begins

HANGING PICTURES. Some people adopt the method shown in fig. 1 when hanging pictures, but this does not look very neat, unless you have a picture rail; and should one of the cords snap, the frame swings round and may break.

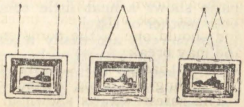
If you hang it as shown in fig. 2 nothing will prevent it from falling and being broken should the cord give.

The safest way is shown in fig. 3. The picture is then held securely, and its weight evenly distributed.

2 Th—☽ First Quarter, 8.37 a.m.

3 Fri—*Charles Letts's Diaries for 1920 published*

4 Sat



5 **Sun**—16th after Trinity

6 Mon

7 Tues

8 Wed

TO HOLD COTTON-REELS. The sketch on opposite page shows a neat little contrivance you can make for your mother or sister.

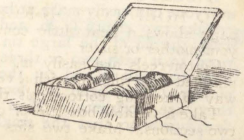
Cotton-reels are easily mislaid, and the cotton becomes unrolled from the reel with a very little persuasion. A good way of keeping cotton-reels tidy is shown in this picture.

Take a suitable box (tin or cardboard) and divide it into two sections. Make two slits at each end of the box and place in the reels of cottons.

9 Th—○ Full Moon, 1.39 p.m.

10 Fri

11 Sat



12 Sun—17th after Trinity

13 Mon

14 Tues

15 Wed

A USEFUL GLUE POT. Here is a glue-pot which everyone can easily make at home out of simple materials. Take two empty (1 lb. and ½ lb.) condensed milk tins. Turn the lid of the large tin back, and fasten a piece of wood to it with two or three tacks; then remove the lid from the small tin and cut the sides as shown in the little picture. Now bend the four projections outwards until they are horizontal. Bind the ends of the projections downwards so that the small tin is fastened securely to the larger.

16 Th—☾ Last Quarter, 5.5 a.m.

17 Fri

18 Sat—S. Luke

19 **Sun**—18th after Trinity

20 Mon

21 Tues

22 Wed

A MATCH-BOX HOLDER. If match-boxes are left lying about anywhere they are very likely to get lost or mislaid. If you make a little holder, as described here, you will always have somewhere to keep a box of matches and leave burnt match sticks.

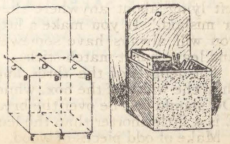
The length of the three lines AB should be a little more than the width of the box, while the space between CD and DC should just be over the breadth of the box. From B to E is a little shorter than the length of a match box.

Make of odd pieces of wood.

23 Th—● New Moon, 8.39 p.m.

24 Fri

25 Sat



26 **Sun**—19th after Trinity

27 Mon

28 Tues—SS. Simon & Jude

29 Wed

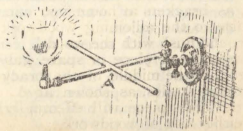
A SIMPLE SAFEGUARD. If you have any movable gas brackets at home you can prevent them from setting fire to the adjoining woodwork when the bracket is turned round flush with the wood.

Solder a piece of spare gas-piping, or any kind of thin rod, to the middle of the bracket, so that it stands out at right angles, as shown at A. When you have done this, the cross-piece will effectually prevent the flame touching either side of woodwork.

30 Th

31 Fri—Aug. to Oct. Game Certificates expire

1 **Nov.** Sat—All Saints. ☽ First Quarter, 1.43 a.m.



2 **Sun**—20th after Trinity. All Souls

3 Mon

4 Tues

5 Wed

SCREWING SMALL SCREWS. You all know how difficult it is to handle small screws, such as are used in the construction of watches, microscopes, cameras and other delicate articles.

These small screws are very easily dropped when you try to hold them in place ready for the screwdriver, but you can easily keep them steady if you put into practice as illustrated on opposite page.

Pierce a small hole in a strip of stout paper and put the screw through this hole.

6 Th

7 Fri—○ Full Moon, 11.35 p.m.

8 Sat

9 Sun—21st after Trinity

10 Mon

11 Tues—Half Quarter Day. Martinmas

12 Wed

MENDING A LEAK. Those readers who do any gardening work know how annoying it is when the rose of the water-can leaks at the edge. The water trickles out and not only wets the ground where it is not necessary, but also often spoils your shoes or boots.

You can, however, avoid these inconveniences quite easily. All you need do is to take a stick of sealing-wax and melt a little over the hole. This will stop the leak quite effectively.

13 Th

14 Fri—(Last Quarter, 3.40 p.m.

15 Sat

16 **Sun**—22nd after Trinity

17 Mon

18 Tues

19 Wed

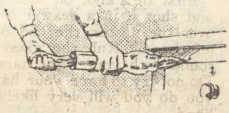
CLEANING LAMP CHIMNEYS. Everyone should know how to clean a lamp chimney when there are no glass cleaners or mops.

First tie a knot on the end of a duster or piece of rag, and shut it in a drawer or door. Pass the lamp chimney over the duster, the end of which is held secure in your left hand. Rub the glass up and down and round and round with your right hand until the inside is quite clean. Do not try to force your hand into a lamp-glass, because if you do you will very likely break the glass and cut your hand.

20 Th

21 Fri

22 Sat—● New Moon, 3.20 p.m.



23 Sun—23rd after Trinity (last)

24 Mon

25 Tues

26 Wed

CLEANING BRUSHES. After being in constant use, hair brushes become soiled and dirty. The sketch on opposite page shows a simple and effective way of cleaning them.

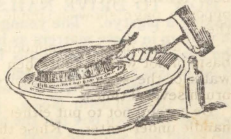
Put a few drops of ammonia or a handful of soda into a basin of hot water, and when ammonia has mixed with the water or the soda has dissolved, beat the water with the brush several times.

Be careful not to put either the back of the brush or the handle under water. Rinse the bristles thoroughly in clean cold water to finish the operation.

27 Th

28 Fri

29 Sat



30 **Sun**—Advent Sunday. S. Andrew.

☽ First Quarter, 4.47 p.m.

1 Dec Mon—Queen Alexandra born, 1844

2 Tues

3 Wed

HOW TO DRIVE NAILS. Two boys were at work making a pigstye. The younger was from the city and not so well up in these matters as his country cousin. In nailing the board he would put nails in as shown in No. 1 instead of as in No. 2. Again, when it came to nailing the door, the city boy put the nails in as in No. 3, but the country boy put them in as in No. 4. The country boy was right, because the town boy put the nail in so that it wedged open the grain and split the wood.

4 Th

5 Fri

6 Sat

7 **Sun**—2nd in Advent. ○ Full Moon, 10.3 a.m.

8 Mon

9 Tues

10 Wed—Grouse Shooting begins

A NOVEL STRING BOX. It is always well to know where some string may be found in a house, and if you make a practice of keeping a ball of string in a certain spot, a lot of inconvenience will be avoided.

The sketch on opposite page shows a novel string "box," which you can hang up at home.

As you will see, it consists of an ordinary tin funnel, the loose end of the string hanging down through the "spout."

11 Th

12 Fri

13 Sat

14 **Sun**—3rd in Advent. Ember Week.
(Last Quarter, 6.2 a.m.

15 Mon

16 Tues

17 Wed—Ember Day

HOW TO RIVET. A rivet is a bolt of any kind that has a head at one end, and the other end of which is clinched, or fastened, by being hammered out to form another head.

There is a right and a wrong way of using a rivet. The figures on the opposite page give the correct way. Place the ends of the strap together as in Fig. 1. Now turn the strap over and place on some hard surface and hammer until the point of the rivet has become quite flattened out.

18 Th

19 Fri—Ember Day

20 Sat—Ember Day

21 Sun—4th in Advent. S. Thomas

22 Mon—● New Moon, 10.55 a.m. Shortest Day

23 Tues

24 Wed

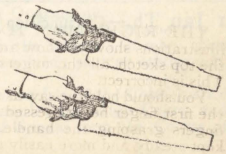
THE RIGHT WAY TO HOLD A SAW. The two illustrations show you how and how not to hold a saw. In the top sketch all the fingers are put through the handle. This is incorrect.

You should hold the saw as shown in the lower illustration, the first finger being pressed against the side and the other fingers grasping the handle. By this means the saw is kept steady and more easily guided.

25 Th—Christmas Day

26 Fri—S. Stephen. Bank Holiday

27 Sat—S. John



28 **Sun**—1st after Christmas. Holy Innocents

29 Mon

30 Tues—☽ First Quarter, 5.25 a.m.

31 Wed

1 Jan Th.—Circumcision

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

The Australian Commonwealth is a Confederation of six States:—New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania. Each of these States retains its own Legislature and has sovereign rights within its own borders, except in so far as these rights have been passed to the Federal Parliament by the Imperial Statute in which the Constitution is defined.

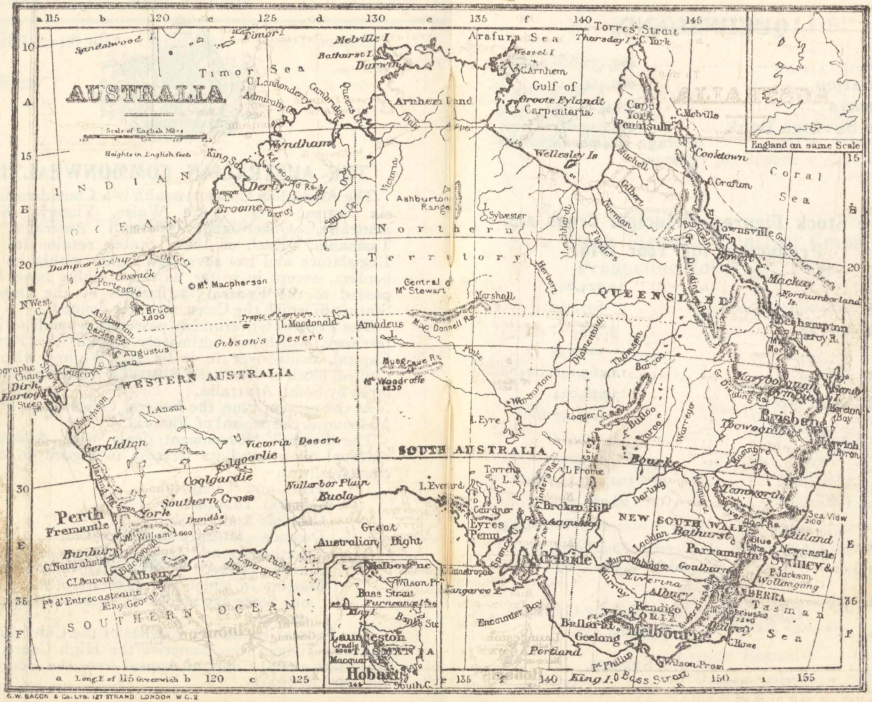
The Federal Government possesses a small strip of territory, which will ultimately contain the Federal Capital, made over to it by N.S.W., and also the Central block of Northern Australia formerly administered by South Australia.

At the present time, the Federal Government sits at Melbourne, the capital of Victoria.

The Federal Government deals with Australian external affairs and its interest in regard to other countries, with—

Posts and Telegraphs.
General Taxation.
Customs and Excise.
Defence—Military and Naval.
Lighthouses and Quarantine.
Matters referred by States Government.
Matters in which the interests of more than one State are involved; such as arbitration, etc., etc.

The Federal Judicature consists of the Chief Justice and four Judges who comprise the High Court, and constitute a final Court of Appeal from the Courts of the various States.


AUSTRALIA
Timor Sea
Arafura Sea
Torres Strait
Gulf of Carpentaria
Arnhem Land
Cape York Peninsula
Melville I
Bathurst I
Timor
Sandalwood I
Wessel I
Thursday I
C. York
C. Arnhem
C. Londonderry
Admiralty G.
Cambridge G.
Victoria R.
Darwin
Groote Eylandt
Mt Isa
Cloncurry
Normanton
Cairns
Townsville
Mackay
Rockhampton
Brisbane
Toowoomba
Warwick
Maryborough
Gympie
Bundaberg
Gladstone
Grafton
Coolstown
Coral Sea
Wellesley Is
Mitchell
Gilbert
Norman
Leichhardt
Flinders
Barcoo
Thomson
Diamantina
Warrego
Darling
Condamine
Nogoa
Dawson
Burdekin
Herbert
Hann
Palmer
Broadsound Range
Connors Range
Peak Downs
Blackall
Charleville
Roma
Dalby
Chinchilla
Maryborough
Gympie
Nambour
Caloundra
Beenleigh
Ipswich
Toowoomba
Warwick
Stanthorpe
Tenterfield
Glen Innes
Inverell
Moree
Narrabri
Gunnedah
Tamworth
Armidale
Walcha
Singleton
Maitland
Newcastle
Wollongong
Parramatta
Sydney
Goulburn
Yass
Cooma
Queanbeyan
Albury
Wagga
Deniliquin
Hay
Mildura
Swan Hill
Echuca
Shepparton
Wangaratta
Benalla
Seymour
Kyneton
Castlemaine
Bendigo
Ballarat
Melbourne
Geelong
Portland
Warrnambool
Hamilton
Horsham
Ararat
Stawell
Maryborough
Dunolly
Wimmera
Mallee
Loddon
Murray
Darling
Murrumbidgee
Lachlan
Macquarie
Castlereagh
Namoi
Gwydir
Barwon
Balonne
Warrego
Paroo
Bulloo
Georgina
Diamantina
Thomson
Barcoo
Flinders
Leichhardt
Gilbert
Norman
Mitchell
Wellesley Is
Coolstown
Grafton
Coral Sea
Tasman Sea
Bass Strait
King I
Wilson Prom
Encounter Bay
Kangaroo I
Spencer G.
St Vincent G.
Gulf St Vincent
Adelaide
Murray R.
Murrumbidgee R.
Lachlan R.
Darling R.
Murray Mouth
Goolwa
Victor Harbour
Port Pirie
Port Augusta
Whyalla
Spencer Gulf
Eyre Penin.
Streaky Bay
Ceduna
Eucla
Nullarbor Plain
Great Australian Bight
Eyre
L. Eyre
L. Frome
L. Torrens
L. Gairdner
L. Everard
L. Amadeus
L. Macdonald
L. Sylvester
L. Hopkins
L. Wells
L. Mackay
L. Aaron
L. Carnegie
L. Barlee
L. Lefroy
L. Grace
L. Cowan
L. Yindarlgooda
L. Brown
L. Moore
L. Austin
L. Gregory
L. Disappointment
L. Macleod
L. Logue
L. Woods
L. Woolgorong
L. Nabberu
L. Violet
L. Hall
L. Barlee
L. Cowan
L. Yindarlgooda
L. Brown
L. Moore
L. Austin
L. Gregory
L. Disappointment
L. Macleod
L. Logue
L. Woods
L. Woolgorong
L. Nabberu
L. Violet
L. Hall
Mt Macpherson
Mt Bruce 3400
Mt Augustus
Mt Meharry 4050
Mt Woodroffe 4230
Mt Olga
Mt Conner
Mt Ebenezer
Mt Liebig
Mt Sonder
Mt Zeil
Mt Hay
Mt Wedge
Mt Dare
Mt Finke
Mt Gason
Mt Arden
Mt Hopeless
Mt Serle
Mt Lofty
Mt Remarkable
Mt Brown
Mt Gambier
Mt Schank
Mt Burr
Mt Benson
Mt Muirhead
Mt Napier
Mt Eccles
Mt Rouse
Mt Elephant
Mt Cole
Mt Buninyong
Mt Macedon
Mt Alexander
Mt Kosciusko
Mt Bogong
Mt Feathertop
Mt Hotham
Mt Buffalo
Mt Stirling
Mt Wellington
Mt Barrow
Mt Cameron
Mt Direction
Mt Gardner
Mt Arrowsmith
Mt Ossa
Mt Pelion
Mt Olympus
Mt Zeehan
Mt Lyell
Mt Heemskirk
Mt Bischoff
Mt Cameron
Mt Direction
Mt Gardner
Mt Arrowsmith
Mt Ossa
Mt Pelion
Mt Olympus
Mt Zeehan
Mt Lyell
Mt Heemskirk
Mt Bischoff
Dampier Archipelago
Onslow
Fortescue R.
Ashburton R.
Gascoyne R.
Murchison R.
Greenough R.
Hutt R.
Irwin R.
Moore R.
Avon R.
Blackwood R.
Scott R.
Leschenault Inlet
Geographe Chan.
Dirk Hartog I.
Shark B.
Hamelin Pool
Perth
Fremantle
York
Northam
Toodyay
Guildford
Midland
Swan R.
Canning R.
Albany
King George Sound
Pt d'Entrecasteaux
C. Naturaliste
C. Leeuwin
Busselton
Bunbury
Collie
Donnybrook
Boyup Brook
Manjimup
Pemberton
Nannup
Augusta
Margaret R.
Blackwood R.
Scott R.
Leschenault Inlet
Geographe Chan.
Dirk Hartog I.
Shark B.
Hamelin Pool
Perth
Fremantle
York
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Toodyay
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Midland
Swan R.
Canning R.
Albany
King George Sound
Pt d'Entrecasteaux
C. Naturaliste
C. Leeuwin
Busselton
Bunbury
Collie
Donnybrook
Boyup Brook
Manjimup
Pemberton
Nannup
Augusta
Margaret R.
Kalgoorlie
Coolgardie
Southern Cross
Norseman
Esperance
Esperance B.
Israelite Bay
Eucla
Fowlers Bay
Ceduna
Streaky Bay
Port Lincoln
Eyre Penin.
Spencer Gulf
Gulf St Vincent
Kangaroo I
Encounter Bay
Port Elliot
Goolwa
Victor Harbour
Murray Mouth
Port Pirie
Port Augusta
Whyalla
Spencer Gulf
Eyre Penin.
Streaky Bay
Ceduna
Eucla
Nullarbor Plain
Great Australian Bight
Eyre
L. Eyre
L. Frome
L. Torrens
L. Gairdner
L. Everard
L. Amadeus
L. Macdonald
L. Sylvester
L. Hopkins
L. Wells
L. Mackay
L. Aaron
L. Carnegie
L. Barlee
L. Lefroy
L. Grace
L. Cowan
L. Yindarlgooda
L. Brown
L. Moore
L. Austin
L. Gregory
L. Disappointment
L. Macleod
L. Logue
L. Woods
L. Woolgorong
L. Nabberu
L. Violet
L. Hall
Mt Macpherson
Mt Bruce 3400
Mt Augustus
Mt Meharry 4050
Mt Woodroffe 4230
Mt Olga
Mt Conner
Mt Ebenezer
Mt Liebig
Mt Sonder
Mt Zeil
Mt Hay
Mt Wedge
Mt Dare
Mt Finke
Mt Gason
Mt Arden
Mt Hopeless
Mt Serle
Mt Lofty
Mt Remarkable
Mt Brown
Mt Gambier
Mt Schank
Mt Burr
Mt Benson
Mt Muirhead
Mt Napier
Mt Eccles
Mt Rouse
Mt Elephant
Mt Cole
Mt Buninyong
Mt Macedon
Mt Alexander
Mt Kosciusko
Mt Bogong
Mt Feathertop
Mt Hotham
Mt Buffalo
Mt Stirling
Mt Wellington
Mt Barrow
Mt Cameron
Mt Direction
Mt Gardner
Mt Arrowsmith
Mt Ossa
Mt Pelion
Mt Olympus
Mt Zeehan
Mt Lyell
Mt Heemskirk
Mt Bischoff
Dampier Archipelago
Onslow
Fortescue R.
Ashburton R.
Gascoyne R.
Murchison R.
Greenough R.
Hutt R.
Irwin R.
Moore R.
Avon

QUEENSLAND.

Area	429,120,000 acres
Population	680,466
Railways	5,634 miles
State Savings Bank	184,910 depositors
	average £54 per depositor

Live Stock Figures, Principal Crops and Production for Year 1916.

Sheep...	15,524,293
Horses	697,517
Cattle	4,765,657
Pigs	129,733
Wheat	2,463,141 bushels
Maize	3,018,934 ,,
Potatoes	19,457 tons
Sugar Cane	1,579,514 ,,
Hay	145,279
Wool	102,220,123 lbs.
Butter	28,967,279 ,,
Cheese ,..	495,825 ,,
Bacon and Ham	13,576,641 ,,
Minerals ... ... value	£4,021,007

LONDON OFFICE OF AGENT-GENERAL FOR QUEENSLAND:

409-410, STRAND,
W.C. 2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Area	309,444 sq. miles
Population	1,857,920
Railways	4,437 miles
Savings Bank	855,949 depositors
	average per depositor £44 16s. 3d.

Live Stock Figures, Principal Crops and Production for Year, 1916.

Sheep...	32,600,729
Horses	719,542
Cattle	2,405,770
Pigs	281,158
Wheat	66,764,910 bushels
Wool	262,045,000 lbs.
Cheese	5,979,626 ,,
Butter	59,631,543 ,,
Bacon and Ham	13,576,641 ,,
Mineral Production	£10,516,000
Manufacturing Products	£24,927,000

LONDON OFFICE OF AGENT-GENERAL FOR NEW SOUTH WALES:

SYDNEY HOUSE,
COCKSPUR STREET, S.W. 1.

VICTORIA.

Area	56,245,760 acres
Population	1,402,650
Railways	4,175 miles
Savings Bank	Depositors, 881,640
	Average per Depositor, £36 13s. 8d.

Live Stock Figures, Principal Crops and Productions.

Sheep	12,576,587
Horses	514,403
Pigs	254,436
Cattle (dairy)	488,086
,, (others)	687,012
Wheat	51,162,438 bushels
Barley	1,799,784 ,,
Oats	8,289,289 ,,
Maize	1,172,330 ,,
Hay	1,232,721 tons
Potatoes	187,992 ,,
Orchards and Vineyards value ...	£1,168,766
Wool	110,847,000 lbs.
Cheese	5,796,092 ,,
Butter	59,125,051 ,,
Bacon and Hams	18,115,028 ,,

Land in the irrigation area and elsewhere may be purchased from the Government on easy terms.

Principal and interest paid as rent; payments extending over 31½ years.

Residents in State may nominate relatives and friends living in the United Kingdom for assisted passages at reduced rates to Victoria.

LONDON OFFICE OF AGENT-GENERAL
FOR VICTORIA:
MELBOURNE PLACE,
STRAND, W.C. 2.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Area	244,000,000 acres
Population	436,000
Railways	2,221 miles
Savings Bank	Deposits, £12,000,000

Live Stock Figures, Principal Crops and Productions.

Dairy Cows	113,859
Horses	257,000
Sheep	5,000,000
Wheat	46,000,000 bushels
Barley	1,734,420 ,,
Oats	1,839,541 ,,
Hay	615,000 tons.
Wine	5,322,000 gallons
Wool	35,000,000 lbs.
Butter	9,547,932 ,,
Cheese	2,463,271 ,,
Bacon and Hams	4,034,957 ,,
Mineral Production value ...	£1,500,000

LONDON OFFICE OF AGENT-GENERAL
FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA:
112, STRAND,
W.C. 2.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Area	975,920 square miles
Population	308,530
Railways	3,332 miles
Savings Bank	Depositor's average, £41.

Live Stock Figures, Principal Crops and Productions for Year 1916.

Sheep	5,529,960
Horses	169,730
Cattle	863,930
Wheat	16,103,216 bushels
Wool	34 199,682 lbs.
Coal	326,341 tons
Gold value	£4,508,532
Area for Grain and Hay	1,838,303 acres

Western Australia offers an unique opportunity to soldiers after the termination of the War who desire to settle on the land.

The Government has formulated a scheme by which returned Western Australia and British soldiers may take up land at very low prices and receive financial assistance to work their farms and instructions from experts in case of those who are inexperienced.

LONDON OFFICE OF AGENT-GENERAL FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA:

SAVOY HOUSE,
STRAND, W.C. 2.

TASMANIA.

Area...	26,215 square miles
Population	199,925
Railways	747 miles
Savings Bank	£2,695,272

Live Stock Figures, Principal Crops and Productions for year 1916.

Sheep and Lambs	1,702,579
Horses	42,620
Pigs	53,033
Cattle	179,360
Wheat	384,220 bushels
Barley	104,798 ,,
Oats	1,341,800 ,,
Apples	1,521,579 ,,
Hay	81,971 tons
Potatoes	78,907 ,,
Hops	1,692,408 lbs.
Wool	8,154,824 ,,
Dairy Produce value	£384,217
Minerals value	£1,521,050

LONDON OFFICE OF AGENT-GENERAL FOR TASMANIA:

56, VICTORIA STREET,
WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1.

Australian Historical Events.

Australasian Defence Force Act...	1887
Australian Auxiliary Squadron arrived ...	1891
Australian Fleet Unit arrived	1913
Bass attempt to cross Blue Mountains	1796
Bathurst discovered by Evans	1813
Blaxland crossed Blue Mountains	1813
Botany Bay Cook's landing	1770
Botany Bay First Fleet anchored	1788
Brisbane River discovered	1823
Broken Hill Silver Field discovered	1883
Bulli Mining Disaster	1887
Burke and Wills' Expedition	1860
Cadell ascended Darling River	1859
China War Contingent	1900-1
Clarke's discovery of Gold	1841
Collins' attempt to Colonise Port Phillip ...	1803
Commonwealth of Australia	1901
Conference, First Federal...	1870
Convention, First Federal	1891
Coinage Australian...	1910
Darling River Discovered by Sturt	1829
Darling River navigated by Cadell and Randell	1859
Diamond discoveries	1867, 1883
Discovery of Newcastle	1796
Explorations Tasmania	1798-9
Explorations Leichhardt	1844-8
Export, first surplus	1844
First Cable England	1872
First Census	1828
First Telegraph	1851
First Telephone	1880
First Battle Cruiser launched	1911
First Aerial Mail	1914
First Australian Flight (Hart)	1911
First Act of Parliament	1824
First Labour Ministry	1910
First Overland Sydney-Adelaide Mail	1847
First Steamer P. & O., Mail Contract	1852
First Manufacture of Blankets	1801
First Manufacture of Sugar	1824

Australian Historical Events—*contd.*

First Manufacture of Tobacco	1822
First Newspaper	1803
First Horse Races	1810
First Railway commenced	1850
First Railway opened	1855
Flinders—Circumnavigation of Australia ...	1803
Gunpowder first made	1829
High Court of Australia	1903
Hargreaves' Gold Discovery	1851
Imperial Military Force withdrawn	1870
Murray, Port Philip, Exploration	1802
Melbourne discovered	1803
Melbourne founded...	1835
Naval Agreement	1890
One man one vote	1893
Opal discovered Rocky Bridge	1877
Pacific Islanders Immigration	1847
Parkes, Sir Henry, death	1896
Permanent Force raised	1871
Press, first newspaper	1803
Responsible Ministry	1856
Settlement New South Wales	1788
Settlement Queensland	1824
Settlement South Australia	1836
Settlement Tasmania	1803
Settlement Victoria...	1803
Settlement Western Australia	1826
Soudan Contingent...	1885
South African War Contingent	1899
"Spitfire" First Australian Gunboat launched	1855
Sydney Gazette published	1803
Victoria (Port Phillip discovered)	1802

90 South Terrace
Adelaide

Alders
191 Wellington

Miss B Malone Kilmarnock
36 Dunsmure Rd.

Extend Park Hill
London N. 4.

R. B. Penny
Walter Moon
E. Moon
Rat
Dick
Jacko

C. W. H Chenhall
53 Moonee St.
Ascot Vale. Vic.

4 Lenr. Aly B.O. branch
Commonwealth Bank
to have money paid in from
Military Authority

Miss Bobbie Wammey
W.H. 42 Landsdowne Gardens
W.R.C.4.4.42
Hampstead.

[illegible]
Dickson
Rat[illegible]
Mock 14/-

Room 16.

67 Shaftesbury Ave.
Cranbourn Hotel.

A. Matthews
Blacktown Rd.
Prospect
N.S.W.

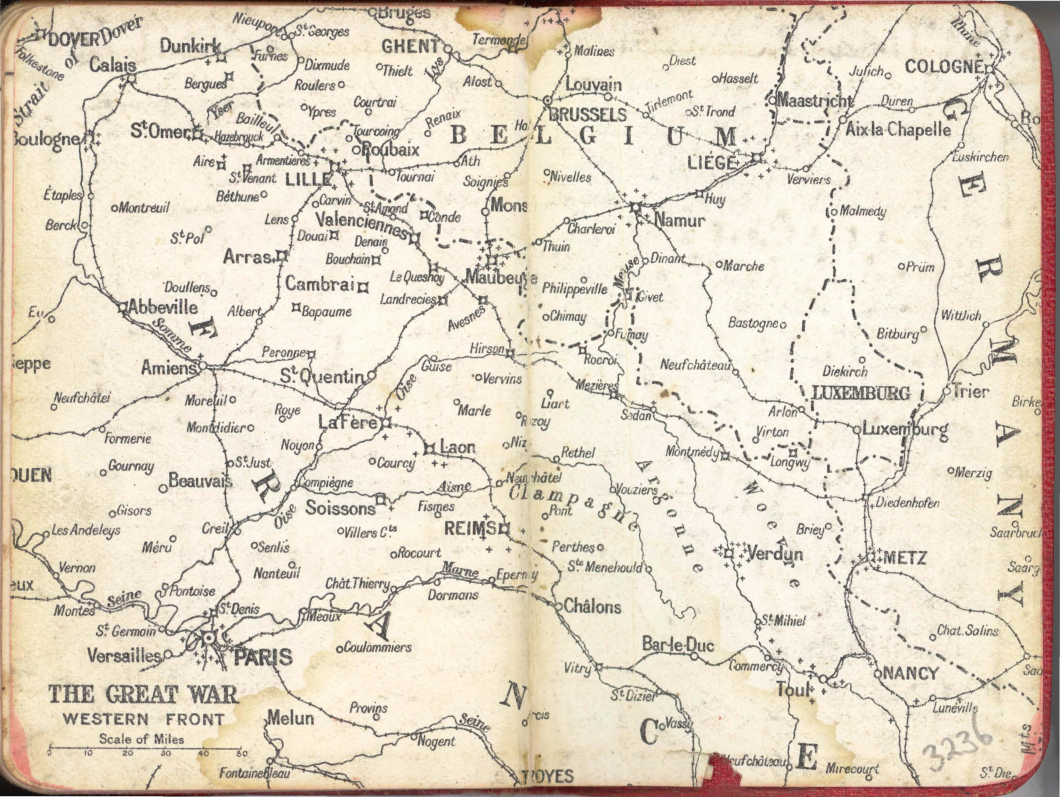
Bing Boys.
from Piccadilly.
15 Bus to West
End Lane &
walk there.

Lieut B. J. Jackson
2/K Lancs Roland
Sheffield
99 Penns Rd
Windsor. St Kilda
tram

D. J. Skene
Sea View House
Cove Bay

Central Hotel

R. B. Penny
St Helens
Jas 1


THE GREAT WAR
WESTERN FRONT
Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50
DOVER Dover
Calais
Dunkirk
Nieuport
St. Georges
Bruges
GHENT
Termonde
Malines
Diest
Hasselt
Julich
COLOGNE
Boulogne
St. Omer
Hazebrouck
Bergues
Furnes
Dixmude
Roulers
Thielt
Alost
Louvain
BRUSSELS
Tirlemont
St Trond
Maastricht
Duren
Aix-la-Chapelle
Aire
Armentieres
Roubaix
Tourcoing
Renaix
Ath
LIEGE
Verviers
Eupen
Malmedy
St Venant
LILLE
Tournai
Soignies
Nivelles
Huy
Namur
Etaples
Montreuil
Bethune
Carvin
St Amand
Conde
Mons
Charleroi
Berck
Lens
Valenciennes
Douai
Denain
Thuin
St Pol
Arras
Bouchain
Dinant
Marche
Prum
Doullens
Cambrai
Le Quesnoy
Maubeuge
Philippeville
Givet
Abbeville
Albert
Bapaume
Landrecies
Chimay
Fumay
Bastogne
Wittlich
Somme
Avesnes
Bitburg
Amiens
Peronne
Hirson
Rocroi
Neufchâteau
Diekirch
Trier
St Quentin
Guise
Vervins
Mezieres
LUXEMBURG
Neufchâtel
Moreuil
Roye
Marle
Oise
Liart
Sedan
Arlon
Luxemburg
Montdidier
La Fere
Rethel
Virton
Formerie
Noyon
Laon
Montmédy
Longwy
Gournay
St Just
Courcy
Beauvais
Compiègne
Soissons
Aisne
Clampagne
Vouziers
Merzig
Gisors
Fismes
Diedenhofen
Les Andeleys
Creil
Villers C.ts
REIMS
Briey
Saarbrucken
Méru
Senlis
Rocourt
Perthes
Verdun
METZ
Vernon
Nanteuil
Chât. Thierry
Marne
Epernay
St Menehould
Pontoise
Dormans
Montes
Seine
St Denis
Meaux
Châlons
St Mihiel
Chat. Salins
St Germain
Coulommiers
Bar-le-Duc
Versailles
PARIS
Vitry
Commercy
NANCY
Toul
St Dizier
Lunéville
Melun
Provins
Vassy
Nogent
Seine
Fontainebleau
TROYES
Neufchâteau
Mirecourt
St Die
3236

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