

## 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 work.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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