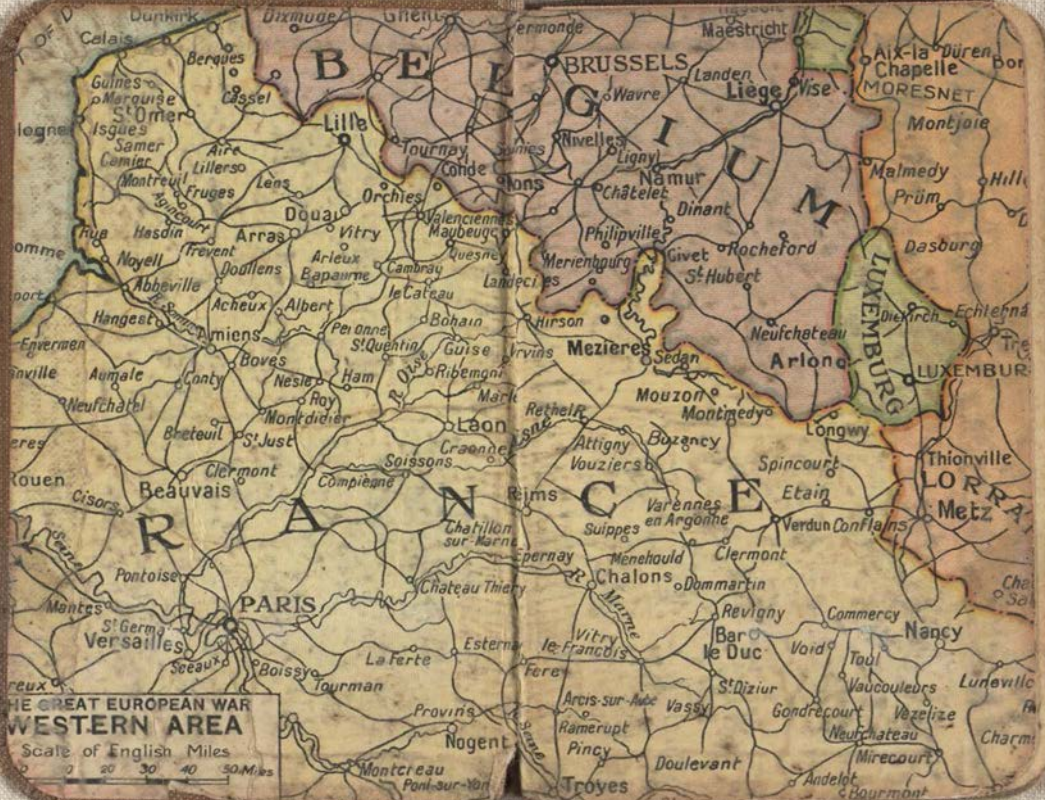


THIS
Soldiers Own
DIARY







THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR
WESTERN AREA
 Scale of English Miles
 0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles

**SOLDIERS' OWN
NOTE BOOK AND DIARY
FOR 1918**

CONTAINING

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

Compiled by
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Section 17 1-13-18

AN APPRECIATION.

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

Gentlemen,

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

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

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

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

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

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

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

B. F. McPHERSON.

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

MEMBERSHIP CARD.

Regimental No. 335 Rank Corpl

Name H. M. Shutter Lucas

Home Address 28 Kent Rd Wellingt

Wellington N. 172

Corps Machine Gun

Company 4 Platoon 2

Section Machine Gun

GUM THE CREST OF

YOUR CORPS HERE

Date 25-10-1917 1918.

Military Definitions.

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

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

Brigade.—Headquarters and four Battalions.

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

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

Company Column.—A Company in column of sections.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Military Definitions—continued.

To Dress.—To take up the alignment correctly.

Drill.—The execution of movements in unison.

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

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

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

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

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

Line.—Troops formed on the same alignment.

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

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

Platoon.—Fourth of a Company.

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

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

Rank.—A line of men, side by side.

Rifle Ranges.—*Distant*, 2,800 to 2,000 yards.
Long, 2,000 to 1,400 yards.
Effective, 1,400 to 600 yards.
Close, 600 and under.















Section.—The quarter of a Platoon.

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














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

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

Distinguishing Flags and Lamps.

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

Distinguishing Flags and Lamps—continued.

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

Headings for Reports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Canal.—See under River.

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

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

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

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

Headings for Reports—continued.

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

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

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

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.

Headings for Reports—*continued.*

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

Redoubt.—*See* Fort.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Village.—*See* Towns.

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

Wells.—Depth to bottom, depth of water.

Woods.—*See* Forest.

Field Kitchen.

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

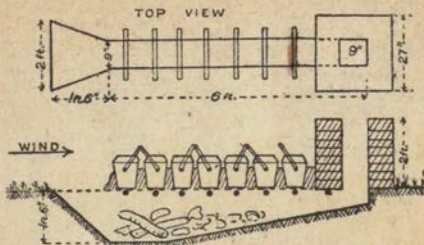
The trench should be dug 7 feet 6 inches long, 9 inches wide and 18 inches deep at the mouth, and continued for 18 inches into the trench, then sloping upwards to 4 inches at the back, with a splay mouth pointing towards the wind, and a rough chimney 2 feet high at the opposite end formed with the sods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

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

The trench shown will hold 7 large oval kettles.

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

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



Penetration of Rifle Bullet.

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

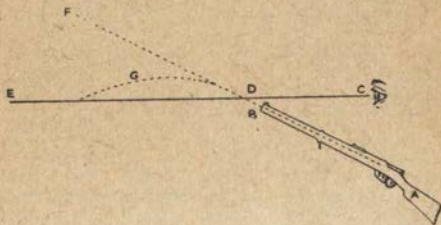
Rifle Definitions.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Rifle Definitions—continued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rifle Definitions—continued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glacis.—The ground round a work outside the ditch

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

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

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

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

Rifles used by Fighting Powers.

		Weight.	Range.	Shots in mag.
Great Britain	Lee Enfield '303	9½ lbs.	2800 yds.	10
Germany ...	Mauser	8 "	2200 "	5
France ...	Lebel *315	9½ "	2200 "	8
Russia ...	Nagant	9 "	2000 "	5
Austria ...	Mannlicher 95	8½ "	2100 "	5
Belgium ...	Mauser	8 "	2000 "	5
Italy ...	Mannlicher-Carcano	8 lbs., 6¼ ozs.	2000 metres	6

Turkey, Serbia and Montenegro use rifles of various patterns.

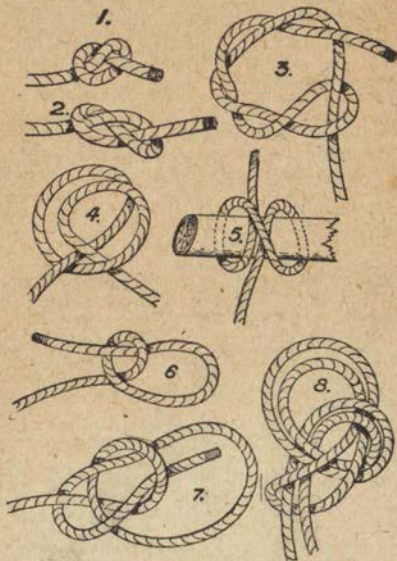
Sound travels at the rate of 365 yards per second; by carefully timing the period elapsing from the flash of a gun to hearing the report, the distance can be easily calculated.

Calendar for Five Years.

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

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

Some Useful Knots.



The Knots are all shown open to clearly explain.

To finish pull taut.

Some Useful Knots.

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

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

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

The *Reef Knot* (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.

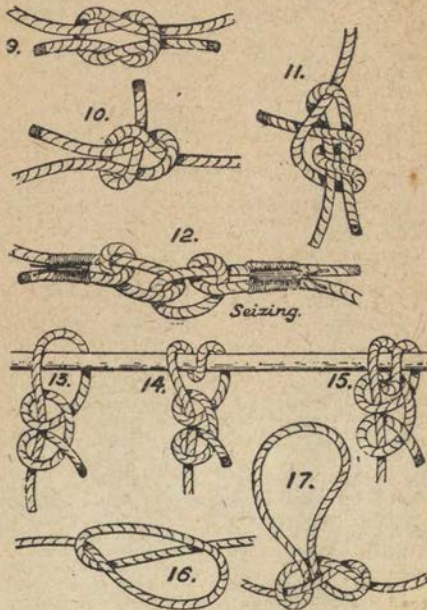
Fisherman's Bend (15) for making fast a rope when there is a give-and-take motion.

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.

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.
Cav. Cavalry.
C.P. 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 (General).
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.

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

- M.C.** Military Cross.
M.M.P. Mounted Military Police.
M.T. Mech. Transport.
N.C.O. Non-commissioned Officer.
O.C. Offr. Commandg.
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.
Scot. 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.C. Victoria Cross.
V.D. Volunteer Decoration.
V.T.C. Volunteer Training Corps.

How to Set a Map.

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

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

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

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

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

To find the North by your Watch.

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

Control by Whistle.





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

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

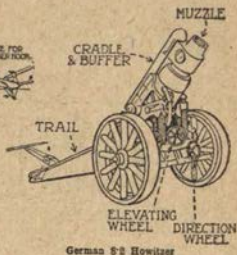
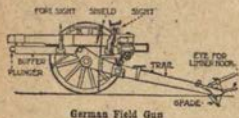
Rally Blast (a succession of short blasts) means—close on the leader at the double and face the same direction.

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

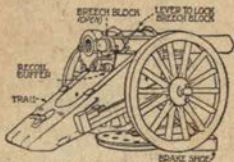
BRITISH ORDERS AND MEDALS In order of precedence.

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

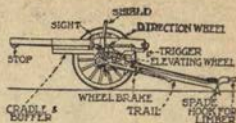
British, French and German Guns.



German 82 Howitzer

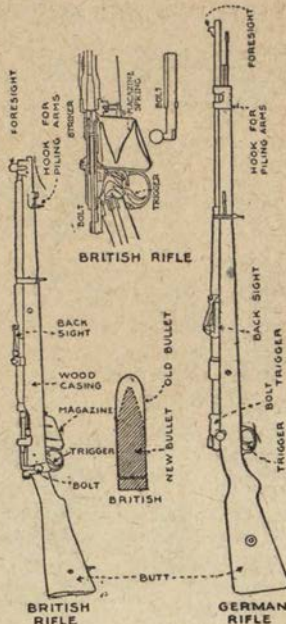


British 6-in. Howitzer



French 75 Field Gun

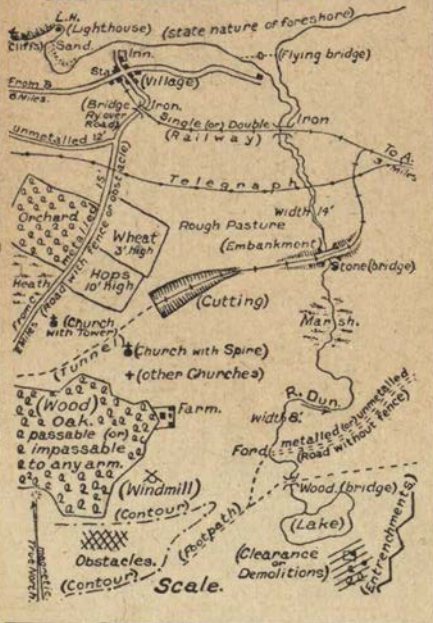
British and German Rifles.



BRITISH RIFLE

GERMAN RIFLE

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS & LETTERING USED IN MILITARY FIELD SKETCHING.



V.T.C. Badges of Rank.



- 1 Regimental Commandant.
 - 2 Commandant.
 - 3 Sub-Commandant.
 - 4 Company Commander.
 - 5 Platoon Commander.
 - 6 Regimental Sergeant-Major.
 - 7 Regimental Q. M. Sergeant.
 - 8 Battalion Sergeant-Major.
 - 9 Batt. Quartermaster Sergeant.
 - 10 Company Sergeant-Major.
 - 11 Company Quartermaster-Sergeant.
 - 12 Platoon Sergeant.
 - 13 Section Commander.
 - 14 Section Corporal.
- All ranks wear the red brassard "G.R." in addition.

Hints for Judging Distances.

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

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

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

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

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

At 300 yards the face is indistinct.

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

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

At 600 yards the head is like a dot.

At 700 yards it is difficult to distinguish the head.

Points to be observed.

The distance is usually over-estimated when—

Looking over broken ground.

In a dull light.

Object is in the shade.

Heat haze is rising from the ground.

Both background and object are the same colour.

Kneeling or lying down.

The distance is usually under-estimated when:—

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

Looking across level ground, snow, or water,

Colour of object is different from the background.

Looking uphill or down.

Points of the Compass.

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

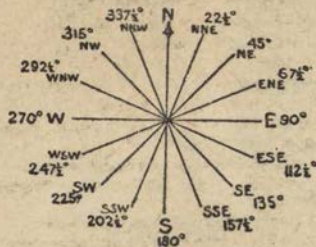
From N. to E.:—N. by E., N.E. by N., N.E. by E., E. by N.

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

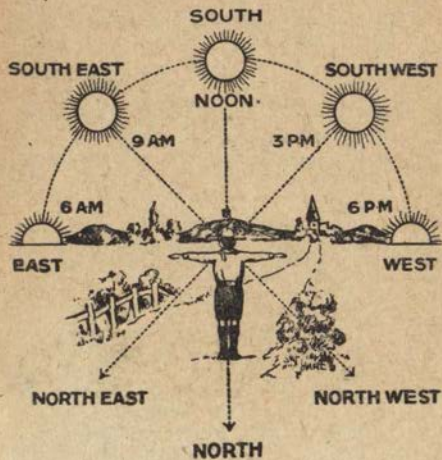
From S. to W.:—S. by W., S.W. by S., S.W. by W., W. by S.

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

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

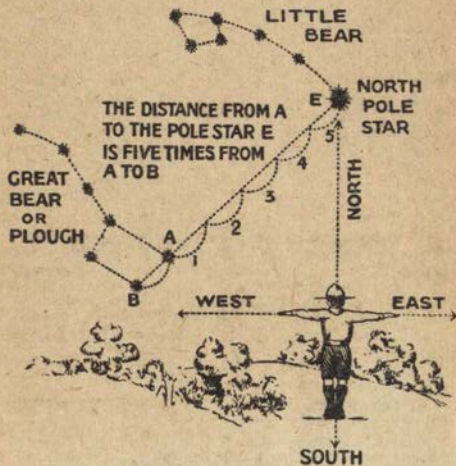


FINDING YOUR DIRECTION BY DAY



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

First Aid in case of Accidents—*continued.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aeronautical Terms and their Meaning.

DEFINITIONS.

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

COMMON EXPRESSIONS.

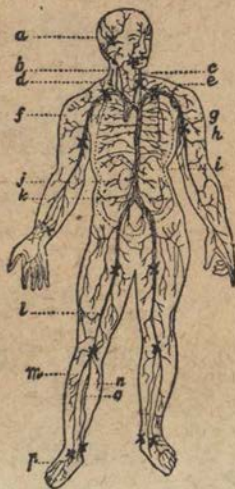
- A machine "rising" is said to be "climbing."
 A machine descending without the engine running is said to "gliding" or "volplaning."
 A machine descending too steeply is said to be "diving" or "vol pique."
 A machine descending too flat and so losing flying speed is said to be "doing a pancake."
 A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

BALLOON TERMS.

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

The Position of Main Arteries.

X are Points of Compression.



Arterial System.

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

FRENCH, BELGIAN and ENGLISH MONEY TABLE.

French or Belgian	English		English	French or Belgian	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
5 cents.	=	0 0½	0 0¼	=	0 2½
10 "	=	0 1	0 0½	=	0 5
50 "	=	0 4¾	0 0¾	=	0 7½
75 "	=	0 7¼	0 1	=	0 10
1 franc	=	0 9½	0 2	=	0 21
2 francs	=	1 7¼	0 3	=	0 31
3 "	=	2 4¾	0 4	=	0 42
4 "	=	3 2½	0 5	=	0 52
5 "	=	4 0	0 6	=	0 62½
6 "	=	4 9½	1 0	=	1 25
7 "	=	5 7	2 0	=	2 50
8 "	=	6 4¾	3 0	=	3 75
9 "	=	7 2½	4 0	=	5 0
10 "	=	8 0	5 0	=	6 25
15 "	=	12 0	10 0	=	12 50
20 "	=	16 0	15 0	=	18 75
25 "	=	20 0	20 0	=	25 0

Bugle Calls.

REVEILLE.



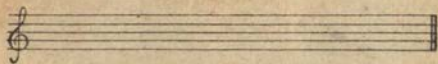
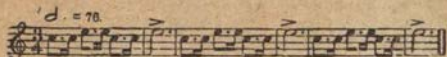
COOKHOUSE.



LIGHTS OUT.



ALARM.



REGIMENTAL CALL.

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

Soldier's Vocabulary.

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

Gravel Crushers.—Infantry soldiers.

Poltice Wallahs.—R.A.M.C. men.

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

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

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

Lance Jack.—A lance-corporal.

Quarter Bloke.—The quartermaster.

Rookey.—A recruit.

Fiddler.—Trumpeter.

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

Yob.—One who is easily fooled.

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

Baggies.—Sailors in the Navy.

Badg-y.—An enlisted boy.

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

Root-y.—Bread.

Teeny.—Sugar.

Slingers.—A meal of bread and tea.

Muckin.—Butter.

Dood.—Milk.

Bully Beef.—The tinned meat ration.

Soldier's Vocabulary—continued.

Vamping.—Eating heartily.

C.B.—Confined to Barracks.

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

Clink or Mush.—The guard room.

Brief, Cheque or Ticket.—Discharge documents.

Dock.—A military hospital.

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

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

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

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

Stir.—Imprisonment in a detention barracks.

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

Jankers.—Defaulter's Drill.

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

Bundook.—A rifle.

Bed filling.—Sleeping.

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

Muck-in.—Share in.

Duff-Sergt.—Sergt. cook.

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

Square-bit.—Your best girl.

Atcha.—All right.

On the tack.—Teetotal.

Fiddle-bloke.—Sergt. trumpeter.

Blighty.—Home.

Semaphore Signalling.

By a Signalling Instructor.

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

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

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

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

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

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































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

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

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

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

Semaphore Alphabet.

 A.	 B.	 C.	 D.	 E.
 F.	 G.	 H.	 I.	 K.
 L.	 M.	 N.	 O.	 P.
 Q.	 R.	 S.	 T.	 U.
 Y.	 ANNUL.	 NUMERAL.	 ALPHABETICAL.	 V.
 W.	 X.	 Z.	 READY.	 J. THE SAME AS ALPHABETICAL SIGN.

— AS YOU READ IT. —

Semaphore Signalling—

continued.

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

Seventh Circle—Z. Left at **G**, right at **F**.

Know one circle thoroughly before you proceed to the next.

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

NUMERALS.

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

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

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

LEARNING TO READ.

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

Morse Signalling.

By a Signalling Instructor.

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

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

Morse Alphabet.

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

OPPOSITES.

A	● — — — —	N	— — — — ●
B	— — — — ● ● ●	V	● ● ● — — — —
D	— — — — ● ● ●	U	● ● — — — — — — — —
F	● ● — — — — ● ●	L	● ● — — — — ● ● ●
Q	— — — — — — — — ●	W	● — — — — — — — — — —
Y	— — — — — — — — ●	Q	— — — — — — — — ●

SANDWICH LETTERS.

K	— — — — ● — — — —	P	— — — — — — — — ●
X	— — — — ● ● — — — —	R	— — — — — — — — ●

LETTERS WITH NO OPPOSITES.

Z	— — — — — — — — ● ● ●	C	— — — — — — — — — — ● ●
J	— — — — — — — — — — — — — —		

LONG NUMERALS.

1	● — — — — — — — — — —	6	— — — — ● ● ● ● ●
2	● ● — — — — — — — — — —	7	— — — — ● ● ● ● ● ●
3	● ● ● — — — — — — — — — —	8	— — — — ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
4	● ● ● ● — — — — — — — — — —	9	— — — — ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●
5	● ● ● ● ● — — — — — — — — — —	0	— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

Morse Signalling—*continued.*

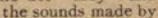
graphing by means of the sun's rays; and the telegraph key for ordinary and wireless telegraphy.

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

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

Morse Signalling—continued.

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

To memorise each letter call the dot "iddy" and the dash "umpty"—representing the sounds made by the telegraph key—thus the letter **K**  would be "umpty-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." Not always necessary.

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

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

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

LETTERS WHICH SOUND ALIKE.

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

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

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

This applies to both signalling systems.













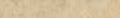

Special Signals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Special Signals—continued

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

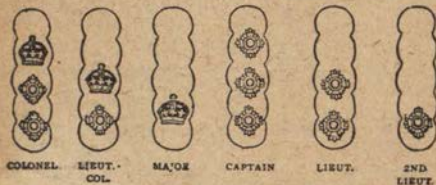
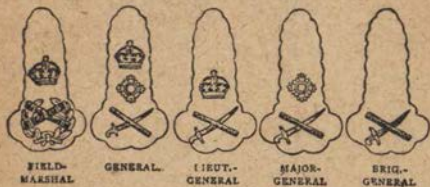
Station Signals.

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

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

Badges of Rank.

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



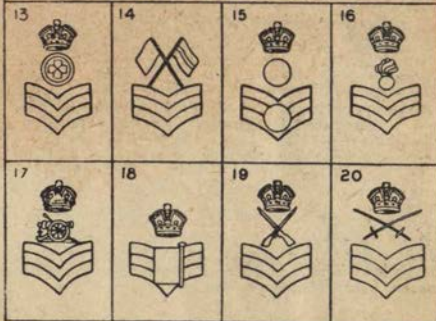
As all Soldiers are expected to salute any of His Majesty's Officers, it is necessary that they should be able to recognise one at once. The above clearly show you the shoulder badges worn by officers when in coloured uniforms (or dark great coats). When in Khaki, the above badges are worn on the cuff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

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

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



REGIMENTAL & CORPS BADGES



Warrant Officers—Class I.

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

Warrant Officers—Class II.

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

* All the above badges are worn below the elbow.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

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











Badges worn on and above Chevrons to dis-

tinguish Regiments, Corps, etc.

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

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

GOLD LACE ON OFFICERS' SLEEVES.

1 	2 	3 	4 
5 	6 	7 	9 
		8 	10 

NAVAL BADGES.

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

Distinguishing Badges Worn in the British Navy.

Gold Lace on Officer's Sleeves.

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

Naval Badges.

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

The Soldiers' Guide to French.

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

WANTS—Requests, &c.

Can you?	Pouvez-vous? (pouva' voo?)
I want (something)	J'ai besoin de (zha' bezwan der)
Do you know? (person)	Connaissez-vous
— (thing)	Savez-vous? (saveh voo?)
Do you speak	Parlez-vous anglais? (pahrla' voo-zahn-glaiz?)
English?	Avez-vous? (ava' voo?)
Have you?	Au secours! (o h serkooor)
Help!	J'ai faim (zha' fan)
I am hungry	Je suis malade (zher seuee mal-ad')
I am ill	J'ai soif (zha' swahf)
I am thirsty	Je suis fatigué (zher seuee fattigeh)
I am tired	Je suis blessé (zher seuee blesseh)
I am wounded	Je ne parle pas français (zher'n pahrlé pah frahn'sa')
I do not speak	French!
I do not understand you!	Je ne vous comprends pas (zhe'n voo coprah'n pah)
Please bring me —	Apportez-moi —, s'il vous plaît (appor-tain-wah —, seel voo plai)
— get me	Procurez-moi (prokre'zram-wah —)
— give me	Donnez-moi (don'naim-wah —)
— lend me	Prêtez-moi (pra'tai'm-wah —)
— pass me	Passes-moi (pass'aim-wah —)
— show me	Montrez-moi (mon'traim-wah —)
— tell me	Dites-moi (deet'm'wah —)
Speak more slowly	Parlez plus lentement (pahrla' plee)
Thank you	Merci (mair'see) [lahnt-mahn]
Will you?	Voulez-vous? (voola'z-voo?)

WANTS—Food, Drink, Smoke.

Beer, Glass of	un verre de bière (ver der b'yair)
Biscuit	le biscuit (beesk'wee)
Brandy	cognac (kohn-yak)
Bread, Butter	du pain (deu pan) beurre (berr)
Cheese	fromage (fromazh)
Chocolate	chocolat (shokolah)
Cigarette	une cigarette (ewn cigarette)
Coffee, Cream	du café (deu caffeh). crème (craim)
Drink, To	à boire (ah bwair)
Egg	œuf (œf)
Food	de la nourriture (nooritur)
Fruit	des fruits (dai freu-ee')
Grapes	raisins (raizan)
Match	allumette (allemet')
Meal, a	un repas (repah')

The Soldiers' Guide to French—contd.

Meat	de la viande. (der lah v yahnd)
Milk	du lait (deu lah)
Mineral Water	eau minérale (oh minehral)
Smoke, a	quelque chose à fumer (kelker shoze ah fumer)
—to. Pipe	pipe (peep) [leusemek]
Soup	consommé (consommeh)
Sugar. Tea.	le sucre (seukr'), du thé (deu teh)
Tobacco	du tabac (deu tabak)
Vegetables	des légumes (dar 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 (pleum rezairvahr)
Ink	de l'encre (der lahnr')
Note paper	papier à lettres (pap-yar ah lettr')
Pen. Pencil	plume (pleum). crayon (crayon)
Postage stamp	timbre (tahnr')
Postcard	carte postale (carrt posttal)
Post this letter	Mettez cette lettre à la poste
Registered letter	une lettre recommandée
Telephone message	un message téléphonique (messazh)
Telegram	une dépêche (dehpash) [telehfoneek]

WANTS—Dress and Toilet.

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

The Soldiers' Guide to French—contd.

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

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

WANTS—Utensils.

Basin (Hand)	la cuvette (keuvett)
Dish	un plat (plah)
Fork	une fourchette (foorshett)
Jug of milk	un pot au lait (pot oh la)
Knife	un couteau (cootah)
Plate	une assiette (assyett)
Spoon	une cuillère (keuee-yeh)
Glass	un verre (vair)
Kettle	une bouilloire (boo-ee-wahr)
Bucket	le seau (so)
Cup. Saucer	une tasse (tass). une soucoup (soocoup)
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 (ruwee'so)
Church	une église (egleez)
Field	un champ (shahn)
Ford	le gué (gae)
Forest	une forêt (forreh)
Hill	un col, une colline (col, colleen)
In front of	devant (d'vahn)
Railway	un chemin de fer (sh'man d' fair)
Railway station	une gare (gahr)
River	un fleuve (fleuv)
Road	une route, un chemin (root, sh man)
Spring	une source (soorss)
Street	la rue (ru)
Town; village	une ville (veel); un village (vee-yazh)

The Soldiers' Guide to French—cont'd.

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

ON THE ROAD.*

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

Is there a station near?
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'auberge/le plus près d'ici?
Est-ce loin? Tout près
Par ici. En face
Puis-je avoir un lit?
Où sont les Anglais?
— les troupes anglaises?
Avez-vous vu l'aéroplane?
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
À quelle distance
Quel est ce fleuve?
Quelles sont ces troupes là
Les soldats viennent par ici
Sommes-nous près du chemin de fer?
Y a-t-il une gare près d'ici?
À quelle distance sommes-nous d'une ville?
Environ cinq kilomètres
— est à dix kilomètres d'ici

The Soldiers' Guide to French—cont'd.

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

* These sentences should be used with the Vocabularies

March Discipline.

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

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

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

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

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

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

These rates include short halts only.

Care of the Feet.

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

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.
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Relative Rank of the Officers of the Navy and Army.

NAVAL RANK.

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

ARMY RANK.

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

DAILY WANTS' DICTIONARY.

Corrected to the time of going to press.

Acre, 4 roods (4,840sq. yds.)
 Alma, Sept. 20, 1854.
 Andrew, St., Nov. 30.
 Archbishops, Cant. R. T. Davidson, 1903; York, C. G. Lang, 1909.
 Armor. Bearings, 21s., on Carriages, 42s.
 Aust. Commonwealth, 1901.
 Australian Mail, Th. midt.
 Autumnal Equinox, Sept. 23.
 Bank Hols., 1918, 1/4, 20/5, 5/8, 26/12.
 Battalion = 4 companies, 600-1000 men.
 Belgium, post., 2½d. 1 oz.; tel., 2d. word; parcel post, 3 lbs. 1s.
 *Bermuda Mail (Tu. midt., F. midt.) 13.
 Bill Stamps, £5, 1d.; £10, 2d.; £25, 3d.; £50, 6d.; £75, 9d.; £100, 1s.
 Bill of Lading Stamp, 6d.
 Blind, Postal Book Rate, 2 ozs., ½d.; 5 lbs., 1d., 6 lbs., 2d.
 Book Post, ½d. each 2 oz. up to 5 lbs.
 *Brazilian Mail (about once a week), 17.
 Bricks, 1 load = 500.
 Bushel, 4 pecks or 8 gals.
 Cab Fare (Lon.), 2 mls., 1s., then 6d. mile; outside radius, 1s. per mile.
 Do., time, 4 wh., 2s.; 2 wh., 2s. 6d. per hour; extra 15 min., 6d. & 8d.
 Taxi Cab.—1 mile or 10 min. 8d.; then ½ mile or 2½ mins., 2d.
 *Canadian Mail (Tu. midt., F., F. midt.) 8-13.
 Canad'n Post, Newspapers, 6 ad., 1d.; 1½ lbs., 1½d.; increasing by ½d. for 8 oz. to 5 lbs. [days] 17.
 *Cape Mail (about every 10 Carriage Tax, 4 wh., 1 hor., 21s.; 2 hor., 42s.; 2 wheel or Hackney, 15s.
 Centimetre = abt. ¼ of an in.
 *Ceylon Mail (Th. midt.) 16.
 Chaldron = 12 sacks.
 *China Mail (Daily via Siberia) 19-25.
 Christmas Day, 1918, W.; 1919, Th.
 Coals, Sack, 2 cwt.; small sack, 1 cwt.
 Coke, sack, 1 cwt. (about 3 bushels); chaldron = 12 sacks of 1 cwt.
 Commons, House of, elec. Dec., 1910; Eng. 465, Wales 30, Scot. 72, Ire. 103 = 670. Rad. 272, Lab. 42, N. 84 = 398; U. 272. Maj. 126.
 Coml. Papers, Foreign Post, 10 oz., 2½d.; 12 oz., 3d.; 14 oz., 3½d.; 16 oz., 4d.; 18 oz., 4½d.
 Crimean War, 1854-6.
 Cubit = 18 inches.
 David, St., March 1.
 Day, Sidereal, 23h. 56m. 4s.; Civil, midnight to midnt.; Astron., noon to noon.

DAILY WANTS' DICTIONARY—continued.

Denmark, post., 2½d. 1 oz.; tel., 2½d. word; parcel post., 3 lbs. 1s.
 Dog Days begin July 3, end Aug. 11.
 Dog Tax, 7s. 6d. each.
 Dollar, Amer. (100 cts.), 4s. 1½d., \$4.87 = £1.
 Domin. Letter, 1918, F.; 1919, E.
 Drachma = 100 Lepta, 9½d.
 Easter Day, 1917, Ap. 8; 1918, Mar. 31; 1919, Ap. 20.
 Eclipses 1918: June 8, Sun total; June 23-24, Moon partial; Dec. 3, Sun Annular.
 *Egyptian Mail (Th. midt., S.).
 Ember Days, 1918, Feb. 20, 22, 23; May 22, 24, 25; Sept. 18, 20, 21; Dec. 18, 20, 21.
 Empire Day, May 24.
 Epact, 1917, 6; 1918, 17; 1919, 29.
 Express Delivery (post), 3d. per mile and postage.
 Express Rail. del'y., letters not exceeding 4 ozs., 2d. to Rail Co., plus postage.
 Fathom, 6 feet.
 Fire Ins. (priv. dwellings), Ord. risk, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; Hazardous, 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
 Flour, Barrel, 196 lbs., sack, 280 lbs.; Peck, 14 lbs.
 Foreign Bk. Post, 2ozs., ½d.; 4 ozs., 1d.; 6 ozs., 1½d.; 8 ozs., 2d.; 10 ozs., 2½d.
 Foreign Letter Post, 1 oz., 2½d.; & 1½d. ea. oz. above; to British poss. generally and U.S.A., 1d. per oz.
 Foreign Pattern Post, 4 oz., 1d.; then ½d. every 2 oz. up to 12 oz.
 Franc, 98d. (100 cts.); 25 fr. = 20s.
 France, post., 2½d. 1 oz.; tel., 2d. word; parcel post, 3 lbs. 1s.
 Franco-Ger. War, 1870-1.
 French Nat. Fête, July 14.
 Furlong = 220yds. (10chains)
 Gallon, 4 qts. (4'54 litres)
 Game Lic., 14 days, 20s.; ann., £3; short period, £2.
 George, St., April 23.
 Golden Number, 1918, 19; 1919, 1.
 Gramme, 15'43 grains.
 *Grecian Mail (Mng. daily ex. Sun.) 6.
 Greece, post., 2½d. 1 oz.; tel., 5½d. to 6d. word; parcel post, 3 lbs., 2s. 4d.
 Gulden (100 cents) = 1s. 8d.
 Gun, Licence to carry, 10s.
 Half-quarter Days: Feb. 8, May 9, Aug. 11, Nov. 11.
 Hay, truss, 50lbs. old; 60lbs. new; load = 36 trusses (new).
 Hogshead, Beer, 54 gal.; Brandy, 60 gal.; Sugar, 13 to 16 cwt.
 Holland, post 2½d. 1 oz.; tel., 2d. word; parcel post, 3 lbs. 10d.
 Hops, pocket, 1½-2 cwt., bale, about 3½ cwt.

DAILY WANTS' DICTIONARY—continued.

House Duty, £40, 3d.; £60, 6d.; over £60, 9d. Shops, &c. 2d., 4d. and 6d.
 India, post 1 oz. 1d.; tel., 1s. 8d. word; parcel post, 3 lbs. 1s.
 *Indian Mail (Th. midt.) 14.
 Indian Mutiny, 1857.
 Ireland cong. 1777; rebellion, 1798; Union, 1801.
 *Jamaica Mail (Tu. midt., F. midt.) 16.
 *Japan Mail (Daily via Siberia) 19-25.
 Jap.-Russ. War, 1904-5.
 Jewish Year, 5679, begins Sept. 7, 1918.
 Julian Period, 1918, 6631.
 Kilometre, 1094 yards, 8=5 miles (approximately).
 Kilogramme, 2½ lbs.; ½ kilo = about 2 lb.
 Kimberley rlvd., 14 Feb., 1900
 King born, June 3, 1865; marr. July 6, 1893; acc. May 6, 1910; crowned, June 22, 1911.
 King Edward VII., b. '41; acc. '01; died, '10.
 Knot, Adm. = 202½ yds.
 Ladysmith relvd., 1 March, 1900.
 League = 3 miles.
 Leap Years, 1916, '20, '24, '28.
 Letter Postage, 1 oz., 1d., 2 oz., 2d., and ½d. for every 2 ozs. above; limit 24 in. X 12 in. X 12 in.
 Lira, 100 Centesimi, 9½d.
 Litre = 1½ pints; 4½ = 1 gall.
 Lords, House of: Royal, 3; Eccl., 26; Dukes, 21; Marq., 25; Earls, 126; Vics., 47; Bar., 365; Rep. prs., 44 = 657.
 Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard, London.
 Mafeking relvd., May 17, 1900.
 Male Servants Lic., 15s.
 Marriage Licence, 2s.
 Special about £30.
 *Mauritius Mail (S. 2, Sat. aft. 2), 24-23.
 *Mexican Mail (M. & Th. midt.), 12.
 Mile = 8 Furlongs or 1,760 yards (1½ Kilometres).
 Milreis = 1000 Reis, 3s. 10d.
 Moham. Year, 1337, begins Oct. 7, 1918.
 Money Orders, not ex. £1, 2d.; £3, 3d.; £10, 4d.; £20, 6d.; £30, 8d.; £40, 10d.
 Do., Foreign, £1, 3d.; £2, 6d.; £4, 9d.; £6, 1s.; £8, 1s. 3d.; £10, 1s. 6d.
 Nail = 2½ inches.
 Newspaper Post, ½d. ev. 2oz.; Regd. Newspapers, ½d. ev. 6 oz.; limit, wt. 2 lbs., size, 24 in. X 12 in. X 12 in.
 *New Zealand Mail via Italy (Th. midt.) via San Francisco or Vancouver (Tu. midt. 2) 33-37.
 Parcel Post, 1 lb., 4d.; 2 lbs., 5d.; 3 lbs., 6d.; 5 lbs., 7d.; 7 lbs., 8d., inc. 1d. per lb. up to 11 lbs. By rail (pass. train), 30, 50, 100 miles, 6 lbs., 6d., 6d., 8d.; 12 lbs., 6d., 8d., 1s.
 Patrick, St., March 17.
 Peck, 2 galls. (flour 14 lbs.).
 Peninsular War, 1808.

DAILY WANTS' DICTIONARY—continued.

*Peruvian Mail (Tu. midt., F. midt.) 30.
 Peseta, 100 centesimas, 9d.
 Piastre (Turk), 2½d. 110 = £1 (Egyptian), 2½d. 97½ = £1.
 Pint = 20 fluid ozs. (rather more than ½ litre).
 Postal Orders 6d. up to 15s., 1d.; 15s. 6d. to 21s., 1½d.
 Postal Registration, 2d.
 Post Cards, ½d. each.
 Potatoes, sack = 168 lbs.
 Primrose Day, Apr. 19 ('81).
 Quadrant, 90 degrees.
 Quarter Days: Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Mich'mas, Sept. 29; Christmas, Dec. 25.
 Scotch do.: Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsun, May 15; Lammas, Aug. 1; Martinmas, Nov. 11.
 Quatern Loaf, 4 lbs.
 Quarter of Wheat: English 504 lbs.; Foreign 496 lbs.
 Queen Mary b. May 26, 1867, m. July 6, '93.
 Queen Alex. b. Dec. 1, '44.
 Queen Victoria b. 1819; cr., '38; m. '40; d., Jan. 22, 1901.
 Quire, 24 sheets.
 Ramadân, begins June 10, 1918.
 Ream, 20 quires, 472, 500 or 516 sheets.
 Roman Indiē, 1918, 1.
 Rouble, 100 Copecks, 2s. 1½d.
 Rupee, 16 annas, 1s. 4d.; 15 = £1.
 * Days for despatch of Foreign Mails are shown by initials—in Italics for morning despatch, in Roman for evening. When a figure 2, etc., follows, every second, etc., day is indicated. The figures at end of line show days in transit (approximate).
 Sallings given are for normal times. Consult Post Office Guide during War time.

Russ.-Jap. War, 1904-5.
 Sack of Coals, 2 cwt., Flour, 280 lbs., Potatoes, 168 lbs.
 Sample Post, 4 ozs, 1d.; ½d. ea. add. 2 oz. up to 8 oz.
 Solar Cycle, 1918, 23; 1919, 24.
 Stone = 14 lbs.; Butcher's 8 lbs.
 Straw, load = 36 trusses of 36 lbs. each.
 Summer Solstice, June 22.
 Telegrams, 9d. for 12 words, then ½d. w.; Portge., 3d. m.
 Tennis Court, 78 ft. X 36 ft. (single 27 ft.).
 Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.
 Transvaal War, 1899-1902.
 Tun, 252 gallons.
 *U.S. Mail (Tu. midt., F. midt.) 8.
 University Boat Race, '12, Oxford, 6 l.; '13, Oxford, 7 l.; '14, Camb. 4½ l.; '15, 16, '17, no race.
 Vernal Equinox, March 21.
 War declared on Germany, Aug. 4, 1914.
 Waterloo, June 18, 1815.
 *West Indian Mail (irregular) 14-26.
 Wine, Quarter Cask, 13 doz.; Octave, about 6½ doz.
 Winter Solstice, Dec. 22.
 Year, Mean Solar, 365d. 5h. 48m. 48s.
 Yen = 100 Sen, 2s. 0½d.
 Zulu War, 1879.

CALENDAR FOR 1917.

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

CALENDAR FOR 1918.

JAN.		FEB.		MARCH.		APRIL.	
S	.. 6 13 20 27	S	.. 3 10 17 24	S	3 10 17 24 31	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 29	Tu	.. 5 12 19 26	Tu	5 12 19 26 ..	Tu	2 9 16 23 30
W	2 9 16 23 30	W	.. 6 13 20 27	W	6 13 20 27 ..	W	3 10 17 24 31
Th	3 10 17 24 31	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	8 15 22 29 ..	F	5 12 19 26 ..
S	5 12 19 26 ..	S	2 9 16 23 ..	S	9 16 23 30 ..	S	6 13 20 27 ..

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

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

MEMORANDA.

26-10-1917 Left sling for France 10-17
 27-10-1917 Arrived Folkestone
 28th Departed Folkestone for France 4/5
 29th Arrived Bologne 7th arrived Blanket Hill 9th
 30th Left for Etaples 8/30 arrived 11-15
 Visited Etaples also Paris Plague
 Sunday Nov 4th 1917. Left Etaples
 on 7th 10:00 also 2 PM for St. Omer 2nd
 we left 2 PM left 8 AM arrived 2 PM 12 miles
 left 9 AM 14 miles march arrived 2 PM Stenned
 left 14th 11 AM in from Stenned
 arrived Etaples 3 PM. Left Etaples
 7th 15th 10:00 AM arrived Wigners 4 PM
 6 hours train 3 hours
 march took 100 pack cases
 arrived 1 AM 10th
 left at 10:30 AM 26-11
 under fire 2 PM 26-11
 in trenches 9 AM 30-10
 Retired 9 AM 5-12-1917
 under shell fire till
 12 PM taken to rest
 in Hobart to Poch 11 AM 12-1917

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

Otterden

MEMORANDA.

arrived to Baseboom Camp to depot
arrived 12th P.M. 11-12-1917 left
for Parthenon 18-1-1918

Scottish Camp 10/30 A.M. 18-1-1918
arrived 11-30 A.M. Sunday

Taylor's Camp 7th 11-1-1918 arrived 19th

Manawatu Camp 9th 2 P.M. 19th

left Scottish camp 13 A.M. 19th

arrived Taylor's Camp 5 P.M.

left Taylor's Camp 20th 2 P.M.

arrived Manawatu Camp 1 P.M.

21 P.M. 20th left Manawatu Camp

26th 3 P.M. for Plogan Butte

front line arrived 5:30 P.M. 26th

relieved 5:30 P.M. 27th 3rd. Shook fatigue

3 sub. lunch 5:30 P.M. 27th 11th Manawatu

arrived 12/30 P.M.

left 6 days longer left 11th Feb

1 P.M. for Birker Bush Hut at 5 P.M.

14 Feb left - 23 Feb 1 P.M.

Manawatu Camp 2/30 P.M.

Left 8 P.M. 28 Feb 1917

for 3 resters Camp at 9/45

MEMORANDA.

Left Forest's Camp 9th March at
Manawatu Camp 5 P.M. left for
12/30 P.M. 10th arrived 4/30 P.M. 10-3/1918

Barvinchove left Barvinchove

2/30 P.M. 24/3/1918 arrived

Billy-lur-Somme 1/30 25/3/1918

left Billy-lur-Somme 12/26/3/1918

ordered to front line marched to

camp 22 miles 5/30 P.M. 6/3/1918

left camp for reserve 27/3/1918

arrived 5/30 P.M. 27-3-1918 3rdly shelter

early part of morning took shelter in

cellar hill tower all safe till

line 28/3/1918 6/45 P.M. hopped over

2/1 P.M. 30/3/1918 dug in held front

line till relieved 2/4/1918 at 1/30 P.M.

in Millie Millie left Millie 7th

for Rivers at 9/15. 4/5/1918 arrived

11/30 P.M. 10/5/4/1918 left Rivers

7 P.M. 7/4/1918 for front line

Relieved and supplied

front line 14/5/1918

Heavy shute 18/4/1918 to 23/4/1918

MEMORANDA.

Marched to Colne Camp on
 1/30 P.M. left " 5/30 24/4/1918
 for supports left reserve for supports
 reserves of 30/30/4/1918 left supports 6/30/6/8/1918
 for rest arrived 11 P.M. 17-5-1918
 supports at Hildesheim rest at
 left rest for supports at 6 P.M. 13-5-1918
 arrived 7-35 P.M. 13-5-1918
 left supports 10 A.M. 18-5-1918
 at Lure Sun School ^{Lummencount} and Dump 3 P.M.
^{Lummencount} left dump for school
 19-5-1918 Tauchelles ^{1/30 P.M.}
 left school 7/6/1918 and Dump
 11-30 A.M.
 left dump 6-30 P.M. on Sailer
 10 A.M. Left Sailer reserve 9 A.M.
 8/6/1918 and " 10 P.M. 8/6/1918
 left reserve for P.M. 11/6/1918 for
 Authie on 8 P.M. 11/6/1918

8181

MEMORANDA.

left Authie 7 A.M. 15/6/1918 arrived
 Stern 8 P.M. " " 15/6/1918
 left Stern 21/6/1918 and Tauchelles
 21/6/1918 left Tauchelles 2/7/1918
 for Hospital Marieux on 11/7/1918
 left " 6 P.M. in Bourguenelle
 9 P.M. 6/7/1918 left 6 for Coum
 arrived 2-30 A.M. 7th of July for rest
 left Coum 6 P.M. 17-7-1918 and
 Sommeourt 9 P.M. 17-7-1918 supports
 left " front line 6/30 1/8/1918
 for Roinhill farm on 10/30/1918
 left 5/8/1918 " " for Marieux
 arrived 5 P.M. 3/8/1918 for rest
 visited Beauguesne 11-8-1918
 " " Thiviers 25-8-1918
 left Marais 10-9-1918 entrance
 at Bellignee for Bapune
 left Bapune for supports
 11-9-1918 Baynecourt

1st Month

JANUARY

1918

1918

JANUARY

31 Days

Left supports for 3 line
12-9-1918 relieved front line
15-9-1918 marched to
appliance - left appliance
16-9-1918 arr Tacifvillers

1 Tues - Circumcision

Left " " " " " "
3:30 P.M. 27 left Tacifvillers to appliance
left appliance 4 P.M. walked to timber
stopped 8:30 A.M. 28 left
relieved from front line 3-10-1918
under heavy shell fire 9 A.M.

2 Wed

went back to supports arr 10 P.M.
called out at 6 P.M. to log out in
extended order false alarm re front
raided front line went back to support
6-30 P.M. relieved support 9 P.M. 3-10-1918
for shell arr 11 P.M. 3-10-1918 left next
to forward to Cochy left Cochy 12-10-1918
for shell arr 11 P.M. 3-10-1918 left next
to forward to Cochy left Cochy 12-10-1918

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

1918

JANUARY

31 Days

3 Th

Left dump for 1st line 12-10-1918
arr 9 P.M. 12-10-1918 left 1st line 8-30 A.M.
12-10-1918 for Reception Camp arr
28/10/1918 left Reception Camp for Tacifvillers
left Tacifvillers for Tacifvillers

4 Fri

arr Tacifvillers
arr Tacifvillers

to go to front line chased Fritz up
until night stayed at Cordroy 15-18

5 Sat

Last Quarter, 11.50 a.m.
Sun Rises 8.7, Sun Sets 4.7
walk to old dump for factors of
arr 4 P.M. 12-10-1918 left for details
arr 9 P.M. 12-10-1918 left details arr
for Reception Camp arr 10 A.M. 12-10-1918
stayed all night left
camp arr 3 A.M. 13-10-1918
Bologna arr 9 P.M. 13-10-1918
night caught wood
at 1-30 P.M. arr Soltau
entrained to Victoria
14-10-1918



1st Month

JANUARY

1918

1918

JANUARY

31 Days

6 Sun—Epiphany

had a look round London

7 Mon—Plough Monday

until the night of 16-18-1918

then left for Glasgow by Euston

Station 7-35 P.M. arr Glasgow

at 9-30 A.M. 17-10-1918 had

8 Tues

look around Glasco all day

Went to Durslop. Bremner

ship builders Pt Glass had dinner

also cigars free by Mr Bremner

then took train to Chilton

9 Wed

to see Lighthouse also Park Gate

also Sunbarton Castle returned

to Chilton Station about 2:30 P.M. 15-10-18

went to picture show at night

Went to Lake Loman on 19-10-1918

cost about 7/- train ride 36 miles

1/8 Boat 2/- dinner 2/6

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

10 Th went to shell factory to see

shells made & return train

20-10-1918 very good

Left Glasgow 22-10-18 at 8-45 A.M. for Edinburgh

arr Edinburgh at 9-30 A.M. 22-10-18

Left Waverley Station Edinburgh 7 P.M. 22-10-18

arr King's Cross London 8-20 A.M. 23-10-18

Left Paddington 1 P.M. 23-10-1918 arr

Bristol 3-10 P.M. 12.2 miles via the GWR

Left Bristol for Clifton Bridge 2 1/2-10-1918

also had a look through Clifton

and gardens left Bristol

12 Sat—● New Moon, 10.36 p.m. S. R. 8.5, S. S. 4.12

at 9-10 A.M. 25-10-1918 arr Stonehouse

at 10-5 A.M. distance 9 1/2 miles

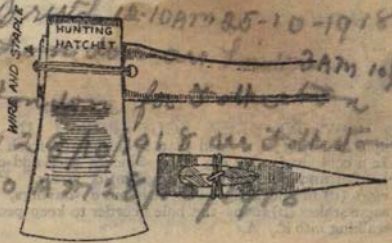
Left Bristol 10-10 A.M. 25-10-1918

for Stonehouse 10-10 A.M. 25-10-1918

Left Stonehouse for Shell 10-10 A.M. 25-10-1918

8 A.M. 26-10-1918 arr Stonehouse

10-30 A.M. 26-10-1918



1st Month

JANUARY

1918

1918

JANUARY

31 Days

13 Sun—1st after Epiphany

14 Mon

Left Folkeston 3 P.M. 28/1/18
 for Nolasnes arrived 5 P.M.
 stayed at one blanket hill
 till 7-30 A.M. 29/1/1918 left

15 Tues

for train for Cordroy arrived
 Cambria 1 A.M. 30/1/1918
 left Cambria for Cordroy
 arrived Cordroy 3 A.M. 30/1/1918

16 Wed

Left Cordroy 1 P.M. 30/1/18
 arrived Salomon 3 A.M. 1/2/18
 left " " for front line
 3/1/1918 at 4:30 P.M.

HOW TO KEEP EGGS FRESH IN CAMP.

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

17 Thu

for village Villafraie
 left front village 5/1/1918 at 1 P.M.
 left village for hills at Villafraie
 5/1/1918

18 Fri

for Solomes
 arrived 11/1/18 left Solomes for
 Bovois 9 A.M. 11/1/1918 arrived
 11 A.M. 11/1/1918 Dull marches etc
 left Bovois 29/1/1918 for Solomes
 arrived Haussey 11 P.M. 29-11-1918

19 Sat

— 1st Quarter, 2.38 p.m. S. R. 7.59, S. S. 4.23
 arrived Verdignies 3-30 P.M.
 left Haussey 8/30 A.M. 30-1-1918
 arrived Verdignies 3-10 P.M. 1-18
 left " " for front line
 arrived St. Martin 3-10 P.M. 1-18



1st Month JANUARY 1918

20 Sun—2nd after Epiphany

21 Mon Left A. Waast 10 A.M. 3-12-18

arr Boursoil 4 P.M. 3-12-1918

Left " " 12 A.M. 4-12-1918

arr Jeumont 4 P.M. 4-12/1918

22 Tues " " 10 A.M. 5-12-1918

arr Lobbes 4 P.M. 5-12-1918

Left Lobbes 8 A.M. 7-12-1918

arr Marchienne 11-30 A.M. 7-12-18

23 Wed " " 8/12/1918

arr Simenes 8/12/1918 Left

Simenes 9/12/1918 arr

Left " " 11/12/1918 arr

Daussoily 12/12/1918 Left

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

1918 JANUARY 31 Days

24 Thu Daussoily 12/12/1918

arr Pontilles 12/12/1918

Left " " 13/12/1918

arr Anthracite 13/12/1918

Left Anthracite 17/12/1918

25 Fri—Conversion of S. Paul

arr Jeumeppe 17/12/1918

Left Jeumeppe 18/12/1918

arr Adonmont 18/12/1918

Left Adonmont 18/12/1918

26 Sat Adonmont 18/12/1918

Left Adonmont 18/12/1918

arr Viviers 19/12/1918

Left Viviers 19/12/1918

arr Vieuxville 20/12/1918

arr Vieuxville 20/12/1918

Left " " 21/12/1918

arr Entrained 21/12/1918

Left Entrained 21/12/1918

arr Colonge 21/12/1918



Fig 1.

Fig 2.

1st & 2nd Mths **JANUARY** 1918

1918 **JAN—FEB** 31 & 28 Days

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

28 Mon *Marched from Cologne
to Leichlingen 21/2/1918*
Left " " " 10/2/1918

29 Tues *arr Weisdorf 10/12/1918*
Left " " " 4/1/1919
arr Leichlingen 4/1/1919
Left " " " 11/2/1919

30 Wed *arr Duerwald 11/2/1919*
Left " " " 28/2/1919
Mulheim 28/2/1919
Left Mulheim 4/3/1919
arr Cologne 13/3/1919

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

31 Th *arr Cologne 4 P.M. 4/3/1919*
arr Rouen 1 P.M. 7/6/1919
Left Rouen camp 5 A.M. 9/3/1919
arr Rouen Station 7 A.M. 10/3/1919
Left " " " 11/30 A.M. 9/3/1919
1 Feb Fri
arr Le Harve 4 P.M. 9/3/1919
Left " " " 7/30 A.M. 9/3/1919
anchored off Weymouth 4 P.M. 10/3/1919
Pulled into wharf 9 A.M. 10/3/1919

2 Sat—Candlemas. S. R. 2-41, S. S. 4-48
arr Weymouth 10/30 A.M. 10/3/1919
arr sling 4 P.M. 10/3/1919
Left " for leave 16/3/1919
visited 2 women London Glasgow
also Dalziel's book Works returned
to sling 8/4/1919



2nd Month

FEBRUARY

1918

1918

FEBRUARY

28 Days

3 Sun—Sexagesima

4 Mon—(Last Quarter 7:52 a.m.)

Left - Bling 6:30 P.M. 27/5/1919
 to entrain for Tilbury and
 Tilbury 11 A.M. 27/5/1919 to

5 Tues

Embark on Tairite left Tilbury
 8 P.M. 27/5/1919
 narrow escape collision American
 boat 9 P.M. on 31/5/1919 at sea

6 Wed

Plenty over side sick 1/6/1919
 Passed West Indies 9/6/1919
 at Colon 8 P.M. 12/6/1919
 Left - Colon 10/30/12/6/1919
 to Pass through locks

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

Embark Locks 11:30 A.M. 12/6/1919
 left last lock 6/30 P.M.
 left last lock 6:39 P.M.

8 Fri—Half Quarter Day

9 Sat—s. r. 7.29, s. s. 5.0



2nd Month

FEBRUARY

1918

10 Sun—Quinquagesima

11 Mon—● New Moon, 10.5 a.m.

12 Tues—Shrove Tuesday

13 Wed—Ash Wednesday

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

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

1918

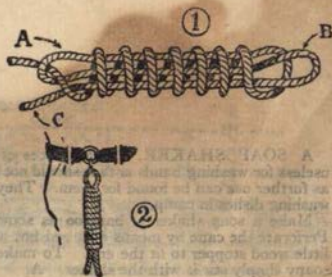
FEBRUARY

28 Days

14 Th

15 Fri

16 Sat—S. R. 7.16, S. S. 5.13



2nd Month **FEBRUARY** 1918

17 Sun—1st in Lent. Ember Week.

18 Mon—) First Quarter, 0.57 a.m.

19 Tues

20 Wed—Ember Day



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

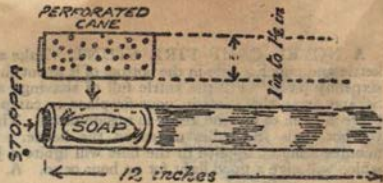
Make a soap shaker of bamboo as shown in our sketch. Perforate the cane by means of a red hot wire and make a little wood stopper to fit the end. To make the dish water soapy simply stir it with the shaker. A.

1918 **FEBRUARY** 28 Days

21 Th

22 Fri—Ember Day

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



2nd & 3rd Mths. FEBRUARY

1918

1918

FEB—MAR

28 & 31 Days

24 Sun—2nd in Lent. S. Matthias

25 Mon—O Full Moon, 9.35 p.m.

26 Tues

27 Wed

28 Th

1 Mar Fri—S. David

2 Sat—s. R. 6.48, s. S. 5.38

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



3rd Month

MARCH

1918

1918

MARCH

31 Days

3 Sun—3rd in Lent

28 Th

7 Th

4 Mon

5 Tues

1 Mar Fri—S. David

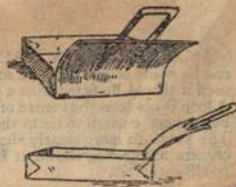
8 Fri

6 Wed—(Last Quarter, 0.44 a.m.

9 Sat—s. r. 6.32, s. s. 5.51

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

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



3rd Month

MARCH

1918

10 Sun—4th in Lent

11 Mon

12 Tues—● New Moon, 7.52 p.m.

13 Wed

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

1918

MARCH

31 Days

14 Th

15 Fri

16 Sat—s. R. 6.17, s. s. 6.3



3rd Month

MARCH

1918

17 Sun—Passion Sunday. S. Patrick

18 Mon

19 Tues—) First Quarter, 1.30 p.m.

20 Wed

1918

MARCH

31 Days

21 Th—Vernal Equinox

22 Fri

23 Sat—s. r. 6.1, s. s. 6.14

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



PINS HANGING
ON RING
AT BACK OF
BUTTON

3rd Month

MARCH

1918

1918

MARCH 31 Days

24 Sun—Palm Sunday

25 Mon—Annunciation B.V.M. Lady Day

26 Tues

27 Wed—O Full Moon, 3:33 p.m.

28 Th—Maundy Thursday

29 Fri—Good Friday

30 Sat—Easter Eve. S. R. 5.45, S. S. 6.26

TO MAKE A GOOD LIGHT. A cocoa tin filled with old rags soaked in oil will make a good light. If a small bottle of oil is taken along and some of the contents poured on now and then it will burn a long time. A.1



3rd & 4th Mths **MAR—APRIL** 1918

31 **Sun**—Easter Day

1 **April Mon**—Easter Monday. Bank Holiday

2 **Tues**—Easter Tuesday

3 **Wed**

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

1918 **APRIL** 31 & 30 Days

4 **Th**—☾ Last Quarter, 1.33 p.m.

5 **Fri**

6 **Sat**—s. r. 5.29, s. s. 6.38



4th Month

APRIL

1918

7 Sun—Low Sunday

8 Mon

9 Tues

10 Wed

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

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

1918

APRIL

30 Days

11 Th—● New Moon, 4:34 a.m.

12 Fri

13 Sat—s. r. 5.13, s. s. 6.50



4th Month

APRIL

1918

1918

APRIL

30 Days

14 Sun—2nd after Easter

18 Th—☾ First Quarter, 4.8 a.m.

15 Mon

16 Tues

19 Fri—Primrose Day (1881)

17 Wed

20 Sat—s. r. 4.58, s. s. 7.1



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



4th Month

APRIL

1918

1918

YAM-APRILA Months 30 Days

21 Sun—3rd after Easter

22 Mon

23 Tues—S. George

24 Wed

25 Th—S. Mark

26 Fri—O Full Moon, 8.5 a.m.

27 Sat—s. r. 4.44, s. s. 7.13

MAKING SLING OF A ROLLER BANDAGE.

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



4th & 5th Months APRIL—MAY 1918

28 Sun—4th after Easter

29 Mon

30 Tues

1 May Wed—SS. Philip & James



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

1918

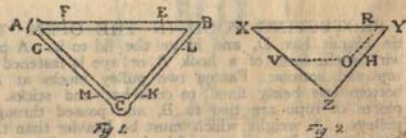
MAY

30 & 31 Days

2 Th

3 Fri—(Last Quarter, 10.26 p.m.

4 Sat—s. R. 4.31, S. S. 7.24



5th Month

MAY

1918

5 Sun—Rogation Sunday

6 Mon—Rogation Day. Accession, 1910

7 Tues—Rogation Day

8 Wed—Rogation Day

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

1918

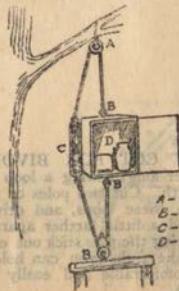
MAY

31 Days

9 Th—Ascension Day. Half Quarter Day

10 Fri—☉ New Moon, 1.1 p.m.

11 Sat—S. R. 4.18, S. S. 7.35



- A—Pulley Blocks
- B—Screw Eyes
- C—Balance Weight
- D—Metal covered box showing interior

5th Month

MAY

1918

12 Sun—Sunday after Ascension

13 Mon

14 Tues

15 Wed—Scotch Quarter Day



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

1918

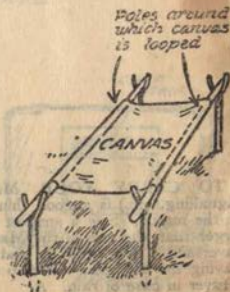
MAY

31 Days

16 Th

17 Fri—(First Quarter, 8.14 p.m.)

18 Sat—s. r. 4.8, s. s. 7.46



5th Month

MAY

1918

1918

MAY

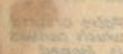
31 Days

19 Sun—Whitsun Day. Ember Week

20 Mon—Whit Monday. Bank Holiday

21 Tues—Whit Tuesday

22 Wed—Ember Day

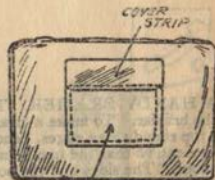


TO CARRY YOUR MANUAL. The Manual (signalling, etc.) is a good thing to have along with you on the march. Sew a strip of canvas or khaki a little bit larger than the size of the Manual on the back of your haversack. Sew carefully and neatly around the edges, leaving the top open. A flap over the top will serve as a cover in case of rain. A.

23 Th

24 Fri—Empire Day. Ember Day

25 Sat—Ember Day. O Full Moon, 10.32 p.m.
S. R. 3.59, S. S. 7.55



PIECE OF CANVAS
MAKING POCKET

5th & 6th Months

MAY

1918

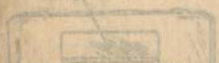
26 Sun—Trinity Sunday. Queen born, 1867

27 Mon

28 Tues

29 Wed

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



1918

MAY—JUNE

31 & 30 Days

30 Th—Corpus Christi

31 Fri

1 June Sat—s. r. 3.57, s. s. 8.4



6th Month

JUNE

1918

JUNE

30 Days

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

3 Mon—King born, 1865

4 Tu

5 Wed

6 Th

7 Fri

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



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



6th Month

JUNE

1918

1918

JUNE

30 Days

9 Sun—2nd after Trinity

10 Mon—Ramadân begins

11 Tues—S. Barnabas

12 Wed

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

13 Th

14 Fri

15 Sat—s. R. 3.45, s. S. 8.16



6th Month

JUNE

1918

1918

JUNE

30 Days

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

17 Mon

20 Th

18 Tues

21 Fri

19 Wed

22 Sat—Longest Day. S. R. 3-45, S. S. 8.18

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



6th Month

JUNE

1918

1918

JUNE 30 Days

23 Sun—4th after Trinity.

Prince of Wales born, 1894

24 Mon—S. John Baptist. Midsummer Day.

O Full Moon, 10.38 a.m.

25 Tues

25 Tues

28 Fri

28 Fri

26 Wed

26 Wed

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

29 Sat

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



6th & 7th Mths JUNE—JULY

1918

30 Sun—5th after Trinity

1 July Mon—(Last Quarter, 8.43 a.m.

2 Tues

3 Wed

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

1918

JULY

30 & 31 Days

4 Th

5 Fri

6 Sat—s. r. 3.52, s. s. 3.16



7th Month JULY 1918

7 Sun—6th after Trinity

8 Mon—☉ New Moon, 8.22 a.m.

9 Tues

10 Wed

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

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

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

1918

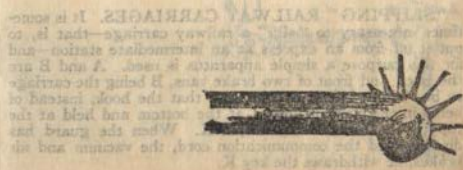
JULY

31 Days

11 Th

12 Fri

13 Sat—s. r. 3.59, s. s. 8.11



7th Month

JULY

1918

1918

JULY

31 Days

14 Sun—7th after Trinity

18 Th

15 Mon—S. Swithin

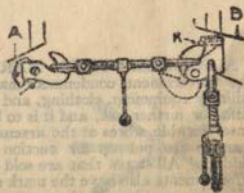
16 Tues—) First Quarter, 6.25 a.m.

19 Fri

17 Wed

20 Sat—S. R. 4.7, S. S. 8.4

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



7th Month

JULY

1918

1918

JULY

31 Days

21 Sun—8th after Trinity

25 Th—S. James

22 Mon

23 Tues—O Full Moon, 8.35 p.m.

26 Fri

24 Wed

27 Sat—s. R. 4.16, s. s. 7.55

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



7th & 8th Months **JULY** 1918

28 **Sun**—9th after Trinity

29 **Mon**

30 **Tues**—(Last Quarter, 1.14 p.m.)

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

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

1918 **AUGUST** 31 & 31 Days

1 **Th**—Lammas Day

2 **Fri**

3 **Sat**—s. r. 4.27, s. s. 7.44



8th Month

AUGUST

1918

1918

AUGUST

31 Days

4 Sun—10th after Trinity

5 Mon—Bank Holiday

8 Th

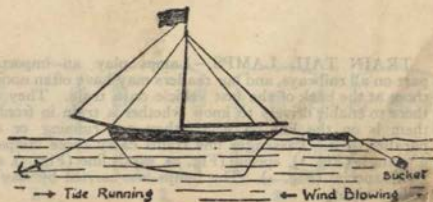
6 Tues—● New Moon, 8.30 p.m.

9 Fri

7 Wed

10 Sat—s. R. 4.37, s. S. 7.32

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



8th Month

AUGUST

1918

1918

AUGUST

31 Days

11 Sun—11th after Trinity. Half Quarter Day

12 Mon—Grouse Shooting begins

13 Tues

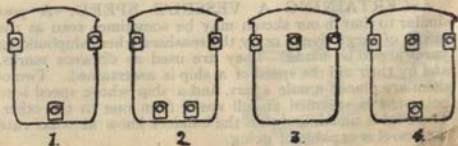
14 Wed—) First Quarter, 11.16 p.m.

15 Th

16 Fri

17 Sat—S. R. 4.48, S. S 7.19

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



8th Month

AUGUST

1918

1918

AUGUST

31 Days

18 Sun—12th after Trinity

19 Mon

20 Tues—Black Game Shooting begins

21 Wed

22 Th—O Full Moon, 5.2 a.m.

23 Fri

24 Sat—S. Bartholomew (Massacre 1572).

S. R. 4.59, S. S. 7.4

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



8th Month

AUGUST

1918

1918

AUGUST

31 Days

25 Sun—13th after Trinity

26 Mon

27 Tues

28 Wed—(Last Quarter, 7.27 p.m.)



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

29 Th

30 Fri

31 Sat—s. R. 5.11, s. S. 6.49



9th Month

SEPTEMBER

1918

1918

SEPTEMBER

30 Days

1 Sun—14th after Trinity

2 Mon—Partridge Shooting begins

3 Tues

4 Wed

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

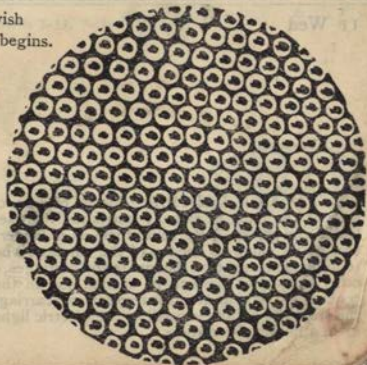
5 Th—● New Moon, 10.44 a.m.

6 Fri

7 Sat—Jewish
Year 5679 begins.

S. R. 5.22,

S. S. 6.34



9th Month

SEPTEMBER

1918

1918

SEPTEMBER

30 Days

8 Sun—15th after Trinity

9 Mon

10 Tues

11 Wed

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

12 Th

13 Fri—) First Quarter, 3.2 p.m.

14 Sat—s. R. 5.33, s. S. 6.18



9th Month **SEPTEMBER** 1918

15 **Sun**—16th after Trinity. Ember Week

16 Mon

17 Tues

18 Wed—Ember Day

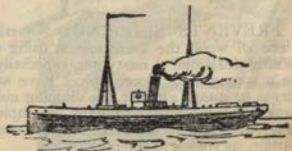
A NAUTICAL WHIP. The long, narrow flag which is fastened to the masthead of many British vessels is called the whip. It is a narrow strip of linen, and is supposed to represent the lash of a whip, whilst the mast to which it is fixed forms the whip-stick. When Britain became Mistress of the Sea the whip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

1918 **SEPTEMBER** 30 Days

19 Th

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

21 Sat—S. Matthew. Ember Day. S. R. 5-44, S. S. 6.2



9th Month

SEPTEMBER

1918

22 Sun—17th after Trinity

23 Mon—Autumnal Equinox

24 Tues

25 Wed

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

1918

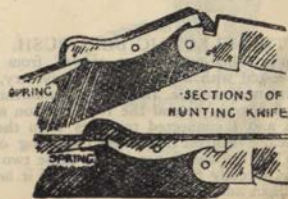
SEPTEMBER

30 Days

26 Th

27 Fri—(Last Quarter, 4:39 a.m.

28 Sat—S. R. 5:55, S. S. 5:46



9th & 10th Mths SEPT—OCT 1918

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

1 Oct Tues—Pheasant Shooting begins

2 Wed

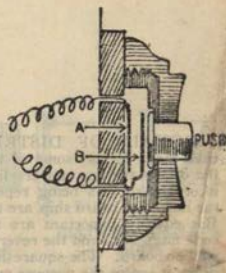
THE ELECTRIC BELL-PUSH. The electric button shaped bell-push when viewed from the outside seems invested with a great deal of mystery, but its working is extremely simple. Inside the ornamental wooden covering and directly behind the ivory button are two metal discs (A and B connected to wires from the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

1918 OCTOBER 30 & 31 Days

3 Th—Charles Letts's Diaries for 1919 published

4 Fri

5 Sat—● New Moon, 3.5 a.m. S.R. 6.7, S. S. 5 30



10th Month **OCTOBER** 1918

6 **Sun**—19th after Trinity

7 **Mon**—Mohammedan Year 1337 begins

8 **Tues**

9 **Wed**

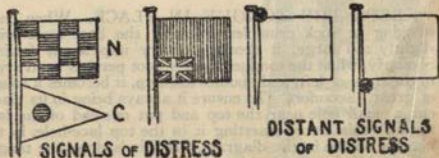
SIGNALS OF DISTRESS. Distress signals at sea take many forms—some of which are quite familiar to all, but others are less universally known. Guns fired at short intervals, rockets being repeatedly sent up, and a flaring tar barrel on board ship are the well-known distress signals. But equally important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

1918 **OCTOBER** 31 Days

10 **Th**

11 **Fri**

12 **Sat**—S. R. 6 19, S. S. 5-14



10th Month

OCTOBER

1918

1918

OCTOBER

31 Days

13 Sun—20th after Trinity.) First Quarter, 5.0 a.m.

14 Mon

17 Th

15 Tues

18 Fri—S. Luke

16 Wed

19 Sat—O Full Moon, 9.35 p.m. s. r. 6.31, s. s. 4.59

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



10th Month

OCTOBER

1918

1918

OCTOBER

31 Days

20 Sun—21st after Trinity

21 Mon

24 Th

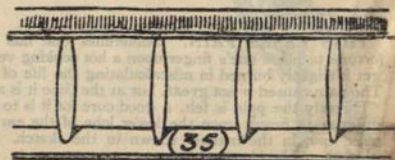
22 Tues

25 Fri

23 Wed

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

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



10th & 11th Mths **OCTOBER**

1918

27 **Sun**—22nd after Trinity

28 **Mon**—SS, Simon & Jude

29 **Tues**

30 **Wed**

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

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

1918

OCT—NOV 31 & 30 Days

31 **Th**—Aug. to Oct. Game Certificates expire

1 **Nov Fri**—All Saints

2 **Sat**—All Souls. s. r. 6.55, s.s. 4.31



11th Month **NOVEMBER** 1918

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

4 Mon

5 Tues

6 Wed

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

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

1918

NOVEMBER 30 Days

7 Th

8 Fri

9 Sat—s. r. 7.8, s. s. 4.19



11th Month **NOVEMBER** 1918

10 **Sun**—24th after Trinity
11 **Mon**—Half Quarter Day. Martinmas.
) First Quarter, 4.46 p.m.

12 **Tues**

13 **Wed**

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

1918 **NOVEMBER** 30 Days

14 **Th**

15 **Fri**

16 **Sat**—s. r. 7.20, s. s. 4.9



11th Month **NOVEMBER** 1918

17 **Sun**—25th after Trinity

18 **Mon**—○ Full Moon, 7:33 a.m.

19 **Tues**

20 **Wed**

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

1918 **NOVEMBER** 30 Days

21 **Th**

22 **Fri**

23 **Sat**—s. r. 7:32, s. s. 4.0



11th Month

NOVEMBER

1918

24 Sun—26th after Trinity (last)

25 Mon—(Last Quarter, 10.25 a.m.

26 Tues

27 Wed



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

1918

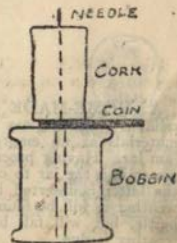
NOVEMBER

30 Days

28 Th

29 Fri

30 Sat—S. Andrew. S. R. 7-43; S. S. 3-54



12th Month

DECEMBER

1918

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

2 Mon

3 Tues—● New Moon, 3.19 p.m.

4 Wed

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

1918

DECEMBER

31 Days

5 Th

6 Fri

7 Sat—s. r. 7.52, s. s. 3.50



12th Month

DECEMBER

1918

1918

DECEMBER

31 Days

8 Sun—2nd in Advent

9 Mon

10 Tues—Grouse Shooting ends

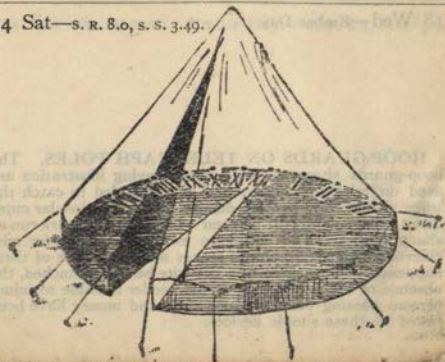
11 Wed—) First Quarter, 2.31 a.m.

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

12 Th

13 Fri

14 Sat—s. r. 8.0, s. s. 3.49.



12th Month **DECEMBER** 1918

15 **Sun**—3rd in Advent. Ember Week

16 **Mon**

17 **Tues**—O Full Moon, 7.18 p.m.

18 **Wed**—Ember Day

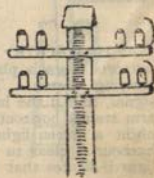
HOOP-GUARDS ON TELEGRAPH POLES. The hoop-guards shown in the accompanying illustration are used on telegraph poles, and are intended to catch the wires should they become detached from the insular cups. They are generally to be seen where the wires are run at sharp angles. The cups are excellent targets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

1918 **DECEMBER** 31 Days

19 **Th**

20 **Fri**—Ember Day

21 **Sat**—S. Thomas. Ember Day. s. r. 8.5, s. s. 3.50



12th Month **DECEMBER** 1918

22 **Sun**—4th in Advent. Shortest Day

23 **Mon**

24 **Tues**

25 **Wed**—Christmas Day. ☾ Last Quarter, 6.31 a.m.

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

1918 **DECEMBER** 31 Days

26 **Th**—S. Stephen. Bank Holiday

27 **Fri**—S. John

28 **Sat**—Holy Innocents. s. r. 8.8, s. s. 3.55



1918-19

DEC—JAN 31 & 31 Days

CASH ACCOUNT.

29 Sun—1st after Christmas

30 Mon

31 Tues

1 Jan Wed—Circumcision

2 Th

Date

Received

Paid

CASH ACCOUNT.

CASH ACCOUNT

Date

Balance

Received

Paid

Date

Balance

Received

Paid

CASH ACCOUNT.

Date	Received	Paid
Philip Clutterbuck Sol Dept inland revenue Somerset No 11 Josephine Avenue P. 55	Somerset	Wilton
Mr Rand Gaston house Westminster 30 Auckland Road by Crystal Palace		

EMERGENCY ADDRESSES.

Tel. No.

NEAREST DOCTORS

.....

.....

(Fill in two or three names in case one is out)

NEAREST HOSPITAL

.....

NEAREST CHEMIST

.....

NEAREST AMBULANCE STATION

.....

NEAREST POLICE STATION.....

.....

NEAREST FIRE ALARM.....

.....

Fill in the above very carefully When sending a message let it be a written one as verbal messages are often misconstrued.

LETTER REGISTER.

Date

Name and Address

1840
 2, 13 West Campbell St
 Glasgow
 Scot Landy

Edinburgh to Glasgow 47 miles
 London to Glasgow 400

MEMO. OF THINGS LENT.

Date

Article

Lent to

Returned

Well. West. Coast. Coy

Edinburgh

1840

L of Clutterbuck

Coy. Ordly. Sgt.

MEMO. OF THINGS LENT.

Date	Article	Lent to	Returned
9 10 18 10	6 books 10 5	Miss C. ANDERSON 26 ARLINGTON STREET ROSEBURY AVENUE CLERKENWELL LONDON E.C.1.	

Wardnies

St. Michael

W. Stone

Goringham Road

St. Philips

Bristol England

 J. Kelly
 Queen St Plymouth
 50 grocery business

 W. Kelly 25 Queen St
 Plymouth



**THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR
EASTERN AREA**

Scale of English Miles
50 100 150 200