2nd Reinforcements

WHITCOMBE & TOMBS LIMITED.

Mind you dont contract Kaiseritis, when touring the continong.

Lieut. Lester Crest
C/o NEW ZEALAND
Expeditionary Forces

POCKET DIARY

Wishing you a Merry Christmas, and a Happy New Year, also good health & luck, with a safe return after spending your holidays in Berlin.

1915

Victor.

P.S.

If you happen to be having a yarn to the Kaiser, chip a bit of his mouse off for me if you dont mind. V.C.

Christchurch, Wellington and Dunedin, N.Z.
Melbourne and London:
WHITCOMBE AND TOMBS LIMITED

☾ First Quarter ○ Full Moon ☽ Last Quarter ● New Moon

JANUARY

Phases of the Moon

	D	H	M			D	H	M
○	1	11	51	P.M.	☾	23	5	2 P.M.
☽	9	8	48	A.M.	○	31	4	11 P.M.
●	16	2	12	A.M.				

Days		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises	MOON Sets
		h m	h m	h m	h m
1	F	4 26	7 41	7 46pm	3 22am
2	S	4 27	7 41	8 27	4 23
3	S	4 28	7 41	8 59	5 27
4	M	4 29	7 41	9 26	6 37
5	Tu	4 30	7 41	9 48	7 48
6	W	4 31	7 40	10 9	9 0
7	Th	4 32	7 40	10 27	10 11
8	F	4 33	7 40	10 49	11 23
9	S	4 35	7 40	11 14	0 35pm
10	S	4 36	7 39	11 43	1 50
11	M	4 37	7 39	——	3 11
12	Tu	4 38	7 39	0 21am	4 29
13	W	4 39	7 38	1 13	5 43
14	Th	4 41	7 38	2 17	6 49
15	F	4 42	7 37	3 27	7 43
16	S	4 43	7 37	4 44	8 24
17	S	4 44	7 36	6 0	8 54
18	M	4 45	7 36	7 13	9 19
19	Tu	4 47	7 35	8 24	9 38
20	W	4 48	7 34	9 30	9 56
21	Th	4 49	7 33	10 34	10 14
22	F	4 50	7 33	11 38	10 33
23	S	4 52	7 32	0 42pm	10 54
24	S	4 53	7 31	1 46	11 18
25	M	4 55	7 30	2 50	11 48
26	Tu	4 56	7 30	3 50	——
27	W	4 58	7 29	4 49	0 28am
28	Th	5 0	7 28	5 40	1 14
29	F	5 1	7 27	6 23	2 8
30	S	5 2	7 26	7 0	3 11
31	S	5 4	7 25	7 28	4 20

FEBRUARY

Phases of the Moon

	D	H	M			D	H	M
☽	7	4	41	P.M.	☾	22	2	28 P.M.
●	14	4	1	P.M.				

Days		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises	MOON Sets
		h m	h m	h m	h m
1	M	5 5	7 24	7 51pm	5 34am
2	Tu	5 6	7 22	8 14	6 47
3	W	5 7	7 21	8 34	7 59
4	Th	5 9	7 19	8 55	9 12
5	F	5 10	7 18	9 19	10 25
6	S	5 11	7 17	9 46	11 41
7	S	5 12	7 15	10 19	0 58pm
8	M	5 14	7 14	11 5	2 17
9	Tu	5 15	7 13	——	3 31
10	W	5 16	7 12	0 8am	4 39
11	Th	5 17	7 10	1 9	5 35
12	F	5 19	7 9	2 22	6 20
13	S	5 20	7 8	3 38	6 54
14	S	5 21	7 6	4 53	7 19
15	M	5 23	7 5	5 4	7 42
16	Tu	5 24	7 4	7 13	8 0
17	W	5 26	7 3	8 18	8 18
18	Th	5 27	7 1	9 22	8 36
19	F	5 29	6 59	10 27	8 55
20	S	5 30	6 57	11 32	9 18
21	S	5 31	6 56	0 35pm	9 46
22	M	5 33	6 54	1 38	10 20
23	Tu	5 34	6 52	2 37	11 3
24	W	5 35	6 50	3 31	11 58
25	Th	5 37	6 48	4 18	——
26	F	5 38	6 46	4 56	0 54am
27	S	5 39	6 45	5 28	2 0
28	S	5 40	6 44	5 55	3 10

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6
Septuagesima Sunday	,, 31
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	Feb. 14
Ash Wednesday	,, 17
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent	,, 21
St. David	March 1
St. Patrick	,, 17
Annunciation—Lady Day	,, 25
Palm Sunday	,, 28
Good Friday	April 2
Easter Sunday	,, 4
Low Sunday	,, 11
St George	,, 23
Accession of King George V., 1910	May 6

MARCH

Phases of the Moon

	D	H	M			D	H	M
○	2	6	8	A.M.	☾	24	10	18 A.M.
☽	8	11	58	P.M.	○	31	5	8 P.M.
●	16	7	12	A.M.				

Days		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises	MOON Sets
		h m	h m	h m	h m
1	M	5 41	6 42	6 17pm	4 25am
2	Tu	5 43	6 41	6 39	5 39
3	W	5 44	6 39	6 59	6 53
4	Th	5 45	6 37	7 21	8 9
5	F	5 46	6 35	7 49	9 27
6	S	5 48	6 33	8 21	10 45
7	S	5 49	6 32	9 4	0 5pm
8	M	5 51	6 30	9 53	1 22
9	Tu	5 52	6 29	11 1	2 29
10	W	5 53	6 27	——	3 31
11	Th	5 55	6 26	0 10am	4 20
12	F	5 56	6 24	1 26	4 55
13	S	5 57	6 23	2 38	5 22
14	S	5 59	6 21	3 48	5 46
15	M	6 0	6 19	4 57	6 5
16	Tu	6 2	6 17	6 3	6 23
17	W	6 3	6 15	7 8	6 43
18	Th	6 5	6 13	8 12	7 0
19	F	6 6	6 11	9 16	7 22
20	S	6 7	6 9	10 21	7 47
21	S	6 8	6 8	11 25	8 9
22	M	6 9	6 6	0 25pm	8 57
23	Tu	6 11	6 4	1 21	9 45
24	W	6 12	6 3	2 10	10 40
25	Th	6 13	6 1	2 51	11 48
26	F	6 14	5 59	3 26	——
27	S	6 15	5 57	3 53	0 50am
28	S	6 16	5 56	4 17	2 1
29	M	6 17	5 54	4 40	3 14
30	Tu	6 18	5 52	5 0	4 28
31	W	6 19	5 50	5 24	5 44

APRIL

Phases of the Moon

	D	H	M			D	H	M
☽	7	7	42	A.M.	☾	23	8	9 A.M.
●	14	11	6	P.M.	○	30	1	49 A.M.

Days		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises	MOON Sets
		h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Th	6 20	5 48	5 50pm	7 2am
2	F	6 21	5 47	6 19	8 22
3	S	6 22	5 45	6 59	9 45
4	S	6 23	5 43	7 51	11 7
5	M	6 24	5 42	8 58	0 21pm
6	Tu	6 25	5 40	10 2	1 25
7	W	6 26	5 38	11 15	2 18
8	Th	6 27	5 37	——	2 57
9	F	6 28	5 35	0 30am	3 26
10	S	6 30	5 34	1 39	3 51
11	S	6 31	5 32	2 47	4 11
12	M	6 32	5 31	3 53	4 30
13	Tu	6 33	5 29	4 57	4 48
14	W	6 34	5 28	6 1	5 7
15	Th	6 36	5 26	7 6	5 26
16	F	6 38	5 25	8 10	5 50
17	S	6 39	5 23	9 15	6 19
18	S	6 40	5 22	10 15	6 55
19	M	6 41	5 20	11 12	7 40
20	Tu	6 42	5 18	0 3am	8 31
21	W	6 43	5 17	0 48	9 30
22	Th	6 45	5 15	1 24	10 34
23	F	6 46	5 13	1 53	11 42
24	S	6 47	5 11	2 18	——
25	S	6 48	5 10	2 40	0 52am
26	M	6 50	5 8	3 1	2 4
27	T	6 51	5 6	3 23	3 17
28	W	6 52	5 4	3 46	4 33
29	Th	6 53	5 3	4 16	5 52
30	F	6 54	5 1	4 51	7 14

Proclamation	May 9
Rogation Sunday	,, 9
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	,, 13
Whit Sunday	,, 23
Birth of Queen Mary	,, 26
Trinity Sunday	,, 30
Birth of King George V.	June 3
Corpus Christi	,, 3
Birth of Prince of Wales	,, 23
St. John Baptist	,, 24
St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
1st Sunday in Advent	Nov. 28
St. Andrew	,, 30
Birth of Queen Alexandra	Dec. 1
St. Thomas	,, 21
Christmas Day	,, 25

The year 5676 of the Jewish Era commences on September 9, 1915. The year 1334 of the Mohammedan Era commences on November 9, 1915. Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on July 13, 1915.

MAY

Phases of the Moon

	D	H	M			D	H	M	
☽	6	4	58	P.M.	☾	22	4	20	P.M.
●	14	3	1	P.M.	○	29	9	3	A.M.

Days		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises	MOON Sets
		h m	h m	h m	h m
1	S	6 55	5 0	5 39pm	8 39am
2	S	6 56	4 59	6 40	9 59
3	M	6 57	4 57	7 50	11 10
4	Tu	6 58	4 56	9 5	0 0pm
5	W	6 59	4 55	10 19	0 55
6	Th	7 0	4 58	11 31	1 29
7	F	7 1	4 52		1 55
8	S	7 2	4 50	0 40am	2 16
9	S	7 3	4 49	1 47	2 35
10	M	7 4	4 48	2 51	2 54
11	Tu	7 5	4 47	3 55	3 13
12	W	7 6	4 45	4 58	3 32
13	Th	7 7	4 44	6 2	3 55
14	F	7 8	4 43	7 6	4 21
15	S	7 9	4 42	8 7	4 57
16	S	7 10	4 41	9 7	5 37
17	M	7 11	4 40	9 59	6 27
18	Tu	7 12	4 39	10 45	7 23
19	W	7 13	4 39	11 23	8 25
20	Th	7 14	4 38	11 54	9 32
21	F	7 15	4 37	0 19pm	10 39
22	S	7 16	4 37	0 42	11 48
23	S	7 17	4 36	1 2	—
24	M	7 18	4 35	1 23	0 58am
25	Tu	7 19	4 34	1 46	2 9
26	W	7 20	4 34	2 11	3 24
27	Th	7 21	4 33	2 42	4 43
28	F	7 22	4 32	3 24	6 6
29	S	7 23	4 31	4 18	7 30
30	S	7 24	4 31	5 27	8 48
31	M	7 25	4 30	6 42	9 55

JUNE

Phases of the Moon

	D	H	M			D	H	M	
☽	5	4	2	A.M.	☾	21	1	54	A.M.
●	13	6	27	A.M.	○	27	8	57	P.M.

Days		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises	MOON Sets
		h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Tu	7 26	4 30	8 1pm	10 48am
2	W	7 27	4 29	9 18	11 27
3	Th	7 27	4 29	10 29	11 56
4	F	7 28	4 28	11 37	0 21pm
5	S	7 29	4 28	—	0 41
6	S	7 29	4 27	0 43am	0 59
7	M	7 30	4 27	1 46	1 18
8	Tu	7 30	4 27	2 50	1 37
9	W	7 31	4 26	3 53	1 59
10	Th	7 31	4 26	4 57	2 25
11	F	7 32	4 26	6 0	2 56
12	S	7 32	4 26	7 0	3 36
13	S	7 33	4 26	7 55	4 28
14	M	7 33	4 26	8 42	5 17
15	Tu	7 33	4 26	9 23	6 19
16	W	7 34	4 26	9 56	7 24
17	Th	7 34	4 26	10 23	8 31
18	F	7 34	4 26	10 46	9 39
19	S	7 35	4 27	11 7	10 47
20	S	7 35	4 27	11 27	11 55
21	M	7 35	4 27	11 48	—
22	Tu	7 36	4 27	0 10pm	1 6am
23	W	7 36	4 27	0 38	2 22
24	Th	7 36	4 28	1 13	3 40
25	F	7 36	4 28	2 1	5 1
26	S	7 37	4 28	3 3	6 21
27	S	7 37	4 28	4 15	7 33
28	M	7 37	4 29	5 33	8 33
29	Tu	7 37	4 29	6 53	9 21
30	W	7 37	4 29	8 11	9 55

DATES IN NEW ZEALAND HISTORY.

New Zealand was discovered by Tasman in	1642
Captain Cook first landed at Mercury Bay on November 3rd	1769
Captain Cook's second visit to New Zealand	1773
First settlers under N.Z. Land Company landed ..	1826
First New Zealand Newspaper published	1840
Treaty of Waitangi signed, February 6th	1840
French attempt to colonize New Zealand (at Akaroa)..	1840
New Zealand became a separate colony from New South Wales, May 3rd	1841
Auckland made capital of New Zealand	1841
The Wairau Massacre (beginning of Maori Wars), June 18th	1843
Hone Heke's Rebellion	1844
Canterbury Settlement established	1850
N.Z. Constitution Act passed Imperial Parliament, June 30th	1852
First Electric Telegraph opened in New Zealand (Lyttelton to Christchurch), July 1st	1863

JULY

Phases of the Moon

	D	H	M			D	H	M	
☽	4	5	24	P.M.	☾	20	8	39	A.M.
●	12	9	1	P.M.	○	26	11	41	P.M.

Days		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises	MOON Sets
		h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Th	7 37	4 30	9 21pm	10 19am
2	F	7 37	4 30	10 29	10 43
3	S	7 37	4 31	11 36	11 3
4	S	7 36	4 31	—	11 23
5	M	7 36	4 32	0 40am	11 42
6	Tu	7 36	4 33	1 44	0 4pm
7	W	7 36	4 34	2 48	0 28
8	Th	7 35	4 34	3 51	0 55
9	F	7 35	4 35	4 53	1 33
10	S	7 34	4 36	5 50	2 18
11	S	7 34	4 37	6 41	3 11
12	M	7 33	4 38	7 22	4 12
13	Tu	7 32	4 39	8 0	5 14
14	W	7 32	4 40	8 27	6 21
15	Th	7 31	4 41	8 52	7 30
16	F	7 30	4 41	9 13	8 39
17	S	7 30	4 42	9 33	9 47
18	S	7 29	4 43	9 53	10 57
19	M	7 28	4 44	10 15	—
20	Tu	7 27	4 45	10 39	0 9am
21	W	7 26	4 46	11 10	1 23
22	Th	7 25	4 47	11 50	2 42
23	F	7 24	4 47	0 45pm	4 0
24	S	7 23	4 48	1 50	5 13
25	S	7 22	4 49	3 5	6 18
26	M	7 22	4 50	4 25	7 11
27	Tu	7 21	4 51	5 44	7 51
28	W	7 20	4 52	6 59	8 20
29	Th	7 19	4 53	8 10	8 45
30	F	7 18	4 54	9 19	9 6
31	S	7 17	4 55	10 25	9 25

AUGUST

Phases of the Moon

	D	H	M			D	H	M	
☽	3	8	57	A.M.	☾	18	1	47	P.M.
●	11	10	22	A.M.	○	25	9	11	A.M.

Days		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises	MOON Sets
		h m	h m	h m	h m
1	S	7 16	4 57	11 30pm	9 45am
2	M	7 15	4 59	—	10 4
3	Tu	7 14	5 0	0 37am	10 29
4	W	7 13	5 1	1 42	10 56
5	Th	7 12	5 2	2 43	11 32
6	F	7 11	5 3	3 42	0 12pm
7	S	7 10	5 4	4 34	1 2
8	S	7 8	5 5	5 20	2 0
9	M	7 7	5 6	5 59	3 3
10	Tu	7 6	5 7	6 30	4 10
11	W	7 5	5 8	6 57	5 19
12	Th	7 3	5 9	7 18	6 28
13	F	7 2	5 10	7 39	7 37
14	S	7 1	5 11	7 59	8 47
15	S	6 59	5 12	8 20	10 0
16	M	6 58	5 13	8 44	11 14
17	Tu	6 56	5 14	9 12	—
18	W	6 55	5 15	9 49	0 30am
19	Th	6 54	5 16	10 37	1 47
20	F	6 53	5 17	11 37	3 1
21	S	6 51	5 18	0 45pm	4 7
22	S	6 50	5 20	2 2	5 3
23	M	6 48	5 21	3 20	5 46
24	Tu	6 46	5 22	4 36	6 20
25	W	6 44	5 23	5 49	6 46
26	Th	6 42	5 24	7 0	7 9
27	F	6 40	5 25	8 8	7 28
28	S	6 38	5 26	9 15	7 48
29	S	6 36	5 27	10 21	8 9
30	M	6 34	5 28	11 27	8 31
31	Tu	6 32	5 29	—	8 57

First Railway opened in New Zealand (Heathcote to Christchurch) December 1st	1863
Wellington made the (seat of government) capital of New Zealand, October 3rd	1864
Cook's Strait Cable laid	1866
End of Maori Wars	1866
Abolition of Provinces	1876
New Zealand proclaimed a Dominion	1907
Defence Act came into force, substituting compulsory for volunteer military service	1911
Fall of continuous Liberal Ministry	1912

TABLE OF PERCENTAGES.

		s.	d.				s.	d.				s.	d.	
2½%	is	0	6	₰ £	7½%	is	1	6	₰ £	17½%	is	3	6	₰ £
3	,,	0	7½	,,	10	,,	2	0	,,	20	,,	4	0	,,
4	,,	0	9½	,,	12½	,,	2	6	,,	22½	,,	4	6	,,
5	,,	1	0	,,	15	,,	3	0	,,	25	,,	5	0	,,
6	,,	1	2½	,,										

SEPTEMBER

Phases of the Moon

	D	H	M			D	H	M	
☽	2	2	27	A.M.	☾	16	6	51	P.M.
●	9	10	23	P.M.	○	23	9	5	P.M.

Days		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises	MOON Sets
		h m	h m	h m	h m
1	W	6 30	5 31	0 30am	9 28am
2	Th	6 28	5 32	1 31	10 7
3	F	6 26	5 34	2 26	10 54
4	S	6 24	5 35	3 15	11 47
5	S	6 22	5 36	3 55	0 49pm
6	M	6 21	5 37	4 30	1 54
7	Tu	6 20	5 38	4 57	3 3
8	W	6 18	5 39	5 21	4 13
9	Th	6 16	5 40	5 43	5 23
10	F	6 14	5 41	6 4	6 34
11	S	6 12	5 42	6 25	7 47
12	S	6 10	5 43	6 48	9 2
13	M	6 8	5 44	7 15	10 19
14	Tu	6 6	5 45	7 49	11 37
15	W	6 4	5 46	8 31	——
16	Th	6 3	5 47	9 30	0 55am
17	F	6 1	5 48	10 36	2 0
18	S	5 59	5 49	11 49	2 58
19	S	5 57	5 50	1 4pm	3 45
20	M	5 55	5 52	2 20	4 20
21	Tu	5 53	5 53	3 32	4 46
22	W	5 51	5 54	4 42	5 12
23	Th	5 49	5 55	5 51	5 32
24	F	5 47	5 56	6 58	5 51
25	S	5 46	5 58	8 5	6 12
26	S	5 44	5 59	9 11	6 33
27	M	5 42	6 0	10 17	6 57
28	Tu	5 40	6 1	11 19	7 27
29	W	5 38	6 3	——	8 8
30	Th	5 36	6 4	0 16am	8 46

OCTOBER

Phases of the Moon

	D	H	M			D	H	M	
☽	1	9	14	P.M.	○	23	11	46	A.M.
●	9	9	12	A.M.	☽	31	4	10	P.M.
☾	16	1	22	A.M.					

Days		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises	MOON Sets
		h m	h m	h m	h m
1	F	5 35	6 5	1 7am	9 37am
2	S	5 33	6 6	1 51	10 35
3	S	5 31	6 7	2 28	11 38
4	M	5 30	6 8	2 58	0 44pm
5	Tu	5 28	6 9	3 24	1 52
6	W	5 26	6 11	3 44	3 2
7	Th	5 24	6 12	4 5	4 12
8	F	5 23	6 13	4 27	5 25
9	S	5 21	6 14	4 50	6 40
10	S	5 20	6 15	5 17	7 57
11	M	5 18	6 16	5 49	9 19
12	Tu	5 16	6 18	6 30	10 38
13	W	5 14	6 19	7 24	11 50
14	Th	5 12	6 21	8 28	——
15	F	5 10	6 22	9 40	0 54am
16	S	5 8	6 23	10 54	1 44
17	S	5 6	6 24	0 10pm	2 22
18	M	5 5	6 26	1 22	2 52
19	Tu	5 3	6 27	2 31	3 16
20	W	5 2	6 29	3 39	3 37
21	Th	5 0	6 30	4 45	3 57
22	F	4 58	6 31	5 52	4 17
23	S	4 57	6 32	6 57	4 36
24	S	4 55	6 33	8 2	5 1
25	M	4 53	6 35	9 6	5 28
26	Tu	4 52	6 36	10 6	6 2
27	W	4 51	6 38	10 59	6 42
28	Th	4 50	6 39	11 45	7 31
29	F	4 48	6 40	——	8 25
30	S	4 47	6 41	0 25am	9 25
31	S	4 46	6 42	0 57	10 29

USEFUL FACTS.

The pulse in a healthy man beats 70 times a minute.
The temperature of our body in health is 98 deg. Fahr.
Water boils at 212 deg. Fahr., or 100 deg. Centigrade.
Water freezes at 32 deg Fahr. or 0 deg. Centigrade.
Earth's mean diameter = 7,912 miles.
Sun's diameter = 866,000 miles.
Moon's diameter = 2,163 miles.
Earth's mean distance from the sun = 92,885,000 miles.
Earth's mean distance from the moon = 238,840 miles.
Earth travels in its orbit in 1 hour = 68.000 miles.
Earth's circumference at equator = 24,897 miles.
Earth's area of dry land = 57,500,000 square miles.
Earth's area of water = 139,500,000 square miles.
Earth's highest point (Mount Everest) = 29,000 feet.
Longest River in the World (the Mississippi) = 4,060 miles.
Deepest sounding in Pacific = 30,930 feet.
Deepest sounding in Atlantic = 27,960 feet.
Weight of atmosphere on 1 sq. inch at sea-level = 15 lb.

NOVEMBER

Phases of the Moon

	D	H	M			D	H	M	
●	7	7	22	P.M.	○	23	5	6	A.M
☾	14	10	33	A.M.	☽	30	9	41	A.M.

Days		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises	MOON Sets
		h m	h m	h m	h m
1	M	4 45	6 44	1 23am	11 35am
2	Tu	4 44	6 45	1 46	0 42pm
3	W	4 42	6 46	2 8	1 50
4	Th	4 41	6 47	2 28	3 0
5	F	4 39	6 49	2 49	4 13
6	S	4 38	6 50	3 14	5 30
7	S	4 37	6 51	3 44	6 50
8	M	4 36	6 53	4 22	8 12
9	Tu	4 35	6 54	5 18	9 31
10	W	4 34	6 55	6 15	10 41
11	Th	4 33	6 56	7 26	11 38
12	F	4 32	6 57	8 43	——
13	S	4 31	6 58	10 0	0 21am
14	S	4 30	6 59	11 13	0 54
15	M	4 29	7 0	0 23pm	1 21
16	Tu	4 28	7 1	1 30	1 43
17	W	4 27	7 2	2 36	2 2
18	Th	4 26	7 4	3 42	2 21
19	F	4 25	7 5	4 48	2 43
20	S	4 24	7 6	5 53	3 4
21	S	4 23	7 8	6 57	3 31
22	M	4 22	7 9	7 58	4 1
23	Tu	4 21	7 10	8 53	4 40
24	W	4 20	7 12	9 41	5 25
25	Th	4 20	7 13	10 22	6 19
26	F	4 19	7 15	10 57	7 18
27	S	4 19	7 16	11 24	8 20
28	S	4 18	7 17	11 48	9 24
29	M	4 18	7 19	——	10 27
30	Tu	4 18	7 20	0 9am	11 35

DECEMBER

Phases of the Moon.

	D	H	M			D	H	M	
●	7	5	34	A.M.	○	22	0	22	A.M
☾	13	11	8	P.M.	☽	30	0	29	A.M

Days		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON Rises	MOON Sets
		h m	h m	h m	h m
1	W	4 17	7 21	0 29am	0 41pm
2	Th	4 17	7 22	0 50	1 50
3	F	4 17	7 23	1 12	3 2
4	S	4 16	7 24	1 39	4 19
5	S	4 16	7 25	2 12	5 40
6	M	4 16	7 26	2 55	7 1
7	Tu	4 16	7 27	3 53	8 17
8	W	4 16	7 28	5 2	9 22
9	Th	4 16	7 29	6 19	10 15
10	F	4 16	7 30	7 41	10 53
11	S	4 16	7 31	8 58	11 22
12	S	4 17	7 32	10 12	11 46
13	M	4 17	7 32	11 22	——
14	Tu	4 17	7 33	0 29pm	0 7am
15	W	4 17	7 34	1 34	0 27
16	Th	4 18	7 35	2 40	0 47
17	F	4 18	7 35	3 46	1 8
18	S	4 18	7 36	4 52	1 34
19	S	4 19	7 37	5 50	2 2
20	M	4 19	7 37	6 48	2 37
21	Tu	4 19	7 38	7 40	3 22
22	W	4 20	7 38	8 21	4 18
23	Th	4 20	7 39	8 59	5 11
24	F	4 21	7 39	9 27	6 11
25	S	4 22	7 39	9 52	7 16
26	S	4 23	7 40	10 13	8 20
27	M	4 23	7 40	10 33	9 25
28	Tu	4 24	7 40	10 53	10 31
29	W	4 25	7 41	11 13	11 37
30	Th	4 26	7 41	11 37	0 45pm
31	F	4 26	7 41	——	1 57

ANNUITY TABLE.

Value of £100 per annum during the life of a Person from 20 to 52, valuing money three and a half per cent.

Year	Value. £	s.	d.	Year.	Value. £	s.	d.	Year.	Value. £	s.	d.
20	2,002	5	10	31	1,801	0	0	42	1,568	1	6
21	1,985	4	3	32	1,781	18	0	43	1,542	17	6
22	1,967	10	0	33	1,762	17	10	44	1,517	9	6
23	1,949	18	0	34	1,743	3	10	45	1,491	16	5
24	1,931	13	3	35	1,722	16	0	46	1,465	4	11
25	1,913	10	3	36	1,702	8	10	47	1,437	13	11
26	1,894	13	10	37	1,681	7	3	48	1,409	14	8
27	1,875	19	0	38	1,660	5	6	49	1,376	9	6
28	1,857	5	6	39	1,638	8	0	50	1,352	17	6
29	1,838	13	6	40	1,615	16	5	51	1,322	12	8
30	1,820	3	6	41	1,592	7	6	52	1,296	16	0

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters and Letter Cards.—Inland, including annexed Pacific Islands, 1d. for each 4oz. or fraction thereof and ½d. for each succeeding 2 oz.—**United Kingdom, British Possessions, Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pago Pago, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal and Portuguese Colonies, Servia, Siam, United States of America** and certain China ports, 1d. for each oz. or fraction thereof; all other places 2½d. for the first oz. or fraction thereof, and 1½d. for each succeeding oz. or fraction thereof.

Post Cards.—*Inland*, single, ½d.; reply, 1d.; all other places single 1d.; reply 2d.

Printed Papers (including Books—*except Newspapers*).—All places, ½d. per 2 oz. Must be left open at one end.

Commercial Papers.—*Town* ½d. per ½oz., or 1d. for first 4 oz., and ½d. each succeeding 2 oz.; *Inland* 1d. for first 4 oz., and ½d. for each additional 2 oz. For Australia and all other places 10 oz. 2½d., and ½d. for every additional 2 oz. Must not be fastened.

Parcels posted in the Dominion for Delivery in	PARCELS POSTED TO DESTINATION. Not exceeding										
	1lb.	2lb.	3lb.	4lb.	5lb.	6lb.	7lb.	8lb.	9lb.	10lb.	11lb
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
New Zealand	0 3	0 4½	0 6	0 7½	0 9	10½	1 0	1 1½	1 3	1 4½	1 6
Australian States ..	0 8	1 2	1 8	2 2	2 8	3 2	3 8	4 2	4 8	5 2	5 8
United Kingdom ..	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0

Other Countries, see Postal Guide.

Newspapers.—Town and Inland, ½d. each. Australia, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Egypt, Hong Kong and Agencies in China, India, Jamaica, Natal, Orange Free State, South Sea Islands and Transvaal, 1d. each. For United Kingdom, 1d. each paper. All other Places 1d. each under 4 oz. and ½d. each extra 2 oz.

Pattern and Sample Packets.—Inland. ½d first 2 oz. or fraction thereof; over 2 oz. as for "all other places." All other Places, 1d. first 4 ozs., every additional 2 oz. or fraction, ½d.

Registration.—By prepayment of a fee of 2d. in addition to the full postage, any letter, newspaper, book, or other packet, may be registered to any place in the world. Parcels cannot be registered beyond the dominion, except to U.S.A.

Money Orders (*By Post*) Payable in New Zealand, £5—3d.; £10—6d.; £15—9d.; £20—1s. Commonwealth, Papua. Fiji, Samoa, and Tonga, £2—6d.; £5—1s.; £7—1s 6d.; £10—2s.; £12—2s. 6d; £15—3s.; £17—3s. 6d.; £20—4s.; maximum, £40. Papua (£20). United Kingdom, British Possessions, Austria, United States, Hawaii and Germany, £1—3d; £2—6d.; £3—9d.; £4—1s.; £5—1s. 3d.; £6—1s. 6d.; £7—1s. 9d.; £8—2s.; £9—2s. 3d.; £10—2s. 6d. (*By Telegraph*)—Within New Zealand, at the rates chargeable for orders by post plus a telegraph fee of 1s. Beyond New Zealand: the Australian Commonwealth—At the rates chargeable for orders by post plus a telegraph charge at the rate for a message to the State upon which the order is drawn.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Telephone Exchanges at Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Gisborne, Hastings, Invercargill, Masterton, Napier, New Plymouth, Palmerston N., Timaru, Waipawa, Wanganui, Wellington, and Whangarei are open all day and all night. The largest of the remaining Exchanges from 8 a.m. to midnight, and the rest chiefly from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

NEW ZEALAND RATES.

For 12 words or less, including address and signature—

Ordinary Telegrams, 6d., and ½d. for each additional word.

Urgent Telegrams, 1s., and 1d. for each additional word. Telegrams to be repeated will be charged half-rates in addition to the above.

Press Telegrams.—Between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (week days): For the first 12 words or fraction of 12 words, 6d.; For every additional word, ½d. Evening Rates.—Between the hours of 5 p.m and 11 p.m.: For every 100 words or fraction of 100 words, 6d. Between the hours of 11 p.m. and midnight, for every 100 words. 8d.; after midnight, for every 100 words, 1s.

AUSTRALASIAN RATES.

Words contained in signature and address are to be counted as part of each message. The greatest length of a word is limited to 15 letters.

	s	d	
New South Wales			
Port Darwin	0	4½	per word
Queensland, including Thursday Island ..	0	4½	"
South Australia	0	4½	"
Tasmania	0	4½	"
Victoria	0	4½	"
Western Australia	0	4½	"
	0	4½	"

RATES TO PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Fanning Island	2	0	
Fiji	0	8	"
New Caledonia	1	1	"
Norfolk Island	0	3	"

FOREIGN RATES.

Including all telegraph charges for telegrams despatched to the undermentioned places—signatures and addresses charged as part of each message; 15 letters maximum length of words:—

	Per word s	d
Aden	2	9
America—Brazil ..	5	1
California	2	4
Canada	2	4
Florida - Key West	2	8
Mexico	2	8
Minnesota	2	6½
Newfoundland ..	2	9
New Jersey	2	8
New York	2	8
Oregon	2	4
St. Vincent	5	11
Africa—Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli ..	3	0
Cape of Good Hope	2	7
Natal - Durban ..	2	6

	Per word s	d
Orange Free State	2	7
Transvaal	2	7
Zanzibar	2	9
China—Hong Kong ..	2	10
Cochin China ..	2	10
Egypt	3	9
Europe direct ..	3	0
India	2	10
Japan	4	2
Java	2	10
Madeira	3	6
Persian Gulf Stations	4	0
Persia	3	11
Russia in Asia ..	3	5
Straits Settlements ..	2	10

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

PASSENGER FARES.

Ordinary Tickets.

No. Miles.	Single. 1st			Single. 2nd			Return. 1st			Return. 2nd		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	4
2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	6
3	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8
4	0	0	7	0	0	5	0	1	2	0	0	10
5	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	1	6	0	1	0
6	0	0	10	0	0	7	0	1	8	0	1	2
7	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	1	4
8	0	1	1	0	0	9	0	2	2	0	1	6
9	0	1	3	0	0	10	0	2	6	0	1	8
10	0	1	4	0	0	11	0	2	8	0	1	10
11	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
12	0	1	7	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	2	2

No. Miles.	Single. 1st			Single. 2nd			Return. 1st			Return. 2nd		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
25	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	6	6	0	4	4
30	0	3	10	0	2	7	0	7	8	0	5	2
40	0	5	1	0	3	5	0	10	2	0	6	10
50	0	6	4	0	4	3	0	12	8	0	8	6
60	0	7	7	0	5	1	0	15	2	0	10	2
70	0	8	10	0	5	11	0	17	8	0	11	10
80	0	10	1	0	6	9	1	0	2	0	13	6
90	0	11	4	0	7	7	1	2	8	0	15	2
100	0	12	7	0	8	5	1	5	2	0	16	10
200	1	5	1	0	16	9	2	10	2	1	13	6
300	1	17	7	1	5	1	3	15	2	2	10	2
400	2	10	1	1	13	5	5	0	2	3	6	10

Ordinary Tickets are issued daily, as follows:—

Distances.	Issued.	Available.
	RETURN.	
1 to 10 miles ..	Daily ..	Up to and including the day after issue
	on Saturdays	From Saturday till following Monday
Over 10 miles ..	Daily ..	For three calendar months
	SINGLE.	
1 to 20 miles ..	Daily ..	Date of issue only
Over 20 miles ..	" ..	For one month

Workers' Commutation Tickets.—Twelve-trip tickets for distances not over 25 miles, are sold only to persons resident in the neighbourhood of the issuing station. Available only for the purchaser for a fortnight from date of issue.

School Boarders' Tickets.—Available for return for two months from date of issue, will be issued, at three-fourths of the ordinary return fare, to school-boarders returning home for holidays at the end of recognised school-terms only.

School Season Tickets.—For 3 months.—Not exceeding 16 years, First-class, 30s., Second-class, 10s.; not exceeding 20 years, First-class, 40s, Second-class, 20s. For Students over 20 years of age half ordinary 3-monthly season tickets. *Bonâ fide* certificate from schoolmaster to be produced.

Free School Season Tickets.—Second-class Quarterly to children under 19 attending Government or private primary schools. Available for distances up to 60 miles.

Excursion Trains will be run upon payment of a deposit (as a guarantee, returnable if the takings exceed the amount) equivalent to the charge for 80 Second-class Return Tickets. Minimum charge, £5.

PARCEL RATES.

Weight.	Not exceeding 30 Miles.	50 Miles.	100 Miles.	200 Miles.	Over 200 Miles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3lb.	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
7lb.	0 6	0 6	1 0	1 0	1 0
14lb.	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 6	2 0
28lb.	0 9	1 0	1 6	2 0	3 0
56lb.	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 9	5 0
84lb.	2 0	2 9	3 6	5 6	7 6
112lb.	2 6	3 3	4 0	6 6	10 0

In addition to the above rates a charge of 3d. for each cwt. or part of a cwt. will be made upon all parcels consigned to Auckland, Wellington, Te Aro, Christchurch, Dunedin, or Invercargill.

Parcels left at Cloak Room, not exceeding 56lb., first day 2d. every additional day 1d.

Bicycles.—Ordinary, complete, not packed in cases or crates, seated to carry one rider, as for 28lb., rate and a quarter.

Horses and Carriages.—Any distance not exceeding 10 miles, single horse. 8s. 8d., each additional horse to same owner, 6s.; each two or four-wheeled carriage, 10s. Every mile over 10 miles, single horse 3d.; each additional horse to same owner, 2d.; each two-wheeled carriage, 3d.; ditto four-wheel, 4d.

Dogs.—Every fraction of, or 25 miles, per head, 6d.; maximum per head, 5s. All dogs to be provided with chains.

Calves, sheep. goats, pigs, rabbits and poultry, properly secured in baskets, &c., at parcel rates.

Milk.—For distances of not more than 11 miles, ½d. per gallon; not more than 21 miles, ¾d. per gallon; not more than 31 miles, 1d. per gallon; for every additional 30 miles or fraction thereof over 31 miles, ½d. per gallon.

STAMP DUTIES.

Agreement or Memorandum of an Agreement other than agreement for a lease or by deed—(1) Where the matter thereof is of the value of £20 or upwards, whether the same is only evidence of a contract or obligatory on the parties from its being a written instrument, including every schedule receipt or other matter put or endorsed thereon or annexed thereto, 1s. (a). Where divers letters are offered in evidence to prove any agreement between the writers thereof it shall be sufficient if any one of such letters is stamped with the duty of 2s. 6d.

Appointment in execution of a power over any property, or of any use, share, or interest therein by any instrument not being a will, 10s.

Appointment of New Trustees.—For every appointment of a new Trustee or new Trustees, except the Public Trustee, whether by any instrument other than a will, or by order of the Supreme Court or Judge thereof, 10s.

Assignment for Benefit of Creditors.—For the purpose of the Stamp Acts Amendment Act, 1894, Section 5, all deeds of arrangement for distribution of assets of any person for the benefit of his creditors is charged with a duty of £2 10s.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.—Bill of exchange payable on demand, 1d. Payable otherwise than on demand if drawn singly, not exceeding £50, 1s.; every additional £50, or part of £50, 1s. If drawn in a set—such sum upon each Bill of the set as to make up the same duty as if a single Bill were drawn for the amount. Promissory Note payable on demand, 1d. Payable otherwise than on demand—not exceeding £25, 6d.; not exceeding £50, 1s.; every additional £50, or part of £50, 1s. Bank Notes issued by any Bank in New Zealand—Upon the average quarterly amount in circulation, as certified under "The Banking Act, 1908," 10s. per cent.

Bill of Lading, or Copy for goods, to be carried to any place outside the dominion, 1s.

Charter Party for conveyance beyond the dominion, 1s.

Conveyance on Sale.—For every £50 of the value of the consideration for the sale, 7s. 6d. Conveyance or Transfer on nominal or no consideration, 7s. 6d. on every £50 of the Land and Income Tax value of the property conveyed. *Exemptions*—An instrument (1) appointing new trustees under a will or settlement, or conveying or transfering to any devisee or appointee under a deed or will not for valuable consideration, or to next of kin by a trustee, executor, or administrator under the "Administration Act, 1908"; (2) disclosing that it is only made by way of completion or confirmation of title, or that no benefit accrues to the person in whose favour it is made or no greater benefit than he originally had, or was entitled to have.

Deed of Gift exceeding £500, 5 per cent. *Exemption*—Creation of charitable trust.

Deed of any kind whatever not otherwise charged in this schedule, 10s.

Lease, or Agreement for a Lease, or any written document for the tenancy or occupancy of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments—(1) Without any consideration by way of premium—In respect of the yearly rent, where such rent does not exceed £50, 2s. 6d. And for every additional £50 or part of £50, 2s. 6d. (2) In consideration of a sum of money by way of premium, without rent—The same duty as on a conveyance on sale. (3) In consideration of a sum of money by way of premium, and also of a yearly rent, whether real nominal or a peppercorn—On the amount of premium—The same duty as on a conveyance on sale. And on the yearly rent when amounting to £20 or upwards—The same duty as on a lease. (4) Where no

consideration or it is nominal or peppercorn—2s. 6d. *Exemption*—Lease or license granted by the Crown of any waste lands under the provisions of any Waste Lands Act or any Act providing for the administration of Gold Fields.

Notarial Act.—(1) For every Notarial act of any kind except protests on injury to ship or cargo), 1s. (2) For every maritime protest for or in respect of any injury or damage to any ship or vessel or the cargo or loading thereof or for any purpose that such protest may be required, and whether noted only or extended in due form—2s. 6d. *Exemption*—Noting any protest.

Passengers' Tickets by steamships over £2—1d.

Receipt or Discharge.—(For £2 or over) 1d. *Exemptions*—(1) Receipt endorsed upon any instrument duly stamped under the Stamp Act acknowledging the receipt of the consideration money therein expressed; (2) For money deposited in any bank in current account and not as a fixed deposit; (3) For money paid into any Land, Building, Provident, Friendly, Industrial, Fire or Life Insurance Society, or any Post Office or other Savings Bank established in pursuance of any Act of the General Assembly; (4) Receipts by or on behalf of the Corporation of any County, Road Board, Town Board, Education Board, Harbour Board or any other local governing body having power to make or levy rates; (5) Receipts to His Majesty for pensions or allowances out of Imperial or Indian Government funds; (6) Receipts given by or to the Clerk of any Court; (7) Any receipt given for deposit money returned to a contractor or his agent, on completion of his contract or returned to an unsuccessful tenderer; (8) Any receipt or discharge given for wages or salary, including any receipt or discharge given as aforesaid to His Majesty or to any person or authority on his behalf.

Settlement Deed.—(1) Any Instrument whether voluntary or upon any good or valuable consideration other than a *bonâ fide* pecuniary consideration whereby any property is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner whatsoever; (2) Any instrument declaring that the property vested in the person executing the same, is or shall be held in trust for the person or persons mentioned therein—upon the amount or value of such property—For every £100 and every part of £100, 5s.

General Exemptions from Stamp Duty.—Every instrument for effecting the payment or transmission of money, or for acknowledging any such payment or receipt by, to, or on behalf of His Majesty or the General Government of the colony. All bonds to His Majesty. Letters of Registration and Letters Patent granted under "The Patents Act, 1908," and all instruments issued under the Seal of the dominion other than those specifically charged under this Act. All mortgages, bonds and bills of sale by way of mortgage, and all transfers, and releases, re-conveyances and discharges thereof, and agreements to mortgage. All preferable liens under "The Chattels Transfer Act, 1908." Conveyances to and contracts with His Majesty. Transfers of policies of life assurance. Policies or receipts insuring against loss or damage by fire. Policies of assurance on the life of the person effecting the same. All instruments relating to the services of apprentices, clerks, and servants. Documents made for the purposes of the Old Age Pensions Act.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Date of Birth and Age in 1915.

King George V.	June 3, 1865 ..	50
Queen Consort	May 26, 1867 ..	48
Prince Edward of Wales ..	June 23, 1894 ..	21
Prince Albert	December 14, 1895 ..	20
Princess Victoria Alexandra ..	April 25, 1897 ..	18
Prince Henry Wm. Fredk. ..	March 31, 1900 ..	15
Prince George Edw. Alex. Edm.	Dec. 20, 1902 ..	13
Prince John	July 12, 1905 ..	10

N.Z. GOVERNMENT DIRECTORY.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT AT SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Governor and Commander in Chief—The Right Hon. The Earl of Liverpool, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.

Private Secretary—Gavin Macaulay Hamilton, Esq.

Military Secretary—Captain Charles Shawe, (Rifle Brigade.)

Aides-de-Camp—Captain Thomas Ralph Eastwood, (Rifle Brigade); Captain G. F. Hutton, (Royal Welsh Fusiliers.)

Extra Aide-de-Camp—Hon. Lieut.-Col. Hugh Boscawen.

Official Secretary—Arthur Cecil Day.

Honorary Aides-de-Camps—Colonel Robert J. Collins, C.M.G., I.S.O., V.D., Wellington; Colonel A. H. Russel, Napier; Lieut.-Colonel R. Logan, Auckland; Lieut.-Col. Nicholls, Otago; Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. Boscawen, Auckland.

Administrator of the Government—The Chief Justice, appointed under a dormant Commission.

Clerk of the Executive Council—J. F. Andrews, I.S.O., J.P.

CABINET.

The Rt. Hon. William Ferguson Massey, Prime Minister, Minister of Lands, Agriculture, Labour, Industries and Commerce. The Hon James Allen, Minister of Finance, Defence, and Education. The Hon. William Herbert Herries, Minister of Railways and Native Minister. The Hon. William Fraser, Minister of Public Works, Roads and Bridges, and of Mines. The Hon. Alexander Lawrence Herdman, Attorney-General and Minister of Justice. The Hon. Francis Marion Bates Fisher, Minister of Customs and Marine. The Hon. Robert Heaton Rhodes, Postmaster-General, and Minister of Telegraphs and of Public Health. The Hon. F. Henry Dillon

Bell, K.C., Minister of Internal Affairs, and of Immigration. The Hon. William Ngaira Maui Piti Pomare, M.D., Member of Executive Council representing the Native Race. J. F. Andrews, I.S.O., J.P., Secretary of the Cabinet.

LEGISLATURE.

Composed of the Governor, a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown (those prior to 17th September, 1891, for life, subsequent appointments for 7 years), and a House of Representatives, containing 80 members, elected for three years.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SPEAKER—Hon. Sir C. C. Bowen, K.C.M.G.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—Hon. W. C. F. Cairncross.

Baillie, William Douglas Hall, Marlborough
Baldey, A., Otago
Barr, J., Canterbury
Beehan, W., Auckland
Bell, Hon. F. H. D., K.C.
Bowen, Sir C. C., Canterbury
Carncross, W. C. F., Taranaki
Duncan, T. Y.
Earnshaw, Wm.
George, S. T., Auckland
Harris, B. V.D., Auckland
Jenkinson, J. E. Canterbury
Johnston, C. J. Wellington
Jones, G., Otago
Jones, Hon. Sir W. Hall-Louisson, C., Canterbury
McLean, Sir G., Otago
Miller, Sir H. J., K.C.M.G. Otago
Mills, C. H., Wellington
Ormond, J. D., Hawke's Bay
O'Rorke, Sir G. M. Auckland
Parata, T., Otago
Paul, J T., Otago
Rigg, J., Wellington
Stevens, E. C. J., Canterbury
Thompson, T., Auckland
Wigram, H.F., Canterbury

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ELECTED DECEMBER, 1912.

SPEAKER—Hon. F. W. Lang.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—A. S. Malcolm.

Allen, Hon. J., Bruce
Anderson, G. J., Mataura
Atmore, H., Nelson
Bell, W. H. D., Wellington Suburbs and Country Districts
Bollard, J., Eden
Bollard, R. F., Raglan
Bradney, J. H., Auckland West
Brown, J. V., Napier
Buchanan, W. C., Wairarapa
Buddo, Hon. D., Kaiapio
Buick, D., Palmerston
Buxton, T., Temuka
Campbell, H. M., Hawke's Bay
Carroll, Hon. Sir J., K.C.M.G. Gisborne
Clark, E. H., Chalmers
Coates, J. G., Kaipara

Colvin, J., Buller
Craigie, J., Timaru
Davey, T. H., Christchurch East
Dickie, W. J., Selwyn
Dickson, J. S., Parnell
Ell, H. G., Christchurch South
Escott, J. H., Pahiatua
Fisher, Hon. F. M. B., Wellington Central
Forbes, G. W., Hurunui
Fraser, Hon. W., Wakatipu
Glover, A. E., Auckland Central
Guthrie, D. H., Oroua
Hanan, J. A., Invercargill
Harris, A., Waitemata
Herdman, Hon. A. L., Wellington North
Herries, Hon. W. H., Tauranga
Hine, J. B., Stratford
Hindmarsh, A. H., Wellington South
Hunter, G., Waipawa
Isitt, L. M., Christchurch North
Lang, Hon. F. W., Manukau
Lee, E. P., Oamaru
McCallum, R., Wairau
Macdonald, W. D. S., Bay of Plenty
McCombs, J., Lyttelton
McKenzie, R., Motueka
Malcolm, A. S., Clutha
Mander, F., Marsden
Massey, Rt. Hon. W. F., Franklin
Millar, Hon. J. A., Dunedin W
Myers, A. M., Auckland East
Newman, Dr., Wellington East
Newman, E., Rangitikei
Ngata, Hon. A. T., Eastern Maori
Nosworthy, W., Ashburton
Okey, H. J. H., Taranaki
Parata, T., Southern Maori
Payne, J., Grey Lynn
Pearce, G. V., Patea
Poland, H., Ohinemuri
Pomare, Hon, Dr. Maui, Western Maori
Rangihiroa, D. Northern Maori
Rhodes, Hon. R. H., Ellesmere
Rhodes, T. W., Thames
Robertson, J., Otaki
Russell, G. W., Avon
Scott, R., Otago Central
Seddon, T. E. Y., Westland
Sidey T. K., Dunedin South
Smith, F. H., Waitaki
Smith, R. W., Waimarino
Statham, C. E., Dunedin Central
Sykes, G. R., Masterton
Reed, V. H., Bay of Islands
Thomson, G. M., Dunedin, North
Thomson, J. C., Wallace
Veitch, W. A., Wanganui
Ward, Rt. Hon. Sir J. G., Bart., K.C.M.G., P.C., Awarua
Webb, P. C., Grey
Wilford, T. M., Hutt
Wilkinson, C. A., Egmont
Wilson, C. K., Taumaranui
Witty, G., Riccarton
Young, H. I., Waikato

POPULATION OF NEW ZEALAND,

Population of Chief Cities with Suburban Boroughs.—Auckland, 102,676; Wellington, 70.729; Christchurch: 80,193; Dunedin, 64,237. European population of the Dominion on April 2nd, 1911, 1,008,468. The total population inclusive of Maoris and Residents of Cook Islands and other Pacific Islands was 1,070,979.

INTERESTING FACTS RELATING TO NEW ZEALAND.

SITUATION.

Between 33°—53° S. latitude, and 162°—173° E. longitude.

DISCOVERY AND COLONIZATION.

First explored by Tasman, under the direction of the Dutch East India Company, 1642. Visited at various times by Captain Cook, 1769-1777. First permanent settlement of Europeans made, 1814. Constituted separate Colony, 1841.

AREA.

The entire area, including dependent island is 104,751 square miles, or 67,040,640 acres, of which two-thirds are stated to be fit for agriculture and grazing.

EDUCATIONAL.

The State system of education is free, secular and compulsory. There were at the end of 1912 2,214 public schools, with 4,743 teachers, and 162,536 scholars. There were 310 private schools, with 20,238 scholars, and 108 Native schools, with 4,694 scholars. There were 32 secondary schools, with 5,831 scholars, and 60 district high schools, with 1,815 scholars. Fifty well equipped buildings are available for the instruction of Technical Classes. Day Technical Schools at 8 chief centres of population have a total number of 1,526 scholars.

SUCCESSIVE MINISTRIES.

Since the Establishment of Responsible Government in New Zealand in 1856.

Name of Ministry.	Assumed Office.	Retired.
1 Bell-Sewell	May, 1856	May, 1856
2 Fox	May, 1856	June, 1856
3 Stafford	June, 1856	July, 1861
4 Fox	July, 1861	August, 1862
5 Domett	August, 1862	October, 1863
6 Whitaker-Fox	October, 1863	November, 1864
7 Weld	November, 1864	October, 1865
8 Stafford	October, 1865	June, 1869
9 Fox	June, 1869	September, 1872
10 Stafford	September, 1872	October, 1872
11 Waterhouse	October, 1872	March, 1873
12 Fox	March, 1873	April, 1873
13 Vogel	April, 1873	July, 1875
14 Pollen	July, 1875	February, 1876
15 Vogel	February, 1876	September, 1876
16 Atkinson	September, 1876	September, 1876
17 Atkinson	September, 1876	October, 1877
18 Grey	October, 1877	October, 1879
19 Hall	October, 1879	April, 1882
20 Whitaker	April, 1882	September, 1883
21 Atkinson	September, 1883	August, 1884
22 Stout-Vogel	August, 1884	August, 1884
23 Atkinson	August, 1884	September, 1884
24 Stout-Vogel	September, 1884	October, 1887
25 Atkinson	October, 1887	January, 1891
26 Ballance	January, 1891	May, 1893

27 Seddon	May, 1893	June, 1906
28 Hall-Jones	June, 1906	August, 1906
29 Ward	August, 1906	March, 1912
30 Mackenzie	March, 1912	July, 1912
31 Massey	July, 1912	

SUCCESSIVE GOVERNORS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Captain William Hobson, Jan., 1840 to Sept., 1842
Lieutenant Shortland, Sept., 1842 to Dec., 1843
Captain Robert Fitzroy, Dec., 1843 to Nov., 1845
Captain Grey (Sir George Grey in 1848) Nov., 1845 to Dec., 1853
Lieut.-Colonel Robert Henry Wynyard, Jan., 1854 to Sept., 1855
Colonel Thomas Gore Browne, Sept., 1855 to Oct., 1861
Sir George Grey, Oct., 1861 to Feb., 1868
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Feb., 1868 to Mar., 1873
Sir George Alfred Arney (Chief Justice, Administrator), Mar. to June, 1873
Sir James Fergusson, June, 1873 to Dec., 1874
The Marquis of Normanby, Dec., 1874 to Dec., 1879
James Prendergast, Chief Justice, Administrator), Feb. to Mar., 1879
Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Mar., 1879 to Sept., 1880
James Prendergast (Chief Justice, Administrator) Sept. to Nov., 1880
Sir Arthur H. Gordon, June, 1880 to Nov., 1882
Sir James Prendergast (Chief Justice, Administrator), June, 1882 to Jan., 1883
Lieut.-General Sir W. F. D. Jervois, Jan., 1883 to Mar., 1889
Sir James Prendergast (Chief Justice, Administrator), Mar to May, 1889
The Earl of Onslow, May, 1889 to Feb., 1892
Sir James Prendergast (Chief Justice, Administrator) Feb. to June, 1892
The Earl of Glasgow, June, 1892 to February, 1897
Sir James Prendergast (Chief Justice, Administrator), 1897 to August, 1897
The Earl of Ranfurly, August, 1897—1904
Rt. Hon. William Lee, Baron Plunket, 20th June, 1904, to June, 1910
Lord Islington, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., June, 1910, to Dec., 1912
Rt. Hon. The Earl of Liverpool, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., Dec., 1912

COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

AUSTRALASIA.

New Zealand—The Right Hon. The Earl of Liverpool, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Commonwealth of Australia—Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald C. Munro-Ferguson, K.C.M.G.
New South Wales—Sir G. Strickland, G.C.M.G.
Victoria—Sir Arthur Stanley
Queensland—Sir W. McGregor, G.C.M.G.
Tasmania—Rt. Hon. Sir W. G. Ellison-Macartney, K.C.M.G.
South Australia—Lt.-Col. Sir H. L. Galway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Western Australia—Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G.
Fiji, and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific—Sir G. B. Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor
British New Guinea (Papua)—J. H. P. Murray, Administrator.

EUROPE.

Cyprus—Sir H. J. Gould-Adams, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner
Gibraltar—Lt.-Gen. Sir H. S. G. Miles, K.C.B., C.V.O., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
Malta—Lt.-Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

Dominion of Canada—Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., Gov.-General
Newfoundland—Sir Walter E. Davidson, C.M.G.
Bermuda.—Lt. Gen. Sir Geo. M. Bullock, K.C.B.
British Guiana.—Sir Walter Egerton
British Honduras.—W Collet, C.M.G.
Falkland Islands.—W. L. Allardyce, C.M.G.
Jamaica and Dependencies.—Brig.-Gen. Sir W. H. Manning, K.C.M.C., C.B.
Bahama Islands.—G. B. Haddon-Smith, C.M.G.
Barbados.—Sir Leslie Probyn K.C.M.G.
Windward Island.—Sir J. H. Sadler K.C.M.G.
Leeward Islands.—Sir Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.
Trinidad and Tobago.—Sir George R. Le Hunte, G.C.M.G.

AFRICA.

Union of South Africa—Viscount Gladstone, G.C.M.G., Governor-General.
Basutoland.—Sir H. C. Sloley, K.C.M.G.
Bechuanaland Protectorate—Lt.-Col. F. W. Panzera, Resident Commissioner.
Rhodesia—Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., Administrator.
St. Helena.—Major H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G.
Sierra Leone.—Sir E. M. Merewether, K.C.V.O.
Gambia.—
Gold Coast.—Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, K.C.M.G.
Mauritius.—Major J. R. Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

PROTECTORATES.

Br. E. Africa.—H. C. Belfield, C.M.G., C.B. Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Nigeria.—Col. Sir F. J. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G.
Nyasaland—
Somaliland—H. A. Byatt, C.M.G., Commissioner and Consul-General.
Uganda.—Sir Frederick John Jackson, K.C.B.
Zanzibar.— Agent and Con.-Gen.

ASIA.

Indian Empire—Lord Hardinge, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Gov.-Gen.
Ceylon.—Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B.
Hong Kong.—Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.
Straits Settlements.—Capt. Sir Arthur H. Young, K.C.M.G
British North Borneo—Francis Robert Ellis, C.M.G., Gov.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN MONEYS AND THEIR APPROXIMATE ENGLISH VALUE.

As Exchange of Foreign Money varies considerably, this table can only be taken as the approximate value at time of going to press.

	s.	d.
America and Canada—		
Unit—Dollar=100 Cents	4	1½
2 Cents=1d.		
Gold—1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 Dols. Silver—10 Cents (dime), ¼, ½ and 1 Dol. Nickel—5 Cents. Bronze—1 Cent.		
Argentine—		
Unit—1 Peso=100 Centesimos (Paper) ...	1	9
Austria Hungary—		
Unit—Krone or Crown of 100 Heller	0	10
Belgium—Same as France.		
Brazil—		
Unit—Milreis=1000 Reis (paper]	1	4¼
Bulgaria -		
Unit—Lev=100 Stotinki or Centimes ...	0	9½
10 Stotinki=1d.		
China—		
Unit—Yuan or Dollar of 100 Cents	2	0
Tael (Silver)	2	8⅜
Denmark—		
Unit—Krone=100 Ore	1	1½
8 Ore=1d.		
Gold—10 and 20 Kr. Silver, 10, 25 and 50 Ore 1, 2 and 5 Kr. Copper—1, 2 and 5 Ore.		
Egypt—		
Unit—Piastre	0	2½
100 Piastres=1 Lira or Egyptian Pound ...	20	6
France—		
Unit—Franc=100 Centimes	0	9½
10 Cents=1d.		
Gold—5, 10 and 20 Francs. Silver—⅓, 1, 2 and 5 Frs. Copper—5 and 10 Cents.		
Germany—		
Unit—Mark=100 Pfennige	0	11¾
8 Pfennige=1d.		
Gold—5, 10 and 20 Marks. Silver—20 and 50 Pf.; 1, 2 and 3 Mks. (Thaler). Nickel—5, 10 and 20 Pf. Copper—1 and 2 Pf.		
Greece—		
Unit—Drachma=100 Lepta	0	9½
10 Lepta=1d.		

	s.	d.
Holland—		
Unit—Florin or Gulden=100 Cents... ...	1	7¾
5 Cents=1d.		
Gold—10 Fl. (Ducat). Silver—¼, ½, 1 and 2½ Fl. Copper—1, 2½ and 5 Cents.		
India—		
Unit—Rupee=16 Annas	1	4
15 Rupees=£1		
1 Anna=1d.		
Silver—2, 4, 8 and 16 An. Bronze—¼ and ½ An. Nickel—1 Anna. Paper—5, 10, 50 and 100 Rupees		
Italy—		
Unit—Lira=100 Centesimi	0	9½
10 Cents=1d.		
Paper is largely in use in 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 500 and 1000 Lire.		
Japan—		
Unit—Yen (not coined)=100 Sen	2	0½
Mexico—		
Unit—Peso (Dollar) (Gold)=100 Centavos ...	2	0½
Portugal—		
Unit—Milreis (Paper)=1000 Reis	3	10¾
25 Reis=1d.		
Russia—		
Unit—Rouble=100 Copecks	2	1½
4 Copecks=1d.		
Paper Notes of 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 Roubles are used, with Nickel and Copper Coins for fractions of a Rouble.		
Spain—		
Unit—Peseta (Silver)=100 Centimos (nominal value 9½d) (Paper)	0	8¾
Gold—25 Pesetas. Silver—1, 2 and 5 Pesetas. Copper—5 and 10 Cents.		
Switzerland—Same as France.		
Turkey—		
Unit—Piastre=40 Paras	0	2¼
Piastres = 1 Medjidie. 100 Piastres = 1 Turkish Pound (Lira = 18/-)		

ABBREVIATIONS, &c., IN COMMON USE.

A.R.A. Associate of the Royal Academy.
B.A. Bachelor of Arts.
Bart. or Bt. Baronet.
B. Bachelor—B.C.L., of Civil Law; B.D., of Divinity LL.B. or B.LL., of Laws.
C.B. Companion of the Bath.
C.E. Civil Engineer.
C.I.E. Companion of the Indian Empire.
C.S.I. Companion of the Star of India.
C.M.G. Companion of St. Michael and St. George.
D. Doctor—D.C.L., of Civil Law. D.D., of Divinity
D.S.O. Distinguished Service Order.

F. FELLOW—F.S.A., of the Society of Antiquaries; F.A.S.E., of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh; F.R.G.S., of the Royal Geographical Society; F.G.S., of the Geological Society; F.H.S., of the Horticultural Society; F.L.S., of the Linnæan Society; F.P.S., of the Philological Society; F.R.A.S., of the Royal Astronomical Society; F.R.S., of the Royal Society.
G.C.B. Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.S.I. Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G.C.I.E. Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.
G.C.M.G. Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G.C.V.O. Knight Grand Commander of the Victorian Order.
G.P.O. General Post Office.
LL.B. Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D. Doctor of Laws.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Banks throughout New Zealand will be closed on the following days, being Statutory holidays according to the Bank Holidays Act:—

New Year's Day.
St. Patrick's Day—17th March.
Good Friday—April 2nd, 1915.
The day after Good Friday—April 3rd, 1915.
Easter Monday—April 5th, 1915.
St. George's Day—April 23rd.
The Sovereign's Birthday—June 3rd.
Dominion Day—Sept. 27th, 1915.
Labour Day—Oct. 25th, 1915.
St. Andrew's Day—30th November.
Christmas Day.
The day after Christmas Day.

Anniversary Days will be observed as special holidays at all Banks in the Provincial Districts, as hereunder:—

PROVINCE	ANNIVERSARY DAY
AUCKLAND	29th January
TARANAKI	31st March
WELLINGTON	22nd January
NELSON including Westport	1st February
MARLBOROUGH	1st November
WESTLAND including Greymouth and Reefton	1st December
CANTERBURY	16th December
OTAGO	23rd March
SOUTHLAND	,,

When Anniversary Day falls on a Sunday the holiday is observed on the following day.

WAGES TABLE.

Year.	Per Month.			Per Week.			Per Day.		Year.	Per Month.			Per Week.			Per Day	
£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	0	1	8	0	0	4½	0	0⅔	15	1	5	0	0	5	9¼	0	9⅔
2	0	3	4	0	0	9¼	0	1¾	16	1	6	8	0	6	1⅔	0	10½
3	0	5	0	0	1	1⅔	0	2	17	1	8	4	0	6	6½	0	11¼
4	0	6	8	0	1	6½	0	2⅔	18	1	10	0	0	6	11	0	11⅔
5	0	8	4	0	1	11	0	3¼	19	1	11	8	0	7	3⅔	1	0½
6	0	10	0	0	2	3⅔	0	4	20	1	13	4	0	7	8	1	1⅓
7	0	11	8	0	2	8¼	0	4½	30	2	10	0	0	11	6½	1	7¼
8	0	13	4	0	3	1	0	5¼	40	3	6	8	0	15	4½	2	2¼
9	0	15	0	0	3	5½	0	6	50	4	3	4	0	19	2⅔	2	9
10	0	16	8	0	3	10¼	0	6½	60	5	0	0	1	3	1	3	3½
11	0	18	4	0	4	2⅔	0	7¼	70	5	16	8	1	6	11	3	10
12	1	0	0	0	4	7½	0	8	80	6	13	4	1	10	9½	4	4½
13	1	1	8	0	5	0	0	8½	90	7	10	0	1	14	7½	4	11¼
14	1	3	4	0	5	4½	0	9¼	100	8	6	8	1	18	5⅔	5	5⅔

DISCOUNT TABLE.

Showing the amount of Discount at various rates on various sums up to £1.

Amount.	5%	6%	7½%	9%	25%
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
0 5	0 0¼	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0½	0 1¼
0 10	0 0½	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2½
1 3	0 0¾	0 0¾	0 1¼	0 1¼	0 3¾
1 8	0 1	0 1	0 1½	0 1¾	0 5
2 1	0 1¼	0 1½	0 2	0 2¼	0 6¼
2 6	0 1½	0 1¾	0 2¼	0 2¾	0 7½
2 11	0 1¾	0 2¼	0 2¾	0 3¼	0 8¾
3 9	0 2¼	0 2¾	0 3½	0 4½	0 11¼
4 2	0 2½	0 3	0 3¾	0 4¾	1 0½
4 7	0 2¾	0 3¼	0 4	0 5	1 1¾
5 0	0 3	0 3½	0 4½	0 5½	1 3
5 10	0 3½	0 4¼	0 5¼	0 6½	1 5½
6 8	0 4	0 4¾	0 6	0 7½	1 8
7 6	0 4½	0 5½	0 6¾	0 8	1 10½
8 4	0 5	0 6	0 7½	0 9	2 1
9 2	0 5½	0 6½	0 8¼	0 9¾	2 3½
10 0	0 6	0 7¼	0 9	0 10¾	2 6
12 6	0 7½	0 9	0 11¼	1 1¼	3 1½
15 0	0 9	0 10¾	1 1½	1 4¼	3 9
17 6	0 10½	1 0½	1 3¾	1 6½	4 4½
20 0	1 0	1 2½	1 6	1 9½	5 0

CALENDAR FOR 1914.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Jan.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feb.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mar.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
April	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	...	...
May	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	...	...	...	...

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
July	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
Aug.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
Sept.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...
Oct.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	...	...	...	...	...
Dec.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CALENDAR FOR 1916.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
Feb.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	...	...	...	...
Mar.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...
Aug.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
Nov.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	...	...
Dec.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...

THIS WILL SERVE TO REMIND ME

That the make of my bicycle is.....

The No. is .....

The No. of my Watch is .....

The No. of my Bank-book is.....

My weight was.....on.....

My height was... ..... .on..... ....

The size of my hat is .....

,, ,, Gloves.....

,, ,, Drawers.....

,, ,, Shirt.....

,, ,, Collars.....

,, ,, Undershirt.....

,, ,, Hosiery .....

,, ,, Shoes.....

ADDRESSES.

Name.....	Name .....
St. No.	St. No. .....
City	City ....
Name	Name:.....
St. No.....	St. No. .....
City	City.....
Name.....	Name..... .....
St. No.....	St. No..... ..
City	City .....
Name.....	Name..... ....
St. No.	St. No.....,....
City.....	City ....

Memoranda of Things Lent

Mrs J. S. Priest
"Aorangi"
Cholston
Canterbury
New Zealand

Notes 20/10/14

Marching my first entry Sunday 20/10/14 at Trentham Camp for 3rd Reinforcements. Trying to forget that I have been a civilian and to remember that I am a soldier and rank on a level with officers of Imperial army. Expect to sail about end of January. Have some good men in Camp ages averaging about 24 and are all serious in their intention to fit themselves to fight Germans. Coming part of 1st Div Mounted Infantry drawn from 1st (Canterbury) Regt & 12th Nelson Regt. Officers Capt Hoocher Reserve of 12th Lieut Priest. Lieut Wright. Second Lieut Deacle 1st Regt. Lieut Brooker. P & T Corps. Lieut Stone Attached to Nelson. Batt. Com. Major Chilles O.C. Camp Major Potter. Camp Quartermaster Capt Cockerwood Sergt-Major was showing men how to pack baking S.M. "Now please what sound as. Blankets so and so" man "Don't you put that — Blankets — etc" S.M. "Oh where did you pick up that idea" man "Injun"

Capt White slightly inebriated last night coming from Willington persisted in climbing himself a motor bus.

Lieut Wright arrived today sharing tent with me.

1/2/15. Sgt Evans in old 2nd Cant Coy came in inebriated and took to a man with a bayonet the first man, it is computed, covered the first 100 yds in about 9 secs. Took eight men to hold Sgt till he was pegged down.

A Kan went in in Willington lines and took to those around him with stones, they ran like [illegible]

A man was drunk in Camp the other day and was put in guard tent and tied to pole but in his struggle shifted pole and brought down the tent on himself and ½ dozen more men.

Had a snoring bulldog in lines the other night. We put him in Capt Whites tent and then in Galloway and Wrights tent, he got Wright say "I say you —" put him then in Simpsons tent, drop, pea him on Simpsons [illegible] Simpson grunted and exploded into profanity

1 Fri 1—364
Bank Holiday

Feb 16. 1915 Out at sea now left on Sunday 14th "Tyne" Mauranui then "Aparima" then Tahiti and "Warrimoo" steamed through Boot Bloods in single line in a heavy sea. the Mauranui was wet from end to end with spray while the Tahiti's & "Aparimas" masts were, at times, all that could be seen of them while the "Warrimoo" was lost in huge cross Yesterday we were all down with seasickness but are about right now. the sea was smoothly today and parades were held as much as the rolling of the ship would permit We are steaming in two divisions ~~"Mauranui"~~ & "Aparima" in one and "Tahiti" & Warrimoo in other on our port side

16. 3. 15

Lost my small diary somewhere so making a fresh start on this left Colombo Feb 13th after two days stay. Arrived there Thursday morning and went into outer harbour which is inside the moles. Fresh water about two miles long. There are no wharves loading & unloading being done by lighters. Hollows swarm smelly miserable men great beggars and thieves. When we got in small wooden barges came alongside also some coal barges. crews immediately started to beg and got on deck and started to steal Coal by hand passing it up stages like steps of stairs. about four men on each stage. Passed from one stage to next until reaches top. Girls men and boys all work night and day in relays. We were astern on Friday. took high shaves and went ashore through native quarter or Pettah very dirty and squalid, went to fruit market also then back to tiffin after that we took a motor and went for a drive through Cinnamon Gardens, which is a flash residential suburb of Colombo, visited Buddhist temple after then went to the Galle Face Hotel had a drink and went back to Colombo via Fort post "Galle Face" Hotel. Saw some native soldiery. Punjabis. look very fine, tall hairy and fierce looking. Boat sails Friday morning for front with 40 Punjabs aboard.

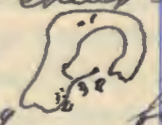
18.3.15

Expect to sight Socotra this morning. Have been map making most of week and now am acting as R.C.M. to try three men. "Malinder, P & Higgins for absence without leave and for insubordination and striking a superior officer. The Malinder witness of yesterday but proceedings are slow and may take days to complete the hearings.

There have been two deaths in Kfulk one a burgher named McCoy died of heart dropsy and was buried last Sunday the other was a Maori who died of pneumonia. He was buried the previous Sunday.

Near Suez 25.3.15 We have had a grand trip across from Colombo it has been smooth all the way except between Socotra and Aden, where there was a slight jobble but not enough to move the ship. Socotra is a rough mountainous island high at the east and but lower and not so rough at the west end. There appears to be a big bight or harbour in the middle. We passed Aden in the

dark in morning of Sunday 21/3/15 but it was about midday when we passed Perim, a low flat-topped volcanic island shaped like horseshoe. The highest point about middle of above on road where lighthouse stands harbour is old crater and opens to southeast



lighthouse two opening of harbour one side being formed by a half natural and half artificial breakwater 2-3 the waves are about 3, while at 4 there is a native village with some barracks and Lloyd's wireless station on the hill above. The top of the island seems to be level about 100 ft above the sea. Does not appear to be any grass on the island but a brown scrub. The native village is built of clay houses square low and flat roofed with narrow streets which seem to run at random through the town with glasses we could see people on the roofs of their houses

~~3 Sun 3 352~~
~~Sunday after Christmas~~

Perim is about a mile and a half from Turkish shore and about eleven from the African. There are several islets between Perim and Africa which make the navigable channel ~~[illegible]~~ rather narrow. The ~~[illegible]~~ coast opposite Perim and the islets in the straits are French. Later in the ~~[illegible]~~ ~~Epiphany~~ afternoon we passed an Arabian village on the Turkish side, it was big enough for a town and ~~[illegible]~~ appeared to have a mosque in the middle of it. There was a lighthouse in front. It was just like the ~~[illegible]~~ village on Perim. I think it is called Mokha. On Monday we passed another lighthouse on an island of ~~[illegible]~~ apparently solid rock and yesterday evening about five Select we passed another

~~4 Mon 4 361~~

one on a reef close enough to see the keeper with our glasses and see him wave his handkerchief. It has not been very hot in Red Sea partly owing to the fact that we are steaming into the wind not ~~[illegible]~~ with it. We had some revolver practice on Monday at tins and bottles and also a little green fish like a dog fish which was chasing a flying fish. There have been several shoals of dolphins around the boats and some sharks, one of the sharks was a fair size about two feet thick and another smaller one, was accompanied by some pilot fish.

Have finished Regimental C. M. Men found guilty on some charges, others were dismissed. We sentenced them to 21 days detention, while on ship they do "Ship Punishment" which means that they have to spend their time in work

when not otherwise engaged are tied to some fixed object two hrs a day for three days out of four and are employed on as many fatigues as possible also forfeit pay to amount of about five pounds.

Discovered the otherday that one of the M.T.A. Sergeants named Wright originally came from Penzance & Have had wireless news about fighting in Dardanelles and sinking of British ships there and some French ones also about the fighting around Astava. and fall of Przemysl

6/4/15

We arrived at Port Tewfik on Friday 26/3/15 arrived early in morning and almost immediately went into quay. Port Tewfik is formed by the long breastwork which here forms one side of the canal. On the opposite side of the canal there are several artificial basins here. There water was not deep enough to allow the transports to come right up but they got near enough to get a long gangway on to the ship. It was funny to see the mixed crowd of Arabs Egyptian Fellahs working the long gangway round, one would call out something and the rest would join in in a chorus "Hey-up" and apparently pushed or pulled with all their strength but in reality

10 Sun 10—355 1 after Epiphany
11 Mon 11—354
12 Tu 12—353
13 We 13—352
14 Th 14—351
15 Fri 15—350
16 Sat 16—349

not working much at all. after a lot of hauling and shouting they got it in to position, the steamer let down a rope and then running it around the winch hauled it up till the end rested on B deck.

After dinner about half past one we disembarked and got the baggage on the train and away by half past two. There is a very good railway service in Egypt.

Broad gauge about 5 feet, and fairly fast. The train runs along the breakwater through Suez then out across the desert to Cairo. Suez seemed

purely a native town, some good houses but the town was for the most part dirty. The lower class live in mud huts with flat roofs, having practically no rain fall, there is no necessity for a pitched roof and the flat tops of the houses are used as ash heaps and a convenient place to throw old tins and bottles. The natives dress here, not in the loin cloths of the Cingalese but in long shirts hanging from their shoulders and red fez. The desert from Suez westward as far as Abu Hammad is plain yellow sand, dotted here and there with the bivouacs of Indian and native soldiery. Between Abu Hammad and Suez the train passes through Bir-el Kebir and Kassasin where the English fought the Egyptians. At Kassasin

which is first reached there is nothing to be seen but on the north of the line at Tel-el-Kebir can still be seen the redoubts that the English stormed. the ~~[illegible]~~ desert there being merely shingle which is not affected by the wind. There are two redoubts connected by a trench and parapet. On the south side two or three yards from the line is the Cemetery where are buried the English dead. it is quite small, the dead apparently being buried in trenches, but it is enclosed with a high railing and gates and is splendidly kept: This side of Tel-el-Kebir stand ing about Abu-Hammad the country is very fertile being irrigated by canals from the Nile. The crops are mostly barley, wheat, and Lucern besides garden vegetables it supports a large

population every couple of hundred yards there is generally a village of some sort. The villages are peculiar they are just a collection of mud huts built so close that they become almost one house They only cover about ⅛ to ¼ of an acre but contain a population of 50 or 60 people. There are one or two little alley ways running through due twisting about in the village. The doors of almost all the huts open on to these alleyways open on to these lanes, in hardly a single village did I see a door opening direct on to the fields.

We arrived at Zitoun or correctly speaking Tel-el-Zeitun about half past nine, and returned and reached camp about ten.

The camp is on the

17 Sun 17—348 soft sand of the
2 aft Epiphany desert and is
well laid out and is
18 Mon 18—347 remarkable by
the apparent disregard of
sanitary laws, but the
waste water which runs
19 Tu 19—346 to be thrown about
without any regard to
sanitation, does no harm
as the sand quickly absorbs
20 Wed 20—345 it.

We have been to
the new ~~New~~ Heliopolis, which is
21 Th 21—344 about a quarter of an
hours walk to the southwest
it is quite modern, being
only about seven years old
22 Fri 22—343 it is built and
run by a Belgian company
for the rich business men
of Cairo and for tourists
23 Sat 23—342 It is well planned
with plenty of open spaces
and the buildings are -

splendid, being mostly the
many arched Moorish style
striking like the Moorish
palaces of Granada, Spain.
There is plenty of grass, as
the desert sand with
sufficient water becomes
magnificent black soil.
and grows splendid ~~crops~~
crops, two or three a year.
The town ends suddenly, you
may be walking along a big
building which from its
proportions would lead any
one to think that it was in
the centre of the town and then
when you pass the end
you find yourself right
on the desert. The Palace
Hotel is a magnificent
place of 500 rooms and is
supposed to have cost a
million to build it is
not covered with arches,
and ~~pillars~~ pillars like
the remainder of the
buildings but is quite
plain save for some

relief work around the doors and windows.
An electric tram and also an electric train runs out from Cairo.

Old Heliopolis is across the railway line to the north, it is now buried in sand and almost the only thing to be seen is a obelisk sticking up above the ground. The present surface is about eight or ten feet above the foundations of the old city in this place so a well has been cleared around the base of the obelisk and the sides cemented. The bottom of the well is formed by the old original tiling of the city, as fine as good as in the days of the city. Cleopatra's needle, which was a

mate to the obelisk stood about two hundred yards to the north. The obelisk is of red granite. There is a very slight dampness rising from the Egyptian soil that, as it has been rising for hundreds of years it has caused a certain amount of erosion to take place and the edges of the hieroglyphics ~~on~~ and the edges of the column itself are rough and chipped. The dampness however does not rise more than a few feet ~~but~~ so above the level of the dampness the pillar is as smooth and polished and the edges as sharply defined as it was in the days of the old city

24 Sun 24—341 3 aft Epiphany Have been to
Cairo two or three
times, it is a most
25 Mon 25—340 extraordinary place
imaginable, practically a
French town it contains about
600,000 natives of mixed
26 Tu 26—339 classes who are
packed in by the different
Wagias. The French rule of
the road is in force namely
27 Wed 27—338 "Keep to the right" tho
there appears to be no speed
limit, the motors whizz
about like lightning and
28 Th 28—337 the "Kharris" or
light four-wheeled cab
something the shape of an
old "Victoria". ~~they~~ never
29 Fri 29—336 go slower than a
canter and mostly at a
hard gallop. The only
hotel not which a really
30 Sat 30—335 good meal are
Shepheards and the
Continental where however

it costs about ten shillings.
We go to the "Turf club" of
which we are all members
It is a purely English club
no Frenchmen or Egyptians
or any foreigners ever being
allowed inside the doors
even the waiters are not
Egyptian but Sudanese.
The dinner at the club is
very good and costs less
than the hotels. There are a
tremendous number of French
Greek Italian and other
foreigners here. ~~but~~ there are
some very good ones
among them but as a
rule they are not a
credit to their country.
It is indirectly one of the
causes of the Egyptians
dislike to the English the
English treat the natives
with contempt which they
deserve. They are a
~~[illegible]~~ vicious lot, the ~~[illegible]~~
^ class always scheming
and cheating

and the uneducated ones less intelligent are as a rule a cowardly lot although under English officers they fight well. The foreigners here however treat them with a certain amount of equality. The natives would sell anyone for a few piastres.

There was a tremendous row in Cairo on night of Good Friday finishing in one Australian being killed and several other soldiers being injured. Some N.Z.o.P.s were in a shop and a row started, some say through a Maori getting knifed, others that a man was cheated out of change. Any how, they threw everything they could lay their hands on into the street and then set fire to it

went upstairs and threw out all the furniture, including some bedsteads and a piano. When the row started ~~[illegible]~~ an Australian Major climbed off on the back of a soldier to speak to the other soldiers who were making the row, but his mount objected and pitched him off into the fire which was just starting, out of which he crawled and left the row to take care of itself. The "Red-caps" or Military Mounted Police – a body of English men, mostly 4th Hussars – came along one got a bedstead over his head and was laid out. Then the people in the houses started firing revolvers and the N.Z.o.P.s replied killing one Australian

31 Sun 31—334 Septuagesima and wounding six
or seven more A.S. and,
I think, a N.Z.R. Piquets
1 Mon 32—333 were pushed into
town and after about three
hours the particular Wazia
where the row was became
2 Tu 33—332 quiet, by which time
the street was a peep.
On Saturday, with three
other officers and 100 men
3 Wed 34—331 went into town
to piquet the Wazias, we
divided into parties. It was
through absolutely the
4 Th 35—330 lowest quarters
of the town, narrow streets
& bad lights. The natives
there are a treacherous lot
5 Fri 36—329 and I would have
very little compunction
in putting a bullet into
any of them. The
6 Sat 37—328
native police are not
much good they look

very fine, especially the
mounted ones, who look
splendid in the flash
little grey arals their
saddles, top boots, and
all their still accoutrements
shining like mirrors, but
they have not heart for
a fight unless led by an
Englishman, and are
all open to bribes. While on
Piquet I found two of them
had arrested a little
Hindoo jemadar or
native sub-altern. He
was well dressed, and
being dark they probably
thought that he would
give bakshish to be
allowed to go. This he
did not do but seeing
me, made them bring
him up to me, and
hoping satisfied myself
that he was a jemadar
— he was in mufti — I
ordered them to let him
go. When he was let go

he begged me to let him fight the Policeman one after the other. he was only a little light fellow and they were each about 13 stone. but he was eager to have a go at them. He belonged to 41st Pioneers.

We got to bed about two belgeb that night on a heap of straw outside the stables, after having filled up the Guard room at Bab-el-Hadid barracks.

I have been to the Zoologiegl Gardens and Giza Pyramids The Zoological gardens were fine, containing all sorts of animals birds and snakes and monkeys

From these we went to the Giza Pyramids arriving just before sundown in spite of climbing in the heat of the day. We climbed the biggest one, that of Cheops it is quite an easy thing to do if you take ordinary care, but if anyone falls they would probably roll right to the bottom. Two Australians have been killed climbing the second one that of Khephren but this is smooth on the top and is really difficult. The big one is about 450 feet high and about 250 yards square at the base. The stones are anything up to 3 feet thick generally about that thickness so that it can not be walked up but has to be climbed

7 Sun 38—327 which however is
Sexagesima
not very difficult as
there are two guides each
8 Mon 39—326 holding one of
your hands one another
following behind. The two
with your hands get on
9 Tu 40—325 the next layer of
rock and sing out One!
Two! Three! at three you
get a heave from below
10 Wed 41—324 and at the same
time the two on top give a
pull and you land on the
next tier. You can have
11 Th 42—323 a couple of spells
going up if you like as it
tries your wind. From
the top there is a splendid
12 Fri 43—322 view over the Nile
and up the Nile to ~~Dahshur~~
Dahshur around the
pyramids of which are the
13 Sat 44—321 ruins of old
Memphis. ~~[illegible]~~ On
three sides of the great

pyramid are the tombs of
those who died in the build-
ing of the pyramid and to
the south east is the
sphinx. To get to the pyramids
you can go from Cairo at
the rate of about thirty
miles an hour in one of
the Lorraine motors or
there is an electric tram
which runs to within a
quarter of a mile or a
gharri. They all — motor,
tram, & gharri — stop at
the foot of the plateau on
which the pyramids
stand. They are on a
high ridge which stands
a hundred or two feet
above the level of the
flats between it and the
Nile. You get out at the
foot and can walk up
a modern road, or take
a donkey or camel. The
pyramids are on the west
of the Nile and the
door into the interior of

the big one is on the north side and you see it as you approach them the road curling round until you come to them from a northerly direction. We are going back someday as we had no time to get inside or have a look at the ~~big~~ Sphinx.

The main body of infantry is moving to the front from here Tomorrow, Wednesday. and assume that they are going to Dardanelles The mounted are playing in Egypt for the time at any rate probably they will go up as infantry if wanted. about 130 or 150 thousand are taking part in the operations and 10,000 casualties are expected.

It is expected that

as soon as the main body leaves we will go into barracks at Abassia. It is getting too hot for tents. The windy season is coming on, it started yesterday and is expected to last 52 days. the sky is dull sometimes the sun not being able to get through owing to the clouds of sand the wind yesterday was burning hot ~~for~~ apparently having come miles and miles across the desert. it died down at night ~~and~~ This morning the wind is quite cool, and could not have come far as there is no sand with it at all and consequently the sky is quite bright

14 ~~Sun 45—320~~
~~Quinquagesima Shrove Sunday~~

Departure of main body put off till Friday night

15 Mon 46—319

14/1/15

16 Tu 47—318 Most of the main body left about two o'clock on Saturday morning 10/2/15 and was followed by the details and the Otago

17 Wed 48—317
Ash Wednesday infantry on Sunday morning and on Monday and Tuesday by two batteries

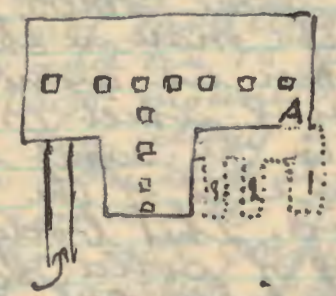
18 Th 49—316 of Artillery a howitzer and an 18 pr and the Otago mounted Rifles

19 Fri 50—315 who are acting as Divisional Cavalry The remainder of the N.Z. are not going yet.

20 Sat 51—314 Capt Houlker has gone up to the advanced base acting as Field Officer

On Friday afternoon Brother and I went out to the Giza Pyramids and same both stony-broke hired a guide who undertook for a shilling each to show us the inside of the pyramids the Sphinx etc. He took us to each but handed us over to another man at each object of interest and we had to pay extra. We climbed round the rocky face, almost a cliff, above the Giza village and visited some tombs, having to pay the man in charge. From there we went to the Sphinx which is a hollow in the sand to the south east of the big pyramid. Her body is cut out of solid rock but the head is built up of big blocks of granite. The features have mostly been

knocked about but where they have not been touched as at the ears they are extra ordinarily clear cut and correct. Down an inclined path and a few yards to the south of the sphinx is the "Temple of the Sphinx" which has been covered with sand but the sand has now been completely removed from it, it is something this shape



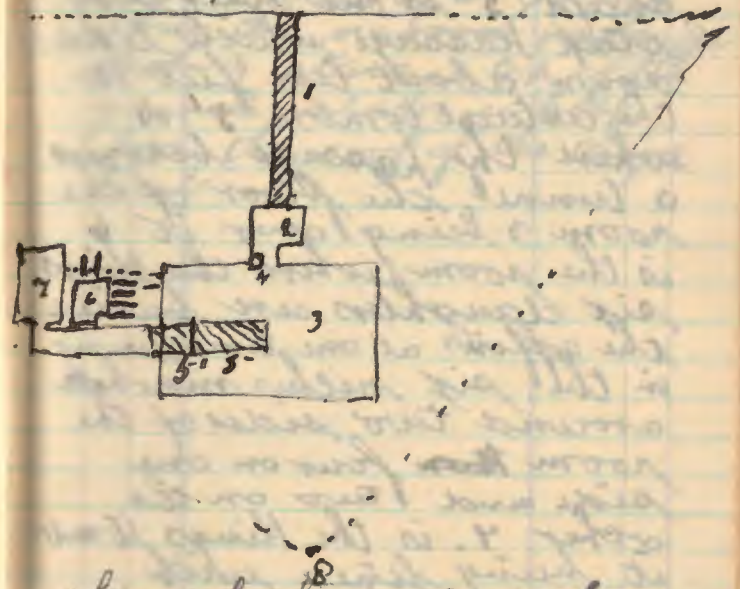
The entrance is down the sloping passage marked with an arrow. The big main chamber is

open to the sky and the pillars which run down the centre of it and down the centre of the small chamber which branches off it, – in reality one chamber altogether – are square and of red granite. There are no hieroglyphics anywhere on the pillars or walls the pillars being as smooth and polished as they ever were, at A there is the low doorway – which at one time was closed with a door – which opens into a low covered passage the one marked 1 is roofed and floored and walled with alabaster. The guide lights a piece of magnesium wire and ~~it has~~ the alabaster reflects the light in a white glow in which

21 Sun 52—313 There seem to
Quadragesima—1 in Lent
be thousands of small
stars. The other two
22 Mon 53—312 chambers are
of granite and the
roofing is in several
pieces but the first
23 Tu 54—311 one is roofed
with a single block
sixteen feet long by
about eight wide. The
24 Wed 55—310 three small
chambers are the same
size, the plan not being
drawn to scale.
25 Th 56—309

From the
sphinx we rode camels
about ½ a mile to the
26 Fri 57—308 smallest of the
three large pyramids, that
of the king Menkaura, as
you approach it you can
27 Sat 58—307 see the spa of the
air shaft about half way
up the side, the stones

have been displaced around
it, apparently in the search
for an inlet into the inside
The actual inlet is on the
bottom level of the pyramid
the passage inside running
down very steeply into
the solid rock. On crawling
through the opening you find
yourself in a very steep pass
age way which it cut down



through the solid rock

there are no steps. It is very steep and the smooth rock is hard to stand on. At the foot of the passage about thirty feet below the base of the pyramid there is a small chamber 2. from which a doorway leads into the large one 3. over the doorway at 4 is the foot of the air shaft. 5 is the other very steep passage which leads down about ten feet to the actual tombs 5' is where the passage becomes a tunnel the floor of the room 3 being over it. 6 is the room where the Kings six daughters are buried the coffins at one time being in the six niches marked around two sides of the room ~~two~~ four on one side and two on the other 7. is the Kings tomb it being lined with granite slabs, access to

the roof of the kings tomb is gained along a passage way marked by a dotted line from the chamber 3. The hole made in the rock for the Kings tomb is bigger than the actual tomb built in it so that by crouching anyone can, after coming along the narrow passage from 9 stand on top of the granite slabs which form the roof of the Kings tomb

28 Sun 59—306 1/5/15. I am
2 in Lent
not much in the
mood to write about
1 Mon 60—305
St. David
Cairo sights
as we are on the
transport at Alexandria
ready to sail but I will
2 Tu 61—304 have to write down
the events up till the
present or I will forget
Since the last entry
3 Wed 62—303 I have done
nothing much. We
have been drilling away
in the sun, and sleeping
4 Th 63—302 it was at night
that the Dr issued a
warning that even in
the tentpegging had to
5 Fri 64—301 keep their hats on
Last Sunday 11/1/15 we went
to Sakkara Pyramids
and Tombs. We went
6 Sat 65—300 out to Giza and
this by camel about ten
or twelve miles down the

edge of the desert. I
did not mind the camel
but the other officer
gave it up and they got
with the guide who
was riding a donkey
The last mile or so was
through the sand hills
of the desert proper and
as it was blowing
hard the sand and
little pebbles came on to
our faces like hail.
We had lunch at
"Marietta's" house and
after that visited the
Temple or Tomb of this
same ancient Egyptian
high priest. The interior
was wonderful being
covered with coloured
figures of sacred animals
birds etc. The colours
were red and blue
but despite the fact
that they were about
4000 years old they
seemed as well preserved

as they could ever have been, all the drawings were in profile but were extraordinarily correct.

We next visited the Tombs of the Sacred Bulls or Serapheum. It is several tunnels crossing one another or running parallel, and alternately on either side are the huge cases in the middle of which stands a granite coffin about 13 ft by 4 by 11 and weighing about sixty odd tons. The slab ~~upon~~ of each is a huge granite slab which fits so tightly to the remainder of the sarcophagus that there is no notice a crack large enough to get in the point of the blade of a knife

From there we went to the site of Memphis which is now a grove of date palms. The only remains of the old city are two colossal statues of Rameses II and a Sphinx. The statue we examined was almost as perfect an example of statuary as you could find. He must have been a fine looking man unless the flatters him, but the weather appears to have had absolutely no effect on the limestone of which it is made.

7 Sun 66—299
3 in Lent

8 Mon 67—298

9 Tu 68—297

10 Wed 69—296

11 Th 70—295

12 Fri 71—294

13 Sat 72—293

On Friday afternoon we received orders to equip the men and get away by two o'clock Saturday morning. We managed to do it although we were going the whole time we entrained about 1 o'clock that morning and arrived here in Alexandria this morning about nine we came right up to the ships side and without stopping, disembarked and have spent the rest of the day in getting on stores it is about 5.30 now and we expect to sail any time. We have not heard

much about the fighting up at Ypres but we have there has been very heavy casualties, anybody we am still wounded.

Monday 3/5/15

We passed Crete last night and have been passing islands ever since.

The men have an awful scramble for their food but we have good food in the saloon. The men are all happy and keen on getting there. at Alexandria we took on some rifles from the front and one man who had a good rifle came up and asked to change it for one with blade on. The Australians on board

to the number of about 1500 have hardly any officers and in consequence are a nuisance when it comes to issuing rations. but they seem alright as a whole. their equipment is very complete in fact I don't think that any army could be much more completely equipped than the Australian. There is another transport with us with Australians only aboard it is the "Osmanieh" our own being the Saturnia We passed a warship this morning and now there are several ships, apparently transports to be seen

We are going to Lemnos now

expecting to arrive about 5 O this evening

Tuesday 4/8/15

We are at Mudros now in the island of Lemnos. We arrived late yesterday afternoon passing on our way in a couple of French torpedo boats and a dummy Dreadnought a merchant ship rigged up with canvas to represent a Dreadnought and so deceive airships.

Mudros, which it appears the British have bought since the beginning of the war is a fine bay with room for a hundred ships. There are eleven transports lying close

14 Sun 73—292
4 in Lent

15 Mon 74—291

16 Tu 75—290

17 Wed 76—289
St. Patrick—Bank Holiday

18 Th 77—288

19 Fri 78—287

20 Sat 79—286

around us and also a torpedo boat, wholly "H.M.S. Doris" which came in last night as coaling from one of two cool boats here while in the inner harbour there are three warships two flying the tricolour and three big transports besides smaller craft. a Russian cruiser left last night. We are all flying inside a boom. the harbour from what we can see from the coat is something this shape although there ~~[illegible]~~ they cannot see everything and make sure of its shape

We dont know how long we are here for. Anyhow it is pleasant to see something green again after the that desert and to have something to eat without sand in it. The land runs down to the sea in smooth rolling hills which have absolutely no sign of a tree on them but are green with crops. the hills back a bit rise up for all the world like those of the Peninsula but instead of being grayish

they are cropped
all the stones seem to
be heaped up and
everybit of ground
made use of. We could
not make out what
grew the spots on the
hills were until we
got close enough to
see what they were
Mudros is the scene
of a massacre of the
Greek people inhabitants
by the Turks during the
Balkan war

Tuesday afternoon
We are still here
waiting orders. A
ship, the Mount Cawald,
has just arrived with
a cargo of Indian
soldiers and one left
this morning also
loaded with Indians.
The land does look
pretty. The people
apparently all live
in villages, we can

see several, the two
nearest ones being
about two miles from
where we are and only
about a mile apart.
They seem quite a
size and as they are
very frequent there
must be a large
population here.
The houses are white
with pedded roofs
and the land around
as green as young grass
and dotted with
wind mills for flour,
& it is about the
prettiest bit of
scenery we have seen
since N.Z. The hills
at the back are
all the world like
those around Akaroa

21 Sun 80—285 Wed 5/5/15
5 in Lent

Still here. We
22 Mon 81—284 had an
interesting visit from
an officer who was
23 Tu 82—283 present at the landing
It appears that
they had a landing at
a place about three
24 Wed 83—282 miles from the 1st
troops. The land
ing was to commence
about 8.30. They went
up the coast past
25 Th 84—281 where the 1st
Annunciation—Lady Day were land
ing. The D.E was off
here and was directing
26 Fri 85—280 her shells into
a village. The men
could see the house
they were making
27 Sat 86—279 and were
trying to get to it.
They did not land

in the place intended
as the Navy made
some mistake and
landed them about
half a mile further
up. They were under
a severe indirect
shrapnel fire from
some warships over
in the straits but
nevertheless they were
very cool and
jumped ashore gaily
the units and brigades
had become mixed
before landing but
despite the confusion
caused thereby and
the loss of their officers
by snipers they went
forward up the hill
throwing off their
haversacks and knap
sacks and rushing
forward with the
bayonet, pinning any
officer who happened
to be near

they charged into the first line of entrenchments the Turks jumping out and running up the hill calling out Allah! Allah! Allah! the Colonials following into and through the next line of trenches and on into a third line. they here fell into trouble from Turkish machine guns and had to retire. The Turkish snipers as the charge approached would fall down and pretend to be dead and when it had passed would sit up and shoot the officers. a big Aus. Corporal who previously had been distinguishing himself by bayoneting

Turks and throwing them over his shoulder like sheaves of wheat made it his business to attend to these and went round and bayonetted and Turk bed found alive.

The artillery got their guns ashore and "man-handled" them up to a bit of a rise from which they made good practice.

Thur 6/5/15

We are just slipping out of Mudros bound up Aquitane direct for the Dardanelles it is blowing fairly hard and it will be pretty bad landing in the sea.

28 Sun 87—278
Palm Sunday

29 Mon 88—277

30 Tu 89—276

31 Wed 90—275

1 Th 91—274

2 Fri 92—273
Good Friday—Bank Holiday

3 Sat 93—272
Bank Holiday

Fri. 4/3/15

We woke up this morning to find that the lights came from HMS transport. Goal and 6 det ships and about 4 det men-of-war. After breakfast we were all up on deck and could hear firing from the south west probably somewhere in the Straits and could see shells bursting over what was apparently our position ashore. The warships then took a hand and rained into some troops to be seen coming along the sea shore in the direction of

our batteries which we could see with the naked eye in a position to shore. The men on the ship were wildly excited as the shells from the ~~warsh~~ warships ~~[illegible]~~ exploded the ground, at the place where the enemys troops were with clouds of dust and smoke. They are itching to get at it. This was the highest position we are now moving up the coast to the Colonials' position. The ground ashore was very steeply from the beach literally a rough precipice, covered with scrub. On top of the precipice the ground seems smooth and without any cover and is covered with

a lot of scattered
trees. The scenery
reminded me strongly
of the Cyclorama of
the Battle of Gettysburg
it is something
similar on top of
the cliffs & the Long
Loop Out while the
cliffs are just like
the play thanks and
cliffs opposite Kaituna
I don't know what
our own landing
place is like. They
are falling in for
rations now.

Pals just arriving
off our own landing
place of which there
are 4 or 5 ship other
than warships it is
a rough looking
place and we are
apparently in for an
exciting spin there is
some shelling going
on, on a point half

way up the hill and
we will probably have
under rifle fire when
we land.

Sunday
9/5/15

We did not land here
we got on to the torpedo
boats and were ordered
off the ai going ashore
the NZ. Infantry Brigade
having been ambushed
and blunded at Gaba
Helles. We landed at
Cape Helles about 7.30
yesterday morning and
went straight into the
fight. I was decidedly
surprised to find myself
so cool. Expected to be
in an awful funk, we
came up as reserves.
Our first check of five
being as we were lying
down and a stray

4 Sun 94—271 Easter Sunday
5 Mon 95—270 Bank Holiday
6 Tu 96—269
7 Wed 97—268
8 Th 98—267
9 Fri 99—266
10 Sat 100—265

shot pepper along and blew the dust into my eyes. We worked on and received a few stray bullets around our ears and finally ducked into a ditch and set to work to make a decent trench of it. It was chilling trousering down on our knees and pegging away with our entrenching tools in front of us. The battle was at its height, the musketry and machine gun fire was a perfect roar while the field batteries behind, the warships on either side and the bursting of the shells both our own and the Turkish ones

over our heads set the air vibrating and thumping in our ears in a perfectly indescribable roar. We are trying to take a hill "Achi Baba" it is about 1500 yds or more in front and spreads out in two spurs which run along the sea shore about 200 feet up and down again at Cape Helles. Where we are fighting accordingly resembles a huge amphitheatre basin and our lines are about half way up. The actual firing line trenches are about 400 yds in front. We are going into them this morning. The day dragged down save for a few intermittent outbursts during the afternoon but at about 5.30 it

was returned with greater fury and kept up until our forces failed to send Turkish trenches some few hundred yards to the front with a bayonet charge. Firing was kept up during the night, sometimes good & great intensity but resulting in no change of position. During the night another officer - Wilson - and myself took a party of about twenty men out to the firing line and brought in as many wounded as we could. It was gruesome work, examining dead men to see if they were alive and binding up other fellows wounds. We were out for good part of the night but

were lucky enough to get back to our trenches without any one being hit. It is terribly cold here of a night. The bombardment is starting again so I suppose we will soon be going forward, we will get it really hot then.

Thursday 13/5/15

We left our old trench on Sunday night about 9.30 but immediately a heavy fire was opened by the Turks who must have had an observer with a telephone close up to us. The bullets were hitting into the ground around us and buzzing & whistling over our heads like a swarm of bees. So we flopped down on to the ground and

11 Sun 101—264 crawling back
Low Sunday—1 aft Easter to the trench
being precious glad when
12 Mon 102—263 we got there. We
left again about 1 o'clock
unmolested and got
around behind a small
13 Tu 103—262 knoll, and the
men loading themselves
up with stores we went
into a donga and start
14 Wed 104—261 ed up it towards
the firing line. as soon
as we got into the ~~[illegible]~~
Dire nullah fire was
15 Th 105—260 opened from
somewhere and despite
the comparative
safety of the deep nullah
16 Fri 106—259 some men were
hit. The men put down
their loads and got
behind them. They were
17 Sat 107—258 hiding behind
boxes of tea, cheese,
sugar, bags etc. it was

unpleasant for me
as I had nothing to
hide behind, but after
a while it died down
and we went on and
arrived in the firing
line trenches without
any more casualties
and managed to dig
some shelts before
morning. Monday was
comparatively quiet. Three
men only being hit, one
was shot clean through
the brain, it was pre-
truding either end, and
he died about ½ an
hour. There must have
been some disorder in
his brain as he was
wrestling till he died.
Tuesday was comparatively
quiet without casualties
and in the night we were
relieved by 15th Manchester
who were "green" besides
being young. They got
into the trenches late

immediately started
to fire at shadows
and drew a reply fire
from the Turks. One
of the first of our men
to get out of the trench
was shot clean through
the heart. Owing to the
fire the first men out
made off at the double
for the shelter of the
nullah in the rear
instead of, as was
intended, ~~going down~~
going slow and
allowing the men in
rear to help them.
I commanded the
rear platoon, and
was last man out;
it being my job to see
that all the men were
brought off. I climb-
ed out and sprinted
for cover after some
sprinters in front but
found when I caught
up to them that they

had lost touch so I
had to go back and
collect all stragglers
who had got out of
touch. It was not very
pleasant but I collected
and put on to the right
track every man, and
then made for the
nullah myself and when
I got there found that
they had lost touch
with the captain who
was ahead and was
the only one who knew
where our trench was
to be. The nullah
branched and they did
not know which one
to take. I put a sergeant
in my place to collect
stragglers and started
to lead the men down
the nullah as I had
a good idea of where
the camp was to be.

18 Sun 108—257
2 aft Easter

19 Mon 109—256

20 Tu 110—255

21 Wed 111—254

22 Th 112—253

23 Fri 113—252
St. George—Bank Holiday

24 Sat 114—251

but I was a complete stranger to the men and after going some distance and halting to allow the rear to close up again I found that I was followed by about a dozen men only being ones who happened to recognise me in the darkness we tramped on until I thought we must be somewhere in the vicinity of the bivouac and there being no sign of it and as it was raining in torrents we "dossed" down under some trees which helped some of the rain off

and where the ground was fairly dry. This was about three o'clock in the morning. We woke about six and discovered the "bivvy" about 200 yds off. We are living in dug outs now. Thus - yesterday - we spent in digging our dugouts and in gang shifts and searching for anything to improve our comfort. Today, it being fine, we dried our clothes had a shave and a wash and marched to the sea from seven near a fortified fort. The condition of which is a tribute to the naval gunnery. Tremendous breaks of masonry were blown about ~~there~~ It is, not a modern fort and there were some

old breech loaders
lying about and
symmetrical heaps
of round cannon balls
of iron and stone, the
large twelve inch ones
being stony. we have
got our base kits
and living in
comparative comfort

~~Sunday~~ Tue 18/5/15

We are still in
our rest bivouac. Half
our company went out
this morning ~~with~~ road
making. making a road
to take up some heavy
siege howitzers that
have landed. We were
shelled yesterday but
most of the shells went
over our heads or into
the base over the rest.
one man only of ours
was hit, the rest duck-
ing into their dugouts

This morning we were
shelled but so far I have
not heard of any casualties
Yesterday while over
bathing we saw a
battalion of R.M.L.I land
there are a swarm of bips
here now

Tuesday 18/5/15

Still here. We were
working over the rise in
W bay Sun. Mon & Today
road making etc. Sunday
was comparatively quiet
only two or three shells
bursting and they did no
harm but yesterday a lot
of heavy shells were
suddenly put in. blowing
up some wagons and
mules and finally got
12 men killed & 8 wounded
while I believe there were
some more wounded by
another shell. It is
quite exciting. They are

25 Sun 115—250 starting to shell
3 aft Easter the bivouac now
Sunday evening about ½
26 Mon 116—249 day men were
wounded by sprays
but no one takes any
notice except when a
27 Tu 117—248 particularly
close one comes. The
best of them is that
at this extreme range
28 Wed 118—247 they do not
come as fast as the
sound of them. Sunday
evening after work
29 Th 119—246 we had an
open air service.

Thur 20/5/15

30 Fri 120—245

We are back
at Kaba-Tepe now. Last
night at ½ 8 o'clock we
1 Sat 121—244 were told to
move off at 6. we did
so and got on to the

transport about 8. I don't
know why we were put
on to a transport to come
up here. it is such a
small run and we
could be up here on the
trawlers that go the
lengthening in the time
taken in embarking and
disembarking from the big boats. The
rest of the NZ Bde also
came up, those that
could not get on to the
transport following
in trawlers, we
disembarked about
eight this morning
being sniped and
getting some casual
hits on our way in
the barges. I believe
May Bagby of Auckland
was killed but he
was in another boat.
We are now camped
up a twisting gully
the sides of which are

covered with a scrub about six feet high except at the tops where the hills rise into steep precipices. The formation is clay and small stone, water worn into extraordinary twisty serpentine gullies, which with a thousand an expedia turns climb up until they get up to the top of the precipices and you can walk out on to the hill top

Monday
24/10/15

Still at Kaba Tepe or rather Anzac Cove. On Thursday night ~~just as we got to bed was quiet but on Friday morning it was not so~~ just as the men were preparing to go to bed

there was a heavy fire and we had to turn out and were moved out behind the left which part of the firing line was formed by the N.Z. Brigade. N.Z.M.R. When the firing started I was over in the Monmouths' trenches to see the boys and the men were almost ready to move off when I got back up our gully to my bivouac. We slept in the scrub behind the mia in expectation of an attack along the beach which however did not eventuate.

The Boys are all alright. The twins lack having a young beard. Ralph rejoicing in having got a shaper. On Friday morning I had a good sleep and the firing

2 Sun 122—243
4 aft Easter

3 Mon 123—242

4 Tu 124—241

5 Wed 125—240

6 Th 126—239
Accession of King George V.

7 Fri 127—238

8 Sat 128—237

died down the echoes in the gullies where we are bivouacked ~~[illegible]~~ increase by noise about ten times. In the afternoon I brought the "Black Party" of a 100 men around, we drawed here, being told that we would get our rations over here but found that we had to send back to our camp as the A.S.C. would not issue it till next day. The men complained a lot. I don't know how they have been treated but they all seem to have a lot of complaints. I noticed it as soon as I took over my platoon

anyhow we settled down and the grumbling died down when they were settled just like a barrel. They have a fair amount to grumble about too. We are doing outposts ~~[illegible]~~ at night thirty men on "Diggis" plateau and thirty men on a ridge this side of it and another thirty on fatigue on the trench. It is not a bad job but it is not warm up in the trenches at night, we are in a position for the purpose of poisoning the guns from bombs grenades throwers who may happen to get through the firing line. The firing line is at present using some Japanese high explosive hand grenades, very effective. Great effect the other night a

great attack was made by the Huns under Hinar von Sanders and was repulsed with heavy loss the dead in some places being five and six fat. Friday, Saturday, & Sunday a Sergeant or Junk Officer was in under the white flag and today an armistice from 4.30 till 6 has been arranged to bury the dead so everything is quiet now.

On Saturday we had a few shells over us and one or two men were hit. We have all to live in "dug outs" as the shells echo down at a steep angle and if hurt in the right place sweep the side of the hill from top to bottom so

that sometimes we have to duck. On Saturday a trawler which acts as tender was anchored just off the beach which shelled down, about a dozen engineers were working on pier. There were about half a dozen shrapnel in quick succession over for and they one right into her making a great old clatter but not doing much effective she was not holed apparently. A launch was sent out to her and the engineers hurried off to dig for rats. ~~Sunday~~ There was a submarine alarm on Saturday all the boats suddenly hoisting anchor and

9 Sun 129—236
Rogation Sunday—Proclamation

10 Mon 130—235

11 Tu 131—234

12 Wed 132—233

13 Th 133—232
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday

14 Fri 134—231

15 Sat 135—230

steaming about while the torpedo boats tow them to and fro like mad, after a while they settle down again and things went on as usual.

The ships apparently sighted a good target we heard afterwards that it was a bivouac estimated to contain 10,000 Turks they all started firing like mad and there must have been considerably less Turks to hear the bivouac than there was actually in it

one ship went in too close and ran aground but

was got off fairly easily. The Turks replied with some heavy stuff but went nowhere near the ships to the great amusement of our men watching. There is usually something on on a Sunday we dig trenches six days a week and have a scrap on the seventh. Today Monday there is an armistice on ~~at~~ but the Beach Party has to work for all that they are grumbling a bit as there issue of tobacco has come to a dispute but the work is being done. Had quite a waterfall landed night before yesterday and today it rained today but we were fairly

comfortable in our bivouacs as we have managed to find a few numbers of water proof sheets

Tues 25/5/15

We will remember today by the sinking of the Triumph. Otherwise it has been very quiet but we have had a very heavy thunderstorm which has resulted in a disagreeable amount of mud. One man was very happy until a W.P. shot over his "bivvy" when suddenly the strings broke and he down came about a bushelful of water which had been caught in the centre of the sheet. The resulting language

was sulfry.

The Triumph was struck about 1.30 off "Kaba Tepe" point. The torpedo getting her amidships she almost immediately heeled over till her bulwarks on one side were in the water she stayed in this position for some time while from all directions torpedo boats dashing up with a cloud of smoke and a swirl of foam while all the officers from her steamed off. One Boat arrived and took off many men till her deck was crowded and she broke off slightly. Before the other boats could get to her she went slowly over and turned a turtle. She turned a

16 Sun 136—229
Sunday after Ascension
17 Mon 137—228
18 Tu 138—227
19 Wed 139—226
20 Th 140—225
21 Fri 141—224
22 Sat 142—223

over slowly with a smother of foam as her masts and funnels hit the water, she went further over ~~and~~ while a great fraph apparently from escaping steam was all around her. Finally with her keel in the air she stopped while torpedo boats dashed in and apparently with pipes and cold probably boat staying fishing the men out of water while forming an outer circle were big trawlers and minaks which had stamed away from here — any ac here — and formed a circle to watch for the

reappearance of the submarine. A few shots were fired from one or two destroyers but we could see no target and could not see any results. She stayed upside down for a few minutes apparently bouyed up by air inside and then her nose sank and her stern rose ~~and appeared~~ until about ten feet of decking was out of water then she rolled over away from us and ~~was~~ disappeared. The destroyers steamed away ~~from~~ & Embros then and not till then did any Turk artillery open fire. It was rather a awe inspiring & stirred the crew but we could have

been very few if any
one killed by the getting
explosion of the torpedo
the men around
the ship seem to
will fight most a
well shell bombs but
we have to pay the
enemy the compliment
of having fleeing a
the Goeben the excellent
aim but open fire
~~water~~ ~~at~~ night the
rescue work was
over.

Thur 26/5/15

Yesterday Wed 25/5/15
was quiet but in the
evening up in the
trenches they were
"touched up" by some
shrapnel which did
not touch any of my
men but killed
a Sikh mountain
Gunner alongside and
wounded 4 of Auchtar
Mounted rifles

Anzac cove was
shelled during the day
they seem to have
nothing ideas of gun
fire. Their fire is very
much at random over
here, there being a
chance of hitting some
thing if they search
but yesterday they
put seven shells
into the water in
one place and no
bodies being seen
there was no damage
done.

I don't know how
long we will stop
here, it is uncertain
from the number of
men here that no
serious move is
contemplated. What
seems the course is
nursing is to throw
ourselves astride the

23 Sun 143—222
Whit Sunday
24 Mon 144—221
25 Tu 145—220
26 Wed 146—219
Birth of Queen Mary
27 Th 147—218
28 Fri 148—217
29 Sat 149—216

peninsula from Anzac Cove to Kilia Liman and to do that it would be necessary to secure our left flank by seizing Hill 971 and its big spur Mal Tepe and the hill Kilia Tepe. We could then turn south and with our rear protected by these hills could advance in the face holding Achi Baba. The above hill serving as artillery observation posts would allow the navy to shell off any reinforcements ~~coming~~ and supplies coming from the Asiatic side. To do this we would need twice our present number of

troops here. I don't know what is nothing in the brain of our Staff not much I'll as May Sikes would say.

Sat - 29/5/15

Had some excitement last night and this morning. When going up to our trenches I stopped half way along at a spot about ¼ mile from our sentry posts and with glasses attempted to identify some points with Denis on the map, some snipes must have caught a glimpse of the white map and I was soon sniped at so I cleared out. Arriving at our sentry posts things were quiet but a few shells were

sent along without
doing any harm
but about half past
three some fun started
I had been round the
posts about two o'clock
and had gone to sleep
again in my bivouac.
and despite the noise
of bursting shells and
the answering fire
of our own guns I
did not awake up till
about half past four
when hearing a
tremendous noise I
crawled out to see
what was up.
found the "Major" (Giles)
in great good humour
as he always is when
a fight is on. But there
was one thing that
annoyed him, his
advanced observing
officer's telephonist
was asleep and it
took him about

RECEIVED **Cash Account** PAID

23 minutes to open fire
when he can easily
do it in about 5. I don't
know the actual facts
of the battle but it
appears that the Huns
tunnelled past our
firing line and flew
out the end of their
sap between our
firing line and
support trenches and
rushed through. The
artillery could not fire
on them so it was
left to machine gun and
rifle fire and the
bayonet to turn them
out. The bayonet finally
doing the job all out
and out. Giles's
battery fired 400 shells
into the support trenches
and once caught some
supports in the open. The
Huns went howling

30 Sun 150—215 up into the air
Trinity Sunday and the rest
got out of it. They also
31 Mon 151—214 got scores when
the retire finally
before the bayonet.
The shells were
1 Tu 152—213 coming over our
trench thick and fast
and we could hear
the shrapnel hitting
2 Wed 153—212 the shields of
the guns but only one
man was shot during
the three hours rain
3 Th 154—211 of shells and
Birth of King George V.—Bank Holiday—Corpus Christi
he was standing
where he ought not
4 Fri 155—210 to have been.
They gave our trench
a lot of attention
sometimes putting
5 Sat 156—209 things into the
bank in front & also
bursting over our

heads. I had an
extraordinary escape
myself. I was looking
over the parapet when
a shell ~~[illegible]~~ burst
in the air just in
front of me. I never
got touched by some
miracle although
according to all the
rules of shrapnel I
should have had
my head blown off
There being no
need for us much
after daylight with
all the battery
around we came
down to our camp
above the Beach
getting there without
any casualties. The
men take things very
coolly, often with a
lot of humour. Just
as we arrived all our
"buddys" those shrapnel
swept the hill in

quick succession. A man well down the hill stuck out his head and sung out to his mate up above "Bill you fool stop throwing those b— y bricks."

The shelling and rifle fire has stopped now, but suppose they will start again tonight

Sun 30/5/15

Nothing eventful much last night just before dark an emplacement for a gun or bomb catapult or something of the kind was noticed apparently built up out cutrige boxes etc. They acted the may be fire at it. I was walking round a corner and I could hear the Mayors

calculation for many degrees more right no 1 so moving left No 2 gun so on then "Good-shot" Fire on it to fill By G— " they had landed a shell in the middle and blown cutridge cases to pieces and all sky-high. Then they blew a hole in the left and another in the right and were just going to polish it off when word came up from the guns that two men had been killed in front of the guns

Tues 1/6/15

Over in Menin Rd quietly now. ~~[illegible]~~ Sun ~~[illegible]~~ Engineer and transport officer came over to relieve me until I came over to

6 Sun 157—208
1 aft Trinity

7 Mon 158—207

8 Tu 159—206

9 Wed 160—205

10 Th 161—204

11 Fri 162—203

12 Sat 163—202

Have a look at things at Quinn's Post into which trenches we were due to go to relieve another company of our Battalion. We got over here about 4.30. We had to climb up steep paths half of the [illegible] gully in which the battalion was camp, slip and run down into a gully leading into Monash gully up this passing the spur called Doughty's post on our right until we came to a spur running out from the top of the valley called Leffs Post. We are at present bivouacked in the left gully and to get to Quinn's Post up hill we go back to the foot

of the gullies and up the one on the right. The side of the hill below the trenches is hardly more than a precipice. We get up to the trenches through a communication trench so steep that steps have had to be cut for about 150 or 200 yds. The whole valley in fact almost down to the sea is an elaborate network of trenches. Quinn's Post trenches are just on the near crest and the enemy commanding from 100 to 30 yds away. Grenades are going too and fro all day. We are going up about eleven. We were up there last night in reserve on the "Golden Stairs". A procession of dead bodies were carrying down, one, a Turk.

was strong.

Fri 4/6/15

Have had some excitement. On Tuesday about eleven o'clock we came up and relieved the troops occupying No 6 sec. The Turks are in trenches only about 200 or 30 yards away and in front of another section that are as close as can be to one another.

We have a few men slightly in the firing line dressed about as many in a bomb proof shelter just behind ~~as~~ another lot about the slight slope down the hill a few feet. Bombs go two and fro all night while sniping is continuous and at night there is often

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a general outburst of fire all round. We have to keep a rifle all night in the firing line and it is precious tiring. None of my men went out on Tuesday night but on Wednesday morning I got a scratch myself, just on the ankle of my jaw cutter by a piece of the bomb. It is getting better now but is very much swollen and sore. We were relieved about 8 p.m. Wednesday night by the 3rd Auckland Coy who were in a bad state of nerves. We went down just behind the hill in fatigue to go down just after Wednesday and spending the rest of the day in

D

13 Sun 164—201
2 aft Trinity

14 Mon 165—200

15 Tu 166—199

16 Wed 167—198

17 Th 168—197

18 Fri 169—196

19 Sat 170—195

in actual rest
coming up again
about midday today
Friday for
another 24 hours.
Tonight there is an
attack to be made
on a section of
French opposite No 7
Section volunteers have
been called for the total
number being
100 men our battalion
supplying 50 and the
Auckland Bat the
other 50. Two
officers are to go.
Have volunteered
but I suppose all the
other officers
have done so too
the number of men
required ~~[illegible]~~ is
also easily
obtained

Sun 6/6/15

In Hospital tending at
Flu swoop with a slight
attack of Enteritis. Had a
"hellish" time at Quinns Post
on Friday night and
Saturday morning. Poor
Capt Goulding killed Lieuts
Dron, Rose, Stewart, Dobson
wounded. Lt-Col Brown
was also wounded. also
Lt Vear of Auckland.
Stewart & Vear led on
the rush on the Turkish
trenches which were
gained successfully with
hardly any casualties.
and a footing was
established but the
Turks creeping backwards
the French flank
enfiladed by machine
guns it was abandoned
about 6 o'clock in the
morning getting back
with many casualties
We can take the

trench as often as we like but the Turks having the advantage of position can enfilade it and render it untenable. It was a nervy racking time for us shells were bursting every where and bombs were flying two and fro like mad while their machine guns were sweeping our trenches from end to end and ours were giving the same to them. our ears were ringing with the awful noise, and our trench being built up in trench sandbags the machine guns cut them down

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so that to move about we had to crawl in the bottom part of the trench which was dug out of the ground during the night one of my sergeants Jones was killed right along side me by machine gun fire and early in the morning I lost my men Bond and Paul and Dodson while I have left Barnett wounded and Pte Neil Murray stunned and R.W. Ellis injured by timber falling after the explosion of a mine it was impossible to put up a periscope as the machine gun immediately shot it away. The firing lasted about nine day

20 Sun 171—194
3 aft Trinity

21 Mon 172—193

22 Tu 173—192

23 Wed 174—191
Birth of Prince of Wales

24 Th 175—190
St. John Baptist

25 Fri 176—189

26 Sat 177—188

Saturday and
came down to
the doctor to have my
wound dressed
and also a get
something to eat
as he had me in
a special
diet. It would
not fit me go
back but they
me to the
beach
hospital from
where I was sent
on to here
I am on the
Hospital ship
Vaderland now
and could
live like a fight
ing-cock, but I
dont feel up to
and I am
on a milk diet
too. The ship is

very comfortable
and seems quiet after
the infernal noise of
the last few days.
I had a soft bed
made up for me when
coming over in the
fish sweeper and was
thanking my stars
for it but I could
only sleep fitfully
owing to the silence

Sun 13/6/15

At Heliopolis No 1
Gen Hospital,
which was once the
Heliopolis Grand Palace
Hotel a wonderful place
containing about 500
rooms and costing about
1,000,000 to build.
Came here with enteritis
and a bullet wound
in the jaw.
When we
reached Lemnos last
Sunday morning it
was crowded with
shipping among the
vessels being the
"Mauretania" but
owing to there being
such a number of
other large vessels
there her size was
not particularly
noticeable. There were
several warships
there and a

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monitor just being
fitted out. It was a
very peculiar looking
boat. The decks so low
that anyone could sit
on the deck and dangle
his feet in the water.
I believe they only draw
about five or six feet
of water so that they
are very hard for a
torpedo to hit. Mudros
harbour has been
further secured by an
additional boom
placed across the harbour
about ¼ of a mile outside
the old boom.
Arriving at Lemnos
we were put on to the
"Southland" once an
Antwerp boat called
"Vaderland" and we
had a very good
trip down to
Alexandria from which

27 Sun 178—187 4 aft Trinity
28 Mon 179—186
29 Tu 180—185
30 Wed 181—184
1 Th 182—183
2 Fri 183—182
3 Sat 184—181

place we came down in a hospital train to here. The nurses on the train were very pill also good looking. We arrived at ~~Ca~~ Alexandria about prime. The nurses here are very good all being Australians. Someone eates for the officers so that we have ~~and~~ good meals waited on by Nubians of Sudanese Arab. I have just been up to the "X-Ray Room" and they have located a splinter embedded in the bone I am going

to be operated on tomorrow to have it out. The X Ray is precious. The room is switched of into total darkness and then the "X-Ray" is turned on. My wound is in the left [illegible] they stretched me down with my right side to it and the doctor sat on my left and held a screen before his eyes while he looked they had me opening and shutting my fingers and twisting a foot for some time. The X-Ray didn't seem very bright but their nurse by something heavenly penetrating in them.

Thur 17/6/15

Have been operated on and the splinter extracted. I went up about 9 o'clock on Monday morning to the operating theatre. The application of the anesthetic - a mixture of ether and chloroform was not pleasant but improved after the first few breaths. Then I went to sleep without knowing it. The next thing I knew was to find myself lying on a bed with a fly net over it, and feeling terribly sick while three or four people were standing around informing me that it was "Allright ole Chap". After a while I made one out to be Capt Richardson my room mate I could not make out what was up but after being persistently told that I had had a splinter

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extracted from my jaw, it proof of which I was shown a splinter tied in a piece of bandage and tied round my wrist. I came to believe it. I had an awful feeling of nausea and longed to be sick but couldn't. I then set about identifying those in the room, one was the room orderly, and another I recognised as another officer of the Nelson Coy. Saunders, and another was another medical orderly, a stranger. I gradually got my senses back and then had a good sleep but when I woke some hours later I still retained the feeling of nausea and had a fearful headache which my jaw was supplementing. I only got rid of my

4 Sun 185—180 5 aft Trinity headache yesterday owing the failing of
5 Mon 186—179 sickness. My face is a bit swollen but fortunately does not ache.
6 Tu 187—178 Dearsley was in with Lawry on Sunday and informed me that I was posted as having died of wounds
7 Wed 188—177 There are some awful fools about. I have managed to get a cable off to New Zealand
8 Th 189—176 to correct it.
I have just been making a calculation of the casualties among the
9 Fri 190—175 officers which are altogether out of proportion to the men it is as follows. Killed
10 Sat 191—174 Lt-Col Stewart
Maj Grant
Capt Goulding

Capt Gresson. Died of Wounds
Lieut Fitch
" Maurice
" Forsyth
" Burchardt
" Shelton.
Lieut Barclay Wounded and Missing

Wounded.
Lt-Col Leach
" Brown
Maj Brereton
Capt Houlber
Lieut Meach
" Hill.
" Stewart
" Lawry
" Dolben
" Dron
" Raut
" Priest

Injuria
Maj Jordan
Lt Stitt
" Bachelor

The heat is terrific 102° in the shade before nine o'clock the other morning while during the day it has reached sometimes 127° in the shade. The winds that blow apparently always from the west are as hot as the draught from a furnace. The nearest approach to coolness is gained by shutting out the sun and the breeze and then perspiring patiently till the end of the day

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Tues 22/6/15

I have just had the stitches taken out of my jaw and expect to go out convalescent tomorrow or the day after. my entrails is much better.

I discovered among the patients yesterday my old batman Boyd who got left behind at Willington I have been down to Fetown Camp. Wilkinson is in charge, Watson minus his moustache is adjutant while Vaughan, whom I met in Trentham is quartermaster It is impossible to help thinking that many of the men who peopled the camp two months ago are now dead. The camp is improved a bit, the sentries all have shelters to stand in out of the sun and there does not seem so many flies about as formerly

11 Sun 192—173 6 aft Trinity The doctor says
I have to convalesce for a
fortnight but I expect I
12 Mon 193—172 will go back
before then, there is some
move on and I don't want
to miss it.
13 Tu 194—171 Have just heard
that Lt-Col Hughes has
taken command of the
Salisbury Batt. They don't
14 Wed 195—170 seem to have
much confidency in
Maj Row. also heard that
Dawnson has a D.S.O.
15 Th 196—169 for some-thing
~~he~~ which we can't
understand and Capt
Wallingford has deservedly
16 Fri 197—168 be given a
Military Cross.
An Aus officer
Capt Corsey came in the
17 Sat 198—167 other day. he
has had a bullet in his
back for weeks and has

been hanging around Cairo
and Heliopolis waiting for
the doctors to do something
to him. he bears an
extraordinary likeness to
Capt Burn of Christchurch
I was just going to speak to
him as Capt Burn when a
second glance showed me
it was not him.

Convalescent Hospital
Hotel Al Hayat
Helouan
Frid 25/6/15

At the Convalescent
Hospital now. I did not manage
to get ~~here~~ to a private place as I
had hoped but perhaps it is
just as well to spend the full
fortnight in convalescence as
the Doctor explained to me, that
if I went back now I would
probably develop it again as once
it has been contracted anyone
becomes subject to it and if I

were to go back again now the sudden reversion to indifferent food would bring it out so I may as well get thoroughly fit before I go.

Helouan or Helwan

Helouan or Helwan is on the east side of the Nile about twenty miles up that river from Cairo.

The railway to it runs through the desert on the same side of the river as the town, a few hundred yards from where the desert joins the cultivated Nile flats on the east side of the railway rises the Mokattam Hills From the railway the desert stretches away in long billows of glaring sand, like a sea, and end abruptly in the cliffs of the Mokattam Hills which are not hills as we know them but ~~a sher~~ sheer cliffs which raise the level of the desert some hundreds of

feet. They are limestone and are being quarried by the "Portland cement Co" which has a factory ~~on~~ alongside the railway about half way from Cairo the ~~beds~~ strata of limestone does not always crop out on the side of the hill, and in these cases recourse had been had to tunnelling the mouths of the tunnels showing all over the hills give the impression of some cave dwelling race. In some cases the whole hillside has been cut away instead of tunnelling, and here there are a tremendous heap of baked clay at the foot of the cliffs Huge blocks of clay, baked almost as hard as stone and cubular in shape, tremendous blocks weighing tons and tons. There is none of the machinery of a quarry such as we are used to all there is to be seen is a path to the cliff mouth of

18 Sun 199—166 the tunnels
7 aft Trinity
Helwan stands on
the east of the Nile, in the desert
19 Mon 200—165 just clear of the
cultivated Nile flats.
It is essentially
Egyptian in its regular, square
20 Tu 201—164 flat topped houses
its dirty native shops and
its crowd of ragged, dirty
children in the street. It
21 Wed 202—163 boasts some sulphur
springs remarkable for their
efficacy in curing rheumatics
At the present time they are
22 Th 203—162 more remarkable for
their dirtiness. The place
swarms with second class
hotels. There is one or
23 Fri 204—161 two really good
shops in the town and
one or two of the Hotels
are good but I think that
24 Sat 205—160 where we are is
the best hotel of the lot
it is called the Hotel Al.

Hayat and stands in the
desert on the eastern edge
of the town. The Mokattam
Hills here are broken up
into irregular outcrops of
rock with sand piled
against them and it is
across one of these outcrops
that the Hotel Al Hayat
is built. It has not a
level foundation but the
irregularity of the foundation
has been used to the best
effect so that it really
looks well it is some
thing the shape of an
inverted E the top arm
as it is shown is built
on a limestone reef and one
can walk from there
round to the bottom arm
where he will find himself
on the third floor. My
window looks from the
bottom arm on to a sort
of court which is filled
with shrubs and grass
and altogether looks very

cool, the windows that look on to this area of ebgar glass, but on the other side of the house they look out to the blaging desert and here are reflouredy. There are two "Sisters" here and several hospital orderlies under three doctors.

Maj. Mac Lean who operated on me in Heliopolis was in yesterday and was showing the a piece of a man's skull about the diameter of a shilling. The man complained of centrical headaches and so he was operated on and this piece removed when it was found that although there was no sign on the outside the inside lining of the bone was eraded he is preserving it as a surgical curiosity

He apparently does not like the look of my jaw.

Wed 31/6/15.

Went for a motor ride on Monday evening down to the Nile in one of the ambulance motors it is a fine drive through Heloman and then through the cultivated flats to the edge of the river which we struck at the Café Restaurant Dan Giovanni we then went along the edge of the river on an avenue of big Rebbek trees and finally turned in at the Sultana Mother's Palace which is at present a hospital. it is not an extraordinary fine place it has some nice grounds but gives the impression

25 Sun 206—159 of trying "jerry-built"
8 aft Trinity with its imitation
marble pillars etc. it seems
26 Mon 207—158 just a gaudy
sham, anyhow it was a
beautiful drive. The
commandant who was
27 Tu 208—157 with us is a
Capt Norton of the Lancs Fusiliers
a very good sort of a
fellow. His wife is a
28 Wed 209—156 Greek and seems
also a nice woman. she
speaks five languages
French Italian Arabic besides
29 Th 210—155 Greek and English
she does not speak English
very well. The adjutant
is a N.Z. Bgt. Maj promoted
30 Fri 211—154 to Lieut and seems
a fool. the orderly officer
is a Malay staff sergt
a decent fellow. the Drs
31 Sat 212—153 are allright

Yesterday was better than
usual, but the evening was
quite cool. I took a
constitutional on the roof
from which a fine view
is obtained to the east
is the flat topped mountains
and Mohattam Hills and
a splendid view is
obtained of the Nile.
Last night there
was a beautiful sunset
~~not~~ not as are sometimes
seen in N.Y. when the
whole sky is a mass of
gorgeous colours, it covered
a comparatively small
space and was mostly
one colour a light or dark
gold ~~on~~ the outside a
delicate heliotrope which
gradually closed in as the
sun disappeared flooding
the gold. There is a dusty
haze that so darkens the
sun that it can be looked
at long before it reaches the
horizon, as the sun disappears

there was a curious effect of a double sunset the one behind which the sun disappeared which was about thirty miles away appeared to be reflected in the sun in having the appearance of being hundreds of miles away

8/7/15

Still at Al Hagal the monotony was broken yesterday by the appearance of some French and Russian nurses who were delightful company. ~~most~~ all save the Russian spoke English well, we enjoyed their company, especially Wilson who managed to make a fool of himself. We took their photos and are now

looking forward to when we take some of the prints along to them

10/7/15

Nothing much has happened save on Thursday when our films having been developed and printed, we paid a visit to the Sanatorium where Mdle Glany lives. enjoyed ourselves immensely there was another girl there, a rather striking looking French girl, and Wilson and I made the best of the time. Finally we decided to get for a walk and started out when along came the sister of the girl whose aquaintance we had just made. this was disastrous as she apparently

1 Sun 213—152 9 aft Trinity had said nothing at her home about it, it was awfully funny
2 Mon 214—151 watching these two girls trying to persuade the little one to go home and tell some fanciful story
3 Tu 215—150 or say she had not seen us at all or some such yarn. anyhow after a lot of persuading
4 Wed 216—149 she went off but was apparently "pumped" we went on and finally finished up in the "Pagoda"
5 Th 217—148 when to our dismay along came the remainder of the girls sisters, three of them, so we said a few
6 Fri 218—147 things under our breath. and after a while starting homewards, meeting Mme Flany, who, contrary
7 Sat 219—146 to our expectations invited us to tea. which invitation we will make

use of, on Monday probably I have been kept in my room two days now but will be all right by then I hope.

Thur 15/4/15

Yesterday we went in to Cairo and had a good time — Wilson & I — was were invited to tea by the Ratshowski family Old Jules R — i who is one of the richest men in Cairo was very affable and we had everything at his expense. ~~[illegible]~~ Madame was very fine while we found the two Mdles very good company so good indeed that we missed the train and were out longer than we had leave for and were consequently "on the mat"

We have an invitation to repeat the visit but I expect we will be back at the Dardanelles shortly and won't have time to accept it. The ~~fa~~ family has a Polish name but not much Polish blood I should think

Saw Aldridge yesterday in Heliopolis Palace Hotel. shot on the corner of the right eye. being blind in it now but expects to recover the sight soon. got it at the redoubtable Quinns Post.

I expect to leave here about the end of the week and have for Gallipoli on Wednesday So soon as exchanging the present good food and nice air for the stinks and flies and bully beef of Anzac

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Tues 28/4/15

On the transport "Borda" just leaving Alexandria. I am a bit behind with my diary.

On leaving Heliopolis I went into Cairo at Futoum on the 20th expecting to go with the draft on Weds 22nd but was put off for it so I obtained leave and went for a trip to Alexandria. The Cairo Alex express is a beautiful train going about fifty mill an hour. I got out at "Sidi Gaba" and went by Mustapha barracks first to arrange to take my kit down to Futoum and then

8 Sun 220—145 10 aft Trinity went out to Victoria Hospital to see Dearsley

9 Mon 221—144 Victoria is around the coast towards Port Said and the hospital

10 Tu 222—143 was a boys college before the war. We went to some sports on the beach,

11 Wed 223—142 not very interesting. A tug-of-war between two Indian teams was

12 Th 224—141 interesting for its total lack of excitement on either side of energy

13 Fri 225—140 Had dinner with Dearsly at the Union Club and then after watching a

14 Sat 226—139 game of "Pelotta Basques" at the Muzzade I went

home to the "Windsor" Thus I spent trying to unravel the mystery of the cables and letters that I did not receive. but I spent an interesting time driving round looking at the town and examining the old forts which are now in a state of decay. I like Alex much better than Cairo. it is so beautifully fresh with its salt breezes and the streets and houses all seem cleaner. Ramleh is its suburban district and contains several different suburbs. the docks at "Cabbary" are at the west end of the town.

Tues 3/9/15

Back at Angac
Had a good time on the
Bordal there were a
number of English
officers on board
and they were very
good fellows indeed
We always had an
Phuzzing night or
rather Saturday morn
ing about 1 o'clock
and found that our
Battalion was out of
the trenches for the
spell so that I had be
lying an easy time
they also said that
Simon's forces had
much improved that
he is an old man
here by comparison.
These are indications
of a big move on
our left and I
believe we are to be
in it. It will be

RECEIVED **Cash Account** PAID

better than sitting here
but our men are too
weak from long marches
and digging to fight
for long.

I saw Ralph
Read and Tom Harris
on Sunday. Ralph looks
all right but Tom and
Ralph say they are the
only two fellows
who left all the others
being away sick

15 Sun 227—138
11 aft Trinity

Wed 4 P.M.

16 Mon 228—137

17 Tu 229—136

18 Wed 230—135

19 Th 231—134

20 Fri 232—133

21 Sat 233—132

just making a last entry for a day or two. There is a big attack on and as we may not carry any thing which may be of use to the enemy if we are captured I am going to have this with a friend until after the fight: I suppose we will have a rush Dunsish Post but we may go out on the left with Kitchener's Army two Divisions of it being landed. We left our old bivouac last night and secured bivouac here below Sheep Post our old Bivouac

being now occupied by the 3rd Div consisting of the Kitchener's Army Battalions of the Worcesters, Gloucesters ~~and two other Regts~~ Warwicks & Staffords Another Brigade or part of it is also ashore in some other bay. Early We expect the fight to come off in a day or two. It will be a change to do something instead of sitting in a trench. I believe it will be our last scrap here as the men need a months or two months holiday and I believe the Generals have definitely promised the N Z & A troops a spell. They need it.

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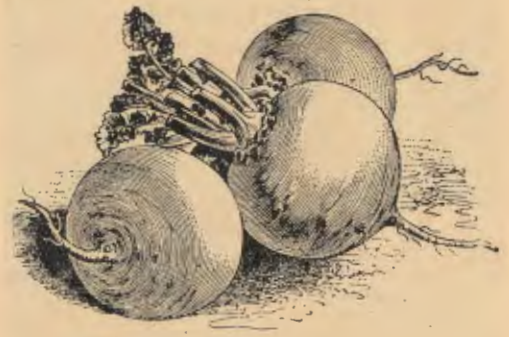

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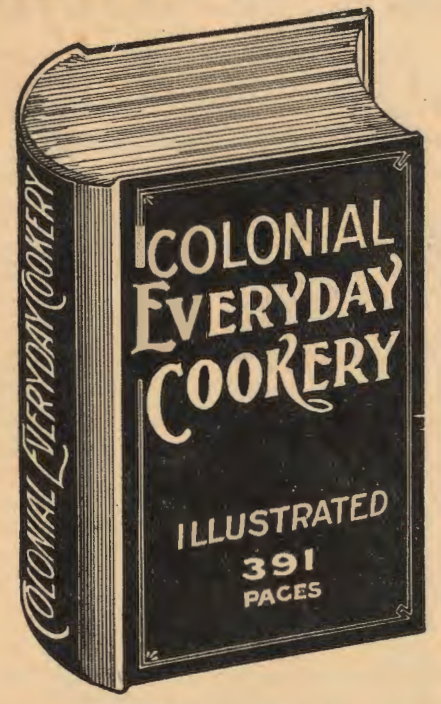

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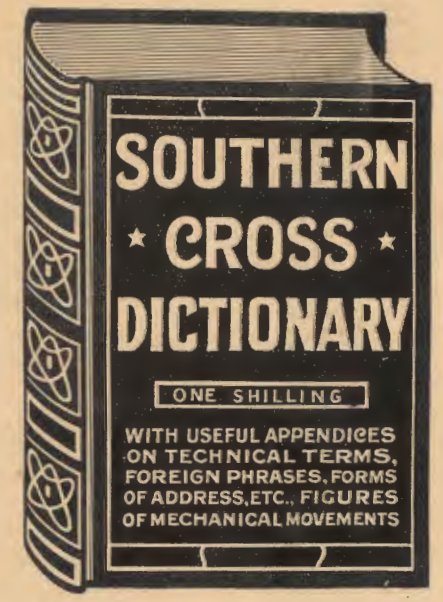

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