

THE
Soldiers Own
DIARY



PRO PATRIA

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



1



9



17



25



2



10



18



26



3



11



19



27



4



12



20



28



5



13



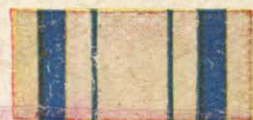
21



29



6



14



22



30

For index see overleaf

They never fall who die
In a great cause. . . . Though years
Flapse, and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping
thoughts
That overpower all others, and connect
The world at last to Freedom.

BYRON.

This Diary belongs to

Name *J. R. Barnett*

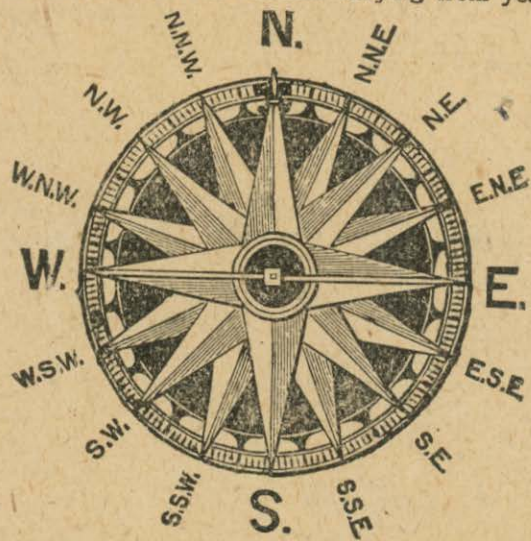
Home address *1037 Homer St
Vancouver B.C.*

Reg. No. *429522* Rank *PTE*

Active Service Address *None*

Points of the Compass.

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



year, the variation being less in the winter than in the summer. The present variation at Greenwich is nearly $14\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west.

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

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

5 Sun—2nd after Christmas

6 Mon—Epiphany

Left Overath for Home

7 Tues

Layed in Hoffingelare
for one night

8 Wed

Entered at Hoffingelare
and rode to Huy. marched
from Huy to Vaux Borset
Belgium.

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

9 Th—First Quarter, 10:55 a.m.

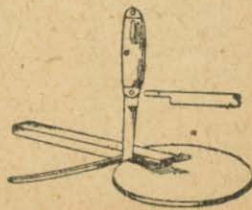
Layed around bullets
as we had to shoot every
few minutes our post-bills
was the Chateau

10 Fri

We moved down to other
end of village

11 Sat

Had a few kinks of
a football. nothing else
to do.



1st Month

JANUARY

1919

1919

JANUARY

31 Days

12 Sun—1st after Epiphany

Church parade
 13 Mon—Plough Monday
Played a game of
Billiards in the
evening.

14 Tues

Scrubbed out the
billiard.

15 Wed

Went down to Leige

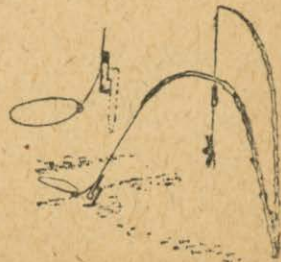
AN OUTDOOR RAT-TRAP. This outdoor rat-trap is easily made. Get a branch with a good spring in it and press it into the ground just near the run of the rats. Attach a piece of string to the branch and to the string attach a piece of wire with a loop. Just behind the loop is fixed a piece of wood as shown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

16 Th—O Full Moon, 8.44 a.m.

17 Fri

18 Sat

Played the 8th Batt
Football
we drew.



1st Month

JANUARY

1919

19 Sun—2nd after Epiphany

20 Mon

21 Tues

22 Wed

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

1919

JANUARY

31 Days

23 Th

24 Fri—(Last Quarter, 4.22 a.m.

25 Sat—Conversion of S. Pauli

*Played the 8th and
beat them 3. to 1.*



2nd Month

FEBRUARY

1919

1919

FEBRUARY

28 Days

9 Sun—5th after Epiphany

10 Mon

13 Th

11 Tues

Mr. W. Barr.
189 Roslyne Ave
East. Barton St.
Hamilton

14 Fri—O Full Moon, 11.38 p.m.

12 Wed

Mr. L. Moorat
B

15 Sat

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

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



2nd & 3rd Mths FEBRUARY 1919

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

24 Mon—S. Matthias

25 Tues

26 Wed

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

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

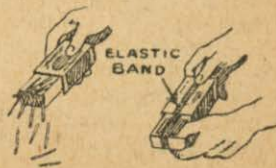
1919 FEB—MAR 28 & 31 Days

27 Th

Ryshi went to Hospital
with the flu with a
temperature of 104°

28 Fri

1 Mar Sat—S. David



3rd Month

MARCH

1919

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

3 Mon

*Arthur Home left for
Blighty*

4 Tues—Shrove Tuesday

5 Wed—Ash Wednesday

*mac. Goldie Barnes and the
bunch left for Blighty*

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

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

1919.

MARCH

31 Days

6 Th

*Arthur Home left for
Blighty*

7 Fri

Vern left for Blighty

8 Sat



3rd Month

MARCH

1919

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

10 Mon

11 Tues

12 Wed—Ember Day

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

1919

MARCH

31 Days

13 Th

14 Fri—Ember Day

15 Sat—Ember Day

~~I left Spratt at 11.15 a.m. at~~
 then Spratt and I went
 to Vaunce Basset from then
 had a very good time



3rd Month

MARCH

1919

1919

MARCH

31 Days

16 Sun—2nd in Lent. O Full Moon, 3.41 p.m.
 left Spain & Janne at Ahin

17 Mon—S. Patrick

Arrived in Mons

18 Tues

Passed through Arras
 at about 5 in the morning
 stopped at Tergue for an hour

19 Wed

Arrived in Le Havre

TESTING JUDGMENT OF SHORT DISTANCES.

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

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

20 Th

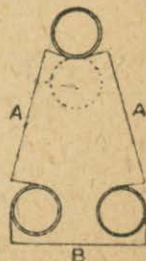
Had a bath and clean
 change. also clothes for a day

21 Fri—Vernal Equinox

We were standing by
 for orders to proceed to
 Bray

22 Sat

Left Le Havre
 for Eng. Left dock at 2
 in morning



3rd Month

MARCH

1919

23 Sun—3rd in Lent Arrived in Weymouth
at 8 o'clock on the Yipert

24 Mon—(Last Quarter, 8 34 p.m.

Arrived in Bramshott. arrived
on the 23.

Stayed in camp all day

25 Tues—Annunciation B.V.M. Lady Day

Had a Chalking
parade

26 Wed

Had a medical
inspection
passed everything except
teeth

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

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

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

1919

MARCH

31 Days

27 Th

Had bath and clean
clothes. more fun again
we got our leave pay at 12
left Weymouth for London
on the 130 train.

28 Fri

Arrived in Hythe at
about eleven o'clock 2 75
Had breakfast in bed

29 Sat

Had a walk around
town — pretty
quiet



3rd & 4th Mths MAR—APRIL

1919

30 Sun—4th in Lent look a walk
with Mr. Gardner.

31 Mon—● New Moon, 9.5 p.m.

Had breakfast in bus
got up about 9 o'clock

1 April Tues Went to Folkestone
had to walk home
bought mum at April
book at 1 o'clock in the
morning

2 Wed Stayed in all day
went down to see Mrs
Whithorn in the
evening

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

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

1919

APRIL

31 & 30 Days

3 Th Stayed in all day, took
a walk up to the station.
Had supper in cafe near
East Bridge House

4 Fri
Left Hythe for Bransford
on the 9.25 train
arr. in Camp at 4 o'clock

5 Sat
Took a stroll down to
basin with shorts
went to see the
Anglo Indian concert-party
Signed pay sheet
had £64.22 cents
coming



4th Month

APRIL

1919

6 Sun—Passion Sunday

went down town

7 Mon—First Quarter, 0.39 p.m.

Went over to the Garrison
Theatre to see
Tantalus' Tomb

8 Tues

Just received a letter
from mother. She says
that Laurence had
enlisted again.

9. Wed

Sat. in the Army but
had dinner here. Grant
came back from leave.
We went to show
down town. Received
books

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

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

On the hook at the side put your trouser clips.

1919

APRIL

30 Days

10 Th

Raining had lat
in Canlin. Murder
harash at 10.30
—parade was cancelled

11 Fri

Never got up for early
parade at 10.30. Day
got issued with our little
red hatch also book
went to see the ymc. come party.

12 Sat

Got up for breakfast.
Still raining. we are getting
wired at 9.30.
I have to meet Gurlin at 12.00.

4th Month

APRIL

1919

~~Sparr had inspection leave tomorrow~~

13 Sun—Palm Sunday Received reg. letter from
Myrle. Len. & Barr. on leave. met Gerlie. at 2.30.

14 Mon

Never got up for breakfast. It rained
all morning. Sparr & Jonnie left
for Canada, at about 4 or 5 this morning
going up to S. A. for dinner.

15 Tues—O Full Moon, 8.25 a.m.

16 Wed

Got out a football from Y.M.C.A.
Took a walk over to the S. A.
for dinner. Took stroll down
town in the evening.

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

1919

APRIL

30 Days

17 Th—Maundy Thursday

Hung around camp most of
the day, went down to Haslemere
in the evening.

18 Fri—Good Friday

Went to London, had a very
nice time. Went all ground
the town on a bus. Slept in
two chairs that night in the
y.m.c.a.

19 Sat—Primrose Day (1881). Easter Eve

Went to Shows in the
evening, pretty good. Meet-
Boat down at Waterloo station
Left there about 10 o'clock.
arrived in Haslemere about
12 o'clock



4th & 5th Months

APRIL

1919

27 Sun—Low Sunday

28 Mon

Left Bramshott about
2.30 in the morning

29 Tues

Arrived in Liverpool
got on Baltic. Laid in
Harbour until about 8 o'clock.
Very nice day on board.

30 Wed—● New Moon, 5.30 a.m.

Played on deck most of the day
the sea was very quiet
238 miles

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

1919

MAY

30 & 31 Days

1 Th—SS. Philip & James

It was pretty rough today
quite a bunch of the boys
sick I feel kind of bum
myself.
352 miles
Just had a parade.

2 Fri

Very nice day on board
A slight fog on now. We had
very nice meals so far.
323 miles

3 Sat

Nice day, had breakfast—
Sea nice and calm. We
have crossed the half-way
line. expect to be in
Halifax by Tuesday.
Went 329 miles



5th Month

MAY

1919

1919

MAY

31 Days

4 Sun—2nd after Easter *Nice & Balm.**Went 355 knots*

5 Mon

*A very nice day today the Sun
shining beautifully. Expect to
pull in Halifax tomorrow.
355 knots*

6 Tues—Accession, 1910.)) First Quarter, 11:34 p.m.

*Nice day today expect to
pull into Harbour at about
8 o'clock. Went. 328 knots.*

7 Wed

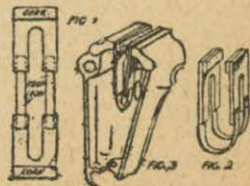
*We have breakfast
at 4 tomorrow. Expect to
get off boat
about noon.*

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

8 Th

9 Fri—Half Quarter Day

10 Sat



11th Month

NOVEMBER

1919

1919

NOVEMBER

30 Days

23 Sun—23rd after Trinity (last)

24 Mon

Mr. L. Mowat

Fairmont 153x
53. 7th Ave. W.

25 Tues

Mr. A. G. Lawson
c/o Mr. J. Payne
Parc Manfelo
Dubre.

26 Wed

Mr. Fred. Sealey
3503. Broadhurst. Blk
over 3501.
Cander Cottage

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

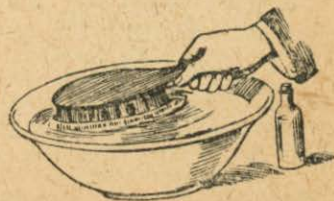
Put a few drops of ammonia or a handful of soda into a basin of hot water, and when ammonia has mixed with the water or the soda has dissolved, beat the water with the brush several times.

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

27 Th

28 Fri

29 Sat



19 20

DEC—JAN

31 & 31 Days

CASH ACCOUNT.

28 Sun—Ist after Christmas. Holy Innocents

29 Mon

30 Tues—D First Quarter, 5.25 a.m.

31 Wed

1 Jan Th.—Circumcision

Date

Received

Paid

Mr. Geo. Carey. St.
357 Beverly
Winnipeg
Phone. 5770
Mans.

CASH ACCOUNT.

CASH ACCOUNT.

Date

Received

Paid

Date

Received

Paid

398297

496

384278

23

204060

984

369458

26

29999

249

48888

821

39657

713

15174034

684

1474637

374

7808987

367

1474637

637

33435

5426

5426

7

25) 98758482/3960361

75

287

225

125

125

94

75

153

156

32

25

7

CASH ACCOUNT.

Date	Received	Paid
30	26	
26	14	
180	86	
140	20	
200	480	
	280	
	<u>660</u> mks	
27	660 (35.10)	
	51	
	<u>150</u>	
	135	
	<u>15</u>	
	916	
	30 mths	
	20 ✓ per mth.	
	<u>30</u>	
	66	
	<u>630</u>	
	600	

CASH ACCOUNT.

Date	Received	Paid
£55	35	
5	5	
275.8	<u>175</u>	
115		
<u>390</u>		
1917	1915	1919
.....		
.....		
.....		
1230		
<u>384</u>		
1.414		

CASH ACCOUNT.

Date		Received	Paid
327	496	JOE	WILL
538	400	100	100
399	284	100	100
598	627	100	100
		50	50
432	399	100	100
		50	50
678	729	100	100
		50	50
2972 ✓	2935	100	100
		50	50
2935		100	100
		50	50
37 ✓		10	50
			100
			50

CASH ACCOUNT.

Date		Received	Paid
10326			
	496		
28048			
	7654		
	3269		
	29		
	546		
28643			
718951 ✓			

CASH ACCOUNT.

Date

Received

Paid

27 Sullivan
 6/10 Mrs Cordrey
 14 Main St.

Brantford

CASH ACCOUNT.

Date

Received

Paid

W. Barr
 189 Rylyne Ave
 Est. Barton St

Hamilton

CASH ACCOUNT.

Date	Received	Paid
	Madam Marie Fontaine	
	Vaux Borsel	
	Prov de Liège	
	Belgium	

CASH ACCOUNT.

Date	Received	Paid
	Madam Marie Fontaine	
	Vaux Borsel	
	Prov de Liège	
	Belgium	

CASH ACCOUNT.

Date

Received

Paid

Madam. Maria. Fontaine
 Yause Boerut.
 Prov. de. Liege
 Belgium

EMERGENCY ADDRESSES.

Tel. No.

NEAREST DOCTORS

5.000000

miles away

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

NEAREST HOSPITAL

Havre not
such a thing.

NEAREST CHEMIST

One somewhere
in Canada

NEAREST AMBULANCE STATION

Hamilton Ont

NEAREST POLICE STATION

London Eng.

NEAREST FIRE ALARM

One on every
street in Westminster

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

MEMO. OF THINGS LENT.

Date	Article	Lent to	Returned
75	800	156	2
117	0	101	46
121	0	125	102
31	0	150	128
		210	185

Mr. L. Mowat
 c/o Mrs. Reld
 248. St. Clair Ave
 Hamilton

CALENDAR FOR 1918.

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

CALENDAR FOR 1919.

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

CALENDAR FOR 1920.

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

Military Definitions.

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

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

Brigade.—Headquarters and four Battalions.

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

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

Company Column.—A Company in column of sections.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Military Definitions—continued.

To Dress.—To take up the alignment correctly.

Drill.—The execution of movements in unison.

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

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

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

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

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

Line.—Troops formed on the same alignment.

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

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

Platoon.—Fourth of a Company.

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

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

Rank.—A line of men, side by side.

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

Long, 2,000 to 1,400 yards.

Effective, 1,400 to 600 yards.

Close, 600 and under.

Section.—The quarter of a Platoon.

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

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

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

What the Bugle Says.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Warning for parade—there's half-an-hour to go
To get good trim;

Half an hour before the bugle sounds 'Fall in';

Although there's a lot to be done.

Shave, wash, and clean the old gun;

Everything's done at the run.

Listen! hark! it's the same old remark.

That was heard in the ark.

Half-an-hour, half-an-hour, warning for parade."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The parade for guard is announced thus:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Orderly corporals are summoned to

"Come for orders, come for orders.

Double up, double up, and bring your books."

If they are required to clear the mails they are informed that there's

"A letter from Lively Loo, boys;

A letter from Lively Loo."

A general is received with the "General Salute":—

"Stand to attention, you raw recruit,

And don't make a hash of the general salute."

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

"There's no more parade to-day;

There's no more parade to day;

The colonel and adjutant have gone away to stay."

Headings for Reports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Headings for Reports—continued.

Canal.—See under River.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mountain.—See Hill.

Nullah.—See Ravine.

Headings for Reports—continued.

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

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

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

Redoubt.—See Fort.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Village.—See Towns.

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

Wells.—Depth to bottom, depth of water.

Woods.—See Forest.

Rifles used by Fighting Powers.

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

Turkey, Serbia and Montenegro use rifles of various patterns.

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

Calendar for Five Years.

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

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

Penetration of Rifle Bullet.

Material	Maximum Penetration.	Remarks.
Steel plate, best hard	$1\frac{7}{8}$ inch ...	At 30 yards normal to plate.
Steel plate, ordinary mild or wrought iron	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch ...	$1\frac{3}{8}$ inch is proof at not less than 600 yards, unless the plate is set at a slope of $\frac{1}{4}$, when $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch is proof at 250 yards.
Shingle	6 inches ...	Not larger than 1 inch ring gauge.
Coal, hard	9 inches ...	
Brickwork, cement mortar	9 inches ...	150 rounds concentrated on one spot will breach a 9-inch brick wall at 200 yds.
Chalk	15 inches.	
Brickwork, lime mortar	14 inches ...	9-inch brick wall at 200 yards.
Sand, confined between boards, or in sandbags	18 inches ...	Very high velocity bullets have less penetration in sand at short than at medium ranges.
Earth, free from stones (unrammed)	40 inches ...	Ramming earth reduces its resisting power.
Soft wood—e.g., fir with grain	53 inches ...	Penetration of brickwork and timber is less at short than at medium ranges.
Hard wood—e.g., oak with grain	38 inches.	
Clay	60 inches ...	Varies greatly. This is the maximum for greasy clay.
Dry turf and peat	80 inches.	

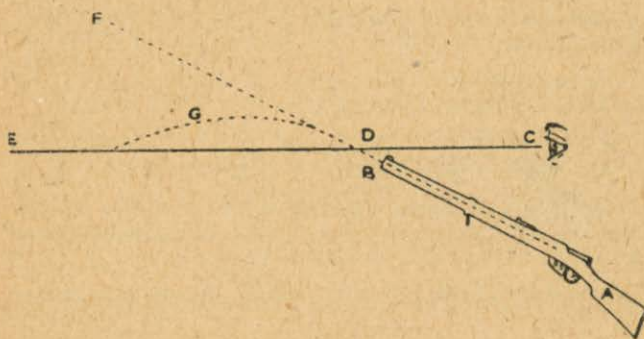
Rifle Definitions.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Rifle Definitions—*continued.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rifle Definitions—*continued.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glacis.—The ground round a work outside the ditch

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

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

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

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

Some Useful Knots.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

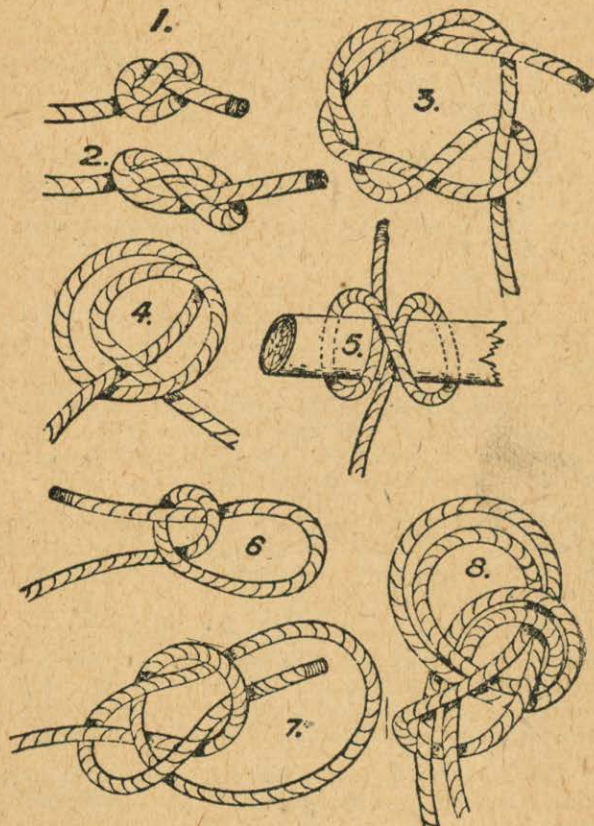
Two Half Hitches (13) is used for securing the loose ends of lashings, etc.

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

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

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

Some Useful Knots.



The Knots are all shown open to clearly explain.

To finish pull taut.

Some Useful Knots—continued.

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

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

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

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

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

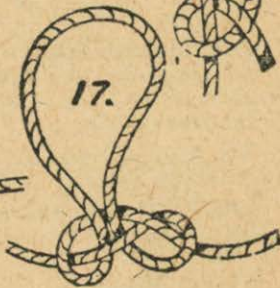
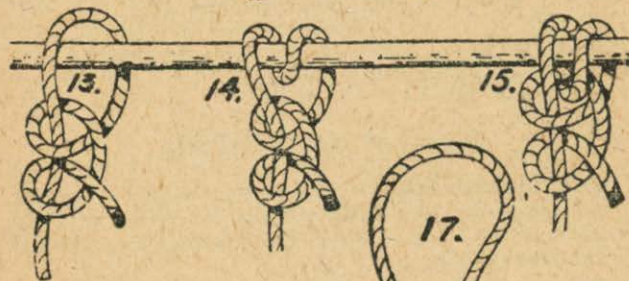
Overhand Loop Knot (18). When pulling a rope you may wish to gain more purchase on it or you may wish to insert a short stick to pull with. Use the loop knot shown in our Diagram.

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

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

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

Some Useful Knots.



Some Useful Knots—continued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Control by Whistle.

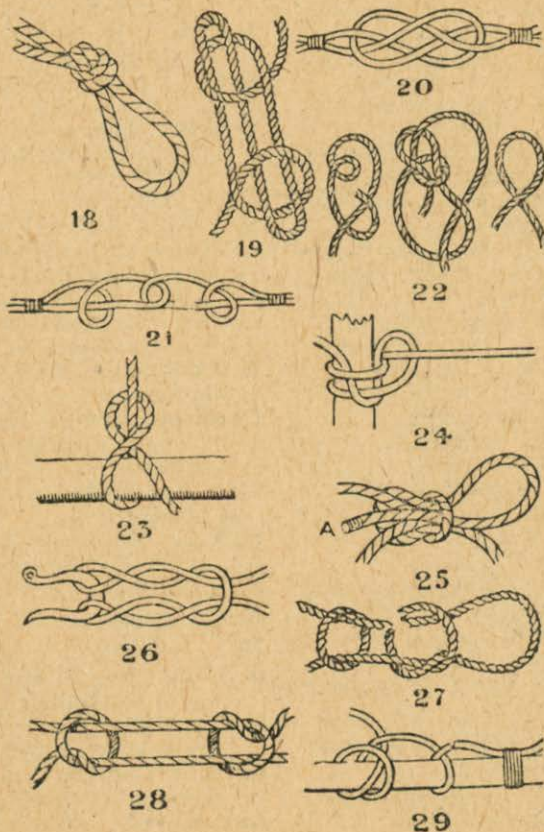
Cautionary Blast.—When controlling by signal, a short blast of the whistle will first be blown, on which each man will look towards the Commander, who will then make the signal.

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

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

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

Some Useful Knots.



List of Abbreviations for Military Terms, Etc.

A.B. Army Book.	D.A.A. Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant (Genl.).
A.D.C. Aide-de-Camp to the King.	D.C.M. Distinguished Conduct Medal.
Adj't. Adjutant.	D.G. Dragoon Guards.
A.F. Army Form.	Dns. Dragoons.
A.G. Adjutant-General	D.S.O. Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.
A.L. Army List.	Fd. Field.
A.M.O. Administrative Medical Officer.	g. Holds a First-Class Gunnery Certificate, or since 1905, a Gunnery Certificate.
Ammn. Col. Ammunition Column.	G.O.C. General Officer Commanding.
A.P.C. Army Pay Corps	G.O.C.-in-C. G.O.C.-in-Chief.
A.S.C. Army Service Corps.	Gent.-at-Arms. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.
Aux. Auxiliary.	(H.) Qualified at School of Musketry.
A.V.C. Army Veterinary Corps.	H.A.C. Honourable Artillery Company.
A.V.S. Army Veterinary Service.	h.p. Half-pay.
Batt. Battery.	Hrs. Hussars.
Bde. Brigade.	Inf. Infantry.
Bn. Battalion.	(L.) 1st Class Interpreter in a language.
Bomb. Bombardier (R.A.).	(I.) 2nd Class Interpreter in a language.
Cav. Cavalry.	I.S.C. Indian Staff Corps.
C.F. Chaplain of the Forces.	Lce.-Corpl. Lance-Corporal.
C.O. Commanding Officer.	Lce.-Bdr. Acting Bombardier.
Co.(or Coy.) Company.	
Col. Column, or Colonel, according to context.	
Corpl. Corporal.	
C.S.I. Companion of the Star of India.	
C.V.O. Companion of the Royal Victorian Order.	

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

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

CALENDAR FOR 1918.

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

CALENDAR FOR 1919.

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

CALENDAR FOR 1920.

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

Personal Memoranda.

Train Service.

Watch No. *13994689905328796339*
 Season Ticket No. *33, 33, 33, 33, 33, 33, 33*
 Troop *99*
 Patrol *Boy Scouts*
 Bicycle *Indian Motor Cycle*
 Size in Gloves *4596*
 Size in Boots *28*
 Size in Collars *460*
 Size in Hats *Platting basket*
 Weight *574.900* st. *900* lbs. Date *1919/9*
 Height *24* ft. *5* ins. Date *1919/17*
 Name and Address *Bull Dwell Lane*
Bow Bily Sheep

FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

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

Hints for Judging Distances.

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

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

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

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

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

At 300 yards the face is indistinct.

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

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

At 600 yards the head is like a dot.

At 700 yards it is difficult to distinguish the head.

Points to be Observed.

The distance is usually over-estimated when—

Looking over broken ground.

In a dull light.

Object is in the shade.

Heat haze is rising from the ground.

Both background and object are the same colour.

Kneeling or lying down.

The distance is usually under-estimated when:—

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

Looking across level ground, snow, or water.

Colour of object is different from the background.

Looking uphill or down.

Points of the Compass.

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

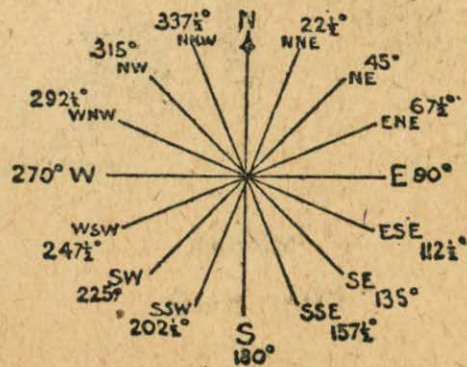
From N. to E.:—N. by E., N.E. by N., N.E. by E., E. by N.

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

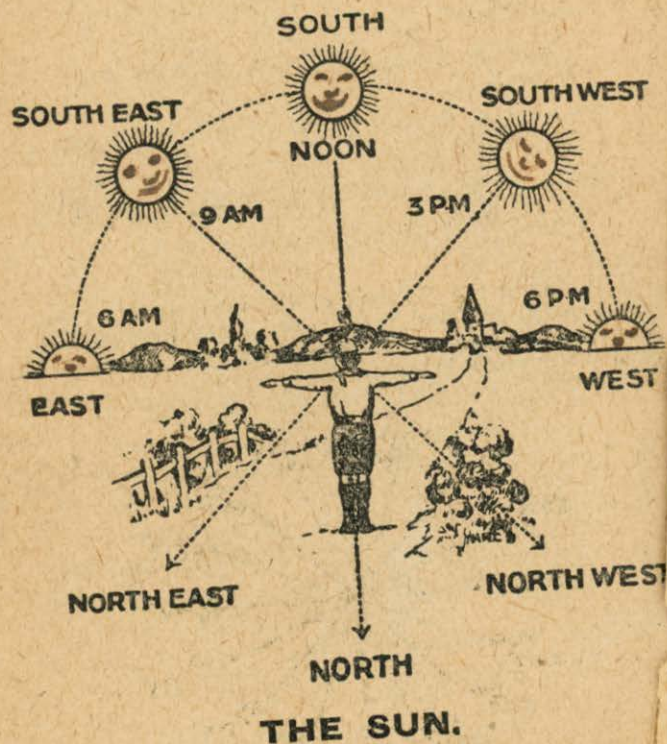
From S. to W.:—S. by W., S.W. by S., S.W. by W., W. by S.

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

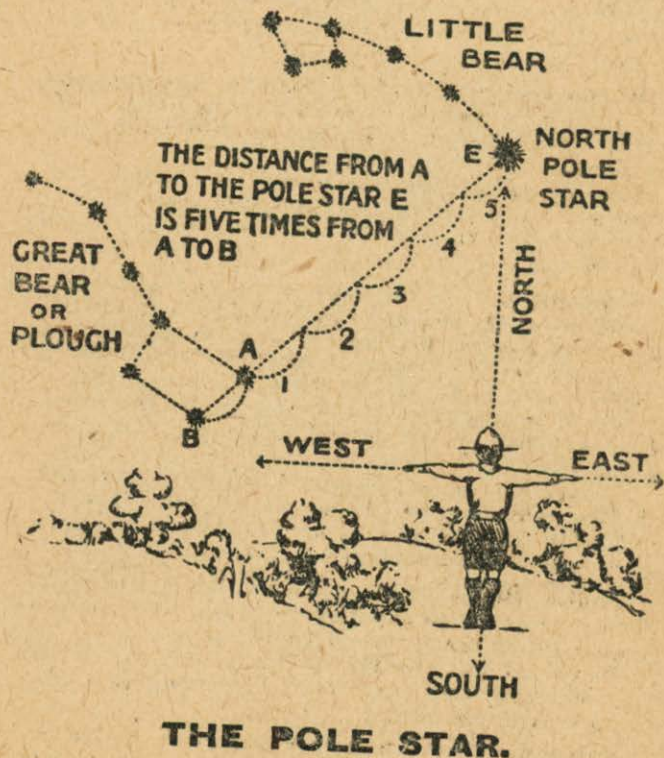
The use of the "Points of the Compass" is very inconvenient on land, and readings in degrees are preferable. 32 points correspond with 360 degrees, each point being worth $11\frac{1}{4}$ degrees.



FINDING YOUR DIRECTION BY DAY



FINDING YOUR DIRECTION BY NIGHT



First Aid in case of Accidents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

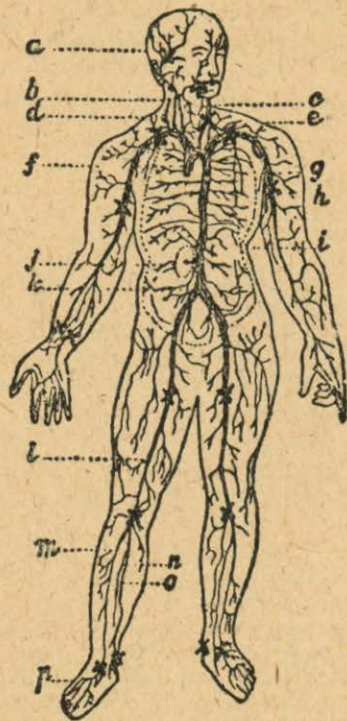
Snake Bites.—Tie something tightly round the limb, between the wound and the heart. Give patient a good dose of brandy or some other spirit.

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

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

The Position of Main Arteries.

X are Points of Compression.



Arterial System.

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

First Aid in case of Accidents—continued

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

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

Grit in the Eye.—Do not rub the injured eye. By rubbing the other eye you will bring tears, which may wash the grit out. If grit is under the upper lid instruct patient to lift it over the lower lid, look downwards, apply gentle pressure, and forcibly open the eye, thus using the lower eyelashes as a brush. If unsuccessful roll back the upper eyelid over a match, or pencil, and remove the grit with the corner of your handkerchief or small camel hair brush.

If lime in eye, wash out *at once* with water, then drop olive or castor oil between lids.

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

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

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

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

Aeronautical Terms and their Meaning.

DEFINITIONS.

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

COMMON EXPRESSIONS.

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

BALLOON TERMS.

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

Horses and their Care.

1. Always look over your horse every morning, he may have been kicked during the night.
2. If your horse refuses to eat report the case at once—a sign of illness generally.
3. Watch your horse's eyes, if there are signs of weeping, it is dangerous.
4. Always clean out your horse's feet before you go on a journey, and especially when you return; nails are easily picked up on the road, and are very dangerous if they penetrate the feet.
5. Never strike your horse over the head.
6. Should your Horse Blanket be damp, cover your horse's back with hay or straw before you put it on.
7. If your horse becomes lame, ascertain which leg it is lame on and then examine the foot. Should there be great heat in the foot undoubtedly the trouble is there.
8. Your horse should be re-shod once a month, in many cases it is necessary to have new shoes every three weeks.
9. If the weather is frosty, have your horses shoes "roughed" before you go out, to prevent slipping.
10. Never water or feed your horse with a bit in his mouth.
11. Always keep your horse's bit clean and the leather of your harness soft, however bad the conditions.
12. If your horse is very hot and sweating, you may give water, but he should be kept on the move until he has cooled down.
13. Never water your horse from shell holes, it is dangerous.
14. Always water your horses *before* feeding; if desired and necessary water could be given one hour after feeding.
15. Give your horse ample time to drink; do not think he has finished when he raises his head, he is only getting his wind after his first fill.

Horses and their Care.—Contd.

16. Always remove your horse's nosebag as soon as he has finished, or he will destroy it by rubbing it on the ground.
17. When picketing your horse in a field, never secure him to a peg that is protruding a few inches above ground. If the horse should roll he will undoubtedly injure himself.
18. Your horse needs at least one hour's good grooming twice every day.
19. Always keep your horse's heels thoroughly clean, and in wet weather as dry as possible.
20. If by rubbing the skin of your horse you notice him twitching and curling his lips, report the case; he undoubtedly has a slight skin disease.
21. Should your horse have the common complaint of "colic," keep him moving until you get assistance; it is dangerous to let him lie down and roll.
22. Never forget to loosen the girth of a saddled horse when about to eat or drink.

* * * * *

A good horse should possess the following:—

Head not too large in proportion to its size.

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

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

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

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

Back short and strong.

Loin muscular, broad and short.

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

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

Fore-Arm muscular and long.

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

Semaphore Signalling.

By a Signalling Instructor.

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

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

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

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

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

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































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

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

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

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

Semaphore Alphabet.

 A.1.	 B.2.	 C.3.	 D.4.	 E.5.
 F.6.	 G.7.	 H.8.	 I.9.	 K.O.
 L.	 M.	 N.	 O.	 P.
 Q.	 R.	 S.	 T.	 U.
 V.	 ANNUL.	 NUMERAL.	 ALPHABETICAL.	 V.
 W.	 X.	 Z.	 READY	 J. THE SAME AS ALPHABETICAL SIGN.

— AS YOU READ IT. —

Semaphore Signalling— *continued.*

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

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

Know one circle thoroughly before you proceed to the next.

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

NUMERALS.

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

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

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

LEARNING TO READ.

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

Morse Signalling.

By a Signalling Instructor.

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

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

Morse Alphabet.

OPPOSITES.

A ● —	N — — — ●
B — — — ● ●	J — — — — —
D — — — ● ●	W — — — — —
E ●	T — — — — —
F ● ● — — —	Q — — — — —
G — — — — —	U — — — — —
I ● ●	M — — — — —
K — — — — —	R — — — — —
L — — — — —	Y — — — — —
O — — — — —	S — — — — —
P — — — — —	X — — — — —

LETTERS WITH NO OPPOSITES.

C — — — — —	H ● ● ● ●
V ● ● ● — —	Z — — — — —

LONG NUMERALS.

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

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

Morse Signalling—*continued.*

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

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

To learn the alphabet in the correct and easiest manner do so as shown above. Learn the opposites a few at a time, then the four letters which have no opposites, making up words as you go along.

Morse Signalling—continued

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

NUMERALS.

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

HOW TO SEND A MESSAGE IN BOTH SEMAPHORE AND MORSE.

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

Bear in mind that the "general answer" is one dash in Morse and the letter **A** in Semaphore. Each word is acknowledged by the "general answer."

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

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

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

LETTERS WHICH SOUND ALIKE.

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

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

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

This applies to both signalling systems.

Special Signals.







MISCELLANEOUS.

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

To ask for a particular
portion of a message to
be sent over again.

Special Signals—continued.

MISCELLANEOUS,

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

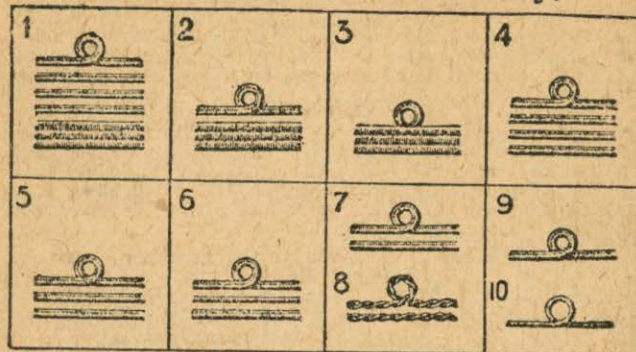
Station Signals.

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

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

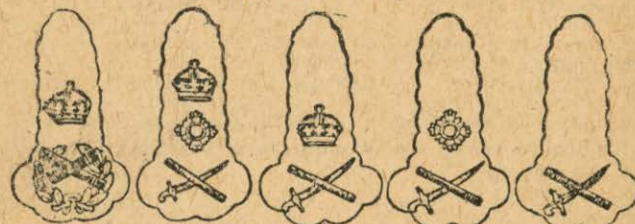
Badges of Rank.

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



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

British Army.



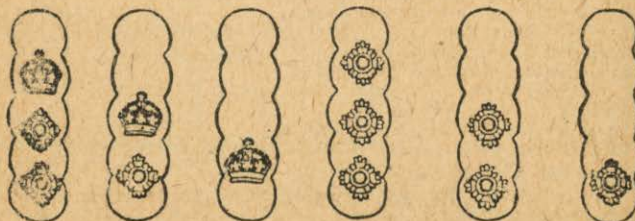
FIELD-MARSHAL

GENERAL

LIEUT.-GENERAL

MAJOR-GENERAL

BRIG.-GENERAL



COLONEL

LIEUT.-COL.

MAJOR

CAPTAIN

LIEUT.

2ND LIEUT.

Marks of Rank of the U.S. Army

General Officers

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

Officers

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

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

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

BADGES

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

Sleeve Wear, Non-Commissioned Officers, &c.

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

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

went through on
Tours we
MEMORANDA. Germany

France
Abercricourt - Dec. 13th
Genian 13
Vico 14th
Belgium




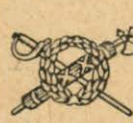
Harnu 16th
Marny St Jean 18th
Ecuissines 21st
Nivelle 23rd
Tilly 10 hrs march 24th
Gembouse → 40 Kilos 25th
Lundinne. 25 miles 27th
Andenne 28th
Terwagne 28 Kilos 30th
Hamoir Dec. 2nd
Harre 3rd
Ville-de-vois 4th
Crossed border into Germany
at 10 AM Dec. 6th

Germany. MEMORANDA. Dec 6th




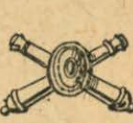


















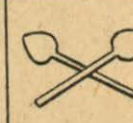

Mardarffen 6th
Schneidburg 7th
Strempt 9th
Barr 10th
Hendelrich 13th
Passed through Cologne and
crossed the River Rhine at 11:30
Wahn 13th
Rosath 14th
Overath 16th

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










BADGES OF RANK, U. S. ARMY.

			
1	2	3	4
			
5	6	7	8
			
9	10	11	12
			
13	14	15	16
			
17	18	19	20
			
21	22	23	24

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

			
25	26	27	28
			
29	30	31	32
			
33	34	35	36
			
37	38	39	40
			
41	42	43	44
			
45	46	47	48

Military Decorations of Allied Powers.

<p>FRANCE.</p>  <p>LEGION D'HONNEUR.</p>	<p>FRANCE.</p>  <p>CROIX DE GUERRE.</p>	<p>FRANCE.</p>  <p>MEDAILLE MILITAIRE.</p>
<p>ITALY.</p>  <p>ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT OF SAVOY.</p>	<p>JAPAN.</p>  <p>ORDER OF THE RISING SUN.</p>	<p>BELGIUM.</p>  <p>ORDER OF ST. LEOPOLD.</p>
<p>RUSSIA.</p>  <p>ORDER OF ST. VLADIMIR.</p>	<p>RUSSIA.</p>  <p>ORDER OF ST. GEORGE.</p>	<p>SERBIA.</p>  <p>ORDER OF THE WHITE EAGLE.</p>

The Soldiers' Guide to French

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

WANTS—Requests, &c.

Can you?	Pouvez-vous (pouvai voo?)
I want (something)	J'ai besoin de (zhai berzwan de)
Do you know? (person)	Connaissez-vous
— (thing)	Savez-vous? (saveh voo?)
Do you Speak	Parlez-vous anglais? (pahrlai voo-
English?	zahn-glai?)
Have you?	Avez vous? (avaí voo?)
Help!	Au secours! (o h serkoor)
I am hungry	J'ai faim (zhai fan)
I am ill	Je suis malade (zher senee mal-ad')
I am thirsty	J'ai soif (zhai swahf)
I am tired	Je suis fatigué (zher senee fattigeh)
I am wounded	Je suis blessé (zher senee blesseh)
I do not speak	Je ne parle pas français (zhern pahrl
French!	pah frahn'sai)
I do not understand	Je ne vous comprends pas (zhern voo
you!	conprahn pah)
Please bring me—	Apportez-moi—, s'il vous plaît (appor'-
— get me	tam-wah—, seel voo plai)
— give me	Procurez-moi (prokerraim-wah—)
— lend me	Donnez-moi (don'naím-wah—)
— pass me	Prêtez-moi (prattaim-wah—)
— show me	Passez-moi (pass'aim-wah—)
— tell me	Montrez-moi (montraím-wah—)
Speak more slowly	Dites-moi (deet'm'wah—)
Thank you	Parlez plus lentement (pahrlai plen
Will you?	Merci (mair'see) [lahnt-ma'
	Voulez-vous? (voolai-voo?)

WANTS—Food, Drink, Smoke.

Beer, Glass of	un verre de bière (ver der b'yair)
Biscuit	le biscuit (beeskenee)
Brandy	cognac (kohn-yak)
Bread. Butter	du pain (den pan) beurre (beyr)
Cheese	fromage (fromazh)
Chocolate	chocolat (shokolah)
Cigarette	une cigarette (eun cigarette)
Coffee. Cream	du café (den caffèh). crème (craim)
Drink. To	à boire (ah bwahr)
Egg	œuf (erf)
Food	de la nourriture (nooriture)
Fruit	des fruits (dai freu-ee')
Grapes	raisins (raizan)
Match	allumette (allumet')
Meal, a	un repas (repah')

The Soldiers' Guide to French—contd.

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

WANTS—Correspondence, Telegraph, &c.

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

WANTS—Dress and Toilet.

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

The Soldiers' Guide to French—contd.

Sheets. Shirts	draps (drah). Chemises (sh'meezi)
Sleeping-suits	vêtements de nuit (va'tmahd d' newee)
Socks, pairs of	paires de chaussettes (paiz der shoh-zett')
Some soap	du savon (den savon)
Spectacles	les lunettes, f. (laiz leun-ett')
Stockings, pairs of	paires de bas (paiz der bah)
Stud	un bouton (du chemise) (ern booton der sh'meez)
Suit (of clothes)	l'habit complet (lab-ee-conplaz)
Thread	le fil (ler feel)
Tooth-brush	une brosse à dents (eun bruss ah dahn)
Towels	essuie-mains (essuee-man)
Trousers	le pantalon (ler pahntalon')
Waistcoat	un gilet (ern zheelaz)
Watch	une montre (eun mon-tr')
Water, hot, cold	de l'eau chaude, froide (der lo shohd, fr'wahd)
Waterproof coat	un imperméable (ern an-pair-meh-ahbl')

WANTS—Utensils.

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

WANTS—Directions and Places,

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

The Soldiers' Guide to French—contd.

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

ON THE ROAD.*

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

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

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

We are looking for our regi-
ment.

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

Have the troops passed this
way?

Where is the enemy?
Over there

Here. There
How far away?
What is this river?

What troops are those?
The soldiers are coming this way?
Are we near the railway?

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

About five kilometers
It is ten kilometers to —

SUR LA ROUTE.

Où est —?
Où sommes-nous ici?
Quelle est la ville la plus
proche?

Où mène cette route?
Où est l'auberge la plus
près d'ici?

Est-ce loin? Tout près
Par ici. En face
Puis-je avoir un lit?
Où sont les Anglais?

— les troupes anglaises?
Avez-vous vu l'aéroplane?
Le dirigeable attend
Quel chemin faut-il prendre
pour aller à —?

Nous cherchons notre régi-
ment

Nous allons à —?
Y a-t-il des soldats ici?
Où sont passées les troupes
Où pouvons-nous traverser le
fleuve?

Est-ce que les troupes ont
passé par ici?

Où est l'ennemi?
Par là
Ici. Là

À quelle distance
Quel est ce fleuve?
Quelles sont ces troupes là

Les soldats viennent par ici
Sommes-nous près du chemin
de fer?

Y a-t-il une gare près d'ici?
À quelle distance sommes-
nous d'une ville?

Environ cinq kilomètres
— est à dix kilomètres d'ici

The Soldiers' Guide to French—contd.

Follow this road for a kilometer

Turn to the left
Always keep to the right
You must go to the east
They went south-east
Is there a bridge?
The nearest bridge is at —
Three kilometers further on
Are there any boats?

Where have you come from?
Where do you want to go?
At the top of the hill
At the foot of the mountain
Keep straight on
Follow the valley
Over that hill

To the right, to the left
Straight on
Go back, go on
Along the road
To the cross-roads

Halt! Who goes there?
Friend? I am an Englishman
I have lost my way
Where are the English
Who are you?
Have you a pass
You can't pass this

You must go back
Where are our quarters
What is your name?
My name is —

Are you French?
What is your regiment?
I belong to —
What is your number?
My number is —

Can you give me —?
Some water to drink
Some food
Where can we fill our water-
bottles

Where can we get food
Forage for our horses
Some water for my horse?
Where can we water our
horses?

I should like a wash

* These sentences should be used with the Vocabularies.

Suivez cette route pendant un
kilomètre

Tournez à gauche
Prenez toujours votre droite
Il faut aller à l'est
Ils sont allés au sud-est
Y a-t-il un pont?
Le pont le plus proche est à —
Trois kilomètres plus loin
Y a-t-il des bateaux?

D'où venez-vous?
Où voulez-vous aller?
En haut de la colline
Au pied de la montagne
Continuez tout droit
Suivez la vallée
Après cette côte

À droite, à gauche
Droit devant vous
Retournez, continuez
Sur la route
Aux chemins de traverse

Halte! Qui va là?
Ami! Je suis anglais
Je me suis perdu
Où sont les Anglais?

Qui est vous?
Avez-vous un permis?
Vous ne pouvez pas
par ici

Il vous faut reculer
Où sont nos logements?
Comment vous appelez-vous?
Je m'appelle —

Etes-vous français?
Quel est votre régiment?
J'appartiens à —
Quel est votre numéro?
Mon numéro est —

Pouvez-vous me donner —?
De l'eau à boire
Quelque chose à manger
Où pouvons-nous remplir nos
gourdes d'eau? [manger?]

Où pouvons-nous trouver à
manger pour nos chevaux
De l'eau pour mon cheval?
Où pouvons-nous faire boire
nos chevaux?

Je voudrais me laver

March Discipline.

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

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

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

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

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

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

These rates include short halts only.

Care of the Feet.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cavalry, 4 ft.	Artillery, 2 ft. 4 in.	Infantry, 3 ft.
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Relative Rank of the Officers of the Navy and Army.

NAVAL RANK.

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

ARMY RANK.

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

WAR MEDALS AND AWARDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

War Medals and Awards—continued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

War Medals and Awards - *continued*.

Another Soudan Medal was awarded by the Khedive to British soldiers who took part in the recovery of the Soudan in 1895, several Bars being subsequently added.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEMORANDA.

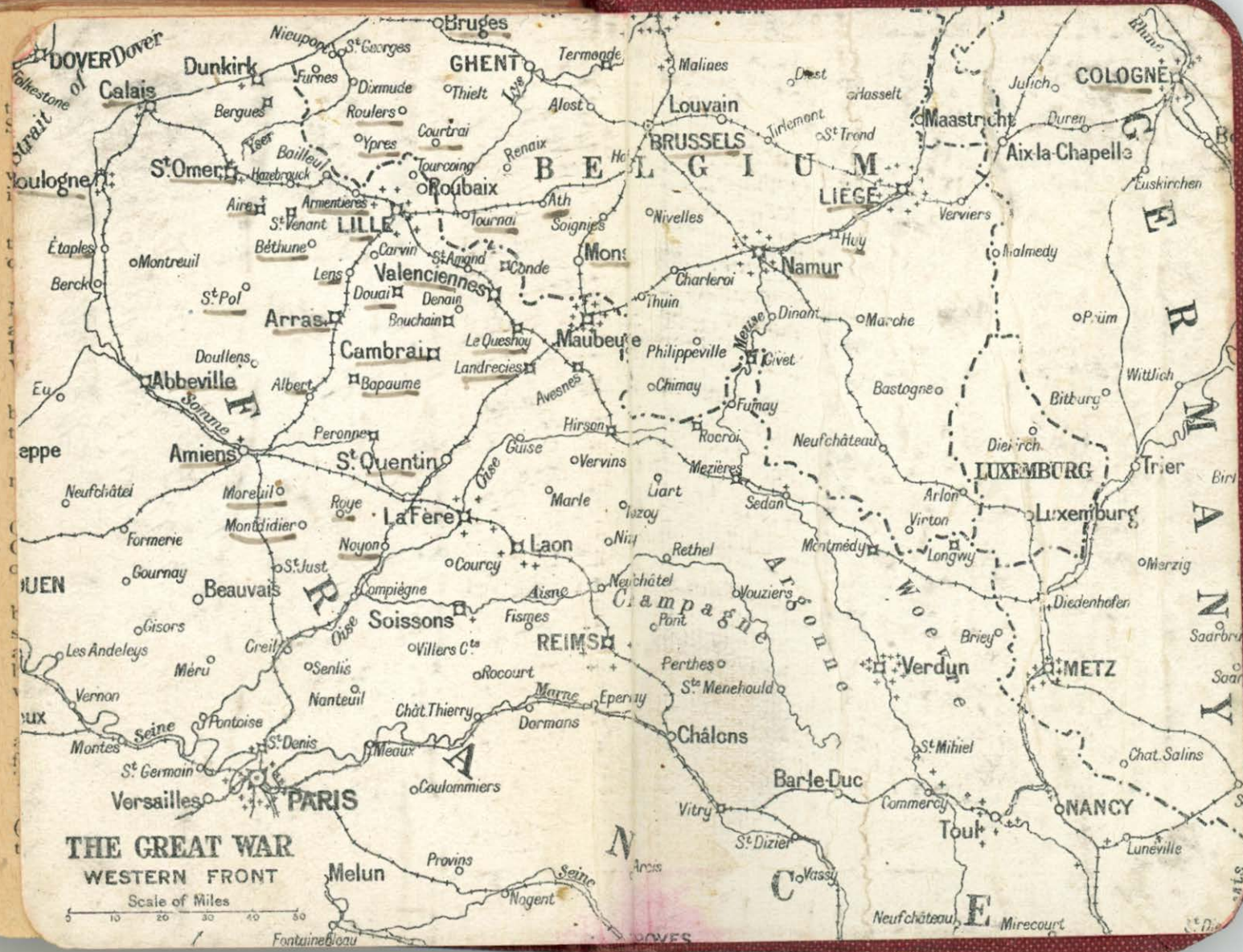
MEMORANDA.

Got to meet Gertie on
Saturday afternoon the 12th

Have to meet Gertie today
Sunday 13th at 2.30

~~Mr. S. Mowat~~

Mr. F. Mowat
Esq. Mrs. Price
248. St. Charles Ave
Hamilton,
Mr. W. Darr,
189 Ryalme Ave
East-Barton St
Hamilton



THE GREAT WAR
WESTERN FRONT

Scale of Miles

5 10 20 30 40 50