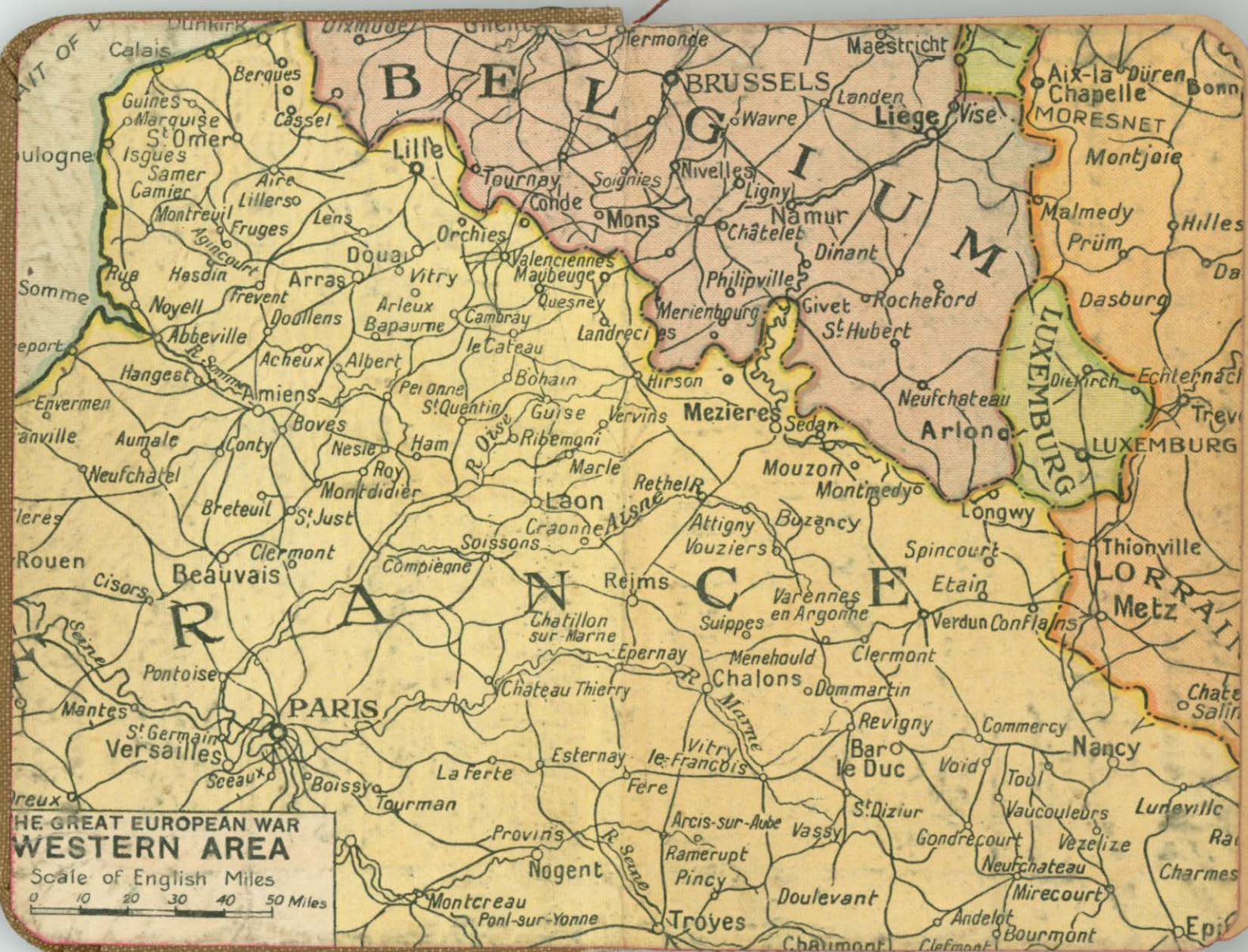


THE
Soldiers Own
DIARY





SOLDIERS' OWN NOTE BOOK AND DIARY FOR 1918

CONTAINING

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

Compiled by
J. GIBSON,
19th Co., R. G. A.

Bound in cloth with Pencil, 1s. 0d.
or in leather, with Pocket, 2s. 0d.

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and Booksellers throughout the Kingdom.

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AN APPRECIATION.

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

Gentlemen,

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

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

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

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

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

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

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

B. F. McPHERSON.

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

MEMBERSHIP CARD.

Regimental No. 2005158 Rank Spr.

Name Karl Ettinger

Home Address 437 King St W

Kingston Ont

Canada

Corps C.E.B.

Company 3rd Field Platoon

Section No. I.

GUM THE CREST OF

YOUR CORPS HERE

Date Jan 1st 1918.

Military Definitions.

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

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

Brigade.—Headquarters and four Battalions.

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

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

Company Column.—A Company in column of sections.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Military Definitions—continued.

To Dress.—To take up the alignment correctly

Drill.—The execution of movements in unison.

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

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

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

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

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

Line.—Troops formed on the same alignment.

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

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

Platoon.—Fourth of a Company.

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

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

Rank.—A line of men, side by side.

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

Long, 2,000 to 1,400 yards.

Effective, 1,400 to 600 yards.

Close, 600 and under.

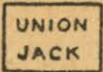













Section.—The quarter of a Platoon.

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












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

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

Distinguishing Flags and Lamps.

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

Distinguishing Flags and Lamps—continued.

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

Headings for Reports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Canal.—*See* under River.

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

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

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

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

Headings for Reports—*continued.*

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

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

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

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.

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

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

Headings for Reports—continued.

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

Redoubt.—See Fort.

River.—Depth, width, current, nature of banks, bottom, watering places, crossings, boats, 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 or drinking, flowing or stagnant, whether stream, pool, or well and size and depth, how many horses can drink at a time, or whether buckets required.

Wells.—Depth to bottom, depth of water.

Woods.—See Forest.

Field Kitchen.

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

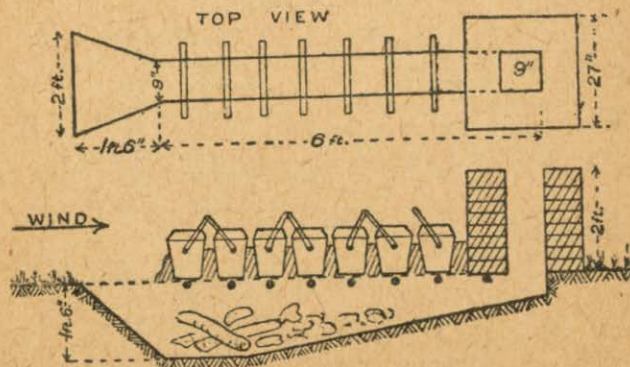
The trench should be dug 7 feet 6 inches long, 9 inches wide and 18 inches deep at the mouth, and continued for 18 inches into the trench, then sloping upwards to 4 inches at the back, with a splay mouth pointing towards the wind, and a rough chimney 2 feet high at the opposite end formed with the sods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

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

The trench shown will hold 7 large oval kettles.

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

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



Penetration of Rifle Bullet.

Material	Maximum Penetration.	Remarks.
Steel plate, best hard	$\frac{7}{8}$ inch ...	At 30 yards normal to plate.
Steel plate, ordinary mild or wrought iron	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch ...	$\frac{3}{8}$ inch is proof at not less than 600 yards, unless the plate is set at a slope of $\frac{3}{4}$, when $\frac{1}{8}$ inch is proof at 250 yards.
Shingle ...	6 inches ...	Not larger than 1 inch ring gauge.
Coal, hard ...	9 inches.	
Brickwork, cement mortar	9 inches ...	150 rounds concentrated on one spot will breach a 9-inch brick wall at 200 yds.
Chalk ...	15 inches.	
Brickwork, lime mortar	14 inches ...	9-inch brick wall at 200 yards.
Sand, confined between boards, or in sandbags	18 inches ...	Very high velocity bullets have less penetration in sand at short than at medium ranges.
Earth, free from stones (unrammed)	40 inches ...	Ramming earth reduces its resisting power.
Soft wood—e.g., fir with grain	58 inches ...	Penetration of brickwork and timber is less at short than at medium ranges.
Hard wood—e.g., oak with grain	38 inches.	
Clay ...	60 inches ...	Varies greatly. This is the maximum for greasy clay.
Dry turf and peat	80 inches.	

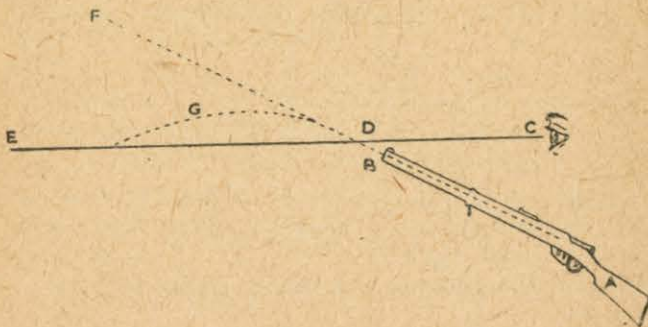
Rifle Definitions.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



Rifle Definitions—*continued.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rifle Definitions—*continued.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glacis.—The ground round a work outside the ditch

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

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

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

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

Rifles used by Fighting Powers.

		Weight.	Range.	Shots in mag.
Great Britain	Lee Enfield '303	9½ lbs.	2800 yds.	10
Germany ...	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.

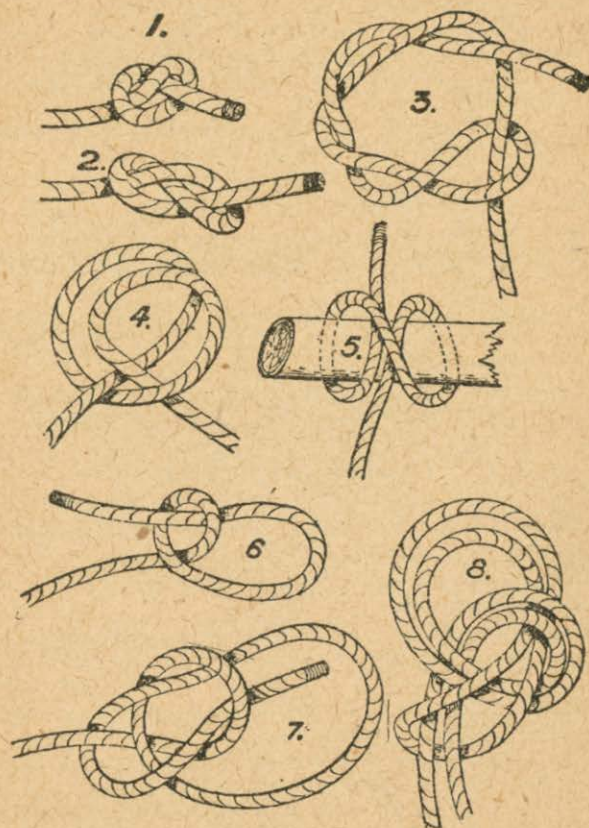
Sound travels at the rate of 365 yards per second; by carefully timing the period elapsing from the flash of a gun to hearing the report, the distance can be easily calculated.

Calendar for Five Years.

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

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

Some Useful Knots.



The Knots are all shown open to clearly explain.

To finish pull taut.

Some Useful Knots.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

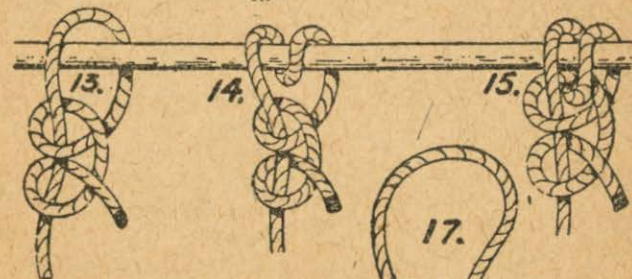
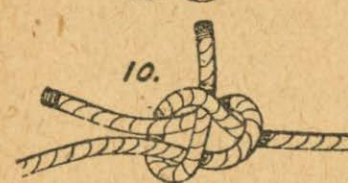
Fisherman's Bend (15) for making fast a rope when there is a give-and-take motion.

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

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

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

Some Useful Knots.



List of Abbreviations for Military Terms, Etc.

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

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

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

How to Set a Map.

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

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

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

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

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

To find the North by your Watch.

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

Control by Whistle.




















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

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

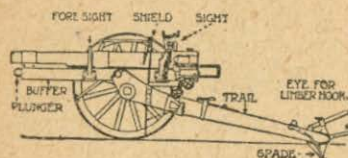
Rally Blast (a succession of short blasts) means—close on the leader at the double and face the same direction.

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

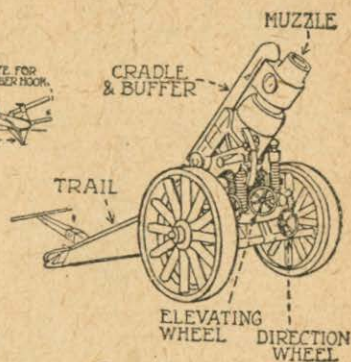
BRITISH ORDERS AND MEDALS In order of precedence.

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

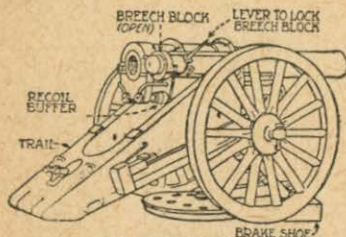
British, French and German Guns.



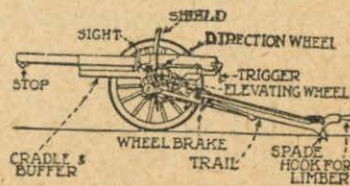
German Field Gun



German 8.2 Howitzer

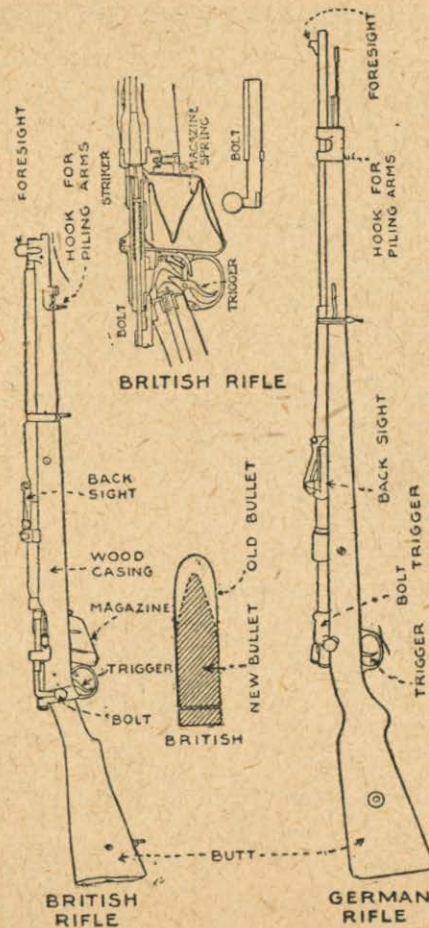


British 6-in. Howitzer

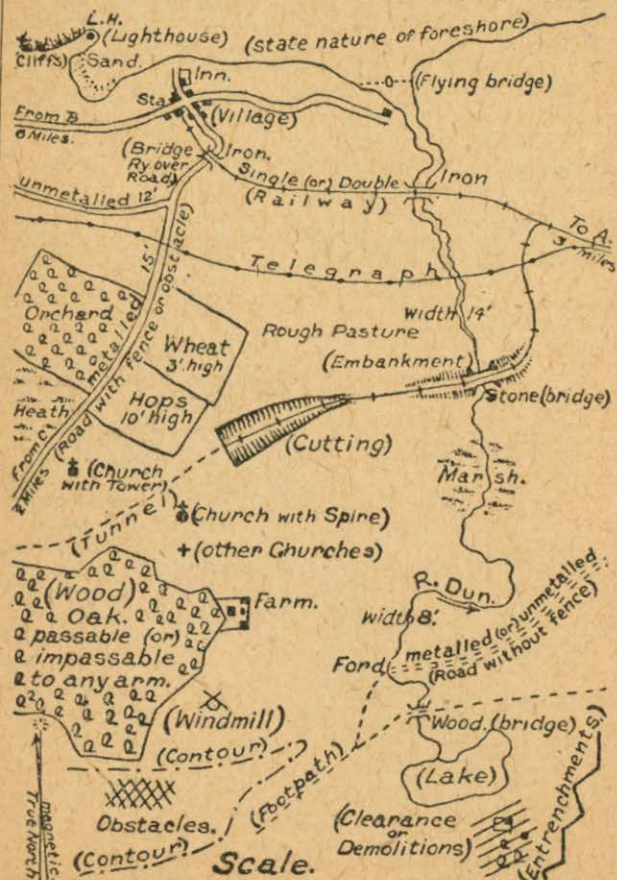


French "75" Field Gun

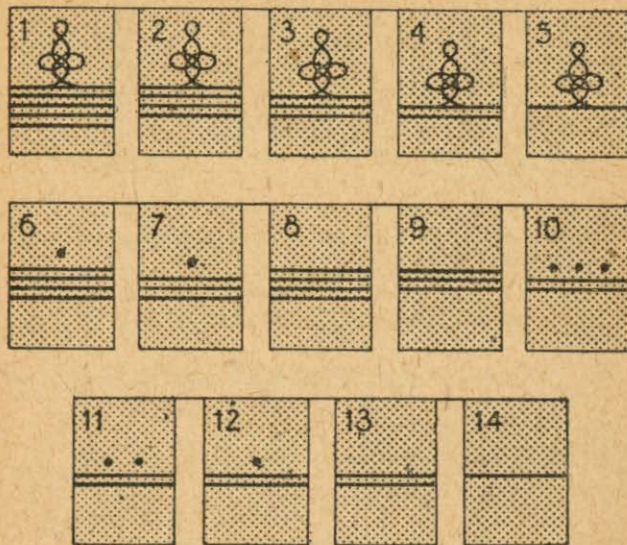
British and German Rifles.



CONVENTIONAL SIGNS & LETTERING USED IN MILITARY FIELD SKETCHING.



V.T.C. Badges of Rank.



- 1 Regimental Commandant.
- 2 Commandant.
- 3 Sub-Commandant.
- 4 Company Commander.
- 5 Platoon Commander.
- 6 Regimental Sergeant-Major.
- 7 Regimental Q. M. Sergeant.
- 8 Battalion Sergeant-Major.
- 9 Batt. Quartermaster Sergeant.
- 10 Company Sergeant-Major.
- 11 Company Quartermaster-Sergeant.
- 12 Platoon Sergeant.
- 13 Section Commander.
- 14 Section Corporal.

All ranks wear the red brassard "G.R." in addition.

Hints for Judging Distances.

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

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

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

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

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

At 300 yards the face is indistinct.

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

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

At 600 yards the head is like a dot.

At 700 yards it is difficult to distinguish the head.

Points to be observed.

The distance is usually over-estimated when—

Looking over broken ground.

In a dull light.

Object is in the shade.

Heat haze is rising from the ground.

Both background and object are the same colour.

Kneeling or lying down.

The distance is usually under-estimated when:—

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

Looking across level ground, snow, or water.

Colour of object is different from the background.

Looking uphill or down.

Points of the Compass.

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

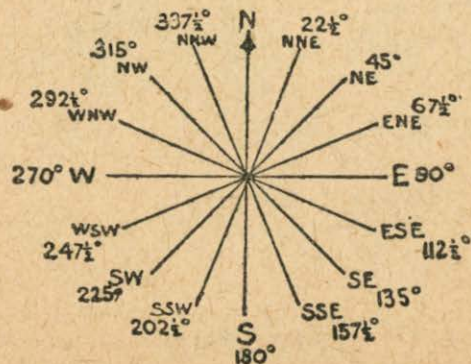
From N. to E.:—N. by E., N.E. by N., N.E. by E., E. by N.

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

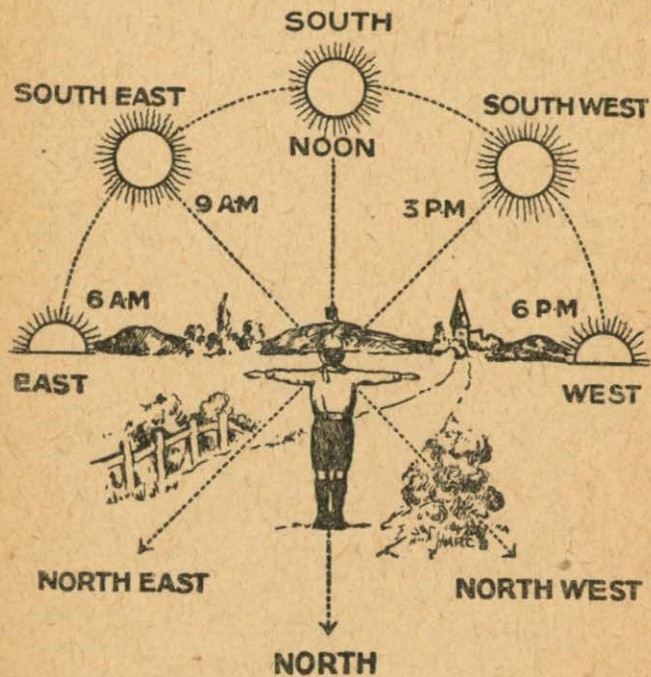
From S. to W.:—S. by W., S.W. by S., S.W. by W., W. by S.

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

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

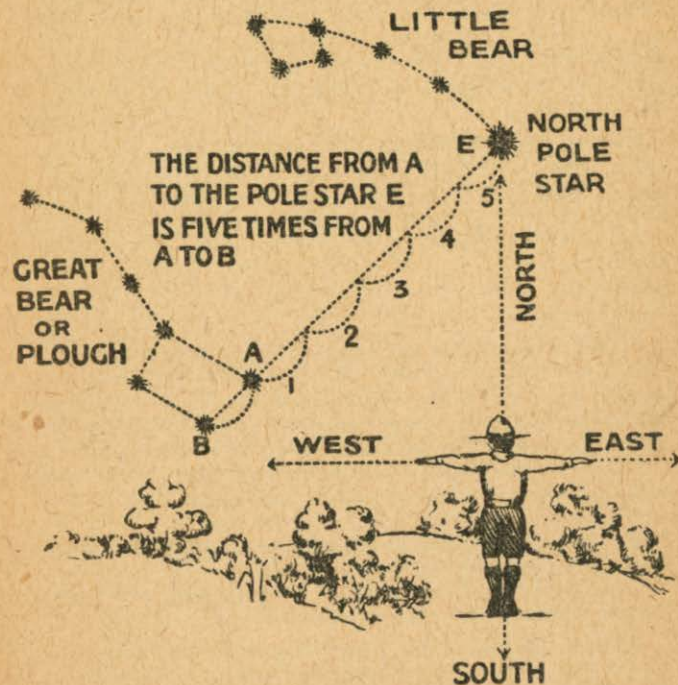


FINDING YOUR DIRECTION BY DAY



THE SUN.

FINDING YOUR DIRECTION BY NIGHT



THE POLE STAR.

First Aid in case of Accidents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

First Aid in case of Accidents—continued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aeronautical Terms and their Meaning.

DEFINITIONS.

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

COMMON EXPRESSIONS.

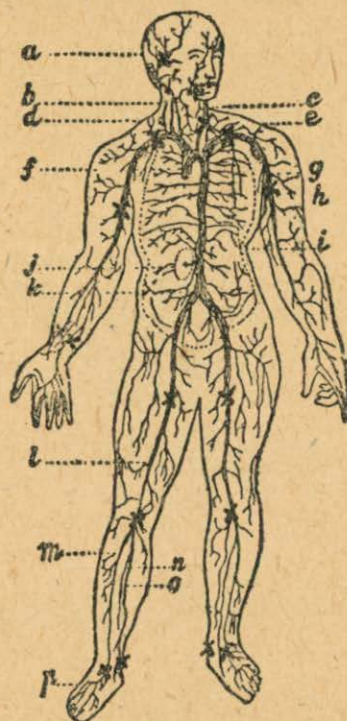
- A machine "rising" is said to be "climbing."
 A machine descending without the engine running is said to "gliding" or "volplaning."
 A machine descending too steeply is said to be "diving" or "vol pique."
 A machine descending too flat and so losing flying speed is said to be "doing a pancake."
 A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

BALLOON TERMS.

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

The Position of Main Arteries.

X are Points of Compression.



Arterial System.

a, temporal artery; *b*, carotid artery; *c*, vertebral artery; *d*, *e*, subclavian artery; *f*, aorta, or great artery; *g*, axillary artery; *h*, brachial artery; *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.

FRENCH, BELGIAN and ENGLISH MONEY TABLE.

French or Belgian	English	English	French or Belgian
	s. d.	s. d.	francs cts.
5 cents. =	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ =	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
10 „ =	0 1	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ =	0 5
50 „ =	0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ =	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
75 „ =	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 =	0 10
1 franc =	0 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 2 =	0 21
2 francs =	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 3 =	0 31
3 „ =	2 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 4 =	0 42
4 „ =	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 =	0 52
5 „ =	4 0	0 6 =	0 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 „ =	4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 =	1 25
7 „ =	5 7	2 0 =	2 50
8 „ =	6 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 0 =	3 75
9 „ =	7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0 =	5 0
10 „ =	8 0	5 0 =	6 25
15 „ =	12 0	10 0 =	12 50
20 „ =	16 0	15 0 =	18 75
25 „ =	20 0	20 0 =	25 0

Bugle Calls.

REVEILLE.



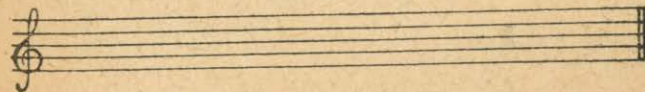
COOKHOUSE.



LIGHTS OUT.



ALARM.



REGIMENTAL CALL.

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

Soldier's Vocabulary.

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

Gravel Crushers.—Infantry soldiers.

Poltice Wallahs.—R.A.M.C. men.

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

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

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

Lance Jack.—A lance-corporal.

Quarter Bloke.—The quartermaster.

Rookey.—A recruit.

Fiddler.—Trumpeter.

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

Yob.—One who is easily fooled.

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

Baggies.—Sailors in the Navy.

Badg-y.—An enlisted boy.

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

Root-y.—Bread.

Teeny.—Sugar.

Slingers.—A meal of bread and tea.

Muckin.—Butter.

Dood.—Milk.

Bully Beef.—The tinned meat ration.

Soldier's Vocabulary—continued.

Vamping.—Eating heartily.

C.B.—Confined to Barracks.

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

Clink or Mush.—The guard room.

Brief, Cheque or Ticket.—Discharge documents.

Dock.—A military hospital.

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

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

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

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

Stir.—Imprisonment in a detention barracks.

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

Jankers.—Defaulter's Drill.

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

Bundook.—A rifle.

Bed filling.—Sleeping.

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

Muck-in.—Share in.

Duff-Sergt.—Sergt. cook.

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

Square-bit.—Your best girl.

Atcha.—All right.

On the tack.—Teetotal.

Fiddle-bloke.—Sergt. trumpeter.

Blighty.—Home.

Semaphore Signalling.

By a Signalling Instructor.

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

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

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

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

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

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























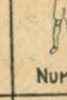
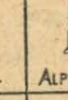
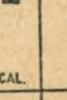
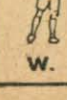
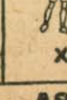
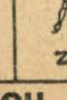
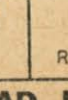
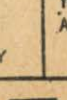
Second Circle—H to N, omitting **J**. Right hand at **A** position, and the left hand moved round.

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

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

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

Semaphore Alphabet.

 A.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.	 J.
 W.	 X.	 Z.	 READY	 J. THE SAME AS ALPHABETICAL SIGN.

— AS YOU READ IT. —

Semaphore Signalling— *continued.*

Sixth Circle—W and X. Left hand at **E**, right at **F**. Moveright hand from **F** to **G** position to make **X**.
Seventh Circle—Z. Left at **G**, right at **F**.
 Know one circle thoroughly before you proceed to the next.

Practise making opposite letters **A** and **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 0.

Before sending numerals you send the "numeral sign" and then proceed. Using **A** for 1, **B** for 2, **K** for 0 (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 **AIAF**, etc.

LEARNING TO READ.

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

Morse Signalling.

By a Signalling Instructor.

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

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

Morse Alphabet.

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

OPPOSITES.

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

SANDWICH LETTERS.

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

LETTERS WITH NO OPPOSITES.

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

LONG NUMERALS.

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

Morse Signalling—*continued.*

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

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

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

Morse Signalling—continued.

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

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

NUMERALS.

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

HOW TO SEND A MESSAGE IN BOTH SEMAPHORE AND MORSE.

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

Bear in mind that the "general answer" is one dash in Morse and the letter **A** in Semaphore. Each word is acknowledged by the "general answer." Not always necessary.

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

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

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

LETTERS WHICH SOUND ALIKE.

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

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

When reading out the word **STAMPED** you would say "Esses-talk-ack-emma-pip-e-don." This applies to both signalling systems.

Special Signals. MISCELLANEOUS.

General Answer

A

Preparation

•••••
J

Erase
(or Annul)

••••• &c.

Obliterator

WW

Stop

PP

Numerals

Block

ZZ

Cipher

CC

Word
After
Word
Before
Repeat

WA

WB

IMI

Morse Semaphore { To acknowledge each word, etc.

Morse—Succession of 8 dots.

Semaphore—Wave flags at wrists only. Both answered by "General Answer."

Morse—Succession of dots answered by same.

Semaphore—The "Annul" sign, answered by same.

To cancel a message just sent or then being sent.

To interrupt a message or to send instructions.

Morse—Not necessary with long numerals.

Semaphore—The "Numeral" sign, and "Alphabetical" sign (**J**) after the figures.

Sent before and after a portion of a message written in CAPITALS.

Sent before and after Cipher messages which must be checked back.

To ask for, or supply, omission of words.

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

Special Signals—continued
MISCELLANEOUS.

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

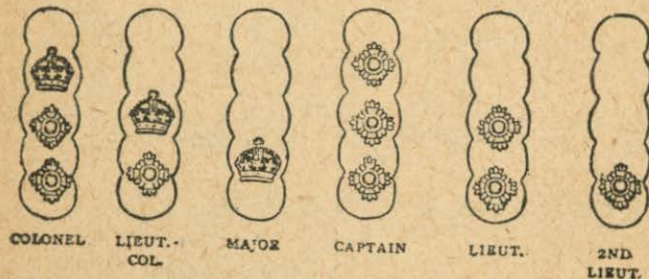
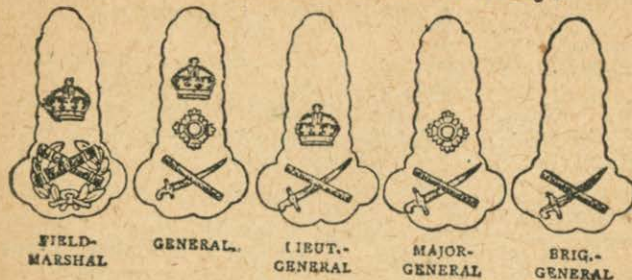
Station Signals.

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.
Separate flags	S F	Semaphore or Morse flags.
Use blue or white flag	B F W F	
Who are you?	R U	To find if signalling party is friendly or hostile.
Are you ready?	K Q	Sent if you have reason to think that the signaller is <i>not</i> ready.
Wait	M Q	Used for a temporary delay.
No answer expected	DD, DD	If unable to receive owing to moving off, etc.
Send DD, DD messages	N A	See above.
No more messages at present	N N	Keep a good look out till you receive this signal.
Come in	C I	Used for instructional purposes "Come in and check."
Open light, or hold up flag	O L	
Turn off extra light	T O L	Used when desired to re-set lamp or helio.
Send slower	S S	

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

Badges of Rank.

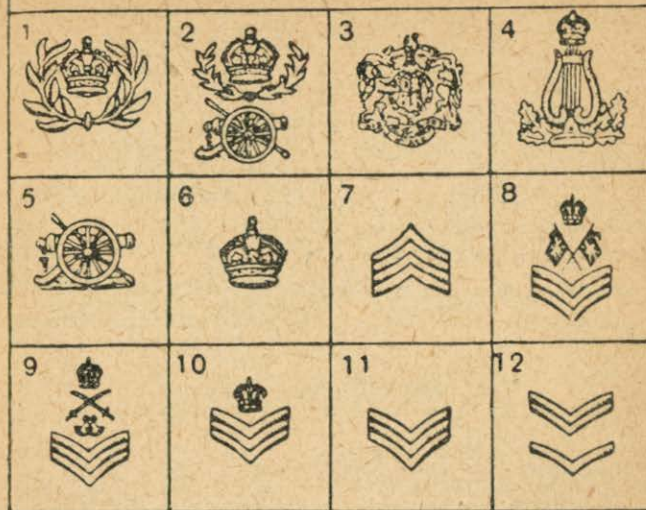
Distinguishing Badges of Rank and Appointments worn in the British Army.



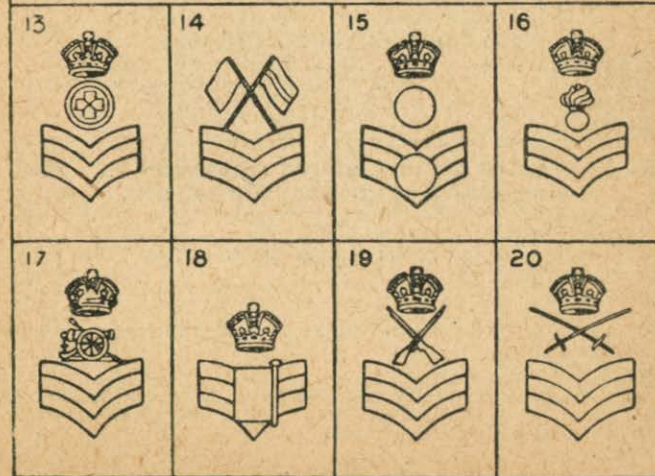
As all Soldiers are expected to salute any of His Majesty's Officers, it is necessary that they should be able to recognise one at once. The above clearly show you the shoulder badges worn by officers when in coloured uniforms (or dark great coats). When in Khaki, the above badges are worn on the cuff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

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

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



REGIMENTAL & CORPS BADGES



Warrant Officers—Class I.

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

Warrant Officers—Class II.

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

* All the above-badges are worn below the elbow.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

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

Badges worn on and above Chevrons to distinguish Regiments, Corps, etc.

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

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

GOLD LACE ON OFFICERS' SLEEVES.

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	9
		8	10

NAVAL BADGES.

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

Distinguishing Badges Worn in the British Navy.

Gold Lace on Officer's Sleeves.

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

Naval Badges.

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

The Soldiers' Guide to French.

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

WANTS—Requests, &c.

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

WANTS—Food, Drink, Smoke.

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

The Soldiers' Guide to French—*contd.*

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

WANTS—Correspondence, Telegraph, &c.

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

WANTS—Dress and Toilet.

Bath, a	un bain (ban)
Bed	lit (lee)
Blankets	couvertures (coovairteur)
Bootlaces	lacets de bottine (lassaiz d'botteen)
Boots, shoes	les souliers m. (laiz soolyeh)
Braces	les bretelles, f. (laiz bret-ell')
Brush. Comb	la brosse (bruss). la peigne (pain-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 (mooshwahr)
Hat	le chapeau (ler shap-oh)
Necktie	une cravate (eun cravat')
Needle	une aiguille (eun aigeeue-y')
Overcoat	un pardessus (ern par-derseu)
Pants (drawers)	caleçons (cal-son)
Pins	les épingles, f. (laiz ep-an'gl')
Pocket	la poche (la posh)
Penknife	le canif (ler kaneef)
Purse	le porte-monnaie (ler port-monnaiz)
Razor	un rasoir (ern raz-wahr)
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 meez)
Sleeping-suits	vêtements de nuit (vairtmahn d'neuee)
Socks, pairs of	paires de chaussettes (pair der shoh-zett')
Some soap	du savon (deu savon)
Spectacles	les lunettes, f. (laiz leun-ett')
Stockings, pairs of	paires de bas (pair der bah)
Stud	un bouton (du chemise) (ern booton der sh' meez)

Suit (of clothes)	l'habit complet (lab-ee-conplaz)
Thread	le fil (ler feel)
Tooth-brush	une brosse à dents (eun bruss ah 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-wahr)
Bucket	le seau (so)
Cup. Saucer	une tasse (tass). une soucoupe (soocooop)
Coffee-pot	une cafetière (caf-t'yair)
Corkscrew	un tire-bouchon (teer-booshon)
Tea-pot	une théière (teh-yair)

WANTS—Directions and Places.

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

The Soldiers' Guide to French—contd.

Valley	une vallée (valle)
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 (nordooest)
South-east	Sud-est (seudest)
South-west	Sud-ouest (seudoost)

ON THE ROAD.*

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

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

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

We are looking for our regiment.

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

Have the troops passed this way?

Where is the enemy?

Over there

Here. There

How far away?

What is this river?

What troops are those?

The soldiers are coming this way?

Are we near the railway?

Is there a station near?

How far is it to a town?

About five kilometers
It is ten kilometers to —

SUR LA ROUTE.

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

Où mène cette route?
Où est l'auberge/le plus d'ici?

Est-ce loin? Tout près
Par ici. En face
Puis-je avoir un lit?
Où sont les Anglais?
— les troupes anglaises?
Avez-vous vu l'aéroplane?
Le dirigeable attend
Quel chemin faut-il prendre pour aller à —?

Nous cherchons notre régiment.

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

Est-ce que les troupes ont passé par ici?

Où est l'ennemi?

Par là

Ici. Là

A 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?

A 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 way?

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 passer par ici

Il vous faut reculer
Où sont nos logements?
Comment vous appelez-vous?
Je m'appelle —
Êtes-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 Boatwains, Commissioned Telegraphists, Chief Artificer Engineers, Commissioned Mechanics, Chief Schoolmasters, Chief Carpenters, Commissioned Electricians.
13. Gunners, Boatwains, Warrant Telegraphists and Chief Masters at Arms, Artificer Engineers, Warrant Mechanics, Head Wardmasters, Warrant Writers, Head Stewards and Instructors in Cookery, Head Schoolmasters, Carpenters, Warrant Electricians and Warrant Armourers.
14. Midshipmen, Clerks.

ARMY RANK.

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

DAILY WANTS' DICTIONARY.

Corrected to the time of going to press.

Acre, 4 roods (4,840 sq. yds.)
Alma, Sept. 20, 1854.
Andrew, St., Nov. 30.
Archbishops, Cant. R. T. Davidson, 1903; York, C. G. Lang, 1909.
Armor. Bearings, 21s., on Carriages, 42s.
Aust. Commonwealth, 1901.
Australian Mail, Th. midt.
Autumnal Equinox, Sept. 23.
Bank Hols., 1918, 1/4, 20/5, 5/8, 26/12.
Battalion = 4 companies, 600-1000 men.
Belgium, post., 2½d. 1 oz.; tel., 2d. word; parcel post, 3 lbs. 1s.
*Bermuda Mail (Tu. midt., F. midt.) 13.
Bill Stamps, £5, 1d.; £10, 2d.; £25, 3d.; £50, 6d.; £75, 9d.; £100, 1s.
Bill of Lading Stamp, 6d.
Blind, Postal Book Rate, 2 ozs., ½d.; 5 lbs., 1d., 6 lbs., 2d.
Book Post, ½d. each 2 oz. up to 5 lbs.
*Brazilian Mail (about once a week), 17.
Bricks, 1 load = 500.
Bushel, 4 pecks or 8 gals.
Cab Fare (Lon.), 2 mls., 1s., then 6d. mile; outside radius, 1s. per mile.
Do., time, 4 wh., 2s.; 2 wh., 2s. 6d. per hour; extra 15 min., 6d. & 8d.
Taxi Cab.—1 mile or 10 min. 8d.; then ¼ mile or 2½ mins., 2d.
*Canadian Mail (Tu. midt., F., F. midt.) 8-13.
Canad'n Post, Newspapers, 6 oz., 1d.; 1½ lbs., 1½d.; increasing by ½d. for 8 oz. to 5 lbs. [days] 17.
*Cape Mail (about every 10 Carriage Tax, 4 wh., 1 hor., 21s.; 2 hor., 42s.; 2 wheel or Hackney, 15s.
Centimetre = abt. ⅓ of an in.
*Ceylon Mail (Th. midt.) 16.
Chaldron = 12 sacks.
*China Mail (Daily via Siberia) 19-25.
Christmas Day, 1918, W.; 1919, Th.
Coals, Sack, 2 cwt.; small sack, 1 cwt.
Coke, sack, 1 cwt. (about 3 bushels); chaldron = 12 sacks of 1 cwt.
Commons, House of, elec. Dec., 1910; Eng. 465, Wales 30, Scot. 72, Ire. 103 = 670. Rad. 272, Lab. 42, N. 84 = 398; U. 272. Maj. 126.
Coml. Papers, Foreign Post, 10 oz., 2½d.; 12 oz., 3d.; 14 oz., 3½d.; 16 oz., 4d.; 18 oz., 4½d.
Crimean War, 1854-6.
Cubit = 18 inches.
David, St., March 1.
Day, Sidereal, 23h. 56m. 4s.; Civil, midnight to midnt.; Astron., noon to noon.

DAILY WANTS' DICTIONARY—continued.

Denmark, post., 2½d. 1 oz.; tel., 2½d. word; parcel post., 3 lbs. 1s.
Dog Days begin July 3, end Aug. 11.
Dog Tax, 7s. 6d. each.
Dollar, Amer. (100 cts.), 4s. 1½d., \$4.87 = £1.
Domin. Letter, 1918, F.; 1919, E.
Drachma = 100 Lepta, 9½d.
Easter Day, 1917, Ap. 8; 1918, Mar. 31; 1919, Ap. 20.
Eclipses 1918: June 8, Sun total; June 23-24, Moon partial; Dec. 3, Sun Annular.
*Egyptian Mail (Th. midt., S.).
Ember Days, 1918, Feb. 20, 22, 23; May 22, 24, 25; Sept. 18, 20, 21; Dec. 18, 20, 21.
Empire Day, May 24.
Epact, 1917, 6; 1918, 17; 1919, 29.
Express Delivery (post), 3d. per mile and postage.
Express Rail. del'y., letters not exceeding 4 ozs., 2d. to Rail Co., plus postage.
Fathom, 6 feet.
Fire Ins. (priv. dwellings), Ord. risk, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; Hazardous, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Flour, Barrel, 196 lbs.; sack, 280 lbs.; Peck, 14 lbs.
Foreign Bk. Post, 20zs., ½d.; 4 ozs., 1d.; 6 ozs., 1½d.; 8 ozs., 2d.; 10 ozs., 2½d.
Foreign Letter Post, 1 oz., 2½d.; & 1½d. ea. oz. above; to British poss. generally and U.S.A., 1d. per oz.
Foreign Pattern Post, 4 oz., 1d.; then ½d. every 2 oz. up to 12 oz.
Franc, 9½d. (100 cts.); 25 fr. = 20s.
France, post., 2½d. 1 oz.; tel., 2d. word; parcel post, 3 lbs. 1s.
Franco-Ger. War, 1870-1.
French Nat. Fête, July 14.
Furlong = 220 yds. (10 chains)
Gallon, 4 qts. (4'54 litres).
Game Lic., 14 days, 20s.; ann., £3; short period, £2.
George, St., April 23.
Golden Number, 1918, 19; 1919, 1.
Gramme, 15'43 grains.
*Grecian Mail (Mng. daily ex. Sun.) 6.
Greece, post., 2½d. 1 oz.; tel., 5½d. to 6d. word; parcel post, 3 lbs., 2s. 4d.
Gulden (100 cents) = 1s. 8d.
Gun, Licence to carry, 10s.
Half-quarter Days: Feb. 8, May 9, Aug. 11, Nov. 11.
Hay, truss, 56 lbs. old; 60 lbs. new; load = 36 trusses (new).
Hogshead, Beer, 54 gal.; Brandy, 60 gal.; Sugar, 13 to 16 cwt.
Holland, post 2½d. 1 oz.; tel., 2d. word; parcel post, 3 lbs. 10d.
Hops, pocket, 1½-2 cwt., bale, about 3½ cwt.

DAILY WANTS' DICTIONARY—continued.

House Duty, £40, 3d. ; £60, 6d. ; over £60, 9d. Shops, &c. 2d., 4d. and 6d.
 India, post 1 oz. 1d. ; tel., 1s. 8d. word ; parcel post, 3 lbs. 1s.
 *Indian Mail (Th. midt.) 14.
 Indian Mutiny, 1857.
 Ireland conq. 1177; rebellion, 1798; Union, 1801.
 *Jamaica Mail (Tu. midt., F. midt.) 16.
 *Japan Mail (Daily via Siberia) 19-25.
 Jap.-Russ. War, 1904-5.
 Jewish Year, 5679, begins Sept. 7, 1918.
 Julian Period, 1918, 6631.
 Kilometre, 1094 yards, 8=5 miles (approximately).
 Kilogramme, 2½ lbs. ; ½ Kilo = about 1 lb.
 Kimberley rlv., 14 Feb., 1900
 King born, June 3, 1865; marr. July 6, 1893; acc. May 6, 1910; crowned, June 22, 1911.
 King Edward VII., b. '41; acc. 'or; died, '10.
 Knot, Adm. = 2026½ yds.
 Ladysmith relvd., 1 March, 1900.
 League = 3 miles.
 Leap Years, 1916, '20, '24, '28.
 Letter Postage, 1 oz., 1d., 2 oz., 2d., and ½d. for every 2 ozs. above ; limit 24 in. X 12 in. X 12 in.
 Lira, 100 Centesimi, 9½d.
 Litre = 1¼ pints; 4½ = 1 gall.
 Lords, House of : Royal, 3; Eccl., 26; Dukes, 21; Marq., 25; Earls, 126;
 Victs., 47; Bar., 365; Rep. prs., 44=657.
 Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard, London.
 Mafeking relvd., May 17, 1900.
 Male Servants Lic., 15s.
 Marriage Licence, £2.
 Special about £30.
 *Mauritius Mail (S. 2, Sat. aft. 2), 24-33.
 *Mexican Mail (M. & Th. midt.), 12.
 Mile = 8 Furlongs or 1,760 yards (1½ Kilometres).
 Milreis = 1000 Reis, 3s. 10d.
 Moham. Year, 1337, begins Oct. 7, 1918.
 Money Orders, not ex. £1, 2d.; £3, 3d.; £10, 4d.; £20, 6d.; £30, 8d.; £40, 10d.
 Do., Foreign, £1, 3d.; £2, 6d.; £4, 9d.; £6, 1s.; £8, 1s. 3d.; £10, 1s. 6d.
 Nail = 2¼ inches.
 Newspaper Post, ½d. ev. 20z.; Regd. Newspapers, ½d. ev. 6 oz.; limit, wt. 2 lbs., size, 24 in. X 12 in. X 12 in.
 *New Zealand Mail via Italy (Th. midt.) via San Francisco or Vancouver (Tu. midt. 2) 33-37.
 Parcel Post, 1 lb., 4d.; 2 lbs., 5d.; 3 lbs., 6d.; 5 lbs., 7d.; 7 lbs., 8d., inc. 1d. per lb. up to 11 lbs. By rail (pass. train), 30, 50, 100 miles, 6 lbs., 6d., 6d., 8d.; 12 lbs., 6d., 8d., 1s.
 Patrick, St., March 17.
 Peck, 2 galls. (flour 14 lbs.).
 Peninsular War, 1808.

DAILY WANTS' DICTIONARY—continued.

*Peruvian Mail (Tu. midt., F. midt.) 30.
 Peseta, 100 centesimas, 9d.
 Piastre (Turk), 2½d. 110 = £1 (Egyptian), 2½d. 97½ = £1.
 Pint = 20 fluid ozs. (rather more than ½ litre).
 Postal Orders 6d. up to 15s., 1d.; 15s. 6d. to 21s., 1½d.
 Postal Registration, 2d.
 Post Cards, ½d. each.
 Potatoes, sack = 168 lbs.
 Primrose Day, Apr. 19 ('81).
 Quadrant, 90 degrees.
 Quarter Days : Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Mich'mas, Sept. 29; Christmas, Dec. 25.
 Scotch do.: Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsun, May 15; Lammass, Aug. 1; Martinmas, Nov. 11.
 Quartern Loaf, 4 lbs.
 Quarter of Wheat: English 504 lbs.; Foreign 496 lbs.
 Queen Mary b. May 26, 1867, m. July 6, '93.
 Queen Alex. b. Dec. 1, '44.
 Queen Victoria b., 1819; cr., '38; m. '40: d., Jan. 22, 1901.
 Quire, 24 sheets.
 Ramadân, begins June 10, 1918.
 Ream, 20 quires, 472, 500 or 516 sheets.
 Roman Indic., 1918, 1.
 Rouble, 100 Copecks, 2s. 1½d.
 Rupee, 16 annas, 1s. 4d.; 15 = £1.
 Russ.-Jap. War, 1904-5.
 Sack of Coals, 2 cwt., Flour, 280 lbs., Potatoes, 168 lbs.
 Sample Post, 4 ozs. 1d., ½d. ea. add. 2 oz. up to 8 oz.
 Solar Cycle, 1918, 23; 1919, 24.
 Stone = 14 lbs.; Butcher's 8 lbs.
 Straw, load = 36 trusses of 36 lbs. each.
 Summer Solstice, June 22.
 Telegrams, 9d. for 12 words, then ½d. w.; Portge., 3d. m.
 Tennis Court, 78 ft. X 36 ft. (single 27 ft.).
 Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.
 Transvaal War, 1899-1902.
 Tun, 252 gallons.
 *U.S. Mail (Tu. midt., F. midt.) 8.
 University Boat Race, '12, Oxford, 6 l.; '13, Oxford, ¾ l.; '14, Camb. 4½ l.; '15, '16, '17, no race.
 Vernal Equinox, March 21.
 War declared on Germany, Aug. 4, 1914.
 Waterloo, June 18, 1815.
 *West Indian Mail (irregular) 14-26.
 Wine, Quarter Cask, 13 doz.; Octave, about 6½ doz.
 Winter Solstice, Dec. 22.
 Year, Mean Solar, 365d. 5h. 48m. 48s.
 Yen = 100 Sen, 2s. 0½d.
 Zulu War, 1879.

* Days for despatch of Foreign Mails are shown by initials—in Italics for morning despatch, in Roman for evening. When a figure 2, etc., follows, every second, etc., day is indicated. The figures at end of line show days in transit (approximate).
 Sailings given are for normal times. Consult Post Office Guide during War time.

CALENDAR FOR 1917.

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

CALENDAR FOR 1918.

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

CALENDAR FOR 1919.

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

MEMORANDA.

1/2 lb of pork — 6 K
 8 fowl — 5.50
 3 cauliflower — Jelly powders
 6 cabbage — Tomatoes
 25 lb. potatoes — Soup
 10 " carrots — Soda Crackers
 4 " onions — Canned Fruit
 apples — 60
 corn starch — 1917
 Christmas dinner at
 Loxinghem
 I went to Billies
 for the makings

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

MEMORANDA.

pickles + biscuits	-	14 fr.
mandarins - box	-	2.50
pears 3	-	11.40
peas 3	-	9.00
saup 3	-	3.00
Bill	-	33.50
		<hr/>
Baking powder	-	1.40
Butter	-	98.00
eggs	-	10.00
14.00	82.40	300.00
8.50	1.40	171.90
11.40	98.00	<hr/>
9.00	10.00	128.20
3.00	<hr/>	
33.50	171.80	
82.40		

MEMORANDA.

M^{re} et M^{me} Demarez
 à
 Lozinguhem
 Pas-de-Calais
 Dr Norman Kerr
 30 W. Michigan Ave
 Chicago Ill.
 Rev. W. T. G. Brown.
 Parsonage
 Lydel Farm St Albans

1st Month

JANUARY

1918

1918

JANUARY

31 Days

Big feed in estaminet at Lozingem. I was assistant cook. We had roast pork, potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, onions, fried apple pie, chocolate pudding.

1 Tues—Circumcision

dates, mandarins, coffee, cigars & unlimited muscat. Beaucomp Zig-zag.

2 Wed

Back on the job again. Squared drill, P.T., Company drill and gas drill. You'd think we were back in Blyth.

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

3 Th

Some old round only we have to play football for three hours in the afternoon.

4 Fri

Inspection coming off. Had to scrub all my equipment. Blondine got us hot water & a tub. Good job.

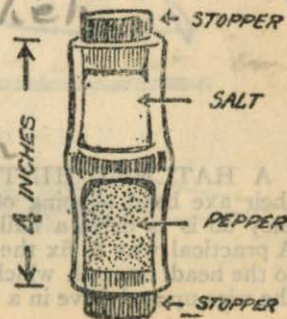
5 Sat—

(Last Quarter, 11.50 a.m.

Sun Rises 8.7, Sun Sets 4.3

Inspection came off. I got bawled out. Forgot to wash respirator satchel.

Supposed to be big inspection next week by G.O.C.



1st Month

JANUARY

1918

6 Sun—Epiphany Orders to move back to Lievin again. Rest out short.

7 Mon—Plough Monday

Moved. I cycled about 8 kilometres and walked about 8 more. All in when I got here.

8 Tues

Good gaunters in a cellar only one stove smokes like hell. No bon. Went out with a carrying party.

9 Wed

Went out in the afternoon. Good job.

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

1918

JANUARY

31 Days

10 Th

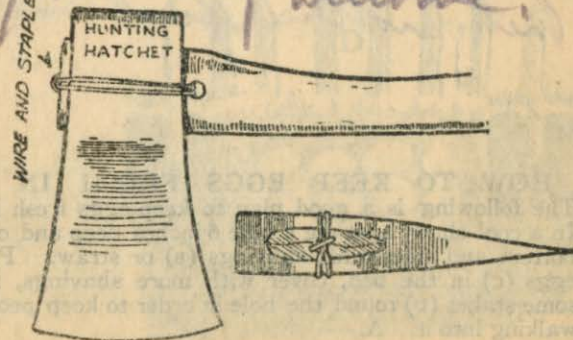
Lith

11 Fri

Lith

12 Sat—☉ New Moon, 10.36 p.m. S. K. 8.5, S. S. 4.12

Lith. Letter from Midget. Very welcome.



1st Month

JANUARY

1918

13 Sun—1st after Epiphany

Worked all afternoon

14 Mon

Ditto

15 Tues

*Ditto - got soaked
to the hilt! Rained like
blazes.*

16 Wed

*Went on night work
Pretty rotten first night.*

HOW TO KEEP EGGS FRESH IN CAMP.

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

1918

JANUARY

31 Days

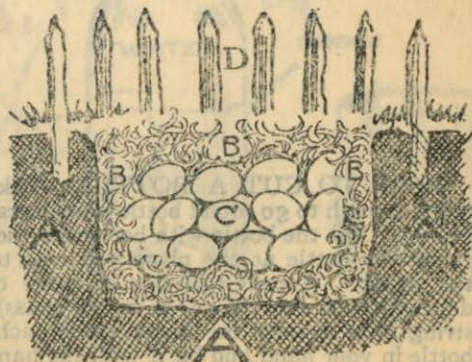
17 Th

*Still rainy. Going on
well. Getting in family
parties on task work.*

18 Fri

Ditto

19 Sat—) First Quarter, 2.38 p.m. S. R. 7.59, S. S. 4.23

Ditto

1st Month

JANUARY

1918

20 Sun—2nd after Epiphany

21 Mon

Wining

22 Tues

Wining

23 Wed

Wining

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

1918

JANUARY

31 Days

24 Th

Wining

25 Fri—Conversion of S. Paul

Moved to Maroc somewhere about this time. Not sure of the date. Have not kept this for some

26 Sat

S. R. 7.51, S. S. 4.35

time. Bit to damned rotten but we managed to get them fixed up.



Fig 1.

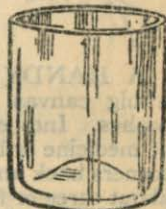


Fig 2.

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

28 Mon

Working on reserve
wiring again at Manor.
I've been in the Army
seventeen months to-day.

29 Tues

Little

30 Wed

Letter from Midget.
Still hanging. Letters
from Harold & Mother.

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

31 Th

Another letter from
Midget.
Had a Bath!!!

1 Feb Fri

Posted letter to Midget
+ one to Bud + Alan. Cigarettes
about the kiddy.

2 Sat—Candlemas. S. R. 7.41, S. S. 4.48

Had to turn out in dull
order this morning. I'd have
been bawled out if not
staying only we hadn't any
officer. Talk of a church
parade to-morrow. Hope
not. We have to work.



3 Sun—Sexagesima Turned out in drill

4 Mon—(Last Quarter, 7:52 a.m.)
order. Gas drill. afternoon job.

Went out in the morning. Went to Bully at night. Bought pantomiles, silk dress for Bully's baby and apron for

5 Tues Turned out in drill order for

gas drill. Packed up my silk. Finished letter to Midget. Went to see shoemaker. Says he can fix my boots to-morrow.

6 Wed

Same old routine. No work to-day. Got my boots fixed to-day. Good job. Paid this afternoon. Managed to buy some sugar at the Y. M. C. C.

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

7 Th

Same old routine. Washed my mess tin. It was surprised. Went out at night. Up to Lora with train of material. No mail. Canadian mail late again.

8 Fri—Half Quarter Day

The Mayor is back from Paris. Parade at 1.30 to-day. Washed my towel and a pair of socks. Went to Bully at night. Got another book at the Y. M. C. C.

9 Sat—S. R. 7.29, S. S. 5.0

Same old routine. Went to Bully at night. Bought some magazines. No mail from Canada yet. It is late again.



2nd Month

FEBRUARY

1918

10 Sun—Quinquagesima

11 Mon—● New Moon, 10.5 a.m.

Moved to house 10. Billeted in a French house. Sort of attic. Might be worse. Wash waggons etc. I guess.

12 Tues—Shrove Tuesday

Drill. Had a bath. Had a sort of Band concert in the Church Army hut.

13 Wed—Ash Wednesday

Washed pointers. Drill and more drill at infir.

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

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

1918

FEBRUARY

28 Days

14 Th

Loaded the pointers for the inspection. Cherry. Passed round like an old woman. Letter from Claude

15 Fri

Drill, drill, drill. drill, drill, drill, shine up, clean up, polish up.

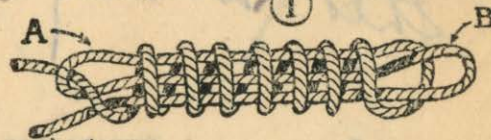
16 Sat—S. R. 7.16, S. S. 5.13

Got a new cap. More drill.

Moving to move

Thank to

Good



2nd Month

FEBRUARY

1918

17 Sun—1st in Lent. Ember Week.

18 Mon—D First Quarter, 0.57 a.m.

Wining again. Machine
gun plays around some.

19 Tues

Paint this morning.

20 Wed—Ember Day

Still Wining

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

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

1918

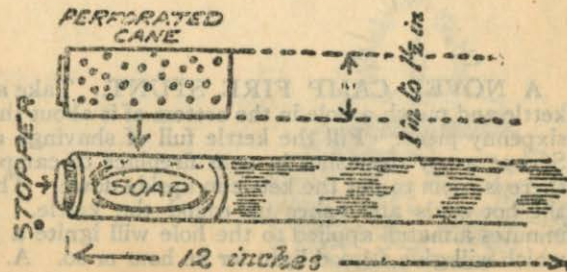
FEBRUARY

28 Days

21 Th

22 Fri—Ember Day

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



3rd Month

MARCH

1918

3 Sun—3rd in Lent

4 Mon

Mining

5 Tues

Went on, a new job today. Exploring old tunnels. Dirty job. Bad air gave me bad headache.

6 Wed—(Last Quarter, 0.44 a.m.

same job. Started in on Friday-workings to-day. I got lost and had a devil of a time getting out.

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

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

1918

MARCH

31 Days

7 Th

Same job. Friday-tunnels are better ventilated than mine. I haven't had headache since first day.

8 Fri

Sand bag with a lump of chalk on top gave me a scare to-day, down in a tiny gallery. Looked like a dead body.

9 Sat—s. R. 6.32, s. S. 5.51

Tunnel job finished. Went on camouflage with no 4 shot. Got a letter from Mother & three magazines.



3rd Month

MARCH

1918

1918

MARCH

31 Days

10 Sun—4th in Lent

11 Mon

Moved back to house 10.
Washed equipment. Got old
lady next door to do it for a
few. Good job.

12 Tues—● New Moon, 7:52 p.m.

Drilled all morning. Demolition
too. Blew up a rail. Went
to Bragmont in afternoon for
concert tickets. Got to go again.

13 Wed

Went sick with hole in leg.
Got it dressed. L.D. Went to
Bragmont in afternoon + got
tickets. Saw a Yank with
tickets. Had gas blisters.

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

14 Th

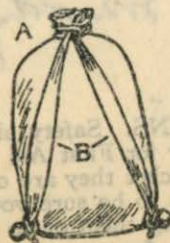
Drill. Went over to
Beth House in afternoon for
bath. R. M. has there so
couldn't get in.

15 Fri

Drill. Went over to
Beth House and got a good
bath.

16 Sat—S. R. 6.17, S. S. 6.3

Expected to move but didn't.
Were ready all day.



17 Sun—Passion Sunday. S. Patrick

18 Mon

Haven't moved yet.
Still here. Expect to go
to night. Letter from Wark to
Maggie. Dad.

19 Tues—D First Quarter, 1.30 p.m.

Haven't moved yet.
Late!—Got orders + moved
in. Rained like blazes.

20 Wed

Went out to see new job.
Cleaning out old mine shaft.
Very dirty + muddy. Good
killed again.

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

21 Th—Vernal Equinox

Got put on a new job. Back
to the land. Fixing a place
to plant seeds. Went on guard
at night. No bon.

22 Fri

Went at the old job again.
Went out at 12 P.M. Worked
until 8 A.M. fixing bunkers in
workings. Had infantry party.

23 Sat—S. R. 6.1, S. S. 6.14

Slept until 4 P.M. No party.
Didn't go out.



PINS HANGING
ON RING
AT BACK OF
BUTTON

3rd Month

MARCH

1918

24 Sun—Palm Sunday

25 Mon—Annunciation B.V.M. Lady Day

Went out at night on mission
job. Were called in by church
half an hour. Stopped to eat and
sleep.

26 Tues

Orders to pull out with half
day's notice. Don't know where
we are going.

27 Wed—O Full Moon, 3.33 p.m.

Moved off at 12 o'clock after
standing to all night. Went
in at Mt. St. Elie for the night.
Someone punched my rifle
from the wall.

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

1918

MARCH 31 Days

28 Th—Maundy Thursday

Went out at night on mission
job. Were called in by church
half an hour. Stopped to eat and
sleep.

29 Fri—Good Friday

Billed for. Cleaned up in
morning and we got on the
train. Moved billets in afternoon.
More room but cold as the devil.

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

Washed weapons all morning
and packed them for the afternoon.
Wrote to Mother.



ARGON STICK. If you have no axe
or hatchet, use of Argon stick in the crown of a
tree. Push your stick in the crown of a
tree. The liquid you wish broken off. Now
A and pull backward. The pressure at
the stick is broken there. The liquid
is under pressure and the crown the stick is

31 Sun—Easter Day *Parades. Church*

1 April Mon—Easter Monday. Bank Holiday

*Parade & O.C.'s inspection.
 Muster parade. Got letter &
 magazine from Michel & Gerard*

2 Tues—Easter Tuesday

*Got two letters from Michel
 and two from mother. Wrote
 to mother and Uncle Billy.
 Bill Archer went to Amas.*

3 Wed

*I started this while
 in billets at Lozingshem.
 At this point things
 started to happen and*

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

I was usually too busy.

4 Th—*East Quarter, 1.33 p.m.*

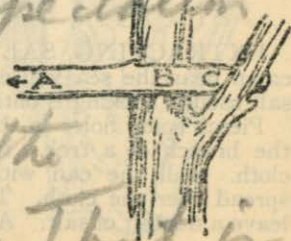
*Just goes before
 This covers the quiet
 winter after Paschendale
 The last entries show*

5 Fri

*us on the move. We
 were going to the Arras
 sector to help plug the
 hole left by the breaking*

6 Sat—S. R. 5.20, S. S. 6.38

*of the 5th Army.
 We had spent the
 winter strengthening our
 position in expectation
 of a spring
 attack by the
 Germans. That is*



7 Sun—Low Sunday

8 Mon

What the "wiring" is all about. We were putting up entangle-

9 Tues

ments. However, we had made our position so strong that our sector was not attacked.

10 Wed

And so, at about the time indicated by

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

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

11 Th—● New Moon, 4.34 a.m.

The date above we were doing "holding" duty in front of Arras.

12 Fri

My particular job was maintaining the equipment to set off a mine just where

13 Sat—S. R. 5.13, S. S. 6.50
a road went under a railway embankment since the enemy did not come so



4th Month

APRIL

1918

14 Sun—2nd after Easter

15 Mon

far, I never had
to explode it.

16 Tues

The entry for
April 24, indicates
what sort of thing

17 Wed

we were doing
until we were
pulled out in
June (? think) to

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

1918

APRIL

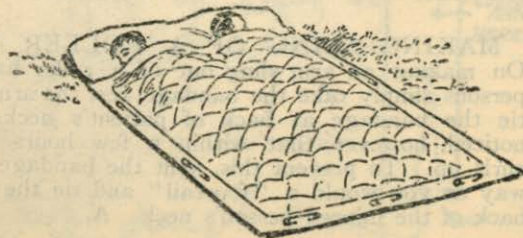
30 Days

18 Th—D First Quarter, 4.8 a.m.

get ready for the
attack that was
planned for August.

19 Fri—Primrose Day (1881)

20 Sat—S. R. 4.58, S. S. 7.1



4th Month

APRIL

1918

1918

MAY—APRIL

30 Days

21 Sun—3rd after Easter

22 Mon

23 Tues—S. George

24 Wed

Been out in front of Anas for three days. Live in a deep dugout. Doing trench work. Got soaked to hide to night.

MAKING SLING OF A ROLLER BANDAGE.

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

25 Th—S. Mark

I started again but too many things were happening.

26 Fri—O Full Moon, 8.5 a.m.

I was made a corporal some time in June and put in

27 Sat—S. R. 4.44, S. S. 7.13

change of the Company's orderly room—twenty four hours job except when moving or in a battle and even



4th & 5th Months **APRIL—MAY** 1918

28 **Sun**—4th after Easter

29 **Mon**

then a daily report - the "parade state" had to be

30 **Tues**

made for rations and for work.

1 **May Wed**—SS. Philip & James

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

1918

MAY

30 & 31 Days

2 **Th**

3 **Fri**—(Last Quarter, 10.26 p.m)

4 **Sat**—S. R. 4.31, S. S. 7.24

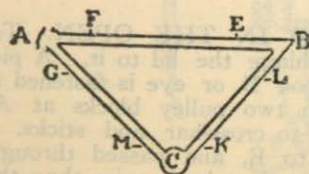


Fig 1.

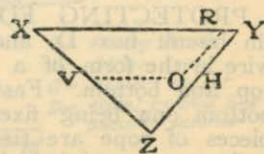


Fig 2

The company was in Corsica for a couple of weeks.

5th Month

MAY

1918

5 Sun—Rogation Sunday

6 Mon—Rogation Day. Accession, 1910

7 Tues—Rogation Day

8 Wed—Rogation Day

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

1918

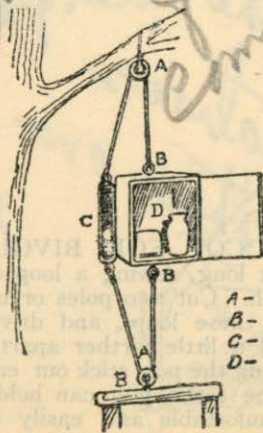
MAY

31 Days

9 Th—Ascension Day. Half Quarter Day

10 Fri—● New Moon, 1.1 p.m.

11 Sat—S. R. 4.18, S. S. 7.35



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

About the end of May we moved into the Canadian training area for the coming outbreak

12 Sun—Sunday after Ascension

13 Mon

14 Tues

15 Wed—Scotch Quarter Day

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

16 Th

That is how I became an orderly room clerk. Incidentally

17 Fri

D First Quarter, 8.14 p.m.

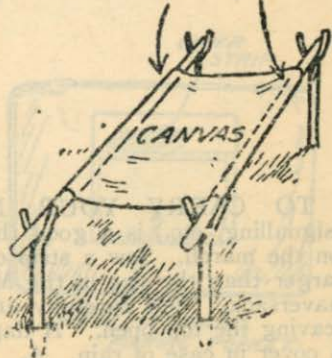
I had to organize my own orderly room and find the necessary

18 Sat

s. r. 4.8, s. s. 7.46

equipment.

Poles around which canvas is looped



26 Sun—Trinity Sunday. Queen born, 1867

27 Mon

28 Tues

29 Wed

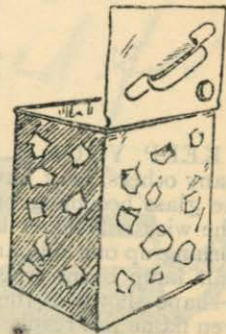
A HANDY BRAZIER. The best substitute for a stove is the brazier. To make a brazier take a petrol tin and rip the top round three edges, bending it up flush with the side of the can so that the handle may still be used for carrying it about. The sides and the bottom are then punched with a number of fairly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

30 Th—Corpus Christi

31 Fri

1 June Sat—S. R. 3.52, S. S. 8.4

We moved back into Arras for a while in June. There was nothing for us to do while the Corps was out of the line training.



6th Month

JUNE

1918

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

3 Mon—King born, 1865

or holding a part
of the Arras front

4 Tu

5 Wed

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

1918

JUNE

30 Days

6 Th

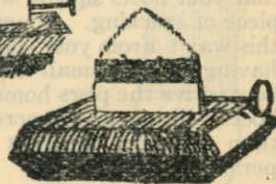
During this time
the Company Serg't
Major, who was

7 Fri

a cabinet maker,
discovered a complete
shop near on

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

bullet equipped
with tools. And
so he foraged for
cabinet
wood, found
it in a



6th Month

JUNE

1918

9 Sun—2nd after Trinity

10 Mon—Ramadân begins

smashed organ
in the Arras Cathedral
and made me a

11 Tues—S. Barnabas

portable desk and
two correspondence
trays. Now we

12 Wed

were fully equipped
all that I had to
do now was to

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

1918

JUNE

30 Days

13 Th

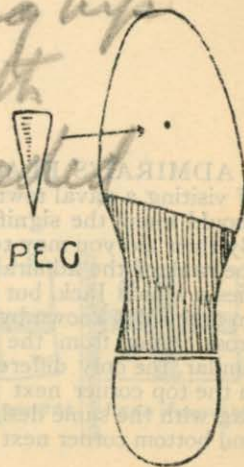
find a suitable
box, with a padlock,
in which to pack my

14 Fri

equipment, on the
move. After a year
in France that was
easy. You soon

15 Sat—s. r. 3.45, s. s. 8.16

learned to equip
yourself with
any thing needed
that wasn't
issued.



7th Month

JULY

1918

7 Sun—6th after Trinity

8 Mon—● New Moon, 8.22 a.m.

9 Tues

10 Wed

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

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

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

1918

JULY

31 Days

11 Th

12 Fri

13 Sat—s. R. 3.59, s. S. 8.11

enemy wondering
where we would
turn up next.
Whenever we did
they expected
something to happen



7th Month

JULY

1918

14 Sun—7th after Trinity

15 Mon—S. Swithin

16 Tues—» First Quarter, 6.25 a.m.

17 Wed

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

1918

JULY

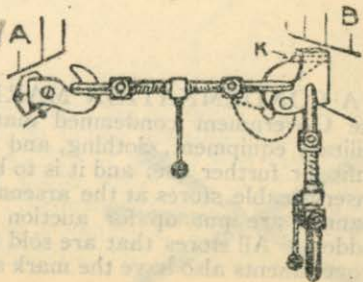
31 Days

18 Th

We began to travel only at night and to stop in places where our presence could not easily be detected from the air.

19 Fri

20 Sat—S. R. 4.7, S. S. 8.4



4 Sun—10th after Trinity

5 Mon—Bank Holiday

The Canadian

6 Tues—● New Moon, 8.30 p.m.

corps began to move in, in front

7 Wed

of Amiens, still travelling only at night

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

8 Th

The big attack began at dawn.

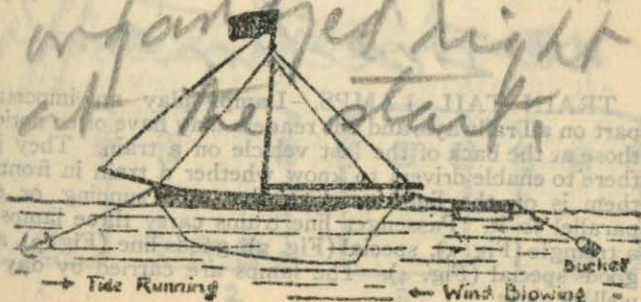
9 Fri

Our company went forward with the infantry to prepare for the tanks and

10 Sat—S. R. 4.37, S. S. 7.32

the following transport.

We got badly disorganised right at the start.



11 Sun—11th after Trinity. Half Quarter Day

12 Mon—Grouse Shooting begins

A shell landed in front of the leading section

13 Tues

and took the company commander the second in command

14 Wed—D First Quarter, 11.16 p.m.

the sergeant-major, the sergeant of no. I section and

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

15 Th

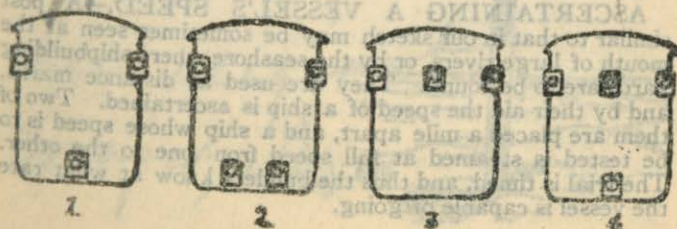
seven weight sappers. The officers were severely wounded

16 Fri

and my cabinet maker sergeant major was killed and the

17 Sat—s. R. 4.48, s. .s 7.19

sergeant as well. Our only engineer officer was away



18 Sun—12th after Trinity

19 Mon

on a course and
the two who were
left with the rest

20 Tues—Black Game Shooting begins

of the sergeants had
come from a pioneer
battalion and were

21 Wed

not engineer trained
And so, for about
a month I and

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

22 Th—O Full Moon, 5.2 a.m.

an old timer Serg't
who had once been
a naval petty officer

23 Fri

ran the company.
Maybe you don't
think I was busy.

24 Sat—S. Bartholomew (Massacre 1572).

S. R. 4.59, S. S. 7.4

Finally our engineer
officer returned
and we got a
new sergeant
major, who



8th Month

AUGUST

1918

25 Sun—13th after Trinity

26 Mon

had seen an
engineer sergeant
in the old company

27 Tues

and so we gradually
got to be operational

28 Wed—(Last Quarter, 7:27 p.m.

We were in the
move constantly
from now on.

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

1918

AUGUST

31 Days

29 Th

Trench warfare was
about finished. We
were in two pushes

30 Fri in September, one
rather bad one in front
of Arras, one more
in October, after

31 Sat—S. R. 5.11, S. S. 6.49

which I got 14 days
leave to England.
And so I was not

at the finish it
Valenciennes +
Mons.



1 Sun—14th after Trinity

2 Mon—Partridge Shooting begins

I had just landed in France again

3 Tues

with my leave over when the news of the Armistice came

4 Wed

I caught up with my unit at Orleans ciennes and

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

5 Th—● New Moon, 10.44 a.m.

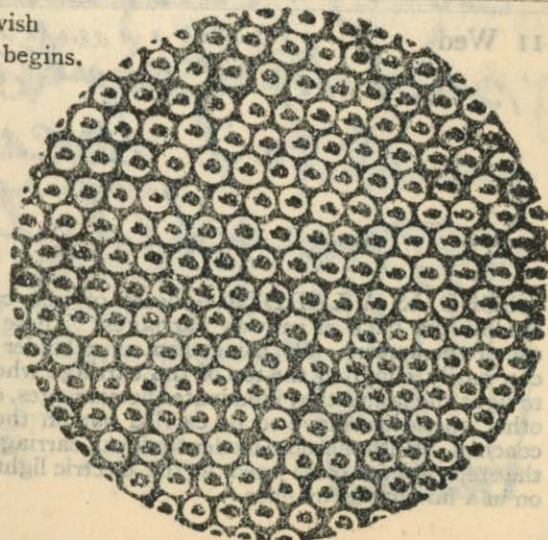
soon we started again - on the way to occupy the Cologne sector of Germany. Through

7 Sat—Jewish

Year 5679 begins.

S. R. 5.22,

S. S. 6.34



9th Month

SEPTEMBER

1918

8 Sun—15th after Trinity

9 Mon N.E. Belgium -
soignies, Nivelles,
Namur, Liege,

10 Tues

and across the
Rhine valley to
Cologne. We

11 Wed

saw the country
in detail because
we marched all

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

1918

SEPTEMBER

30 Days

12 Th

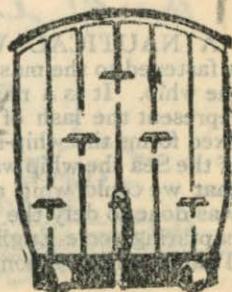
The way,
Christmas at
Denty, across the

13 Fri--D First Quarter, 3.2 p.m.

Rhine from Cologne,
then back to
Belgium to

14 Sat--S. R. 5.33, S. S. 6.18

wait for demob.-ing,
some time in February,
We finally
got the first
lot off



9th Month

SEPTEMBER

1918

15 Sun—16th after Trinity. Ember Week

16 Mon

in the last part
of March. As orderly
room clerk I
had to attend to
much of that

18 Wed—Ember Day

I finally got
away in April
and landed in

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

1918

SEPTEMBER

30 Days

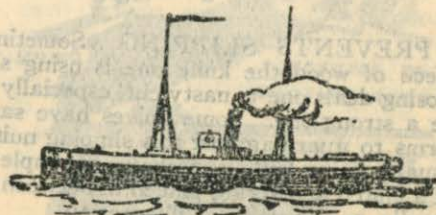
19 Th

Halifax in May
to be discharged
and sent home on

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

my own

21 Sat—S. Matthew. Ember Day. S. R. 5.44, S. S. 6.2



LETTER REGISTER.

Date	Name and Address
	NEAREST DOCTOR
	NEAREST HOSPITAL
	NEAREST CHEMIST
	NEAREST AMBULANCE STATION
	NEAREST POLICE STATION
	NEAREST FIRE ALARM

MEMO. OF THINGS LENT.

Date	Article	Lent to	Returned
Feb 6	six franc	Bill Throck	

MEMORANDA.

506536 Spr. F. E.
Jahen

1/5-



THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR
EASTERN AREA

Scale of English Miles
50 100 150 200