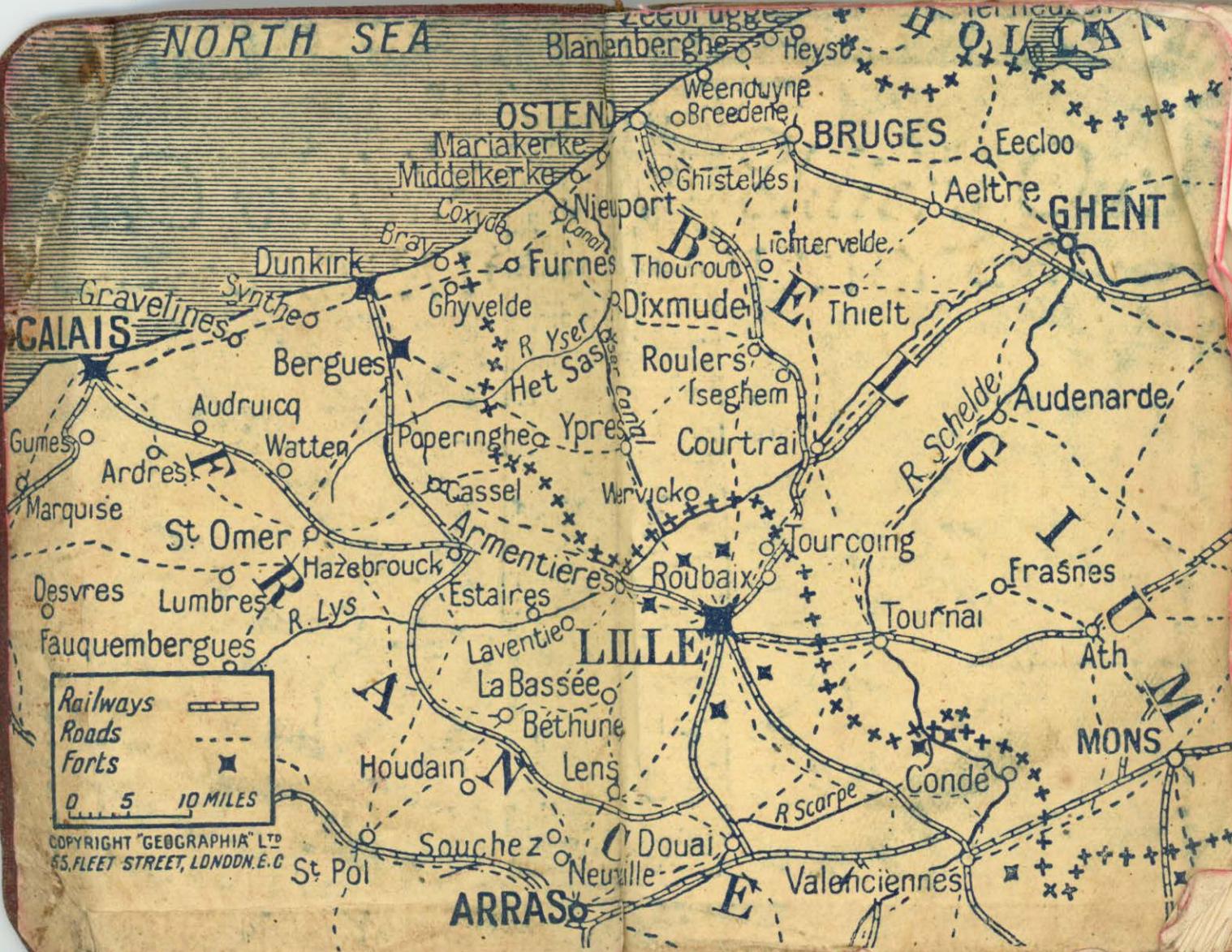


Soldiers Own
DIARY

NORTH SEA





HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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photo by W. & D. Downey.

SOLDIERS' OWN
NOTE BOOK AND DIARY
FOR 1916
CONTAINING
Useful Information Invaluable to
every Soldier at Home or at the
Front.

Compiled by
J. GIBSON,
London Scottish.

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

To be obtained at the Headquarters of the Y.M.C.A.,
12 & 13, Russell Square, W.C., or at the Y.M.C.A.
Institutes in the various Camps, and of leading Stationers
and Booksellers throughout the Kingdom.

Published by

Charles Letts & C

3, Royal Exchange, LONDON.

FOREWORD.

During the closing months of last year the idea of issuing a special Diary for the use of Soldiers suggested itself, and although The Soldiers' Diary was published very late in the season it proved an unqualified success. Many improvements have been made in the issue for 1916, and the publishers will always be grateful and will give best consideration to any suggestions, having for their object the improvement of this little Diary. Such was the success of the 1915 issue that a first edition for 1916 of 40,000 copies has been called for. The popularity of the book is perhaps not to be wondered at when it is remembered that a Diary kept by a soldier on active service will certainly form one of the most valued mementoes of a man's life.

MEMBERSHIP CARD.

Regimental No. 523,754 Rank.....

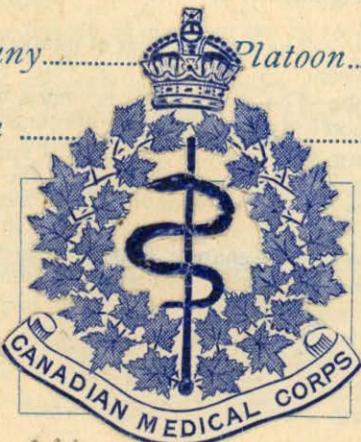
Name Payne T. A.

Home Address of Mrs J Fraser

622 Sherbrooke St
Corps. F.A.M.C. Winnipeg, Man.

Company..... Platoon.....

Section



Date March 9th 1916.

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.

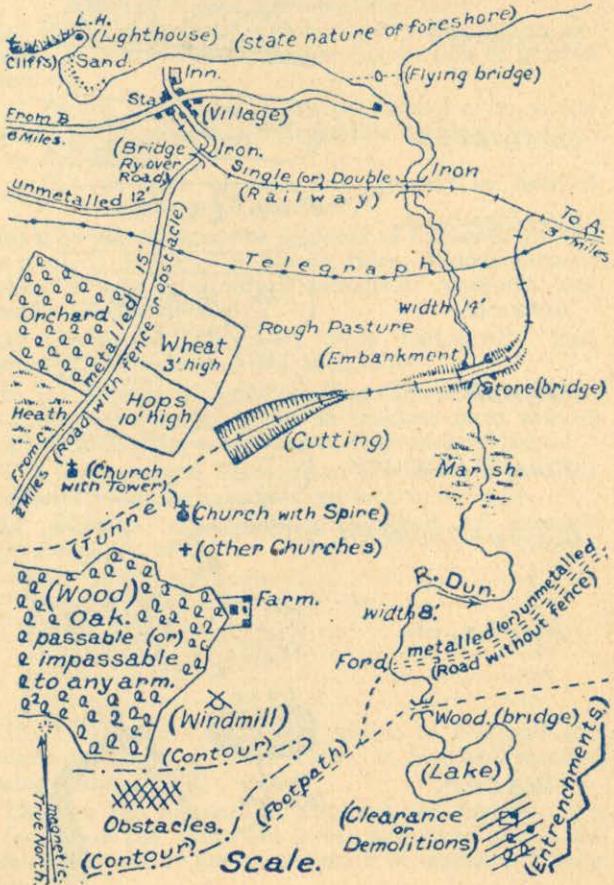
Section.—The quarter of a Platoon.

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.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS & LETTERING USED IN MILITARY FIELD SKETCHING.



Memoranda for Regimental Scouts.

When Scouting alone or as one of a patrol :—

1. Notice the direction you are to work by means of your compass, watch the sun, stars, wind and landmark.
 2. Keep a good look out for the enemy, both near (by footprints) and far (by dust clouds).
 3. Never scout on the top of a hill as your body will be distinctly seen against the sky.
 4. Remember your way back by means of landmarks, following your own tracks or marks made, and return with caution as someone may be waiting for you.
 5. See what you want to without being seen, and hear without being heard.
 6. See that your haversack and waterbottle are full before you leave as you may be away for some time, or even get lost.
 7. If you lose the trail, place your hat, or other object, on the last mark you saw and work round it in a circle till you strike the trail again.
 8. Should you be seen by the enemy do not let him see that you know he has seen you, just keep on as before and make for cover which will allow you to observe the enemy. For you to make a sudden retreat on being seen, would put the enemy on his guard.
 9. If any suspicious form is seen on the sky line, it is well not to conclude too hurriedly that it is a post or a stump, but to fix its position in your mind and see whether it disappears or remains there.
 10. Word your report as you would a telegram, short and to the point. Make it very clear, and remember it is for someone who has not seen the object you are reporting on.
 11. Make sketches as you proceed. Keep to the points you have been ordered to report on. A little information brought in quickly is worth volumes sent in late.
 12. Report FACTS not FANCIES; do not exaggerate.

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:—

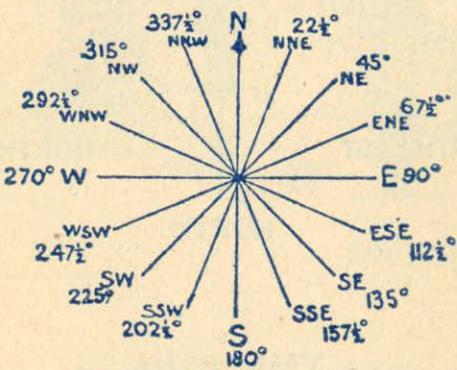
From N. to E.:—N. by E., N.E. by N., N.E. by E., E. by N.

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

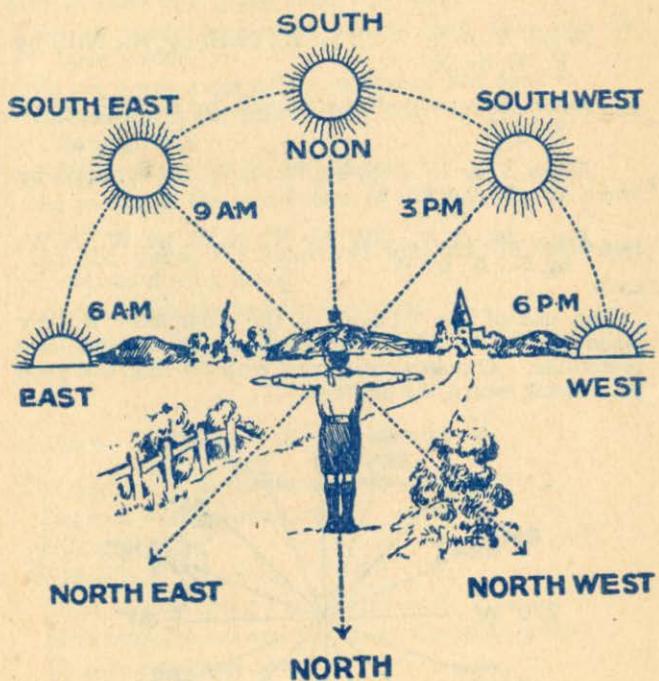
From S. to W.:—S. by W., S.W. by S., S.W. by W., W. by S.

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.

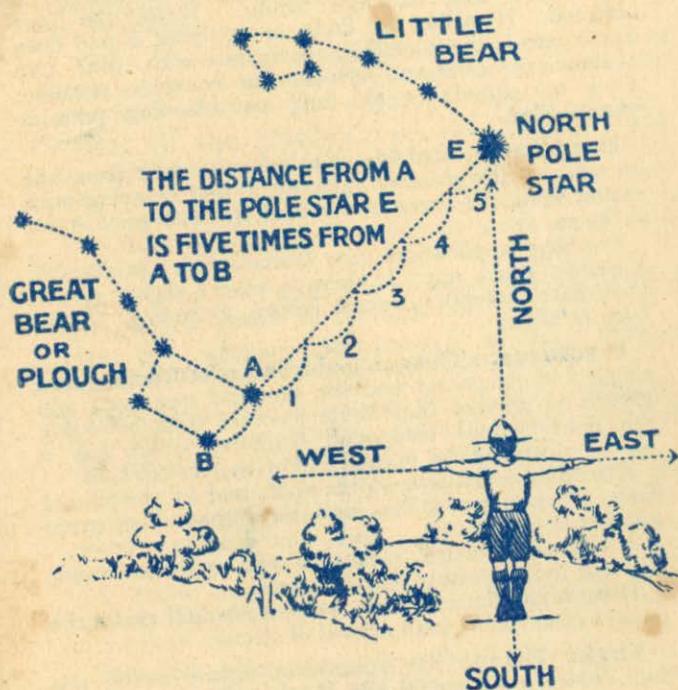


FINDING YOUR DIRECTION BY DAY



THE SUN.

FINDING YOUR DIRECTION BY NIGHT



THE POLE STAR.

First Aid for Poisoning.

The following will help you to memorise the first aid treatment for poisoning :—

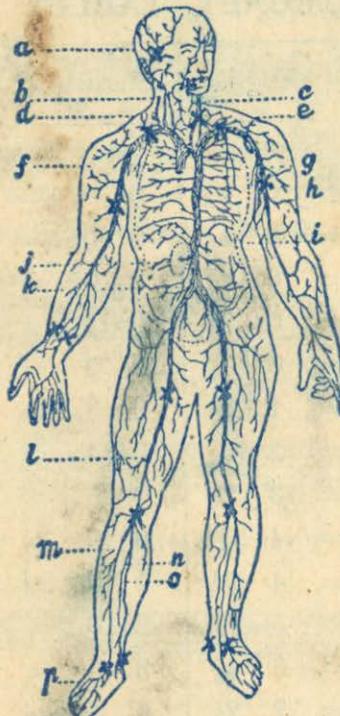
"Send for the doctor, name the drug suspected,
Keep any cup where poison is suspected ;
In every case, whate'er the poison be,
You may give water, milk, and eggs and tea,
Oils may be used, but two exceptions lie
In phosphorous poisoning and in Spanish fly.
In every case where staining is not found,
To give emetics is both safe and sound ;
So mix at once—be quick, but don't be flustered—
Two tablespoons of salt or one of mustard ;
If stains are present, then proceed with care,
And of emetics most of all beware.
The poison known, to make the patient placid,
For alkali corrosives, give an acid ;
An acid swallowed, then reverse the matter,
And give an alkali to kill the latter.
The acid antidotes in household use
Are table vinegar and lemon juice ;
What alkalies to use needs no revealing—
Take whitewash, chalk or plaster from the ceiling.
Carbolic acid poisoning : to make the patient easier.
Give tablespoonfuls two of sulphate of magnesia.
In opium poisoning he snores like some old Druid.
Give him a teaspoonful of Condy's Fluid ;*
In strychnine-opium, when there's long stagnation.
Resort to artificial respiration."

—Red Cross News.

*In half a tumbler of water.

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.

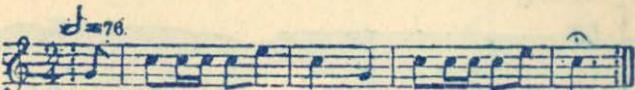
FRENCH, BELGIAN and ENGLISH
MONEY TABLE.

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 $\frac{5}{8}$	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.



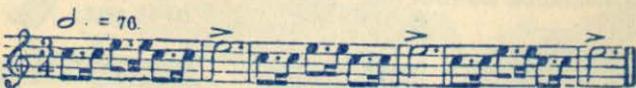
REVEILLE.



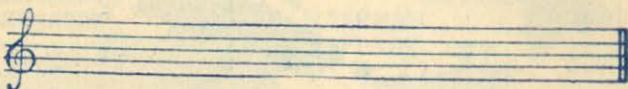
COOKHOUSE.



LIGHTS OUT.



ALARM.



REGIMENTAL CALL.

Fill in the notes of your Regimental Call.

How to distinguish Aircraft.

Reproduced by permission of Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Ltd.

SOLDIERS should familiarise themselves with the appearance of HOSTILE and BRITISH AIRCRAFT. When seen in country districts immediately telephone to the nearest Naval, Military or Police Authorities time of appearance and direction of flight and state whether AIRSHIP or AEROPLANE.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT.



ZEPPELIN.



SCHUTTE-LANZ.



PARSEVAL.



STAHLTAUBE MONOPLANE.



D.F.W.
BIPLANE.



RUMPLER TAUPE
MONOPLANE.



AVIATIK BIPLANE.

Note specially the shape of the AIRSHIPS and the position of the passenger cars, also the sloped back wings of the GERMAN AEROPLANES.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT.



H.M.A. ASTRA-TORRES.



H.M.A. BETA.



H.M.A. ETA.



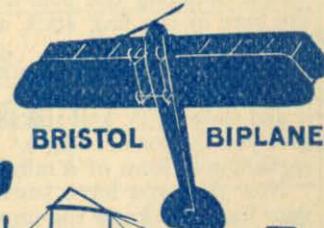
H.M.A. PARSEVAL



BRISTOL
BIPLANE.



AVRO
BIPLANE.



BRISTOL BIPLANE.



SHORT BIPLANE.



AVRO
BIPLANE.



B.E.
BIPLANE.



H.FARMAN
BIPLANE.



SOPWITH
TRACTOR
BIPLANE.

Semaphore Alphabet.

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.

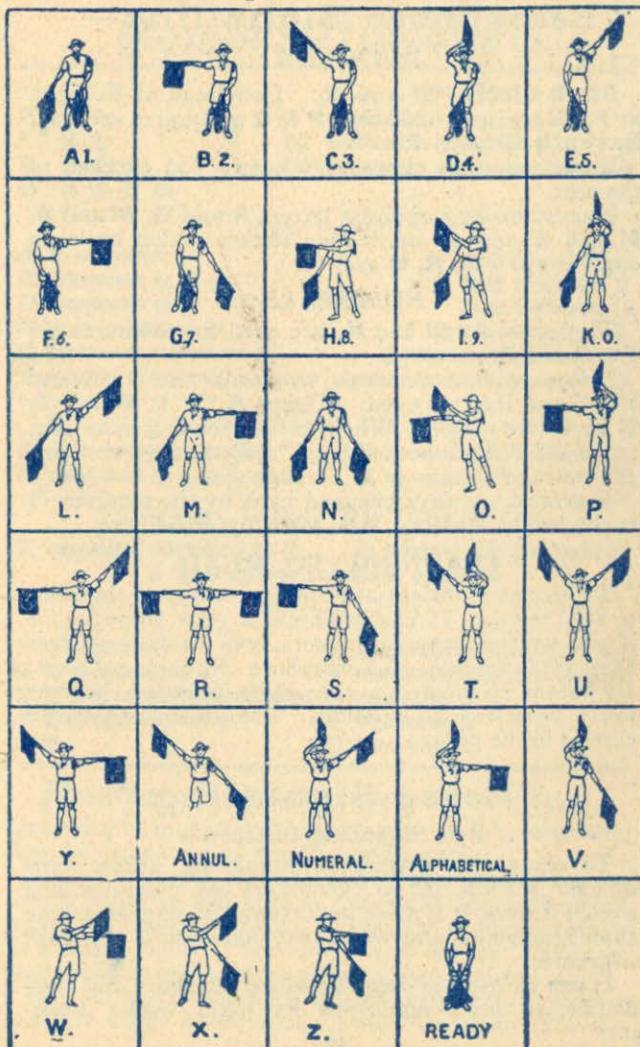
First Circle—A to G. **A**, **B** and **C** are made with the right hand; **D** with either hand; **E**, **F** and **G** with the left hand. Never bring the arms across the body in making these letters, e.g., don't use the right arm in making **E**, **F** or **G**.

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 Signalling— continued.

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

Seventh Circle—**Z**.

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 10), etc. When finished sending numerals, make the "Alphabetical Sign" (**J**), and go on with the message.

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

LEARNING TO READ.

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

Morse Signalling.

By a Signalling Instructor.

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

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

Morse Alphabet.

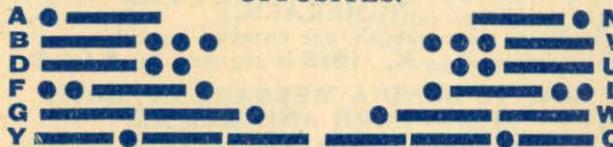
DOTS.



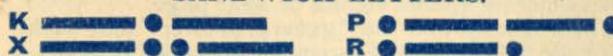
DASHES.



OPPOSITES.



SANDWICH LETTERS.



LETTERS WITH NO OPPOSITES.



NUMERALS.



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 **AIAC**.

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 or next page.

Bear in mind that the "general answer" (one dash), is made by the Morse System. Each word is acknowledged by the "general answer."

Call up by making the "preparative" 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 you 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.

S is called Esses.

B " Beer.

T " Talk.

M " Emma.

V " Vick.

P " Pip.

When reading out the word **STAR** you would say "Esses—talk—ack—R."

This applies to both signalling systems.

Special Signals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Answer	—	Both Systems. Morse To acknowledge each word, etc.
Preparative	••••••••• &c. J	Morse—Succession of dots. Semaphore—Wave flags at wrists only. Both answered by "General Answer."
Erase or Annul)	•••••••• &c.	Morse—Succession of dots answered by same. Semaphore—The "Annul" sign, answered by same.
Obliterator	W W	To cancel a message just sent or then being sent.
Stop	P P	To interrupt a message or to send instructions.
Numerals	F I. F F.	Morse—Figures Intended. Figures Finished
Block	Z	Semaphore—The "Numeral" sign, and "Alphabetical" sign (J) after the figures.
Cipher	CC	Sent before and after a portion of a message written in CAPITALS.
Word After Word Before Repeat	W A W B I M I	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 or spell out	G	Send if have sent M Q or received K Q , directly you are ready.
Break Signal	—●●●—	Morse to separate the text from the addresses of a message.
End of Message	II	Semaphore Very End of message.
Message Correct	VE	Answered by R D . Message Correctly Received. Sent after all necessary corrections have been given.
Symbol between numbers and fractions	RD	
Full Stop	MM	1½ would be sent— A. MM. A. NR. B
Oblique Stroke	●—●—●—	Morse Semaphore (Mark of punctuation or decimal point.)
Horizontal Bar	●—●—●—●—	Morse Semaphore To separate figures, letters etc., and as a mark of division.
Underline	●—●—●—●—●—	Morse Semaphore
Parenthe- sis or brackets	●—●—●—●—●—●—	Morse Semaphore As Generally Used
Inverted commas	●—●—●—●—●—●—	Morse Semaphore
Hyphen	●—●—●—●—●—●—	Morse Semaphore

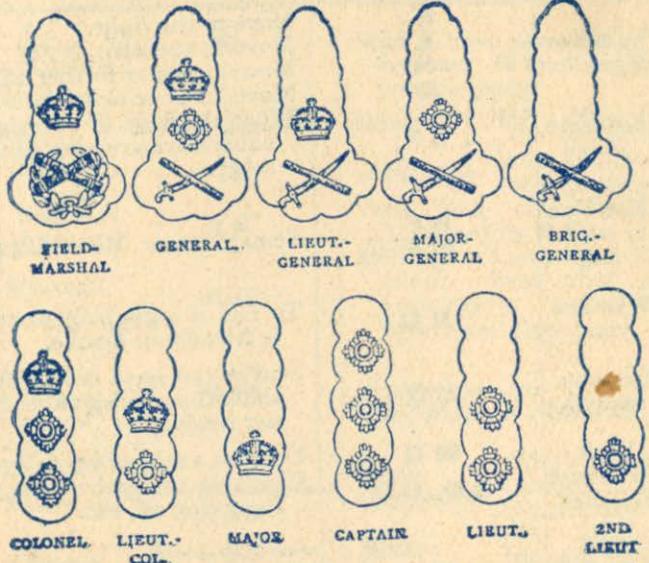
Station Signals.

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 not ready.
Wait No answer expected	M Q D D, DD	Used for a temporary delay. 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.”

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-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.			
1	2	3	4
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.			
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
		13	14

WARRANT OFFICERS.

- 1 Conductor Army Ordnance Corps, 1st Class Staff-Sergeant-Major Army Service Corps and Army Pay Corps.
- 2 1st and 2nd Class Master Gunner.
- 3 Staff-Sergeant-Major, 1st Class; Garrison Sergeant-Major; Corporal - Major, Household Cavalry; Sergeant-Major; Armament-Sergeant-Major; Armourer-Sergeant-Major; Barrack-Sergeant - Major; Farrier - Corporal - Major, Household Cavalry; Farrier-Sergeant-Major; Experimental - Sergeant - Major; Foreman of Works Sergeant-Major; Mechanist Sergeant-Major; Sergeant-Major Artillery Clerk; Sergeant-Major (Educational Establishment); Sergeant-Major Foreman Examiner of Laboratory Stores; Sergeant-Major-Instructor; Staff-Ser-

Warrant Officers—continued

Sergeant-Major; Sub-Conductor, Army Ordnance Corps; Engineer Storekeeper Sergeant-Major; Superintending Clerk, Militia Sergeant-Major.

Sergeant-Majors of Foot Guards wear embroidered Royal Arms instead of Crown.

4 Bandmaster.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

5 3rd Class Master Gunner.

6 Quartermaster - Corporal - Major, Squadron - Corporal - Major, Quartermaster - Corporal - Farrier, Quartermaster - Corporal, Staff - Corporal - Farrier, Corporal - Saddler, Corporal - Trumpeter, Drill - Corporal, Hospital - Corporal, Corporal Instructor of Fencing and Gymnastics. (All these are Regimental Appointments in the Household Cavalry and the Badges are worn on the Frocks only.)

Acting-Sergeant-Major, Permanent Staff (Territorial Force).

7 Regimental-Quartermaster-Sergeant.

8 Quartermaster-Sergeant, Sergeant-Bugler, Drummer or Piper, Sergeant-Trumpeter, 1st Class Staff-Sergeant, Royal Army Medical Corps, Staff-Armourer-Sergeant.

9 Squadron, Battery, Troop, or Company-Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Staff-Corporal (Household Cavalry) and Staff-Sergeant.

10 Colour-Sergeant.

11 Colour-Sergeant, Rifle Regiments.

12 Sergeant.

13 Corporal.

14 2nd Corporal, Lance-Corporal, Bombardier or Acting Bombardier.

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 <i>ï</i> voo?)
I want (something)	J'ai besoin de (zhai' bezzwan der)
Do you know?	Savez-vous? (saveh voo?)
Do you Speak English?	Parlez-vous anglais? (pahrla <i>ï</i> voo-zahn-gla <i>ï</i>)?
Have you?	Avez vous? (ava <i>ï</i> voo?)
Help!	Au secours! (oh serkoor)
I am hungry	J'ai faim (zhai' fan)
I am ill	J'e 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 frah'n'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-ta <i>m</i> -wah —, seel voo plaz)
— get me	Procurez-moi (proke <i>ü</i> raim-wah —)
— give me	Donnez-moi (don'na <i>m</i> -wah —)
— lend me	Prêtez-moi (pra <i>t</i> a <i>m</i> -wah —)
— pass me	Passez-moi (pass'a <i>m</i> -wah —)
— show me	Montrez-moi (montra <i>ü</i> z-m-wah —)
— tell me	Dites-moi (deet'm-wah —)
Speak more slowly	Parlez plus lentement (pahrla <i>ï</i> pleu)
Thank you	Merci (mair'see) (lahnt-mahn)
Will you?	Voulez-vous? (voolaz-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 (deu pan) beurre (berr)
Cheese	fromage (fromazh)
Chocolate	chocolat (shokolah)
Cigarette	une cigarette (eun cigarette)
Coffee. Cream	du café (deu caffeh). crème (crai'm)
Drink, To	à boire (ah bwahr)
Eggs	œuf (erf)
Food	de la nourriture (noorituer)
Fruit	des fruits (dai frue-ee')
Grapes	raisins (raizan)
Match	mette (alleumet')
Meal, a	s (terpah')

The Soldiers' Guide to French—*contd.*

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

WANTS—Correspondence, Telegraph, &c.

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

WANTS—Dress and Toilet.

Bath, a	un bain (ban)
Bed	lit (lee)
Blankets	couvertures (coovairteur)
Bootlaces	lacets de bottine (lassai d'botteen)
Boots, shoes	les souliers m. (laiz soolyeh)
Braces	les bretelles, f. (laiz bret-ell')
Brush, Comb	la brosse (bruss), la peigne (paine-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 aigeeey-y')
Overcoat	un pardessus (e'n par-dersu)
Pants (drawers)	caleçons (cal-son)
Pins	les épingle, f. (laiz ep-an'g'l')
Pocket	la poche (la posh)
Penknife	le canif (ler kaneef)
Purse	le porte-monnaie (ler port-monnaiz)
Razor	un rasoir (e'n raz-wahr)
Scissors	les ciseaux, m. (laiz seezoh)
Sewing-cotton	le coton (à coudre) (ler co-ton ah coodr')

The Soldiers' Guide to French—*cont*

Sheets, Shirts	draps (drah). Chemises (sh'meez)
Sleeping-suits	vêtements de nuit (vaztmahn d' neuve)
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-conplat)
Thread	le fil (ler feel)
Tooth-brush	une brosse à dents (eun bruss ah dahn)
Towels	essuimains (esseeuee-man)
Trousers	le pantalon (ler paahntalon')
Waistcoat	un gilet (ern zheelaat)
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 lai)
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 soucoup (soocoop)
Coffee-pot	une cafetière (caf'tyair)
Corkscrew	un tire-bouchon (teer-booshon)
Tea-pot	une théière (teh-yair)

WANTS—Directions and Places,

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

The Soldiers' Guide to French—*contd.*

Valley	une vallée (valleh)
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 (sendooest)

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 près d'ici?

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

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

Est-ce que les troupes ont passé par ici?
Où est l'ennemi?
Par là
Ici. Là
À quelle distance
Quel est ce fleuve?
Quelles sont ces troupes là
Les soldats viennent par ici
Sommes-nous près du chemin de fer?

Y a-t-il une gare près d'ici?
À quelle distance sommes-nous d'une ville?
Environ cinq kilomètres — est à dix kilomètres d'ici

The Soldiers' Guide to French—*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
A 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 —
Etes-vous français?
Quel est votre régiment?
J'appartiens à —
Quel est votre numéro?
Mon numéro est —
Pouvez-vous me donner —?
De l'eau à boire
Quelque chose à manger
Où pouvons-nous remplir nos gourdes d'eau? [manger]
Où pouvons-nous trouver à manger pour nos chevaux
De l'eau pour mon cheval?
Où pouvons-nous faire boire nos chevaux?
Je voudrais me laver

Camp Tent Roll.

Rank.	Name.	Number of		
		Rifle.	Bayonet	Belt.

Section Roll.

Qualifications.	Address.	Name.	Rank.	Date of Joining.

DAILY WANTS' DICTIONARY.

At the time of going to press a new Budget is before Parliament, and certain of the information given in this Dictionary, particularly that referring to Postal Rates, is likely to need revising.

Acre, 4 roods (4,840 sq. yds.)

Alma, Sept. 20, 1854.

Archbishops, Cant. R. T. Davidson, 1903; York, C. G. Lang, 1909.

Armor. Bearings, 21s., on Carriages, 42s.

Aust. Commonwealth, 1901.

Australian Mail, Fri. even.

Austria, post., 2½d. 1 oz.; tel., 2½d. word; parcel post, 3 lb. 1s. 4d.

Autumnal Equinox, Sept. 23.

Bank Hols., 1916, 24/4, 12/6, 7/8, 26/12.

Battalion = 8 companies, about 750 men.

Belgium, post., 2½d. 1 oz.; tel., 2d. word; parcel post, 3 lbs. 1s. [13.]

*Bermuda Mail (*W.*, *F.*), 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.; 2 lbs. 1d.; 5 lbs., 1½d., 6 lbs., 2½d.

*Brazilian Mail (*M.*, *W.*, *F.*, *S.* 2), 17.

Bricks, 1 load = 500.

Bushel, 4 pecks or 8 gall.

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 minutes, 2d.

*Canadian Mail (*W.*, *F.*, *S.*), 8-13.

Canad'n Post. Newspapers, 6 oz., 1d.; increasing by ½d. for 8 oz. to 5 lbs.

*Cape Mail (*S.* aft.) 17.

Carriage Tax, 4 wh., 1 hor., 21s.; 2 hor., 42s.; 2 wheel or Hackney, 15s.

Centimetre=abt. ⅓ of an in.

*Ceylon Mail (*M.* 4, *W.* 2, *F.*, *S.* 2), 16.

Chaldron=12 sacks.

*China Mail (*W.* 2, *F.*, *S.* 2), 29.

Christmas Day, 1916, M.; 1917, Tu.

Coals, Sack, 2 cwt.; small sack, 1 cwt.

Coke, sack, 1 cwt. (about 3 bushels); chaldron=12 sacks of 1 cwt.

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.

Day, Sidereal, 23h. 56m. 4s.; Civil, midnight to midnt.; Astron., noon to noon.

Denmark, post., 2½d. 1 oz.; tel., 2½d. word; parcel post., 3 lbs. 1s.

DAILY WANTS' DICTIONARY—continued.

Derby Winner, '11, Sun-star; '12, Tagalie; '13, Aboyeur; '14, Durbar II; '15, Pommern (Newmkt.).

Dog Days begin July 3, end Aug. 11.

Dog Tax, 7s. 6d. each.

Dollar, Amer. (100 cts.), 4s. 1¼d., 4\$87 = £1.

Domin. Letters, 1915, C; 1916, BA; 1917, G.

Drachma=100 Lepta, 9½d.

Easter Day, 1915, April 4; 1916, Ap. 23; 1917, Ap. 8.

Eclipses 1916, Jan. 20, Moon, partial; Feb. 3, Sun, total; July 15, Moon, partial; July 30, Sun, annular; Dec. 24, Sun, partial.

*Egyptian Mail (*M.* 2, *W.*, *Th.*, *F.*, *S.*, *Sun.*), 5½.

Ember Days, 1916, Mar. 15, 17, 18; June 14, 16, 17; Sept. 20, 22, 23; Dec. 20, 22, 23.

Empire Day, May 24.

Epact, 1915, 14; 1916, 26; 1917, 6.

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.

Florin=100 Kreuzers, 1s. 8d.

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, U.S.A. and Egypt, 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=220yds. (rochains)

Gallon, 4 qts. (4·54 litres).

Game Lic., 14 days, 20s.; ann., £3; short period, £2.

Germany, post., 2½d. 1 oz.; tel., 2d. word; parcel post; 3 lbs. 1s.

Golden Number, 1915, 16; 1916, 17; 1917, 18.

Gramme, 15·43 grains.

*Grecian Mail (Mng. daily ex. Sun.) 4.

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, 1os.

Halfpenny Post, 2 ozs., ½d.

Half-quarter Days: Feb. 8, May 9, Aug. 11, Nov. 11.

Hay, truss, 56lbs.old; 60lbs. new; load = 36 trusses (new).

DAILY WANTS' DICTIONARY—*continued.*

- Logshead, 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.
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 (Fri. ev.) 14.
Indian Mutiny, 1857.
Ireland conq. 1172; rebellion, 1798; Union, 1801.
*Jamaica Mail (W., S.), 13.
*Japan Mail (Tu. 2, W. 2, F., S. 2), 26-38.
Jap.-Russ. War, 1904-5.
Jewish Year, 5677, begins Sept. 28, '16.
Julian Period, 1916, 6629.
Kilometre, 1094 yards, 8=5 miles (approximately).
Kilogramme, 2½ lbs.; ½ Kilo = about 1 lb.
Kimberley rlv'd., 14 Fb., 1900
King born, June 3, 1865; marr. July 6, 1893; acc. May 6, 1910; crowned, June 22, 1911.
King Edward VII., b. '41; acc. '01; died, '10.
Knot, Adm. = 2026½ yds.
Krone, 100 Hellers, 10d. nearly.
Kroner, 100 Ore, 1s. 1½d.
Ladysmith rlv'd., 1 March, League = 3 miles. 1900.
- Leap Years, 1912, '16, '20, '24.
Letter Postage, 40zs., 1d.; & ½d. for every 2 ozs. above; limit 24 in. × 12 in. × 12 in.
Lira, 100 Centesimi, 9½d.
Litre = 1⅔ pints; 4½ = 1 gall.
Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard, London.
Mafeking rlv'd., May 17, 1900.
Male Servants Lic., 15s.
Mark = 100 pfennige, 11⅔d.; 20 Marks = 19s. 6d.
Marriage Licence, £2. Special about £30.
*Mauritius M. il (Tu. 2, W. 2, F. 4), 24-33.
*Mexican Mail (W., S.), 12.
Mile = 8 Furlongs or 1,760 yards (1⅓ Kilometres).
Milreis = 1000 Reis, 3s. 10d.
Moham. Year, 1335, begins 28 Oct., 1911.
Money Orders, not ex. £1, 2d.; £3, 3d.; £10, 4d.; £20, 6d.; £30, 8d.
Do., Foreign, £1, 3d.; £2, 6d.; £4, 9d.; £6, 1s.; £8, 1s. 3d.; £10, 1s. 6d.
Nail = 2½ inches.
Newspaper Post, ½d. per 2 oz. (Registered, 1d. each); limit, wt. 5lbs., size, 24 in. × 12 in. × 12 in.
*New Zealand Mail via Italy (F.) via San Francisco (W. or S. 4) 33-37.
Oaks Winner, '11, Chermoya; '12, Mirska; '13 Jest; '14, Princess Dorrie '15, Snow Marten (Nwkt

MEMORANDA.

Ralph - 637 St. Andre St.
Montreal.
Miss M. Patten den, 93 Murray St.
New North Rd., London, N.

Anil Fan. Miss Patten den
St. Miss Harrington Portrush
91 North Rd., S. Finchley
London, N.

Miss G. Newbury,
Mount Holly,
Billericay, near Dagenham
Essex.

Co. Sagt Major Banks
Aldershot, 10th Batt.
2nd Brigade, B.C.F.
France.

MEMORANDA.

1916

31 Days

JANUARY

The Astronomical and other Notes throughout the diary refer to Great Britain. The times of the Moon's Phases are for the Meridian of Greenwich and are given throughout the diary.

W. Besant 560 Young St. Peg.

A. R. Thompson, 34 Bo. Sec. II, 96 Batt.

R. Emery, # 461,373, 8th Platoon, B Co.
61st

Miss Jean Lime, 309 Heron St.
Ft. William.

8601. Gunner C. Shipp
195th Battery R.G.A.
Room 6, Waterloo Barracks

Wellington Dry, Aldershot.

Charlie Pattenden 458437 60th Batt.

86101
Gunner C. Shipp
195th Battery. R.G.A.
Flowerdown Camp
Hants.

Mr. de Solla
5 Weston Villas
Robertsbridge, Sussex

No. 66345, Laffer House Cockpit
91st Field Company, R.C.
B.E.F. France.

1 Sat—Circumcision. Stock Exchange closed

Co. Rose - Mrs. Lorimer

2 Vine Terrace, Dartford Rd.
Sevenoaks, Kent.

Dinner H. de Solla

Mem

W. Sab. D. Battery
293rd Brigade, S.F.A.
No. 4 Camp
Heytesbury
Wiltz.

JANUARY

1st Month

1916

1916

31 Days

JANUARY

2 Sun—2nd after Christmas

C.B. News No. 73 of 198
A.G. 144th Batt.

6 Th—Epiphany

Rev. John Daniel, Baptist Church,
Chester
Kent.

3 Mon

7 Fri

4 Tues

8 Sat

5 Wed—Dividends due. • New Moon, 4:45 a.m.

Mem Picture taken inside train at
Pkt. Wm to be sent to following address
for Ed D. Baker.

Miss B. Thomson
83 Hart Ave.

Elmwood, W.F.

FEB—MAR

2nd & 3rd Months

1916

1916

29 & 31 Days

MARCH

27 Sun—Sexagesima

2 Th

Tried to join 59th Battery C.F.A.
Put off for a week.

28 Mon

3 Fri

29 Tues

4 Sat—● New Moon, 3.58 a.m.

1 Mar Wed—S. David

Mem

MARCH

3rd Month

1916

1916

31 Days

MARCH

5 Sun—Quinquagesima

9 Th Applied again to 59th Batt.

Turned down, account lack
of height. Applied No. 1 P.A.D.
Accepted.

6 Mon

10 Fri

Reported for duty 9 a.m.
Received uniform same
morning.

7 Tues—Shrove Tuesday

11 Sat—First Quarter, 6.33 p.m.

8 Wed—Ash Wednesday

Mem

MARCH

3rd Month

1916

1916

31 Days

MARCH

12 Sun—1st in Lent. Ember Week

13 Mon

14 Tues

15 Wed—Ember Day

16 Th # 523740, J. L. Kilpatrick
364 Morley Ave.
Wpg.

#523814 R. W. Haining

17 Fri—Ember Day. S Patrick

#523711 E. A. J. King
481 North Harold St.
Ft. William.
Ont.18 Sat—Ember Day # 523774, P. Mally
718 Manitoba Av.
Wpg.

Mem

MAY

5th & 6th Months

1916

1916

31 & 30 Days

JUNE

28 Sun—Rogation Sunday

1 Th—Ascension Day

Ditto

29 Mon—Rogation Day

2 Fri

Ditto

Left Wifg for Camp
 Hughes about 10 A.M. Arrived
 about 3 P.M.

30 Tues—Rogation Day

3 Sat—King born, 1865

Ditto

Tent pitching, etc.

31 Wed—Rogation Day. • New Moon, 7:37 p.m.

Mem

Ditto

Reveille	5.30 A.M.
Physical drill	6.00 A.M.
Breakfast	7.00 A.M.
Wash	7.00 A.M.
Dinner	12.30
Supper	5.00 P.M.

JUNE

6th Month

1916

1916

30 Days

JUNE

4 Sun—Sunday after Ascension

8 Th—First Quarter, 11.59 p.m.

Church parade 8.00 A.M.

Ditto.

5 Mon

9 Fri—Easter Law Sittings end

Tent pitching and
general fatigues.

Ditto.

6 Tues

10 Sat

Ditto.

Ditto.

7 Wed

Ditto.

Mem Thoroughly sick of pitching
and repitching tents. Working all
hours of day and night. Bed
pretty rough and a bit short
at times, some kicking.
No system.

JUNE

6th Month

1916

1916

30 Days

JUNE

11 Sun—Whitsun Day. Ember Week.

Church parade 8.00 A.M. On return
I was warned for hospital duty,
to commence at 9.00 P.M. Glad of
the change. Assigned to Ward B.
Medical.

12 Mon—Whit Monday. Bank Holiday

Have had my first night's work in a
camp hospital. 4 tents, 5 patients each,
to look after for a start. 5 pneumonia.
Kept me on the jump. 2 delirious.

13 Tues—Whit Tuesday 2 more tents

opened up tonight. Asked for help.
Whitaker put on with me. 3 tents each.
Makes it much easier.

14 Wed—Ember Day Last night Whit.

transferred. Thompson on with me.
Sister Stewart started on B tonight.
One of best nurses of the bunch.
Makes things much pleasanter for
orderlies.

15 Th—O Full Moon, 9.42 p.m.

General routine of orderly
duties. Pretty hard sledging at
times, owing to lack of conveniences.
Nothing to work with.

16 Fri—Ember Day

17 Sat—Ember Day

Mem Night duty in hospital not very
strenuous. We take turns patrolling
ward and get 2 or 3 hours sleep some
nights. Hours long, but getting
used to it.

JUNE

6th Month

1916

1916

30 Days

JUNE

18 Sun—Trinity Sunday Went over to 144th camp to see Charlie, in the afternoon. No particular news.

Went to church parade in morning, should have been in bed.

19 Mon About this time a draft of 100 was picked in order of seniority, my number on list being 33. Expected to move shortly. Not relieved from hospital duty.

20 Tues—Trinity Law Sittings begin Word came from Ottawa, reducing draft to 50. Great disappointment among those taken off, myself included.

21 Wed—Longest Day Hospital pretty full now. Over 500 patients. Almost every ailment, from corns and ingrowing toenails, to smallpox, of which there are two.

22 Th—Corpus Christi. (Last Quarter, 1.16 p.m.)

The burning question, everyone is asking it, "Are you on the draft?" Disgustedly answer, "No."

23 Fri—Prince of Wales born, 1894

Still on hospital work. Am expecting a change to day side. Like nights, pretty good. Getting settled down.

24 Sat—S. John Baptist. Midsummer Day

Things are getting easier as supplies are coming in. Have a lively bunch of orderlies on nights now and we have a great time.

Mem The motto of ward "B" orderlies: If you haven't got it, swipe it; and when we can, we do. But then so do the others.

JUNE

6th & 7th Months

1916

1916

30 & 31 Days

JUNE—JULY

25 Sun—1st after Trinity Not sure of date but about this time orders came to make up new draft of 100. Hope rose again. New list posted but my name not there. Got the

26 Mon S. M. to put my name on waiting list.

Still waiting. Two dropped off. Two more and I'll be on.

27 Tues Still waiting. Two men dropped off but half a dozen waiting.

"Whee-e-e!" Am number 100 on draft.

28 Wed Still on hospital. No idea when going away. Hope it will be soon but expect leave first.

29 Th—S. Peter

No word yet, but plenty of rumors.

30 Fri—● New Moon, 10.43 a.m.

More rumors.

Still peddling pills and potions.

1 July Sat

General holiday.

Big crowd out from town.

Mem Still guessing. Relieved from hospital but know nothing definite yet. Rumored leaving tomorrow night, without leave. Don't believe it. First 50 alright. Had leave week ago.

JULY

7th Month

1916

1916

31 Days

JULY

2 Sun—2nd after Trinity. Ramadân begins

All uncertainty in morning. 3 P.M.
kit inspection ordered. Orders were
that we be on train 9 P.M. to leave for ~~fast~~
east 3 A.M. Second go zaging but—
Had great send off qd 6th band.

3 Mon Capt Whitmore & Simes came to train
about midnight with news that draft post-
poned. I was on guard. Lost violin
through changing of cars. Back to
camp for breakfast. May get leave
yet.

4 Tues All word yet. Went out about
3 miles gathering stones this morning.
I.M. rode out about 10:00 to tell
us we were to get leave till Friday night,
thanks to efforts of Capt. W. Everybody
caught 2 P.M. train for Peg. happy.

5 Wed—Dividends due Arrived last night
about 6:30. Now for a good time!
Surprised to see me at home. Didn't
know whether I'd gone through or not.

6 Th Putting in very busy time
All over town seeing everybody,
and shopping. Went on the river
this evening and afterwards to
Whites and Todd's.

7 Fri Last day of leave. Should be
back by 7 P.M. but decided that
Sat. morning soon enough.

Left Peg on late train, arrived camp
about 4 A.M. Camp hit by storm while
away. Some stuff spoilt.

8 Sat—» First Quarter, 11:55 a.m. Nothing much
done today. Setting things up
as ready. Expect to go home
tonight. We entrain at 9:00 P.M.

General inspection by Lt.-Col. Dulmasey
of ridge staff.

Mem Well, we are now making an-
other attempt to get away, I hope more
successfully. Are to leave about 3 A.M.
tomorrow. Reach the Peg about 6:30.

JULY

7th Month

1916

1916

31 Days

JULY

9 Sun—3rd after Trinity.

Reached Peg about 6:30 A.M. Stayed there about 1½ hrs. We were all glad enough to be on our way and nearly everybody seemed cheerful.

Midsummer Fire Insurance ceases

10 Mon Must be a hoodoo on this draft. Pulled into Ft. Wm last night about 9:00 P.M. with suspect ~~sporadic~~ small pox case on board. Went on to Pt. Art then side tracked to stockyards. Case removed to hospital.

11 Tues Here we are in a choice residential district between incinerator and stockyards, swamp all around. Two rivers near, but swampy inshore, so not much good for bathing.

12 Wed Don't know how long we're to stay here. May be 2 weeks. Found some old boats on river last night and with boards for paddles held impromptu regatta. This morning went out catching leeches.

13 Th Train pulls into Ft. William every noon for water & supplies. Yesterday after taking supplies we were moved over to Island No. 1, Ft. Wm. Don't think much of it yet.

14 Fri Beginning to like it better. Good bathing in Thunder Bay, Kaminiistikwa and Mc Kellon River on either side. Not too much drill, physical and squad about 1½ hours morning, afternoon free.

15 Sat—S. Swithin. ☽ Full Moon, 4:40 a.m.

Couple of hours drill in morning. Bathing, football, croquet etc. this afternoon. Also tried fishing but no success.

Mem Having good time here. Pretty hot and mosquitoes trouble some but get that at any other picnic.

JULY

7th Month

1916

1916

31 Days

JULY

16 Sun—4th after Trinity

Dinner to the

Prairie Club
for a meeting of the
Foothills Association
to discuss the future
of the Foothills
League. The path
is open to the public.

17 Mon

City and Boro' voters must Pay Poor Rate before 20th or lose vote

Received orders to leave the main
factory company due for this afternoon.
Board of directors decided that the company will
contribute to the poor about 10 on Friday.

18 Tues

Only one hit-hatched last
night, tonight there will be none.

Heard noise of squad or company
drill. Had physio & jacks this & Sat but
don't spend that. Wifey played Calgary
3-3.

19 Wed

Physio & bandaging this
morn. Quits and bathing after dinner.
In evening Wifey & Calgary baseball
team met us at 8-6 p.m.

20 Th

Several reports on baseball
question from various sources
in afternoon and evening
in evening. Then a baseball
but the Calgary won it.

21 Fri—

(Last Quarter, 11.33 p.m.)

Finished
yesterday's sport with big bonfire
river bank opposite town and
some hitting till 11.33 p.m.
Slept that night in the fort.

22 Sat

Pretty nice day. Got from
football for Tiberium. And
about 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. Touch football
with 9 men. Encouraged several
times for which I say you
are welcome. Tough luck.

Mem

at first when we were
in the fort we had to buy
from the club with the usual
expenses. After that we had
most of them will be feeling as

JULY

7th Month

1916

23 Sun—5th after Trinity

Feeling a little better today. Walked down to lake this morning but did not go in. Some of the boys came back last night and 2 Calgary men had to be brought in on handcar. Consequently, no passes today.

24 Mon My leg is too sore for physical jerks this A.M., otherwise O. K. Passes issued today, 4-9 P.M. to all who were back on time Sat. Hot mine today, hard to parade for it. Went to Pt Arthur with 2 climbing and after supper went up river with rowboat.

25 Tues—S. James.

Leave again this P.M. 8-10 P.M. Intended climbing Mt. McKay (300 ft above lake) first but rain prevented. Went picture show and, weather clearing, climbed mtn and after supper went out in canoe.

26 Wed

~~Expect~~ Had our last dip in Lake Superior this morning. Orders came through about noon and we left for east at 10-00 P.M. Had good send off though weather was showery.

1916

31 Days

JULY

27 Th Passed most of lake during night. Received letter from home at Chapleau, several stations east of lake. Contained news of Charles' wedding.

28 Fri Arrived at Montreal about 10-00 A.M. and stayed there about 1½ hours. Should have written Ralph I was coming as we had plenty of time. Left here on Inter-Colonial.

29 Sat Made slow time after leaving Montreal. Two or three troop trains ahead of us and we caught up several times. Held up at Petit Roche for nearly 14 hrs from 5-49 P.M. by train wreck ahead. Troop train bumped into a freight, nobody hurt.

Mem Went out berry picking at different stops and at Petit Roche. Held impromptu concert and dance on station platform. Have had pretty good time so far. Weather not very good, dull and chilly.

JULY—AUG

7th & 8th Months

1916

30 Sun—6th after Trinity. • New Moon, 2.15 a.m.

T A U R O

Arrived at ~~Windsor~~ N.S. this afternoon shortly after 5.00 o'clock. Stayed about 20 min. Travelled last division at speed of between 60 and 70 m.p.h. greater part of way. Arrived at Windsor 9.00 P.M.

31 Mon—Trin. Law Sitt. end. Ann. and Nov. to July
Game Certificates and Gun Licences expire.

Through some misunderstanding marched to other side of town to old barracks, with full kit & kit bags found them closed and had to march back to camp near station. Walked round town

1 Aug Tues—Lammas Day ~~Grand~~ Grand this P.M.

We were free yesterday A.M. to do as we pleased so took a walk around town. Very pretty town but not much life. Situated on River Avon.

2 Wed Went on short route march

this afternoon, and visited King's College, one of the oldest in Canada founded in 1790.

1916

31 & 31 Days

AUGUST

3 Th King, myself and two others hired a car and went out to Grand Pré, the little Nova Scotian village of which Longfellow wrote in his poem Evangeline. A 15 mile ride through some fine country.

4 Fri After breakfast took lunch in our billycans, and water bottles and marched out for the day. Made about 7 miles then halted for lunch. Played football awhile and had a snooze before return trip.

5 Sat

Kit inspection ordered for this P.M. Dismissed afterward till 10.00 P.M.
~~Reveille~~ at 5.00 A.M. tomorrow, as must be on train by 7.00.

Mem

Have already spent 4 Sundays on train and will have part of 5th. Don't know where we're going but expect Halifax.

AUGUST

8th Month

1916

6 Sun—7th after Trinity. ☽ First Quarter, 9.6 p.m.

Left Windsor 7:30 A.M. arrived Halifax about 10.00 A.M. Boarded T. S. S. Scandinavian 10.30 A.M., having on board 125 Battalion from Camp Three cruisers in bay.

7 Mon—Bank Holiday

Yesterday afternoon at 3.00 o'clock we steamed further up the harbor and anchored. We stay here till Wednesday. Not much to do but time passes fairly well.

8 Tues Another troopship, the "Icolian", anchored near us today. This is the only incident of interest since coming aboard. The life boats have been swinging out to night.

9 Wed Steamed out of the harbour at 7.00 o'clock this morning, followed by troopships "Icolian", "Metzgama", "Cameronian" and the four funnelled cruiser "Cameroon" (?) which later drew ahead and stayed there.

1916

31 Days

AUGUST

10 Th Bright and sunny yesterday and today, sea calm and only slight swell.

Reported that soldier died on board "Cameronian", to be buried tomorrow at noon.

11 Fri—Half Quarter Day All boats stopped for a few minutes at noon today while body of soldier was lowered into the sea. Two companies of 125th were called to attention during ceremony.

12 Sat—Grouse Shooting begins Woke up yesterday with headache. Had no breakfast. Went down to dinner but had to leave hurriedly. Stayed in bed today, laid by the heels by combination cold in the head and seasickness.

Mem Have had good weather so far but travelling slowly, not more than eleven knots per hour.

Have now been five weeks enroute and a little speed would be welcome.

AUGUST

8th Month

1916

1916

31 Days

AUGUST

13 Sun—8th after Trinity. ○ Full Moon, 0.0 p.m.

Up on deck today but very shaky. Chaplain of 125th held service on deck this morning at 9.30. B. of one sermon he spoke briefly against gambling, which has been

14 Mon the chief diversion of many of the men. The hymns were "Jesus, lover of my soul," "O, God, our help in ages past," and one other. The chaplain, Rev. A. L. Lavelle of Brantford, Ont., ~~had~~

15 Tues Held sports on deck today though weather was dull and cold. Also a concert in first cabin. Have been two or three concerts but since Friday my interest in life has been practically nil.

16 Wed Tackled ~~some~~ meal in dining room yesterday with fair measure of success, and again today though they still rest somewhat uneasily on my stomach.

17 Th We were met at noon today by 5 destroyers, Nos 48, 57, 70, 72, 74. Transport at once put on full speed & became separated, each being accompanied by a destroyer. Cameronian soon out of sight ahead, "Scotian" astern, we gradually made second place.

Sighted Rimouski light 10.00 P.M. last night and were passing the Isle of Man and the Lichens light about noon. Arrived at Liverpool docks about 7.00 P.M. to accompaniment of cork-a-drake-doing of craft in river.

19 Sat Entrained at 9.00 P.M. yesterday on L. & N. W., left at 9.30. Passed through outskirts of London about 2.00 a.m. lit up in comparative darkness. Arrived Shandiffe station 5.30 A.M. and marched to Brierley camp. L.A.M.T.S.

Mem "Mitagami" docked just after us. Cameronian two hours ahead. Heavy rain during debarkation and drizzling train journey but arrived in camp dry.

AUGUST

8th Month

1916

31 Days

AUGUST

20 Sun—9th after Trinity. (Last Quarter, 0.53 p.m.)

Paraded for inspection yesterday A.M. Also received mail from Canada. Went to Folkestone in afternoon. Church parade this A.M., dismissed for day, allowed out 1 p.m.

21 Mon—Black Game Shooting begins. Paraded for inspection by A.D.M.S. on Sir John Moore Plain. Company drill in afternoon. Weather very warm and drill tiring, most of us being soft.

22 Tues Physical drill and squad drill this morning, company drill in afternoon. Total mile march to drill ground, covered four times a day and squad drill carried on at speed of 140 pace per min.

23 Wed Same work. Some sore feet in our bunch but work is what we need to harden us again. A couple of weeks of this and we'll be ⁱⁿ as good shape as when we left for Sewell.

1916

31 Days

AUGUST

24 Th—S. Bartholomew (Massacre 1572) Drill etc.

again today. From what I hear we shall ^{get} nothing else but drill for some considerable time to come, unless put on hospital duty. Zepp. over town last night.

25 Fri Physical and squad drill this morning. This afternoon had rain at parade time and were dismissed. Fell in again later and again dismissed, did nothing more for the day.

26 Sat Spent morning cleaning tent and killing time at which latter we are fast masters by this time. Went to Folkestone in afternoon having supper at Townhall restaurant.

Mem

bow or

AUGUST

8th & 9th Months

1916

1916

31 & 30 Days AUG—SEPT

27 Sun—10th after Trinity Rain again this morning, owing to which church parade was called off. Afternoon and evening fine. Went to Folkestone Congregational Church at 6.30 p.m.

28 Mon—● New Moon, 5.25 p.m.

29 Tues

30 Wed

28 Th Zepp. raid over Folkestone last night. Shelled by guns from Dover without success. Much to my disgust I slept through the whole performance. No bombs dropped.

1 Sept Fri—Partridge Shooting begins

2 Sat

Mem

SEPTEMBER 9th Month

1916

3 Sun—11th after Trinity

30 Days SEPTEMBER

4 Mon

7 Th late with it. Decided to change it to week-end and make sure of it. Handed in app. on 6 A.M. parade.

5 Tues—» First Quarter, 4.27 a.m.

8 Fri Were marched to drill ground after 130 parade but through some mistake were called back to camp as soon as we got there. Dismissed for balance of afternoon and got ready for leave. Received ~~leave~~ about 4.55 P.M. caught 5.15

9 Sat for London at Horncliffe. Arrived at Charing ~~at~~ 7.45 Murray St about 9.00 P.M. Visited Daisy's flat afternoon. ~~W~~ 11.30

6 Wed 10 mile route march through Hythe, Sandgate, Folkestone and return along Heriton Rd. Served with beer or lemonade, according to taste, on return to camp. Made out app. for 6 days leave but too

Mem

SEPTEMBER 9th Month

1916

1916

30 Days SEPTEMBER

10 Sun—12th after Trinity C. Finchley this morning. Went to Baptist church there went back to Patch for dinner. Intended visiting Balham but not enough time. Went round city, visited St Paul's. Left at Merton, comp 11.30 p.m.

11 Mon—O Full Moon, 8.31 p.m.

Orders in tonight for new overseas draft.

12 Tues Draft made up this A.M.
Most of our fellows got in on it.
Medical inspection, passed O.K.

13 Wed Issued with Red Cross brassards, identification discs etc.

14 Th Draft getting special training, lectures, bandaging etc.
Roll call at 6 and 9 A.M., also 2-00 P.M. on Saturdays and Sundays.

15 Fri

16 Sat

Mem Draft may leave any day.
Expecting another from Lamb
Hughes but have not heard anything definite.

SEPTEMBER 9th Month

1916

1916

30 Days SEPTEMBER

17 Sun—13th after Trinity. Ember Week

21 Th—S. Matthew

18 Mon

22 Fri—Ember Day

Draft l. B. d. at 6:00
p.m. To leave ~~at~~ tomorrow morning.
Wrote home saying I was on draft.

19 Tues—C Last Quarter, 5:35 a.m.

23 Sat—Ember Day. Autumnal Equinox Remille

usual 5:30 A.M. Breakfast parade 6:20.
Long dress 6:50, ~~and~~ quarticall 7:10.
Fall in 7:20. Left camp about 7:45.
Pulled out of Shorecliff station 8:40.

20 Wed—Ember Day

Mem: in regular train. Reached Waterloo about noon where special troop train was made up. Left Waterloo about 12:45 over L.R.L.W., arrived Southampton about 2:30 P.M. Put to work loading mail sacks on L.S. Lydia.

SEPTEMBER 9th Month

1916

1916

30 Days SEPTEMBER

24 Sun—14th after Trinity Had light lunch yesterday evening and about 6:00 P.M. marched on board the "Lydia", which left the dock about 6:30 A.M., arriving Le Havre at 1:00 A.M. today. Debarked 7:00 A.M. and,

25 Mon leaving pâté, marched 8 miles to camp at Rouelles. (None of last draft here yet.) arriving 10:20 A.M. Paraded before M. O. ~~after~~ at 2:00 P.M. Attended service in Y.M.C.A. last evening.

26 Tues Yesterday morning at 9:00 paraded for inspection. ~~W.M.C.A.~~ Orders read to us, then dismissed. Nothing to do during rest of day till 6:00 P.M. when we paraded for blankets, one apiece.

27 Wed—● New Moon, 7:34 a.m. Yesterday on fatigues at Imp. camp, sewing bags for bayonet practice, cleaning up grounds etc. This A.M. on parade at 9:00 a.m. 20 men taken off for fatigue, feet cleaned up lines, then through for day. Rained

28 Th—Jewish Year 5677 begins

29 Fri—S. Michael & All Angels. Michaelmas Day

30 Sat

Mem

DEC—JAN 12th & 1st Months

1916-17

CASH ACCOUNT.—JANUARY.

31 Sun—1st after Christmas.

First Quarter, 0.7 p.m.

Water supply.

For bivouac, 500 gals. per battalion or $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. per man. For permanent camp, 5 gals. per day per man, 10 gals.

1 Jan Mon Circumcis~~s~~ per horse. Man expires about 3 pints on 7 mile march, 1 pint for each successive 3 miles.

Requirements—
(1) Plentiful.

2 Tues

(2) Clear.
(3) Safe from disease and poison.

(2) 1 oz. of alum to every 100 gals. water.
1 lb lime to 1,000 " "

3 Wed 7 gr. chl. lime to 100 gals.
1 teaspoonful to cup of water, mix well, add three cups water. Take 1 teaspoonful of mixture to every 2 gals. or 1 partful.

Date	Services	Received	Paid
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Iodine—For washing wounds 1 in 40. For swabbing throat in tonsilitis or quinsy, 50 per cent.

Carbolic—Glibolic counteract effect of carbolic can be used for burning out boils.

~~7 Boracic Acid~~

Boracic or Boric Acid—Used in one strength, 15 per cent. Mix with cold water as it dissolves just 15 per cent and no more. Best thing for moist dressings.

and at proper strength is non-irritant. Also about the only dressing for the eyes.

Bichloride—1 in 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000. Latter plenty strong enough.

CASH ACCOUNT.—FEBRUARY.

CASH ACCOUNT.—MARCH.

Date

Received

Paid

Date

Received

Paid

Alcohol—Antiseptic washing for
~~wounds~~ wounds, leaving dry sur-
 face, also to follow carbolic acid, and
 for discharge from ear.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Good for
 cleaning purposes, not good anti-
 septic. Does not go deep into wound.
 Good for removing wax from ears.

Permanganate Potash, Boddy's Fluid
 Good antiseptic. If too strong will
 cause irritation. Strength for use
 1 per cent.

CASH ACCOUNT.—DECEMBER.

ANNUAL CASH SUMMARY.

Date	Received	Paid	Date	Received	Paid
				1 teaspoonful — 2 tablespoonfuls — 20 oz — teaspoon teacup —	7 dram. 1 oz. 1/2 pt. 1/2 pt.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Date	Engagement	Date	Engagement
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