

THE
Soldiers Own
DIARY



The
Military Com
1902



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. 2735 Rank Pte.

Name Pte. C. Taylor

Home Address Beckett Street

Nottingham

Corps 2nd. Batt. Leic. Inf.

Company A Platoon 4

Section 4

GUM THE CREST OF

YOUR CORPS HERE.

Date May 18th 1918.

Military Definitions.

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

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

Brigade.—Headquarters and four Battalions.

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

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

Company Column.—A Company in column of sections.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Military Definitions—continued.

To Dress.—To take up the alignment correctly.

Drill.—The execution of movements in unison.

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

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

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

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

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

Line.—Troops formed on the same alignment.

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

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

Platoon.—Fourth of a Company.

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

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

Rank.—A line of men, side by side.

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

Long, 2,000 to 1,400 yards.

Effective, 1,400 to 600 yards.

Close, 600 and under.















Section.—The quarter of a Platoon.

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

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

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

Distinguishing Flags and Lamps.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mountain.—*See Hill.*

Nullah.—*See Ravine.*

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

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

Headings for Reports—continued.

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

Redoubt.—See Fort.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Village.—See Towns.

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

Wells.—Depth to bottom, depth of water.

Woods.—See Forest.

Field Kitchen.

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

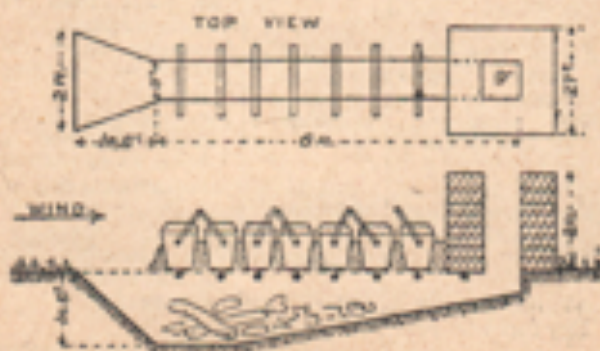
The trench should be dug 7 feet 6 inches long, 9 inches wide and 18 inches deep at the mouth, and continued for 18 inches into the trench, then sloping upwards to 4 inches at the back, with a splay mouth pointing towards the wind, and a rough chimney 2 feet high at the opposite end formed with the sods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

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

The trench shown will hold 7 large oval kettles.

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

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



Penetration of Rifle Bullet.

Material	Maximum Penetration.	Remarks.
Steel plate, best hard	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch ...	At 30 yards normal to plate.
Steel plate, ordinary mild or wrought iron	$\frac{1}{4}$ inch ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch is proof at not less than 600 yards, unless the plate is set at a slope of $\frac{1}{4}$, when $\frac{1}{2}$ inch is proof at 300 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	16 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	38 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.	

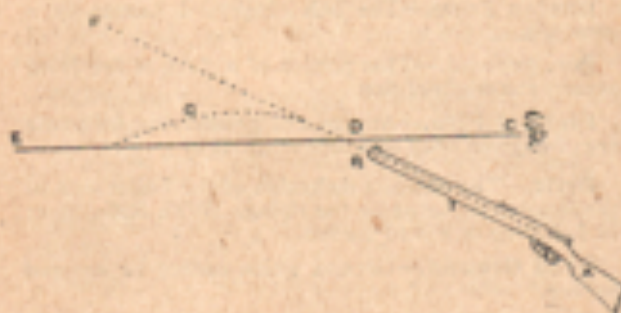
Rifle Definitions.

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 (BF) is a line joining the muzzle of the rifle and the target.

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



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

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

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

Rifle Definitions—continued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rifle Definitions—continued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Glacis.—The ground round a work outside the ditch

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

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

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

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

Rifles used by Fighting Powers.

		Weight.	Range.	Shots in mag.
Great Britain	Lee-Enfield '303	9½ lbs.	2800 yds.	10
Germany	Mauser	8 "	2200 "	5
France	Lebel '315	9½ "	2200 "	5
Russia	Nagant	9 "	2000 "	5
Austria	Mannlicher 95	8½ "	2100 "	5
Belgium	Mauser	8 "	2000 "	5
Italy	Mannlicher- Caccamo	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.	Mt. 8	Fb. 21	Fl. 13	Mar. 5	Fb. 17
March 1	W	TH	F	S	M
April 1	S	S	M	TU	TH
Good Friday	Ap. 21	Ap. 6	Mt. 29	Ap. 18	Ap. 2
Easter Mon.	" 23	" 8	Ap. 1	" 21	" 5
May 1	M	TU	W	TH	S
Whit Mon.	Ja. 21	My. 10	My. 30	Ja. 19	My. 14
June 1	TH	F	S	TU	TU
July 1	S	S	M	TU	TH
August 1	TU	W	TH	F	S
Aug. Bk. Hol.	7	6	5	4	3
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 10th, 1919, fall March 1st being Saturday, 19th is also Saturday, and 10th is therefore Tuesday.

Some Useful Knots.



The Knots are all shown open to clearly explain.
To finish pull tight.

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

The *Reef Knot* (3) 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* (6) is used for catching hold of timber to haul it. The weight of timber keeps the hitch tight.

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 jam the hitches.

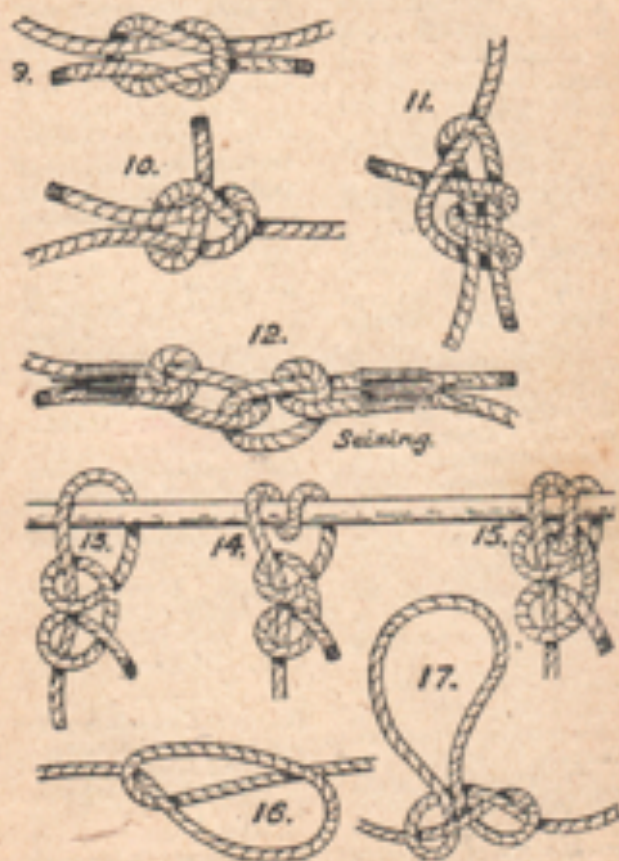
Fisherman's Bend (15) for making fast a rope when there is a give-and-take motion.

The *Lever Hitch* (16) is used for fixing bars to drag rope, 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* (8 and 9) 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.



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

The *Reef Knot* (3) 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 tight.

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 rope, 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.



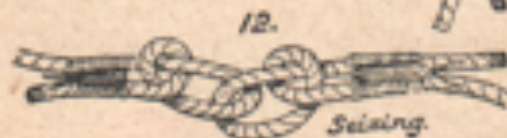
9.



10.



11.



12.

Seising.



13.

14.

15.



16.



17.

List of Abbreviations for Military Terms, Etc.

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

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

M.C. Military Cross.	R.E. Royal Engineers.
M.M.P. Mounted Military Police.	Res. Reserve.
M.T. Mech. Transport.	R.F.A. Royal Field Artillery.
N.C.O. Non-commissioned Officer.	R.F.C. Royal Flying Corps.
O.C. Officer Commandg.	R.G.A. Royal Garrison Artillery.
O.T.C. Officer Training Corps.	R.H.A. Royal Horse Artillery.
P. Certificate of Proficiency.	Rif. Rifle (or Rifles).
P.S. Passed School of Instruction.	R.N.A.S. Royal Naval Air Service.
P.C. Attended Cavalry Officers' Pioneer Class	R.N.D. Royal Naval Division.
P.M.O. Principal Medical Officer.	S. Qualified as Instructor in Signalling.
P.V.O. Principal Veterinary Officer.	S.A.A. Small Arms Ammunition.
(Q) Qualified in (d) Promotion Examination (Captains).	S.M. Sergeant-Major.
(Q.) Qualified in (d) Promotion Examination (Lieutenants).	Scot. Scottish.
Q.M.G. Quarter-Master-General.	Sergt. Sergeant.
Q.M.S. Quarter-Master-Sergeant.	Sqdn. Squadron.
[R.] Reward for Distinguished and Meritorious Service.	T.D. Territorial Decoration.
R.A. Royal Artillery.	T.F. Territorial Force.
R.A.M.C. Royal Army Medical Corps.	T. & S. Transport and Supply.
	Unatt'd. 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 30. 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.

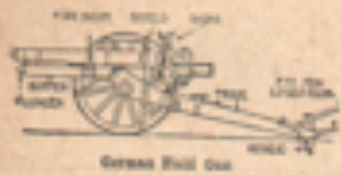
Alarm Blast (a succession of alternate long and short blasts) means—turn out and fall in.

BRITISH ORDERS AND MEDALS

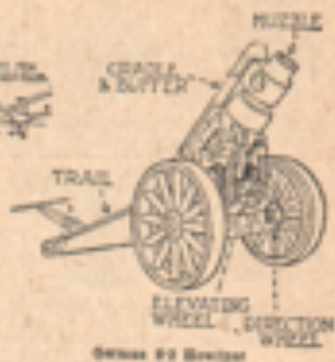
In order of precedence.

 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	 Decorations of the Royal Household. 14	 Territorial Efficiency Medal. 15	 Order of the British Empire. 16
 Order of the Crown of India. 17	 Royal Red Cross. 18	 General Service Medal. 19	 Military Cross. 20

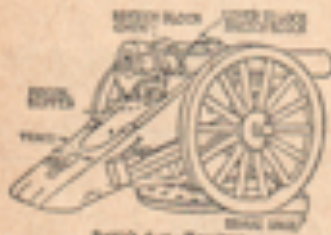
British, French and German Guns.



German Field Gun



German 82 Howitzer

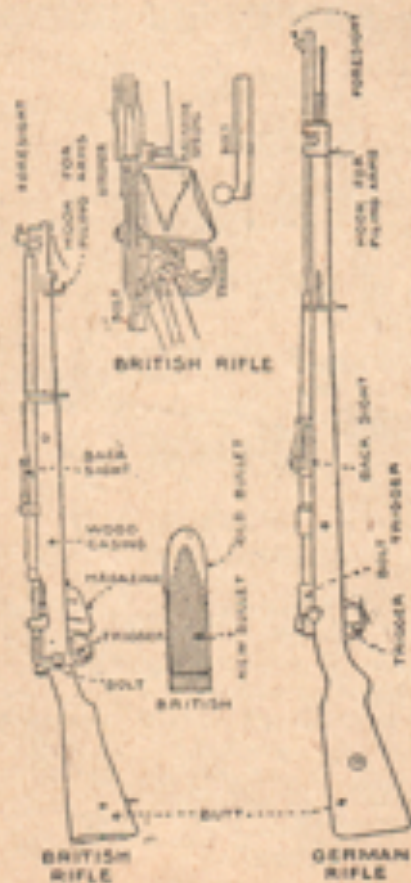


British 6-in. Howitzer



French "75" Field Gun

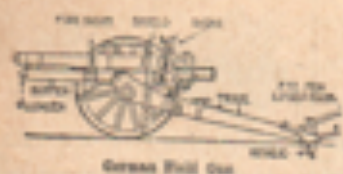
British and German Rifles.



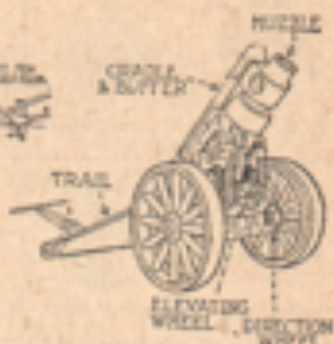
BRITISH RIFLE

GERMAN RIFLE

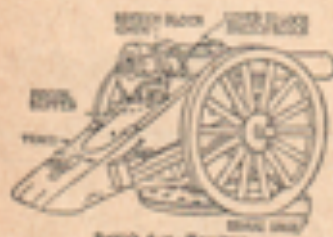
British, French and German Guns.



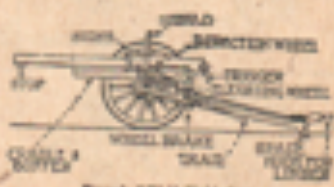
German Field Gun



German 88 Howitzer

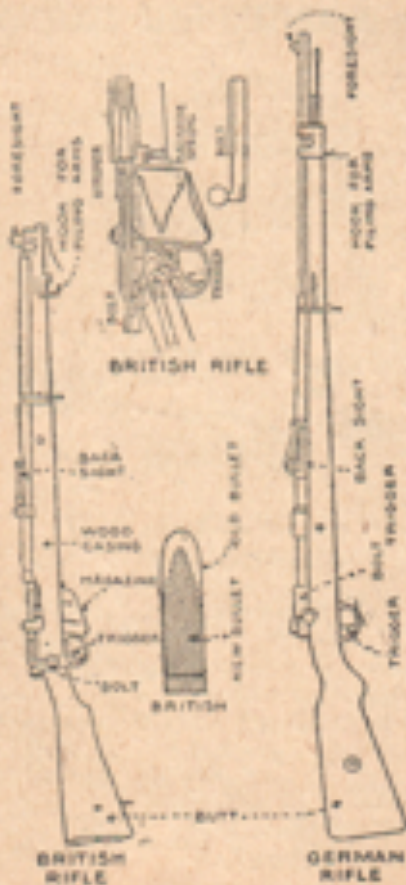


British 4.2. Howitzer



French "75" Field Gun

British and German Rifles.

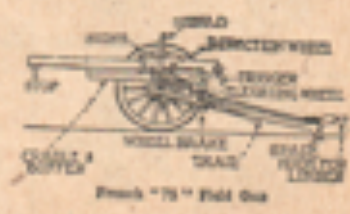
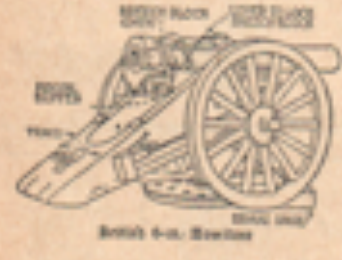
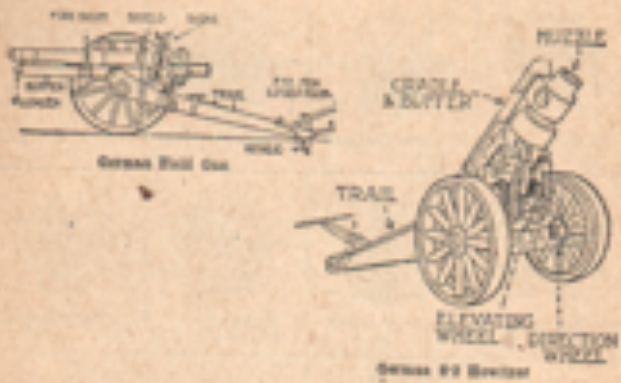


BRITISH RIFLE

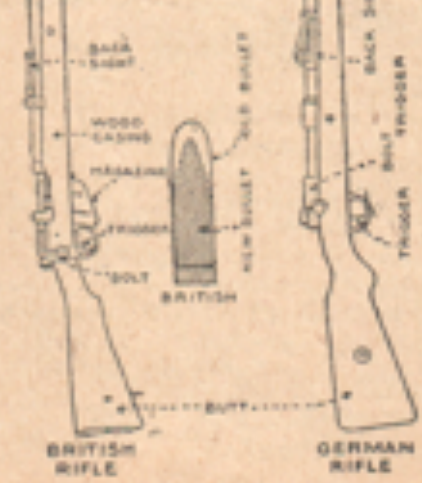
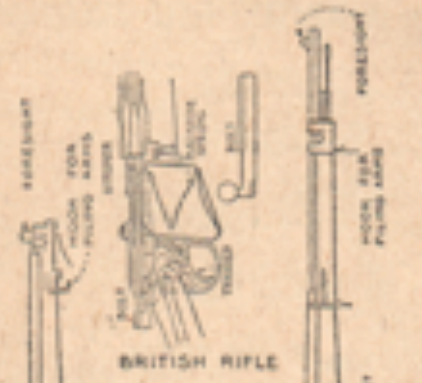
BRITISH RIFLE

GERMAN RIFLE

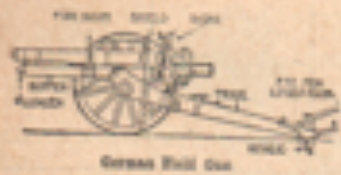
British, French and German Guns.



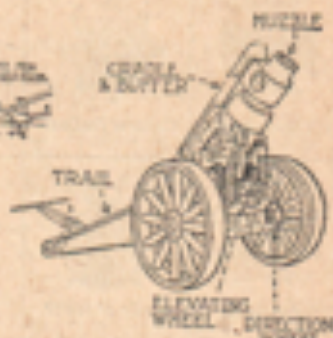
British and German Rifles.



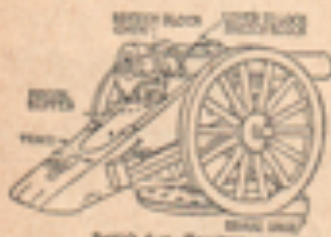
British, French and German Guns.



German Field Gun



German 82 Howitzer

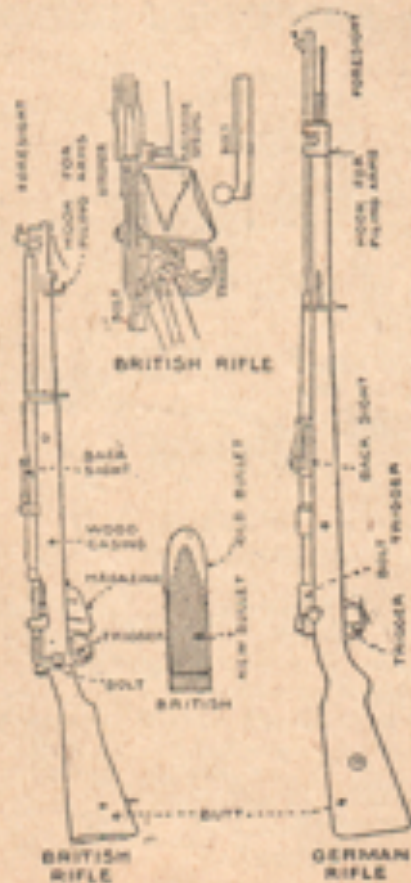


British 4.2 Howitzer



French "75" Field Gun

British and German Rifles.



BRITISH RIFLE

GERMAN RIFLE

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS & LETTERING USED IN MILITARY FIELD SKETCHING.



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 shown in the diagram, come between each of the points there shown:—

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.

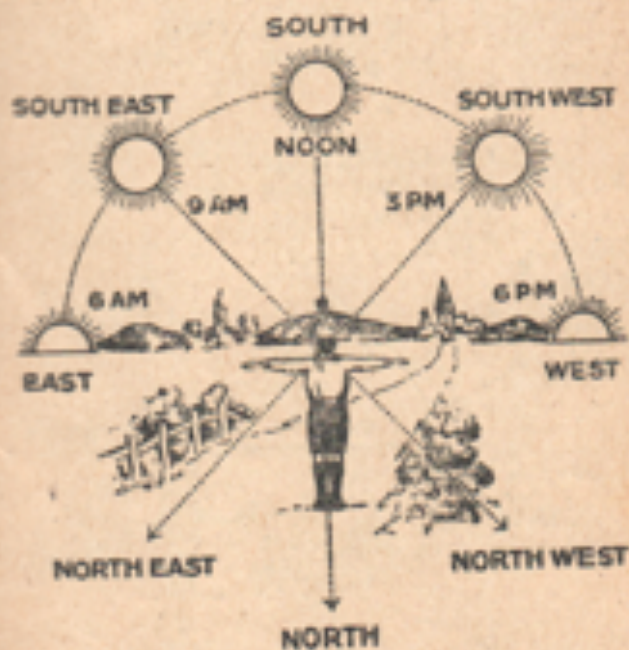
From S. to W.:—S. by W., S.W. by S., S.W. by W., W. by S.

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.

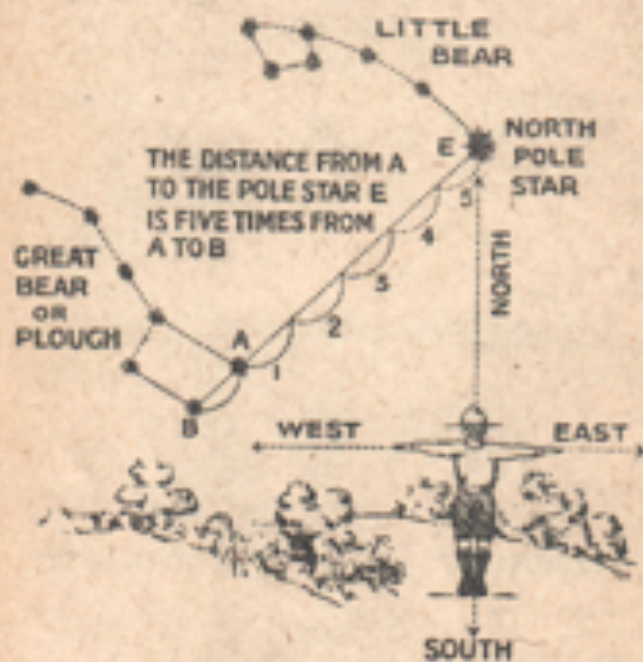


FINDING YOUR DIRECTION BY DAY



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* *low* 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 bath 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 countermeasures.*

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.
Traction machine ... An aeroplane having its propeller in front.
Pusher ... An aeroplane having propeller in rear.
Triplane ... An aeroplane with three sets of main planes one above the other.

COMMON EXPRESSIONS.

- A machine "rising" is said to be "climbing."
A machine descending without the engine running is said to "gliding" or "sailing."
A machine descending too steeply is said to be "diving" or "vol piqué."
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.

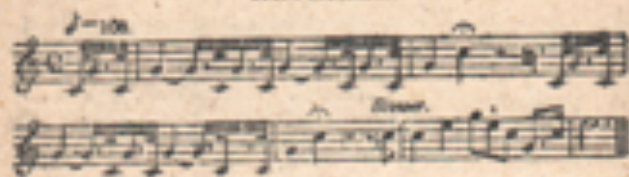
a, temporal artery; b, carotid artery; c, vertebral artery; d, e, subclavian artery; f, aorta, or great artery; g, axillary artery; h, brachial artery; i, celiac artery; j, renal artery; k, iliac artery; l, femoral artery; m, posterior tibial artery; n, anterior tibial artery; o, peroneal artery; p,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

FRENCH, BELGIAN and ENGLISH MONEY TABLE.

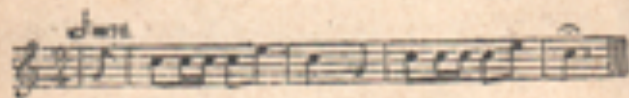
French or Belgian	English	English	French or Belgian
	s. d.	s. d.	francs cts.
5 cents. =	0 0½	0 0½ =	0 2½
10 " =	0 1	0 0½ =	0 5
50 " =	0 4½	0 0½ =	0 7½
75 " =	0 7½	0 1 =	0 10
1 franc =	0 9½	0 2 =	0 21
2 francs =	1 7½	0 3 =	0 31
3 " =	2 4½	0 4 =	0 42
4 " =	3 2½	0 5 =	0 52
5 " =	4 0	0 6 =	0 62½
6 " =	4 9½	1 0 =	1 25
7 " =	5 7	2 0 =	2 50
8 " =	6 4½	3 0 =	3 75
9 " =	7 2½	4 0 =	5 0
10 " =	8 0	5 0 =	6 25
15 " =	12 0	10 0 =	12 50
20 " =	16 0	15 0 =	18 75
25 " =	20 0	20 0 =	25 0

Bugle Calls.

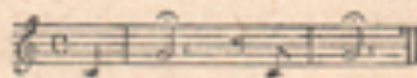
REVEILLE.



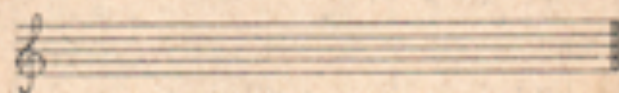
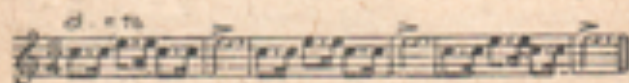
COOKHOUSE.



LIGHTS OUT.



ALARM.



REGIMENTAL CALL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Semaphore Alphabet.

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

— AS YOU READ IT. —

Semaphore Signalling— *continued.*

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

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

Know one circle thoroughly before you proceed to the next.

Practice making opposite letters **A** and **G**, **M** and **B**, **H** and **Z** and so on. Four letters which have no opposites are **O**, **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 so), 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 checked by **A**, 12 by **AB**, 1010 by **AIAP**, 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; hella-

Morse Alphabet.

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

OPPOSITES.			
A	• — — — —	N	— — — — •
B	•• — — — —	V	••• — — — —
D	••• — — — —	U	••• — — — —
F	•••• — — — —	L	•••• — — — —
C	••••• — — — —	W	••••• — — — —
Y	•••••• — — — —	Q	•••••• — — — —

SANDWICH LETTERS.			
K	• — — — — •	P	— — — — — •
X	•• — — — — •	R	— — — — — •

LETTERS WITH NO OPPOSITES.			
Z	••••••• — — — —	G	— — — — — ••
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 distinctly.

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 " Essex.
D " Don.	T " Talk.
M " Emma.	V " Vic.

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

This applies to both signalling systems.

Special Signals. MISCELLANEOUS.

General Answer	A	Morse { To acknow- Semaphore { ledge each (word, etc.
Preparation	●●●●●●●● J	Morse—Succession of 8 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.
Obli-ter-ator	WW	To cancel a message just sent or then being sent.
Stop	PP	To interrupt a message or to send instructions.
Numerals		Morse—Not necessary with long numerals. Semaphore—The "Numeral" sign, and "Alphabetical" sign (J) after the figures.
Block	ZZ	Sent before and after a portion of a message written in CAPITALS.
Cipher	CC	Sent before and after Cipher messages which must be checked back.
Word After Word Before Repeat	WA WB IM!	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	G	Send if you have sent MQ or received RQ , directly you are ready.
Break Signal	—●●●—	Morse { to separate Semaphore { the text from the addresses of a message.
End of Message	●●●—● VE	Very End of message. Answered by RD .
Message Correct	●—●—●● RD	Message Correctly Received. Sent after all necessary corrections have been given.
Symbol between numbers and fractions	—●—●—	r) would be sent— A. MM. A. NR. B
Full Stop	●—●—● AAA	
Oblique Stroke	●—●—●	Morse Semaphore { (Mark of punctu- ation or deci- mal point.
Horizontal Bar	—●—●—	Morse Semaphore { To separate figures, letters etc., and as a mark of divi- sion.
Underline	●●—●—● UK	Morse Semaphore
Brackets	—●—●—	Morse Semaphore
Inverted commas	●—●—●—●	Morse Semaphore
Hyphen	—●—●—●—	Morse Semaphore

As Generally Used

Station Signals.

To move Signaller	R L H O	Move to the right. Move to the left. Move higher or further off. Move lower or closer in. When the flags of two signallers are crossing each other.
Separate flags	S F	
Use blue or white flag	B F W F	Semaphore or Morse flags.
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	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	O 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-Marshal and General Officers; oak-leaf on front edge for Field Officers on Staff of Army; plain gold for Field Officers on cadre of a unit or department; and black oak-leaf for Field Officers of Rifle Regiments. All other Officers wear a plain peak.

WARRANT OFFICERS, NCO'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 Gen.
Sub-Conductor, A.O.C. ...	Royal Arms.
Garrison Sergeant-Major ...	} Royal Arms.
Schoolmaster, 2nd Class ...	
Sergeant-Major ...	} Royal Arms and Gen.
Master Gunner, 2nd Class ...	
Farrier Corporal-Major ...	} Royal Arms and Horse-shoe.
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, 2nd Class ...	Crown and Gen.
Schoolmaster, 2nd Class ...	Crown.
Garrison Quartermaster-Sergeant, 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 	8
9 	10 		

NAVAL BADGES.

1 	2 	3 	4
5 	6 	7 	8
9 	10 	11 	12
13 	14 	15 	16
		17 	18

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 Signaller; with Star above, Signaller; with Star above and below, Leading Signaller; 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, Scowards, Writers, in gold, all Cooks Ratings, in silver, R.

GOLD LACE ON OFFICERS' SLEEVES.

1 	2 	3 	4
5 	6 	7 	8
9 	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 Gunter, 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. Seeker 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.

BADGES OF RANK, U. S. ARMY

BADGES OF RANK, U. S. ARMY, cont'd.

Marks of Rank of the U.S. Army

General Officers

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

Officers

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

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

13. Colonel	...	...	...	5 Rows of Braid
14. Lieut.-Colonel	...	...	...	4 Rows of Braid
15. Major	...	...	...	3 Rows of Braid
16. Captain	...	...	...	2 Rows of Braid
17. 1st Lieutenant	...	...	...	1 Row of Braid

18. Tunic Sleeve Band for all Officers (General Officers, Black; others, Brown)

BADGES

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

Sleeve Wear, Non-Commissioned Officers, &c.

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

The badges on the two previous pages are reproduced by kind permission of *The Spicers*.

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 (pouvé voo?)
I want (something)	J'ai besoin de (zhai be-zwan de)
Do you know? (person)	Connaissez-vous
— (thing)	Savez-vous? (sahvé voo?)
Do you speak English?	Parlez-vous anglais? (pah-lé-va voo-zhah-glay?)
Have you?	Avez-vous? (avé voo?)
Help!	Au secours! (o h ser-koor)
I am hungry	J'ai faim (zhai fay)
I am ill	Je suis malade (zhé suwé mal-ád)
I am thirsty	J'ai soif (zhai swah)
I am tired	Je suis fatigué (zhé suwé fati-gyé)
I am wounded	Je suis blessé (zhé suwé bléssé)
I do not speak French!	Je ne parle pas français (zhé-né pah-lé frahn-say)
I do not understand you!	Je ne vous comprends pas (zhé-né voo-com-prahnd pah)
Please bring me —	Apportez-moi —, s'il vous plaît (appor-tah-wah —, séel voo plé)
— get me	Procurez-moi (pro-ku-rah-wah —)
— give me	Donnez-moi (don-nah-wah —)
— lend me	Prêtez-moi (pré-tah-wah —)
— pass me	Passer-moi (pah-sah-wah —)
— show me	Montrez-moi (mon-treh-wah —)
— tell me	Dites-moi (dit-ah-wah —)
Speak more slowly	Parlez plus lentement (pah-lé-va plé)
Thank you	Merci (mer-say) (shé-é-mah)
Will you?	Voulez-vous? (voo-lé-va voo?)

WANTS—Food, Drink, Smoke.

Beer, Glass of	un verre de bière (vot der bi-yair)
Biscuit	le biscuit (béskooé)
Bready	cognac (koh-yak)
Bread, Butter	du pain (dév pain) beurre (berr)
Cheese	fromage (fron-ah)
Chocolate	chocolat (shoh-lah)
Cigarette	une cigarette (un cigarett)
Coffee, Cream	du café (dév caffè), crème (crain)
Drink, To	à boire (ah bwair)
Egg	œuf (œf)
Food	de la nourriture (noo-tri-tür)
Fruit	des fruits (dai frui-œ)
Grapes	raisins (rain)
Match	allumette (al-lu-met)
Meal, a	un repas (repah)

The Soldiers' Guide to French—*cont'd.*

Beef	de la viande (der lah v yahnd)
Milk	du lait (dew lah)
Mineral Water	eau minérale (oh minéral)
Smoke, a	quelque chose à fumer (kalker shoz ah fumer, pipo (poope) (fumeuh)
—to, Pipe	fumer, pipo (poope) (fumeuh)
Soup	consommé (konsommay)
Sugar, Tea	à sucre (suker), du thé (dew teh)
Tobacco	du tabac (dew tabak)
Vegetables	des légumes (dew leg-um)
Water, -bottle	de l'eau (der oh), bidon (bid-on)
Wine	du vin (van)

WANTS—Correspondence, Telegraph, &c.

Envelope	enveloppe (aherelapp)
Fountain pen	plume réservoir (plum rezairwah)
Ink	de l'encre (der ink)
Note paper	papier à lettres (pap-yah lettr)
Pen, Pencil	plume (plum), crayon (crayon)
Postage stamp	timbre (tahbr)
Postcard	carte postale (kart postal)
Post this letter	Mettez cette lettre à la poste
Registered letter	une lettre recommandée
Telephone message	un message téléphonique (messah)
Telegram	une dépêche (dehpash) (telehfoneek)

WANTS—Dress and Toilet.

Bath, a	un bain (ban)
Bed	lit (lee)
Baskets	couvertures (koverchur)
Boatcases	lucats de hottes (lassah d'hottes)
Boots, shoes	les souliers m. (lah soolyeh)
Breeches	les bottelles, f. (lah bret-ell)
Brush, Comb	la brosse (bross), le peigne (peign)
Buttons	les boutons, m. (lah booton)
Candle	bougie (bougay)
Cap (cloth)	la casquette (la kas-kett)
Planned	la caselle (la kas-ell)
Gloves	les gants, m. (lah gant)
Hankkerchiefs	mouchoirs (mouchwah)
Hat	le chapeau (der shap-oh)
Necktie	une cravate (yon kravah)
Needle	une aiguille (yah aygnyeh-y)
Overcoat	un pardessus (yah par-der-sus)
Pants (drawers)	culottes (yal-son)
Pin	les épingles, f. (dew ep-an y)
Pocket	la poche (la poch)
Pocketknife	le couteil (der kouteil)
Putse	le porte-monnaie (der port-monna)
Razor	un rasoir (yah ras-wah)
Shavers	les rasoirs, m. (lah rasoir)
Sewing-cotton	le coton (la codre) (der co-ton ah codr)

The Soldiers' Guide to French—*cont'd.*

Sheets, Shirts	draps (drash), Chemises (sh mesah)
Sleeping-suits	vêtements de nuit (vairtman d' nuvet)
Socks, pair of	paire de chaussettes (pair der shah-zett)
Some soap	du savon (dew savon)
Spectacles	les lunettes, f. (lah lun-estr)
Stockings, pairs of	paire de bas (pair der bah)
Stud	un bouton plus chemise (yah button der sh'kessah)
Suit (of clothes)	l'habit complet (lah-ee-complah)
Thread	le fil (der feel)
Tooth-brush	une brosse à dents (yon brass ah dahn)
Towels	essuie-mains (essuyeh-main)
Trousers	le pantalon (der pantalon)
Waistcoat	un gilet (yah ghilet)
Watch	une montre (yon mon-tr)
Water, hot, cold	de l'eau chaude, froide (der lo shod, fr wah)
Waterproof coat	un imperméable (yon an-pair-meh-ah bl')

WANTS—Utensils.

Basin (Hand)	la cuvette (kuvett)
Dish	un plat (plah)
Fork	une fourchette (fourshett)
Jug of milk	un pot au lait (pot ah lay)
Knife	un couteau (kouteh)
Plate	une assiette (assiyett)
Spoon	une cuiller (kuyeh-yeh)
Glass	un verre (vair)
Kettle	une bouilloire (yon-ee-wah)
Bucket	le seau (seh)
Cup, Saucer	une tasse (tass), une soucoupe
Coffee-pot	une cafetière (kah-tiyeh)
Corkcreeper	un tire-bouchon (tir-bushon)
Tea-pot	une théière (teyeh)

WANTS—Directions.

Behind, Before	derrrière, devant
Bridge	le pont
Brook	le ruisseau
Church	l'église
Field	le champ
Ford	le gué
Forest	la forêt
Hill	le mont
In front of	en face de
Railway station	la gare
River	le fleuve
Road	la route
Spring	la source
Street	la rue
Town, village	le village



The Soldiers' Guide to French—contd.

Meat	de la viande (der lah v yahné)
Milk	du lait (dew lah)
Mineral Water	eau minérale (oh minérale)
Smokes, a	quelque chose à fumer (keilker shose ah fumar) [Damen]
—to, Pipe	fumer, pipe (pomp)
Soup	consommé (konsommé)
Sugar, Tea	se sucre (s'vær'), du thé (dew teh)
Tobacco	du tabac (dew tabak)
Vegetables	des légumes (dai leg-um)
Water, -bottle	de l'eau de lai. bidon (bid-on)
Wine	du vin (van)

WANTS—Correspondence, Telegraph, &c.

Envelope	enveloppe (ahverlap)
Fountain pen	plume réservoir (plum rezairvwaér)
Ink	de l'encre (der ankér)
Note paper	papier à lettres (pap-yar ah lettr)
Pen, Pencil	plume (plum), crayon (crayon)
Postage stamp	timbre (tahbr)
Postcard	carte postale (kart postal)
Post this letter	Mettez cette lettre à la poste
Registered letter	une lettre recommandée
Telephone message	un message téléphonique (messazh telefontik)
Telegram	une dépêche (dehpesh)

WANTS—Dress and Toilet.

Bath, a	un bain (ban)
Bed	lit (lee)
Blankets	couvertures (kovertyur)
Boots, shoes	lacets de bottine (laset d'botteen)
Braces	les soufiers m. (lar soolyeh)
Brush, Comb	les brochettes, f. (lar brot-eh)
Buttons	la brosse (brus), la peigne (pay-y)
Candle	les boutons, m. (lar bouton)
Cap (cloth)	bougie (bougie)
Flannel	la casquette (la cass-kett)
Gloves	la fanelle (la fan-eh)
Hair-kerchiefs	les gants, m. (lar gant)
Hat	mouches (mouches)
Necktie	le chapeau (der shap-oh)
Needle	une cravate (van krav)
Overscoat	une aiguille (ah agwee-y)
Pants (drawers)	un pardessus (van par-dessus)
Pin	calopans (kal-pan)
Pocket	les épingles, f. (lar ep-on 'gl')
Pocket-knife	la poche (da poch)
Purse	le couteil (der koutéil)
Razor	le porte-monnaie (der port-monna)
Scissors	un rasoir (van ras-wair)
Sewing-cotton	les ciseaux, m. (lar sezoah)
	le coton à coudre (der co-ton ah coudr)

The Soldiers' Guide to French—contd.

Suits, Shirts	draps (drap), chemises (sh meset)
Sleeping-suits	vêtements de nuit (vestemah d'nuet)
Socks, pairs of	paire de chaussettes (par der shoh-zett')
Some soap	du savon (dew savon)
Spectacles	les lunettes, f. (lar lun-eh)
Stockings, pairs of	paire de bas (par der lah)
Stud	un bouton (du bouton) (van bouton der sh'mont)

Suit (of clothes)	l'habit complet (ah-ee-ompplé)
Thread	le fil (der feel)
Tooth-brush	une brosse à dents (van brus ah dahn)
Towels	essuie-mains (esswe-mam)
Trousers	le pantalon (der pahntalon)
Waistcoat	un gilet (van zhelet)
Watch	une montre (van mont-r)
Water, hot, cold	de l'eau chaude, froide (der lo shohd, fr'wahd)

Waterproof coat	un imperméable (van an-pair-meh-ah'le)
-----------------	--

WANTS—Utensils.

Bain (hand)	la cuvette (kuvett)
Dish	un plat (plah)
Fork	une fourchette (foorchett)
Jug of milk	un pot au lait (pot oh lah)
Kettle	un content (konten)
Knife	une assiette (assiett)
Spoon	une cuiller (kwee-yah)
Glass	un verre (vair)
Kettle	une bouilloire (boo-oo-wair)
Bucket	le seau (saw)
Cup, Saucer	une tasse (tass), une soucoupe (sookoup)
Coffee-pot	une cafetière (caf-t'yah)
Corkscrew	un tire-bouchon (twee-booshon)
Tea-pot	une théière (teh-yair)

WANTS—Directions and Places.

Behind, Before	derrière (der-yair) avant (ahvahn)
Bridge	un pont (pont)
Brook	un ruisseau (ruwe-saw)
Church	une église (egliz)
Field	un champ (shahn)
Ford	le gué (gaw)
Forest	une forêt (forét)
Hill	un col, une colline (col, kolléin)
In front of	devant (d'avahn)
Railway	un chemin de fer (sh'man d'fair)
Railway station	une gare (gair)
River	un fleuve (flaw)
Road	une route, un chemin (root, sh'min)
Spring	une source (sourc)
Street	la rue (ruw)
Town; village	une ville (veel); un village (vee-yah)

The Soldiers' Guide to French—*contd.*

Valley	une vallée (vallyeh)
Wall	un mur (mooer)
Wood	un bois (b wald)
North	Nord (noor)
South	Sud (sood)
East	Est (ess)
West	Ouest (oo-ess)
North-east	Nord-est (noord-ess)
North-west	Nord-ouest (noord-oo-ess)
South-east	Sud-est (sood-ess)
South-west	Sud-ouest (sood-oo-ess)

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 ship 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 these?
 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'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 passés les troupes?
 Où pouvons-nous traverser la rivière?

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 vien-ent par là?
 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
 Suivez cette route pendant un kilomètre

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

Ha! 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

Je voudrais me laver
 * These sentences should be used with the Vocabulary.

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.
Industry—			
Usual Pace	98	18	3
Mounted Troops—			
Walk	117	15	3½
Trot	325	11	7
Gallop	440	8	10
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	— 24	—
—	side step	— 15	—

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

Wheeled transport	—	—	21	miles an hour.
Mule or pony cart, A.T.	—	—	20	—
Bullock cart, A.T.	—	—	14	—
Camel	—	—	7	—
Pack mule or pony	—	—	2	—
Pack bullock	—	—	2	—
Pack donkey	—	—	1½	—
Cow	—	—	2	—
Tractors	—	—	20	—
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 carelessness.

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 vasoline with a percent. 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.
----------------	------------------------	-----------------

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 Captains (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 6 yrs.), Engineer do. do., Surgeons, Asst. Paymasters (of 4 yrs.), Naval Instructors (under 8 yrs.), Carpenter Lieutenants (do.).
11. Sub-Lieuts., Engineer Sub-Lieuts., Asst. Paymasters (under 4 yrs.), Naval Instructors (under 8 yrs.).
12. Chief Gunners, Chief Boatswains, Commissioned Telegraphists, Chief Artificer Engineers, Commissioned Mechanicians, Chief Schoolmasters, Chief Carpenters, Commissioned Electricians.
13. Gunners, Boatswains, Warrant Telegraphists and Chief Masters at Arms, Artificer Engineers, Warrant Mechanicians, Head Wandmakers, Warrant Writers, Head Stewards and Instructors in Cookery, Head Schoolmasters, Carpenter, Warrant Electricians and Warrant Ammunitioners.
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 (not 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 Major, &c., but those

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., 2jd. 1 oz.;
tel., 2d. word; parcel
post, 3 lbs. 1s.
*Bermuda Mail (Tu. midt.,
F. midt.) 13.
Bill Stamps, £5. 10s.; £10,
2d.; £25, 3d.; £50, 6d.;
£75, 9d.; £100, 1s.
Bill of Lading Stamp, 6d.
Blind, Postal Book Rate,
2 ozs., 1d.; 5 lbs., 1d.,
6 lbs., 2d.
Book Post, 1d. 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.;
4 wh., 2s. 6d. per hour;
extra 15 min., 6d. & 8d.
Taxi Cab. — 1 mile or 10

min. 8d.; then 1/2 mile or
2 1/2 mins., 2d.
*Canadian Mail (Tu. midt.,
F., F. midt.) 8-13.
Canada Post, Newspapers,
6 oz., 2d.; 1 1/2 lbs., 2jd.;
increasing by 1d. 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. 1/2 of an in.
*Ceylon Mail (Th. midt.) 16.
Chaldron = 12 sacks.
*China Mail (Daily via
Siberia) 19-25.
Christmas Day, 1918, W.;
1919, Th.
Coal, Sack, 2 cwt.; small
sack, 1 cwt.
Coke, sack, 1 cwt. (about
3 bushels); chaldron = 12
sacks of 2 cwt.
Commons, House of, elec.
Dec., 1910; Eng. 465.
Wales 30, Scot. 70, Ire.
203-670. Rad. 272, Lab.
42, N. 24 = 398; U. 279.
Maj. 126.
Com. Papers, Foreign Post,
10 oz., 2jd.; 10 oz., 3d.;
14 oz., 2jd.; 16 oz., 2d.;
18 oz., 4jd.
Crimean War, 1854-6.
Cubit = 18 inches.
David, St., March 1.
Day, Sidereal, 23h. 56m. 48s.;
Civil, midnight to midnt.;
Astron., noon to noon.

DAILY WANTS' DICTIONARY—continued.

Denmark, post., 2jd. 1 oz.;
tel., 2jd. word; parcel
post., 3 lbs. 1s.
Dog Days begin July 3, end
Aug. 11.
Dog Tax, 7s. 6d. each.
Dollar, Amer. (100 cts.),
4s. 11d., \$4.87 = £1.
Domin. Letter, 1918, F.;
1919, E.
Drachma = 100 Lepta, 2jd.
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,
28, 29; May 22, 24, 25;
Sept. 18, 20, 21; Dec. 18,
20, 21.
Empire Day, May 24.
Erect, 1907, 61; 1918, 27;
1919, 29.
Express Delivery (post),
3d. per mile and postage.
Express Rail. defy., 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, 105 lbs.; sack,
210 lbs.; Peck, 14 lbs.
Foreign Ek. Post, 202s., 1d.;
4 ozs., 2d.; 6 ozs., 2jd.;
8 ozs., 2d.; 10 ozs., 2jd.

Foreign Letter Post, 1 oz.,
2jd.; & 2jd. ea. oz. above;
to British poss. generally
and U.S.A., 1d. per oz.
Foreign Pattern Post, 4 oz.,
1d.; then 1d. every 2 oz.
up to 12 oz.
Franc, 2jd. (100 cts.); 25 fr.
= 20s.
France, post., 2jd. 1 oz.; tel.,
2d. word; parcel post,
3 lbs. 1s.
Franco-Ger. War, 1870-1.
French Nat. Fête, July 14.
Furlong = 200 yds. (10 chains)
Gallon, 4 qts. (4 3/4 litres).
Game Lic., 14 days, 20s.;
ann., £3; short period, £2.
George, St., April 23.
Golden Number, 1918, 19;
1919, 2.
Gramme, 15 1/43 grains.
*Grecian Mail (Mng. daily
ex. Sun.) 6.
Greece, post., 2jd. 1 oz.;
tel., 2jd. to 6d. word;
parcel post, 3 lbs., 2s. 4d.
Gulden (100 cents) = 1s. 8d.
Gun, Licence to carry, 10s.
Half-quarter Days: Feb. 3,
May 2, Aug. 11, Nov. 11.
Hay, truss, 50 lbs. old; 60 lbs.
new; load = 25 trusses
(new).
Hopshead, Beer, 54 gal.;
Brandy, 60 gal.; Sugar,
17 to 18 cwt.
Holland, post 2jd. 1 oz.;
tel., 2d. word; parcel
post, 3 lbs. 1s.
Hops, pocket, 2 1/2 c.
bale, about 3 1/2 cwt.

DAILY WANTS' DICTIONARY—continued.

House Duty, £40. 3d.; £60. 6d.; over £60, 9d. Shops, &c. 1d. ad. and 6d.
 India, post 1 oz. 1d.; tel., 1s. 6d. word; parcel post, 3 lbs. 2s.
 *Indian Mail (Th. midt.) 14.
 Indian Mutiny, 1857.
 Ireland 1690-1177; rebellion, 1798; Union, 1801.
 *Jamaica Mail (Tu. midt., F. midt.) 26.
 *Japan Mail (Daily via Siberia) 29-35.
 Jap.-Russ. War, 1904-5.
 Jewish Year, 5779, begins Sept. 7, 1918.
 Julian Period, 1918, 6631.
 Kilometre, 1094 yards, 2/3 miles (approximately).
 Kilogramme, 2½ lbs.; ½ kilo = about 1 lb.
 Kimberley rhd., 14 Feb., 1900.
 King born, June 5, 1865; marr. July 6, 1893; acc. May 6, 1910; crowned, June 22, 1911.
 King Edward VII., b. '41; acc. '01; died, '20.
 Knot, Adm. = 202½ yds.
 Ladysmith rel'd., 1 March, 1900.
 League = 3 miles.
 Leap Years, 1908, '20, '24, '28.
 Letter Postage, 3 oz., 1d., 2 oz., 2d., and 3d. for every 2 ozs. above; limit 24 in. x 12 in. x 12 in.
 Lira, 100 Centesimi, 9½d.
 Litre = 1½ pints; 4½ = 1 gall.
 Lords, House of: Royal, 3; Eccl., 26; Dukes, 21; Marq., 25; Earls, 126;
 Vikts., 47; Bar., 365; Reps. pres., 44 = 557.
 Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard, London.
 Mafeking rel'd., May 17, 1900.
 Male Servants Lic., 15s.
 Marriage Licence, 4s. Special about £30.
 *Mauritius Mail (S. 2, Sat. aft. 2½, 24-25.
 *Mexican Mail (M. & Th. midt.) 28.
 Mile = 8 Furlongs or 1,760 yards (1½ Kilometres).
 Milreis = 1000 Rees, 3s. 10d.
 Moham. Year, 1337, begins Oct. 7, 1918.
 Money Orders, not ex. £2, 1d.; £3, 3d.; £10, 1d.; £20, 6d.; £30, 5d.; £40, 10d.
 Do., Foreign, £2, 3d.; £2, 6d.; £2, 9d.; £2, 12s.; £2, 15s. 6d.; £2, 18s. 6d.
 Nail = 2½ inches.
 Newspaper Post, 3d. ev. 100.; Regd. Newspapers, 4d. ev. 500.; 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) 27-30.
 Parcel Post, 1 lb., 4d.; 2 lbs., 5d.; 3 lbs., 6d.; 5 lbs., 7d.; 7 lbs., 8d.; inc. 2d. per lb. up to 11 lbs. By rail (pass. trais.) 30, 50, 100 miles, 6 lbs., 6d., 6d., 6d.; 12 lbs., 6d., 8d., 2s.
 Patrick, St., March 17.
 Peck, 2 galls. (Bour 14 lbs.).
 Peninsular War, 1808.

DAILY WANTS' DICTIONARY—continued.

*Persian Mail (Tu. midt., F. midt.) 30.
 Piensa, 100 centesimas, 9d.
 Pistone (Turk) 2½d. 110 = £1 (Egyptian) 2½d. 27½ = £1.
 Pint = 20 fluid ozs. (rather more than ½ litre).
 Postal Orders 6d. up to 125. 2d.; 125. 6d. to 225., 1½d.
 Postal Registration, 2d.
 Post Cards, 1d. each.
 Potatoes, sack = 168 lbs.
 Primrose Day, Apr. 19 ('81).
 Quadrant, 90 degrees.
 Quarter Days: Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Mich'mas, Sept. 29; Christmas, Dec. 25.
 Scotch do.: Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsun, May 15; Lammas, Aug. 1; Martinmas, Nov. 11.
 Quatern Loaf, 4 lbs.
 Quarter of Wheat: English 304 lbs.; Foreign 420 lbs.
 Queen Mary b. May 26, 1867, m. July 6, '92.
 Queen Alex. b. Dec. 1, '44.
 Queen Victoria b., 1819; cr. 3½ m. '42; d., Jan. 22, 1901.
 Quire, 24 sheets.
 Ramadan, begins June 10, 1918.
 Ram, 20 quires, 47s. 900 or 320 sheets.
 Roman Inlic., 1918, 1.
 Rouble, 100 Copecks, 2s. 1½d.
 Ruper, 15 annas, 1s. 4d.; 15 = £1.
 Russ.-Jap. War, 1904-5.
 Sack of Coals, 2 cwt., Flour, 250 lbs., Potatoes, 168 lbs.
 Sample Post, 4 ozs. 1d., 1d. ea. add. 2 oz. up to 8 oz.
 Solar Cycle, 2528, 23; 1909, 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 1d. w.; Postge., 3d. m.
 Tennis Court, 78 ft. x 36 ft. (single 27 ft.).
 Trifolgar, 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.; '23, Oxford, 4 l.; '14, Camb. 4 l.; '15, 26, '17, no race.
 Vernal Equinox, March 21.
 War declared on Germany, Aug. 4, 1914.
 Waterloo, June 18, 1815.
 *West Indian Mail (Irregular) 14-26.
 Wise, 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).
 Italic figures are for normal times. Consult Post Office Guide during War time.

CALENDAR FOR 1917.

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

CALENDAR FOR 1918.

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

	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.
MON	7 14 21 28	11 18 25	5 12 19 26	9 16 23 30
TU	8 15 22 29	12 19 26	6 13 20 27	10 17 24 31
W	9 16 23 30	13 20 27	7 14 21 28	11 18 25
TH	10 17 24 31	14 21 28	8 15 22 29	12 19 26
F	11 18 25	15 22 29	9 16 23 30	13 20 27
S	12 19 26	16 23 30	10 17 24 31	14 21 28

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

CALENDAR FOR 1919.

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

MEMORANDA.

1. Jopps. ...
 2. Burrows. half ...
 3. Glover.
 4. MacLeod.
 5. Gung.
 6. Wright.
 7. Daybell.
 8. Lovatt.
 9. Shepherdson.

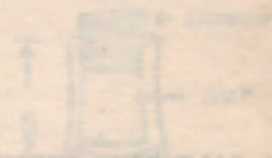
MEMORANDA.

between first & house 3 dy
 des. first edge knee 8 dy
 hand water, fin. open, 12 dy
 " " thumb & fin 19 dy

- 1 designation of unit
- 2 range
- 3 indication
- 4 number of rounds
5. kind of five ^{units}

MEMORANDA.

A SALT WATER TENSILE PHASER. This is a
 of London and was the first patent a list of
 the names of the various parts and the
 can with a hole through the center. For all the
 and pieces of the same. It will also do for the
 and will be found to be useful. A.



1st Month

JANUARY

1918

1918

JANUARY

31 Days

1 Tues—Circumcision

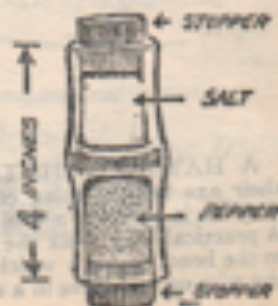
3 Th

4 Fri

2 Wed

5 Sat—(Last Quarter, 11.50 a.m.
Sun Rises 8.7, Sun Sets 4.3

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.



1st Month

JANUARY

1918

1918

JANUARY

31 Days

6 Sun—Epiphany

7 Mon—Plough Monday

8 Tues

9 Wed

10 Th

Entrained
Belgoum 8 p.m.

11 Fri

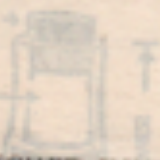
Arrived Pona 3.45 p.m.
departed 10 p.m.

12 Sat—● New Moon, 10.36 p.m. S. 2. E. 5. S. 5. E. 11

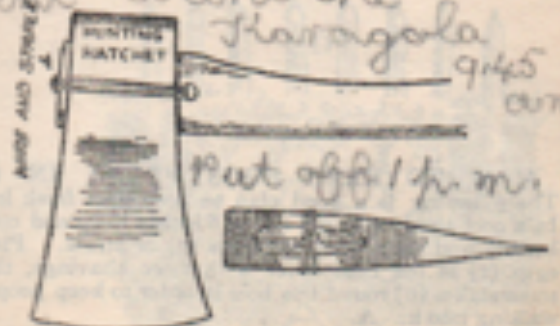
Arr. Bombay 8.15 a.m.

Went aboard the
Haragala 9.45 a.m.

Put off 1 p.m.



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.



1st Month JANUARY 1918

13 SUN—1st after Epiphany

14 Mon

15 Tues

16 Wed

1918

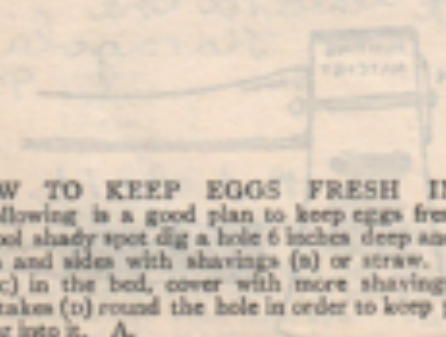
JANUARY

31 Day

17 Th

18 Fri

19 Sat—2 First Quarter, 2:38 p.m. S. R. 7 59, S. W. 4 53



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 (a) 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.



1st Month JANUARY 1918

13 SUN—1st after Epiphany

14 Mon

15 Tues

16 Wed

1918

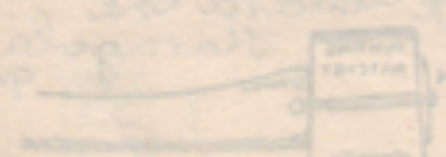
JANUARY

31 Day

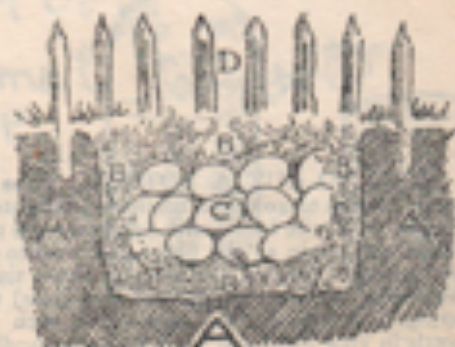
17 Th

18 Fri

19 Sat—2 First Quarter, 2:38 p.m. S. R. 7 36, S. W. 4 23



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 (a) 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.



1st Month JANUARY 1918

20 SUN—2nd after Epiphany

21 Mon

22 Tues Arrived in Harbour
Port Suez 8.30 a.m.
3.30 p.m.

23 Wed Disembarked
3.30 p.m.
Arrived Ismailia
9.30 p.m.

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

25 Fri—Conversion of S. Paul

26 Sat
S. R. 7-51, S. S. 4-35



Fig 1. Fig 2.

1st & 2nd Mths JANUARY 1918

27 Sun—Septuagesima. O Full Moon, 3-14 a.m.

28 Mon

29 Tues

30 Wed



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.

1918 JAN—FEB 31 & 28 Days

31 Th *O. equals 20 X*

Woolworth

1 Feb Fri

2 Sat—Candlemas. S. N. 7-41, S. S. 4-48





1st & 2nd Nths JANUARY 1918

27 Still—Septuagesima. ☉ Full Moon, 3.14 a.m.

28 Mon

29 Tues

30 Wed

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.



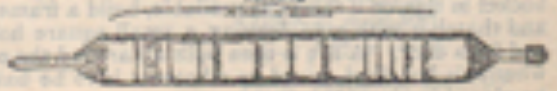
1918 JAN—FEB 31 & 28 Days

31 Th 0 equals 20 X

1 Feb Fri

2 Sat—Candlemas. S. R. 7-47, S. S. 6-48

TO BUILD A CAMP FIRE. If you have a pile of sticks...



2nd Month FEBRUARY 1918

3 SUN—Sexagesima

4 Mon—(Last Quarter, 7.58 a.m.

Inoculated.

5 Tues

6 Wed

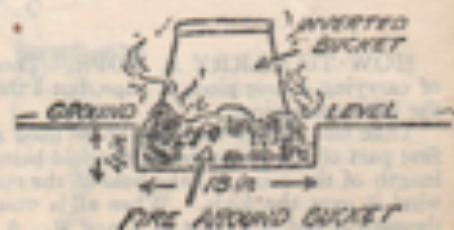
TO BUILD A CAMP OVEN. Dig a hole in the ground about 18 inches square and 4 inches deep. Invert a bucket in this, or if this is unavailable, build a frame of sticks and thatch it with mud, leaving a small square hole in the end for a door. A fire is then built all around the oven and, when it is hot,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

1918 FEBRUARY 28 Days

7 Th

8 Fri—Half Quarter Day

9 Sat—s. n. 7.09, s. n. 5.0



2nd Month FEBRUARY 1918

10 SUN—Quinquagesima

11 Mon—● New Moon, 10.5 a.m.

12 Tues—Shrove Tuesday

13 Wed—Ash Wednesday

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

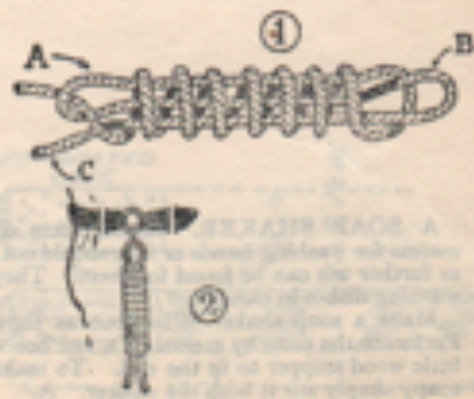
Take one end of the rope to be used and fold it as in the first part of the Sheepshank, the fold being according to the length of the rope. Take hold of the remaining part and wind it over the folds. When all is wound up slip the end through A and pull tight at A and B. A.

1918 FEBRUARY 28 Days

14 Th Left Ismailia/p.m.
Stayed night at
El. Ferdan.

15 Fri
Set off 8.45 a.m.
arrived Kantarha
1.45 p.m.

16 Sat—s. r. 7.25, s. r. 5.13



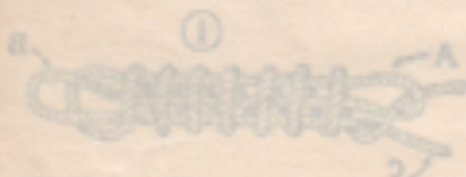
2nd Month FEBRUARY 1918

17 SUN—1st in Lent. Ember Week.

18 Mon—> First Quarter, 0.57 a.m.

19 Tues

20 Wed—Ember Day



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

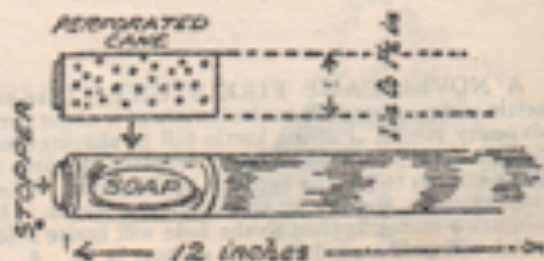
Make a soap shaker of bamboo as shown in our sketch. Perforate the case by means of a red hot wire and make a little wood stopper to fit the end. To make the dish water soapy simply stir it with the shaker. A.

1918 FEBRUARY 28 Days

21 Th

22 Fri—Ember Day

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



2nd & 3rd Mths. FEBRUARY 1918

24 SUN—2nd in Lent. S. Matthias

25 Mon—O Full Moon, 9-35 p.m.

26 Tues

27 Wed

1918 FEB—MAR 28 & 31 Days

28 Th

1 Mar Fri—S. David

2 Sat—s. s. 648, s. s. 538

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



3rd Month MARCH 1918

3 SUN—3rd in Lent

4 Mon

5 Tues

6 Wed—(Last Quarter, 0.44 a.m.

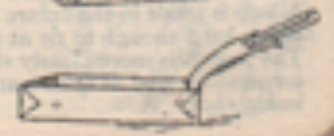
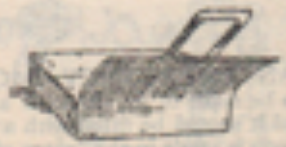
1918 MARCH 31 Days

7 Th

8 Fri

9 Sat—s. r. 6.30, p. r. 5.51

A MAKE-SHIFT FRYING PAN. One comes across all sorts of little kwick-knacks that make trench and camp life easier. A bayonet makes a very acceptable toasting fork. The steel helmets are often used as wash basins. The frying pan shown in our sketch can be easily manufactured by knocking the bottom out of a tin box and bending the piece so obtained into shape with a wire staple or handle.



3rd Month MARCH 1918 1918 MARCH 31 Days

10 Sun—4th in Lent

11 Mon

12 Tues—● New Moon, 7.52 p.m.

13 Wed Left Kantarkhoi

7 a.m. post

5 l. Arish 2.45 h.m.

Arrived Gaya 7 p.m.

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

15 Fri

16 Sat—s. n. 6.17, s. s. 6.3



3rd Month MARCH 1918 1918 MARCH 31 Days

10 Sun—4th in Lent

11 Mon

12 Tues—● New Moon, 7.52 p.m.

13 Wed Left Kantarkoi

7 a.m. post

5 l. Arish 2.45 h. m.

Arrived Gaya 7 p.m.

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

15 Fri

16 Sat—s. n. 6.17, s. s. 6.3



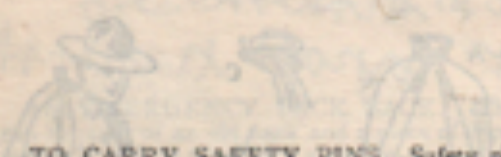
17 Sun—Passion Sunday, S. Patrick
18 Mon

19 Tues—) First Quarter, 1.30 p.m.

*attached 55 sub.
R. E. Bonfy.
while at
Ganga.*

20 Wed

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

22 Fri

23 Sat—s. s. 6.1, s. s. 6.14



PINS HANGING ON RING AT BACK OF BUTTON

3rd Month MARCH 1918

24 Sun—Palm Sunday
25 Mon—Annunciation B.V.M. Lady Day

26 Tues

27 Wed—O Full Moon, 3.33 p.m.

1918 MARCH 31st Days

28 Th—Maundy Thursday

29 Fri—Good Friday

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

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



3rd & 4th Mths MAR--APRIL 1918

31 Sun--Easter Day

1 April Mon--Easter Monday. Bank Holiday

2 Tues--Easter Tuesday

3 Wed

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

1918

APRIL

31 & 30 Days

4 Th--(Last Quarter, 1.33 p.m.

5 Fri

6 Sat--a. m. 5.20, s. s. 6.38



4th Month APRIL 1918 1918 APRIL 30 Days

7 Sun—Low Sunday 22 Th—● New Moon, 4:34 a.m.

8 Mon

9 Tues 23 Fri

10 Wed 24 Sat—s. n. 3.12, s. t. 4.50

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 hutzman 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.



4th Month

APRIL

1918

14 SUN—2nd after Easter

15 Mon

16 Tues

17 Wed



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

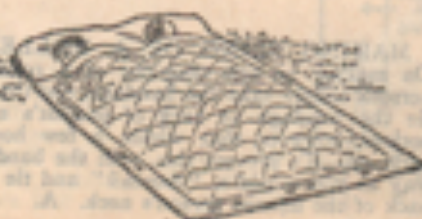
APRIL

30 Days

18 Th—> First Quarter, 4.8 a.m.

19 Fri—Prisoners Day (1862)

20 Sat—5. 2. 4.58, 2. 2. 7.2



4th Month APRIL 1918 1918 YAM-APRIL after 130 Days

21 Sun—3rd after Easter

22 Mon

23 Tues—S. George

24 Wed

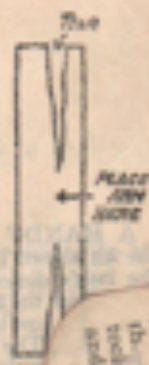
25 Th—S. Mark

26 Fri—O Full Moon, 8.5 a.m.

27 Sat—S. R. 4-46, S. R. 7-33

MAKING SLING OF A ROLLER BANDAGE.

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



4th & 5th Months APRIL—MAY 1918

28 Sun—4th after Easter

29 Mon

30 Tues

1 May Wed—SS. Philip & James



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

1918

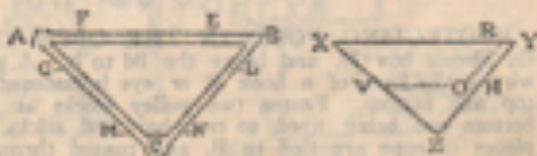
MAY

30 & 31 Days

2 Th

3 Fri—(Last Quarter, 10.56 p.m.—10.56 p.m.)

4 Sat—5. 2. 4. 35, 5. 5. 7. 34



5th Month MAY 1918 1918 MAY 31 Days

5 Sun—Rogation Sunday

6 Mon—Rogation Day. Ascension, 1918

7 Tues—Rogation Day

8 Wed—Rogation Day

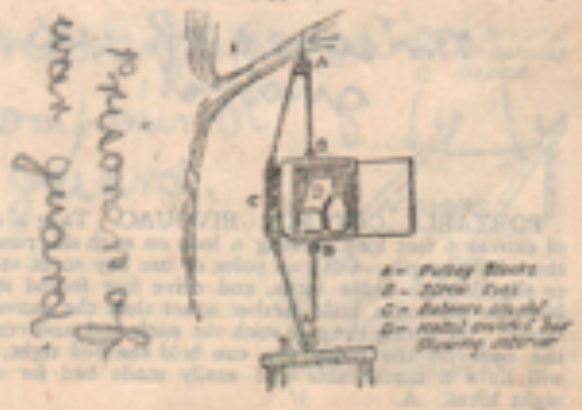
Left Gaya 10 a.m.
 arrived Kantarha
 11.30 a.m.

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.

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



5th Month

MAY

1918

12 Sun—Sunday after Ascension

13 Mon

14 Tues

15 Wed—Scotch Quarter Day

Prisoners of war
guard.

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 over-night hikes. A.

1918

MAY

31 Days

16 Th

17 Fri

First Quarter, 8.14 p.m.

18 Sat

8. 4. 8, 5. 5. 7. 45

Prisoners of war
compound guard.



5th Month **MAY** 1918

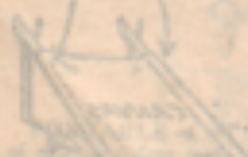
19 **SUN**—Whitsun Day. Ember Week

20 **Mon**—Whit Monday. Bank Holiday

21 **Tues**—Whit Tuesday

22 **Wed**—Ember Day

waiting guard.



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

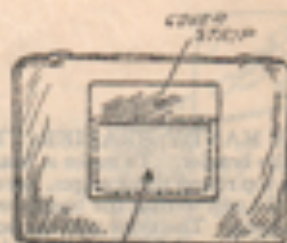
1918 **MAY** 1918 **MAY** 31 Days

23 **Th**

24 **Fri**—Empire Day. Ember Day

*Prisoner of war
compound guard*

25 **Sat**—Ember Day. O Full Moon, 10.31 p.m.
S. R. 3-50, S. R. 7-35



PIECE OF CANVAS
FABRIC POCKET

26 SUN—Trinity Sunday. Queen born, 1867

27 Mon Left Kantarha
11.15 a.m., arrived
Port Said 12.40 p.m.

28 Tues Left Port Said
9 a.m. on Ration train
escort arrived M.S.D.
3 p.m. Kantarha.

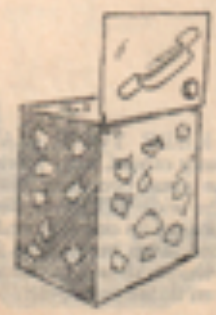
29 Wed
duty guard

30 Th—Corpus Christi

31 Fri
duty guard

1 June Sat—S. R. 2-39, S. R. 2-4

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.

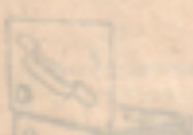


2 Sun—1st after Trinity. (Last Quarter, 4.00 a.m.)

3 Mon—King born, 1865

4 Tu Prisoners of war escort.

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.

6 Th

7 Fri

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



6th Month

JUNE

1918

9 Sun—2nd after Trinity

10 Mon—Rasadañ begins
Left camp
3.45 p.m. on
ration escort.

11 Tues—S. Barnabas

Got on ration
train 3 p.m.

12 Wed

Left Kan. 4.15 a.m.
arr. Romani 5.45 a.m.
Left Rom. 9 a.m. arr.
Kan. 10.50 a.m.

SQUEAKING BOOTS. It is very annoying to find that your boots squeak when you are engaged on a particular piece of cranking. 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

Days

13 Th

Go ...
bring their

14 Fri

Go ...
train

15 Sat—S. R. 345, S. S. 1.16

Prisoners of war
escort.



...

6th Month

JUNE

1918

1918

JUNE

30 Days

16 SUN - 3rd after Trinity.) First Quarter, 1.22 p.m.

17 Mon → Prisoners of war
compound
night guard.

18 Tues Prisoners of war
escort.

19 Wed

20 Th
How go char...
trades

21 Fri

22 Sat - Longest Day. S. R. 3-45. N. R. 6.15

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



6th Month

JUNE

1918

23 Sun—4th after Trinity.
 Prince of Wales born, 1894.
 24 Mon—S. John Baptist. Midsummer Day.
 O Full Moon, 10.38 a.m.

Prisoners of war
 escort.

25 Tues
 Prisoners of war
 escort.

26 Wed

1918

JUNE 30 Days

27 Th
 Prisoners of war
 escort.

28 Fri
 Prisoners of war
 escort.

29 Sat—S. Peter. S. S. 3-47, S. S. 8-15

Prisoners of war
 escort.



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

Prisoners of war
 escort.

6th & 7th Mths JUNE-JULY 1918

30 SUN—5th after Trinity

1 July Mon—(Last Quarter, 2.43 a.m.

2 Tues

3 Wed

Prisoners of war
escort.

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

1918 JULY 30 & 31 Days

4 Th Left camp 10.30 a.m.
for N. A. G. B. on
ration escort. trucks
loaded by 5 p.m. left

5 Fri Left N. A. G. B. 1 a.m.
Left sidings 5 p.m.

6 Sat—S. R. 3.35, P. S. 2.10

Arrived Sudb. 3 a.m.
wagon unloaded
by 4 p.m.
& correct.



302 Kilos to
7th Month JULY 1918

7 SUN—6th after Trinity left Ludd
5, 30 p. m.

8 Mon—● New Moon, 1.20 a.m.
Arrived Kantasha
9 a. m.

9 Tues new fair boots

10 Wed Put on Mobile
column 9 a. m.

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. s. 3.50, a. s. 2.11

Took off Mobile
column 5 p. m.

RAILWAY CARRIAGES
When the train
the last carriage
the first carriage
the middle carriage
the engine
the tender
the water tank
the coal bunker
the sand bunker
the brake gear
the axle
the wheels
the rails
the sleepers
the ballast
the ground
the sky
the sun
the moon
the stars
the planets
the galaxies
the universe



7th Month JULY 1918

14 Sun—7th. after Trinity prisoners of war escort.

15 Mon—S. Swithin

16 Tues—> First Quarter, 6.25 a.m.

17 Wed prisoners of war escort.

"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

19 Fri prisoners of war escort.

20 Sat—s. r. 4.7. s. s. 8.4 Put on mobile column 5 p.m.



7th Month

JULY

1918

21 Sun—8th after Trinity

22 Mon

23 Tues—O Full Moon, 2.15 p.m.

24 Wed

B.G. inspection

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

1918

JULY

31 Days

25 Th—S. James

26 Fri

27 Sat—A. S. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.



7th & 8th Months JULY

1918

28 Sun—9th after Trinity

29 Mon

30 Tues—1st Last Quarter, 1.24 p.m.

Sergts. mess fatigue.

31 Wed—Annual and Nov. 10 July Game Certificates and Gun Licences expire.

B.C. inspection

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

1918

AUGUST

31 & 31 Days

1 Th—Lammas Day

2 Fri Sanitation fatigue.

gaya 5.30
Inmwa

3 Sat—4. 8. 4.27. 8. 8. 7.44

how to measure
grass 45 ft



8th Month AUGUST 1918

4 Sun—10th after Trinity

5 Mon—Bank Holiday

6 Tues—● New Moon, 8.30 p.m.

Took off mobile column.

7 Wed

Prisoners of war escort,



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 beams against the yacht's side. This is because whilst the yacht lying deep in the water does with the current the boat is floating on the surface and goes the way of the wind. To stop this heaving, the yachtsman throws a bucket attached to the boat into the water.

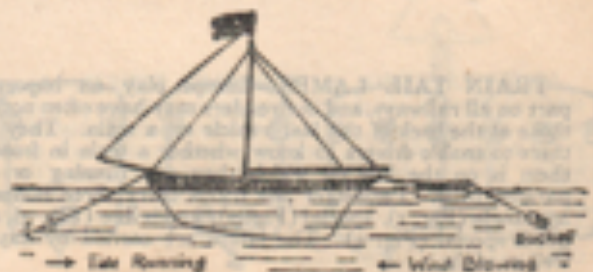
1918 AUGUST 31 Days

8 Th

9 Fri Left Kantatha at 7 a.m. with two prisoners, arrived Gaya 5.30 p.m.

10 Sat—s. s. 4.37, s. s. 7.32

Left Gaya 8.45 p.m.



8th Month

AUGUST

1918

1918

AUGUST

31 Days

11 Sun—11th after Trinity Half Quarter Day
Arrived Kantarha 6.15 a.m.

12 Mon—Grouse Shooting begins

13 Tues Reception station
fatigue, 2 columns

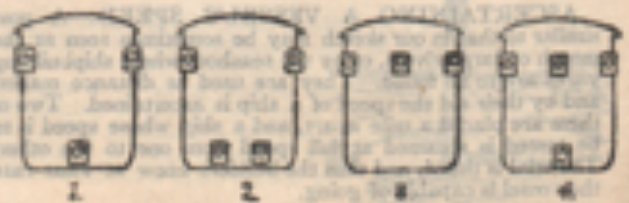
14 Wed—First Quarter, 11.15 p.m.

15 Th Prisoners of war escorted

16 Fri Left camp 4.45 p.m.
on convoy duty

17 Sat—Left Kantarha siding's
11 a.m.

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



8th Month AUGUST 1918

18 SUN--12th after Trinity Arrived
Ludd 11 a.m.

19 Mon
Left Ludd 7 p.m.
arrived Sarona about
8.30 p.m.

20 Tues--Black Game Shooting begins

unloaded by 8.30 a.m.
Left Sarona 1.30 p.m.
arrived Ludd 3. p.m.

21 Wed
Left Ludd
5. p.m.

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.

1918 AUGUST

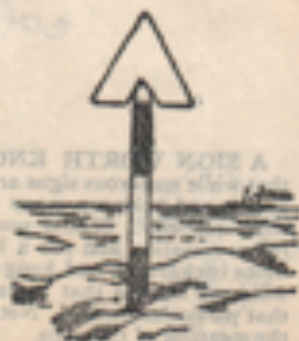
22 Th--O Full Moon, 5.0 a.m.

Arrived Kantarha
8.30. a.m.

23 Fri

24 Sat--S. Bartholomew (Massacre, 1572) 10W 20

S. R. 4-59, S. S. 7-4



8th Month

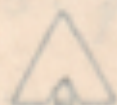
AUGUST

1918

25 Sun—13th after Trinity Left
Kantarha 8.40 p.m.
26 Mon
Arrived Port
Jewfik 4 a.m.

27 Tues Left Port Jewfik 11.10 a.m.
Arrived Ismailia 1.30 p.m.
Left " 9.30 "
Arrived Kantarha 10 p.m.

28 Wed—(Last Quarter, 7.27 p.m.)
Put on Mobile
column
2 p.m.



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

1918

AUGUST

31 L

29 Th C. O. inspection.

30 Fri Prisoners of war
escort.

31 Sat—A. S. 5.11, 6. 5. 6.49



1 Sun—14th after Trinity *M. F. G. B. guard.*
2 Mon—Partridge Shooting begins

3 Tues

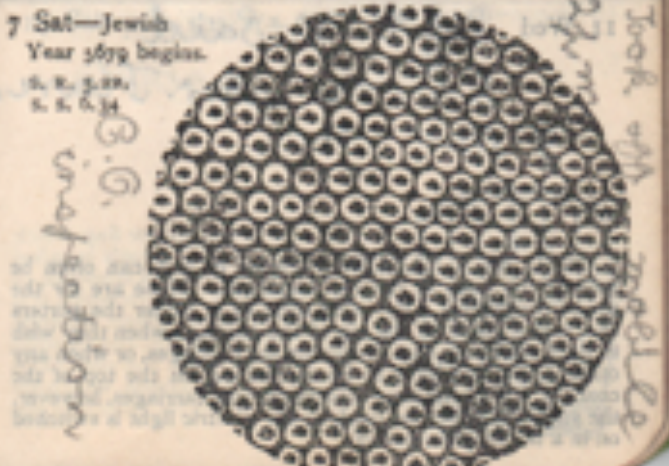
4 Wed *Water Tank guard.*

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 opposing 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 passed 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, 12.44 a.m.

6 Fri *M. F. G. guard.*

7 Sat—Jewish Year 5679 begins.
S. S. 5.22.
S. S. 5.34



8 Sun—15th after Trinity Dining Hall
 9 Mon *fatigue*

12 Th *fatigue*

10 Tues Prisoners' escort
 Left Kam. 11.20 a.m.
 arr P. Said. 12.25 p.m.

13 Fri—3 First Quarter, 3.3 p.m.
Quarter mas. fatigue

11 Wed Left P. Said
 8 a.m. arr Kam.
 9.10 p.m.

14 Sat—s. r. 5.33, s. r. 6.18
el-dar rations

USED AS A LADDER.—Pieces of wood 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.



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

M. F. O. Gavitch, et al

16 **Mon**

17 **Tues**

18 **Wed**—Ember Day

*B.C. inspection mobile
for ct. comp.*

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.

19 **Th**

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

21 **Sat**—S. Matthew. Ember Day. S. H. 5-46, N. 5, S. 2



9th Month SEPTEMBER 1918

22 SUN—17th after Trinity

23 MON—Autumnal Equinox

Prisoners of war
escort.

24 TUES

Sent to P.O. W.
compound on Dutty.
2 p.m. To act as
warders.

25 Wed

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

1918 SEPTEMBER 30 Days

26 TH

27 FRI—(Last Quarter, 4.39 a.m.

28 SAT—s. R. 1.55, s. R. 5.45



9th & 10th Mths SEPT--OCT 1918

29 SUN--18th after Trinity. S. Michael & All Angels. Michaelmas Day

30 Mon
Prisoners off war

1 Oct Tues--Pheasant shooting begins.

compound on July 2 p.m. To act as starters.

2 Wed

1918 OCTOBER 30 & 31 Days

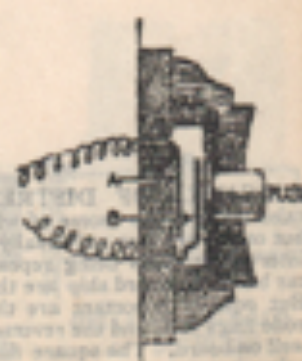
3 Th--Charles Letts's Diaries for 1919 published

4 Fri

5 Sat--● New Moon, 3.5 a.m. s. n. 6.7, s. n. 9.30

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

Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.



10th Month **OCTOBER** 1918

6 Sun—19th after Trinity

7 Mon—Mohammedan Year 1337 begins

8 Tues

9 Wed

1918 **OCTOBER** 1918 Days

10 Th

11 Fri

12 Sat—S. S. S. 19, S. S. S. 14

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



10th Month **OCTOBER** 1918

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

14 **Mon**
*Had a pass to
Somalia.*

15 **Tues**

16 **Wed**

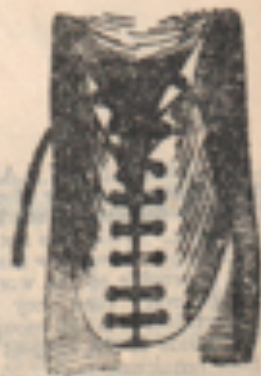
1918 **OCTOBER** 31 Days

17 **Th**

18 **Fri**—S. Lake

19 **Sat**—O Full Moon, 9.35 p.m. S. S. 6.35, S. S. 4.59

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



10th Month **OCTOBER** 1918

20 **SUN**—21st after Trinity
21 **Mon**

*Had a pass to
Somalia*

22 **Tues**

23 **Wed**



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

1918 **OCTOBER** 31 Days

24 **Th**

*Had a pass to
Somalia*

25 **Fri**

fatigue

26 **Sat**—(Last Quarter, 5:35 P.M. S. R. 643; N. R. 445)

fatigue

Illustration of a ladder with numbers on the rungs, similar to the one on the left page. Below the ladder is the page number **55**.

10th & 11th Mths **OCTOBER** 1918

27 **SUN**—22nd after Trinity *Returned to depot, from prisoners of war camp, innoculated for draft.*
28 **Mon**—SS. Simon & Jude

29 **Tues**

30 **Wed** 24th. Stationary Hospital guard.

THIS EASES PAIN. Sometimes one has the misfortune to place one's finger upon a hot cooking vessel or to get it slightly burned in miscalculating the life of a match. The pain caused is not great, but at the time it is annoying. Directly the pain is felt, a good cure for it is to place the undressed finger upon the lower lobe of the ear, the soft lower end, in the manner shown in the sketch. Instant relief should be obtained.

1918 **OCT—NOV** 31 & 30 Days

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

1 **Nov Fri**—All Saints *Book hours fatigue.*

2 **Sat**—All Souls. S. S. 6-11, P. S. 4-11



3 Sun—23rd after Trinity. ● New Moon, 9:4 p.m.

4 Mon
... was camp ...

5 Tues
Nov 1st - All ...

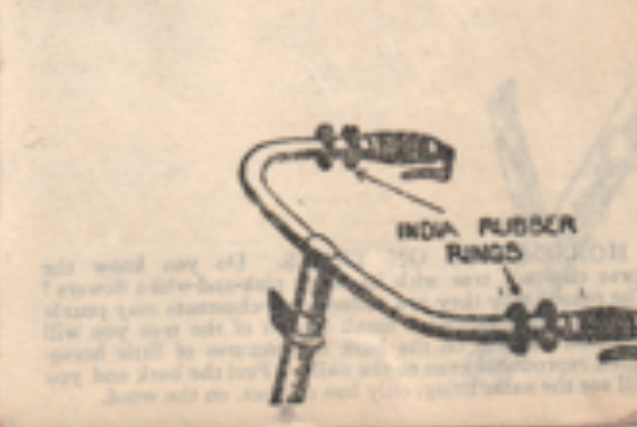
6 Wed *B.C. Invention for Mobile Column*

PROTECTS THE PLATING. Most fellows take a pride in keeping their cycles clean and bright, and scratches on the frame-work and nicked parts are evils to be avoided. The corner of the top bar is perhaps a part of the machine which is most easily scratched, and special rubber bands are sold for the purpose of protecting it. The handlebars run the top bar a good second in getting scratched. When you rest your machine against a wall or fence, the bars invariably slew round or graze along it. This can be remedied by putting two rubber bands on each side of the handlebar.

7 Th
...

8 Fri

9 Sat—s. 2. 7A, 8. 8. 4-19



11th Month NOVEMBER 1918

10 SUN—24th after Trinity

11 MON—Half Quarter Day. Martinmas.
First Quarter, 4:46 p.m.

Book house
fatigue

12 Tues

13 Wed



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

1918 NOVEMBER 30 Days

14 Th B. G. Inspection
draps.

15 Fri

16 Sat—S. R. 7.00, S. R. 4.9



17 Sun—25th after Trinity
5:30 a.m.

18 Mon—O Full Moon, 7:35 a.m.
6 a.m.

19 Tues arrived in base
8 a.m.
Syria

20 Wed anchored on the coast
9 a.m. Set off 10:30 a.m.
Batt. 6:30 p.m.

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

21 Th
22 Fri

23 Sat



A COIN. Should you wish to know more about the history of the coin, you may refer to the following sources: The coin is a gold piece and was first minted in 1800. It is a very rare coin and is worth a great deal of money. It is a very interesting coin and is a very valuable one. It is a very rare coin and is worth a great deal of money. It is a very interesting coin and is a very valuable one.

17 Sun—25th after Trinity

18 Mon—O Full Moon, 7:35 a.m.

19 Tues arrived in base

20 Wed

21 Th

22 Fri

23 Sat

24 Sun

25 Mon

26 Tues

27 Wed

28 Thurs

29 Fri

30 Sat

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



A COIN. Should you wish to purchase a coin, please refer to the list of prices on the opposite page. The coin is made of a special alloy and is guaranteed to be of the highest quality. It is a very useful and durable article, and is highly recommended for all who require a reliable and accurate means of payment.

11th Month NOVEMBER 1918

24 SUN—26th after Trinity (last) chapel. pm.

25 Mon—(Last Quarter, 10.25 a.m.

26 Tues

27 Wed Batt. route march.

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

1918 NOVEMBER 30 Days

28 Th water picquet.

29 Fri

30 Sat—S. Andrew. S. R. 7.45. N. R. 3.04



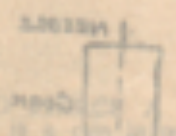
12th Month **DECEMBER** 1918

1 **SUN**—Advent Sunday. Queen Alexandra born, 1844.
Chapman

2 **Mon**

3 **Tues**—● New Moon, 3:49 p.m.

4 **Wed**



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

1918 **DECEMBER** 31 Days

5 **Th**

6 **Fri**

7 **Sat**



12th Month DECEMBER 1918

8 Sun—2nd in Advent *Chap. 1st*

9 Mon

10 Tues—Grouse Shooting ends

11 Wed—> First Quarter, 2.31 a.m.



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

1918 DECEMBER Days

12 Th

13 Fri

14 Sat



12th Month DECEMBER 1918

22 SUN—4th in Advent. Shortest Day
Chapel parade

23 Mon

24 Tues

Chapel parade

25 Wed—Christmas Day. (Last Quarter, 6.31 a.m.)

Chapel parade

LOOKING AT TELEGRAPH POLES. The
shape of the accompanying illustration are
of the same form, but are intended to catch the

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

1918 DECEMBER 31st Days

26 Th—S. Stephen. Bank Holiday

*Contra effort
-day*

27 Fri—S. John

28 Sat—Holy Innocents. V. K. 11, V. S. 333



1918-19 DEC—JAN 31 & 31 Days

CASH ACCOUNT.

29 Sun—1st after Christmas Chapel parade

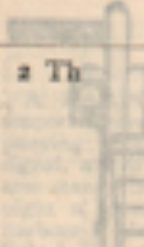
30 Mon

Traffic control
picquet

31 Tues

1 Jan Wed—Circumcision Chapel parade

2 Th

 **TRAFFIC SIGNAL.** At the entrance to certain harbours a signal is placed on top of a stone in the harbour channel. This somewhat resembles a railway signal, with the "harbour" in place for a "stop" and the "light" in place for a "go". At night a light is shown from the top of the signal, which is a danger to the harbour.

CASH ACCOUNT.

MEMO. OF THINGS LENT.

Date	Received	Paid
	L. with Edwards	60
	with Taylor	60
	" Joppo et al.	60

Date	Article	Lent to	Returned
	5	5.6	
	2	18.9	
	1	0.0	
		18.9	
	headg. Batt		
	248 Herrard St.		

MEMO. OF THINGS LENT

Date	Article	Lent to	Returned
		18.10.14	
		26.2.19	

MEMORANDA

5.17
 Chevillier

Edd.

636229

935146

E. Dwyer

MEMORANDA

14/5/19. 2 11 1/2 fags.
 15/5/19. 1. 2. " d.
 16/5/19. 1. 2. 1. 1. 2 f. 10 eggs
 17/5/19. 1. 2. " 2m. 9d. 6 fags.
 19/5/19. 7. "
 20/5/19. 10 1/2 " 1
 21/5/19. 10 1/2 " 1
 22/5/19. 1. 5 1/2 " 6 fags.
 23/5/19. 1. 9 " 4. 5 f. 10 eggs
 24/5/19. 1. 2 " 6 fags.
 26/5/19. 7 " 4. 0 f.
 27/5/19. 1. 2 " "
 28/5/19. 1. 2 " "
 29/5/19. 7 " 6 d. or.
 30/5/19. 1. 9.
 31/5/19. 7 " 1m.
 Monday
 2/6/19. 7 "
 4/6/19. 7 "
 4/6/19. 11 "
 5/6/19. 1. 6 "

6/6/19 1. 9 1/2
 7/6/19.



**THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR
EASTERN AREA**

Scale of English Miles
0 100 200

THE
Soldiers Own
DIARY



