

THE  
*Soldiers Own*  
DIARY



SOLDIERS' OWN  
NOTE BOOK AND DIARY  
FOR 1917

CONTAINING

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

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Compiled by  
J. GIBSON,  
London Scottish.

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## FOREWORD.

During the closing months of last year the idea of issuing a special Diary for the use of Soldiers suggested itself, and although The Soldiers' Diary was published very late in the season it proved an unqualified success. Many improvements have been made in the issue for 1917, and the publishers will always be grateful and will give best consideration to any suggestions, having for their object the improvement of this little Diary. Such was the success of the 1916 issue that a first edition for 1917 of 40,000 copies has been called for. The popularity of the book is perhaps not to be wondered at when it is remembered that a Diary kept by a soldier on active service will certainly form one of the most valued mementoes of a man's life.

## MEMBERSHIP CARD.

Regimental No. 20431 Rank Privt.

Name H. W. Greig

Home Address Wester St

Corps 24th Regt

Company 1st Platoon Smith

Section .....

GIVE THE CREST OF

YOUR CORPS HERE.

Date March 2 1917.

## 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 Depôt.		

## Distinguishing Flags and Lamps—continued.

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

## Headings for Reports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Canal.**—See under River.

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

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

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

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

## Headings for Reports—continued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Nullah.**—See Ravine.

**Mountain.**—See Hill.

**Position.**—Name (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 pers), embankment, cuttings, tunnels, bridges (their length, height, width, etc.), telegraph.

## Headings for Reports—*continued.*

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

**Redoubt.**—*See* Fort.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Village.**—*See* Towns.

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

**Wells.**—Depth to bottom, depth of water.

**Woods.**—*See* Forest.

## 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.

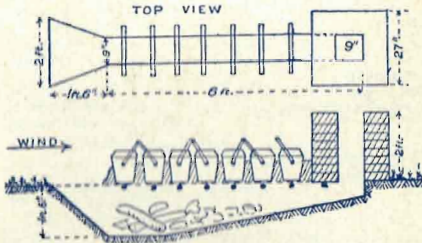
The trench should be dug 7 feet 6 inches long, 9 inches wide and 18 inches deep at the mouth, and continued for 18 inches into the trench, then sloping upwards to 4 inches at the back, with a splay mouth pointing towards the wind, and a rough chimney 2 feet high at the opposite end formed with the sods 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	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch ...	At 30 yards normal to plate.
Steel plate, ordinary mild or wrought iron	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch ...	$\frac{1}{8}$ inch is proof at not less than 600 yards, unless the plate is set at a slope of $\frac{1}{2}$ , when $\frac{1}{8}$ inch is proof at 250 yards.
Shingle ...	6 inches ...	Not larger than 1 inch ring gauge.
Coal, hard ...	9 inches.	
Brickwork, cement mortar	9 inches ...	150 rounds concentrated on one spot will breach a 9-inch brick wall at 200 yds.
Chalk ...	15 inches.	
Brickwork, lime mortar	14 inches ...	9-inch brick wall at 200 yards.
Sand, confined between boards, or in sandbags	18 inches ...	Very high velocity bullets have less penetration in sand at short than at medium ranges.
Earth, free from stones (unrammed)	40 inches ...	Ramming earth reduces its resisting power.
Soft wood—e.g., fir with grain	58 inches ...	Penetration of brickwork and timber is less at short than at medium ranges.
Hard wood—e.g., oak with grain	38 inches.	
Clay ...	60 inches ...	Varies greatly. This is the maximum for greasy clay.
Dry turf and peat	80 inches.	

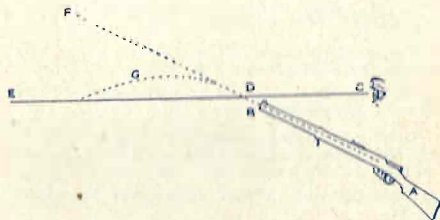
## Rifle Definitions.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

## Rifle Definitions—*continued.*

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

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

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

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

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

**Beaten Zone.**—The belt of ground beaten by a cone 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 "	8
Russia ...	Nagant	9 "	2000 "	5
Austria ...	Mannlicher 95	8½ "	2100 "	5
Belgium ...	Mauser	8 "	2000 "	5
Italy ...	Mannlicher-Carcano	8 lbs., 6½ oz.	2,000 metres	6

Turkey, Serbia and Montenegro use rifles of various patterns.

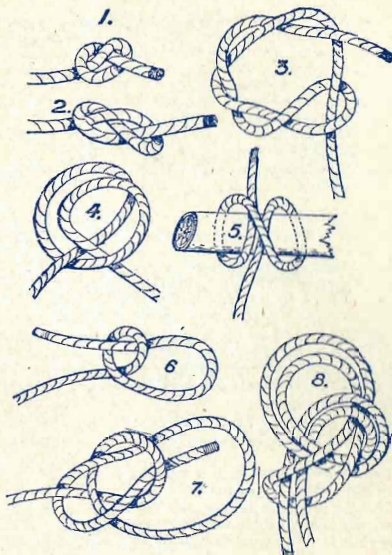
Sound travels at the rate of 365 yards per second; by carefully timing the period elapsing from the flash of a gun to hearing the report, the distance can be easily calculated.

## Calendar for Five Years.

January 1 .....	1915 F	1916 S	1917 M	1918 TU	1919 W
February 1 .....	M	TU	TH	F	M
Ash Wed. ....	Fb. 17	Mr. 8	Fb. 21	Fb. 13	Mr. 5
March 1 .....	M	W	TH	F	S
April 1 .....	TH	S	S	M	TU
Good Friday...	Ap. 2	Ap. 21	Ap. 6	Mr. 29	Ap. 18
Easter Mon....	" 5	" 24	" 9	Ap. 1	" 21
May 1 .....	S	M	TU	W	TH
Whit Mon.....	My. 24	Jn. 12	My. 28	My. 20	Jn. 9
June 1 .....	TU	TH	F	S	TU
July 1 .....	TH	S	S	M	F
August 1 .....	S	TU	W	TH	F
Aug. Bk. Hol.	2	7	6	5	4
September 1 ...	W	F	S	S	M
October 1 .....	F	S	M	TU	W
November 1 ...	M	W	TH	F	S
Advent Sun. ...	Nv. 28	Dc. 3	Dc. 2	Dc. 1	Nv. 30
December 1 .....	W	F	S	S	M
Christ. Day ...	S	M	TU	W	TH

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

## Some Useful Knots.



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

## Some Useful Knots.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

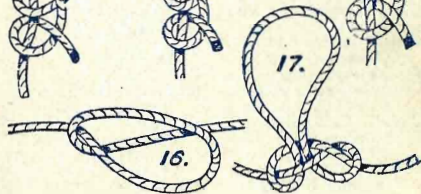
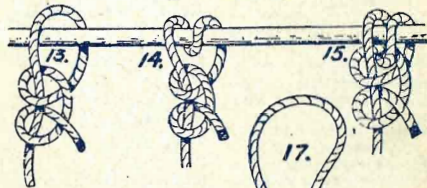
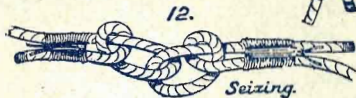
*Fisherman's Bend* (15) for making fast a rope when there is a give-and-take motion.

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

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

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

## Some Useful Knots.



## List of Abbreviations for Military Terms, Etc.

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

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

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

## How to Set a Map.

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

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

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

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

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

## To find the North by your Watch.

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

## Control by Whistle.

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


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

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

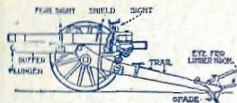
**Alarm Blast** (a succession of alternate long and short blasts) means—turn out and fall in.

## BRITISH ORDERS AND MEDALS

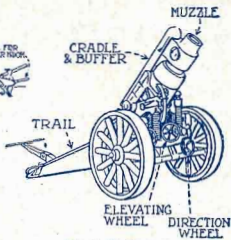
In order of precedence.

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

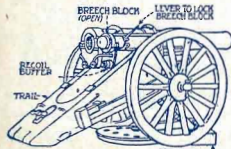
## British, French and German Guns.



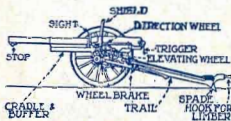
German Field Gun



German 82 Howitzer

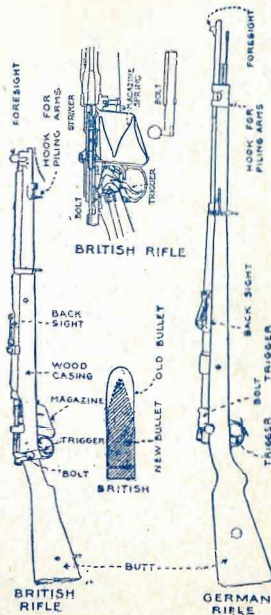


British 6-in. Howitzer

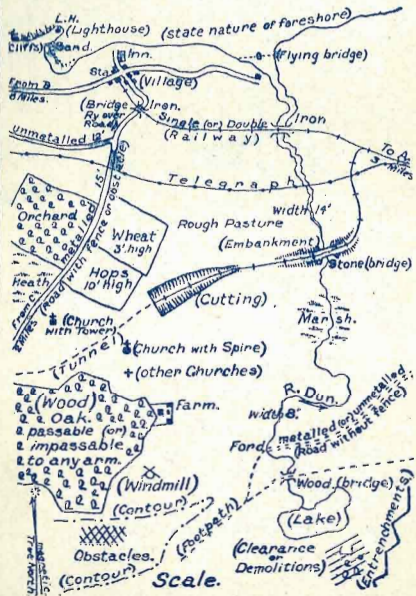


French "75" Field Gun

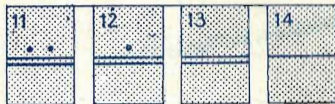
## British and German Rifles.



# CONVENTIONAL SIGNS & LETTERING: USED IN MILITARY FIELD SKETCHING.



# V.T.C Badges of Rank.



- 1 Regimental Commandant.
  - 2 Commandant.
  - 3 Sub-Commandant.
  - 4 Company Commandant.
  - 5 Platoon Commander.
  - 6 Regimental Sergeant-Major.
  - 7 Regimental Q. M. Sergeant.
  - 8 Battalion Sergeant-Major.
  - 9 Batt. Quartermaster Sergeant.
  - 10 Company Sergeant-Major.
  - 11 Company Quartermaster-Sergeant.
  - 12 Platoon Sergeant.
  - 13 Section Commander.
  - 14 Section Corporal.
- All ranks wear the red brassard "G.R." in addition.

## Hints for Judging Distances.

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

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

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

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

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

At 300 yards the face is indistinct.

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

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

At 600 yards the head is like a dot.

At 700 yards it is difficult to distinguish the head.

### Points to be Observed.

The distance is usually over-estimated when—

Looking over broken ground.

In a dull light.

Object is in the shade.

Heat haze is rising from the ground.

Both background and object are the same colour.

Kneeling or lying down.

The distance is usually under-estimated when :—

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

Looking across level ground, snow, or water.

Colour of object is different from the background.

Looking uphill or down.

## Points of the Compass.

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

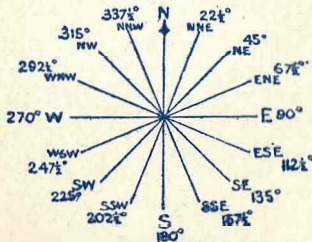
*From N. to E.* :—N. by E., N.E. by N., N.E. by E., E. by N.

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

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

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

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





## First Aid in case of Accidents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## First Aid in case of Accidents—continued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## First Aid for Poisoning.

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

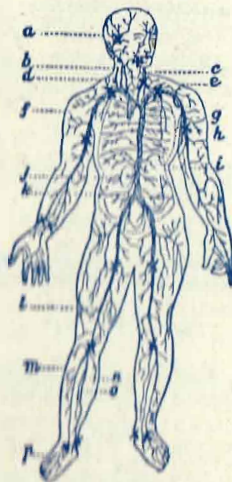
“ Send for the doctor, name the drug suspected,  
 Keep any cup where poison is suspected;  
 In every case, whate'er the poison be,  
 You may give water, milk, and eggs and tea,  
 Oils may be used, but two exceptions lie  
 In phosphorous poisoning and in Spanish fly.  
 In every case where staining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

—Red Cross News.

\*In half a tumbler of water.

## The Position of Main Arteries.

X are Points of Compression.



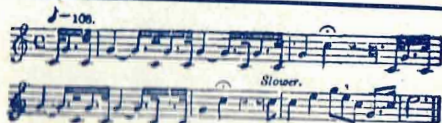
Arterial System.

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

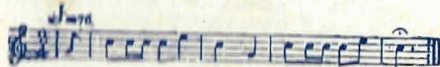
## FRENCH, BELGIAN and ENGLISH MONEY TABLE.

French or Belgian	English	English	French or Belgian
	s. d.	s. d.	francs cts.
5 cents. =	0 0½	0 0¼ =	0 2½
10 „ =	0 1	0 0½ =	0 5
50 „ =	0 4¾	0 0¾ =	0 7½
75 „ =	0 7¼	0 1 =	0 10
1 franc =	0 9⅝	0 2 =	0 21
2 francs =	1 7¼	0 3 =	0 31
3 „ =	2 4¾	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 4¾	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."

## Soldier's Vocabulary.

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

**Gravel Crushers.**—Infantry soldiers.

**Poultice Wallahs.**—R.A.M.C. men.

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

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

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

**Lance Jack.**—A lance-corporal.

**Quarter Bloke.**—The quartermaster.

**Rookey.**—A recruit.

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

**Yob.**—One who is easily fooled.

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

**Baggies.**—Sailors in the Navy.

**Badg-y.**—An enlisted boy.

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

**Root-y.**—Bread.

**Slingers.**—A meal of bread and tea.

**Muckin.**—Butter.

**Bully Beef.**—The tinned meat ration.

## Soldier's Vocabulary—continued.

**Vamping.**—Eating heartily.

**C.B.**—Confined to Barracks.

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

**Clink or Mush.**—The guard room.

**Brief, Cheque or Ticket.**—Discharge documents.

**Dock.**—A military hospital.

**Swinging the Lead.**—The equivalent of "telling the tale."

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

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

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

**Bit.**—Imprisonment in a detention barracks.

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

**Jankera.**—Defaulter's drill.

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

**Bundook.**—A rifle.

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

**Muck-in.**—Share in.

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

**Square-bit.**—Your best girl.

**Atcha.**—All right.

**Blighty.**—Home.

## Semaphore Signalling.

By a Signalling Instructor.

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

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

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

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

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






























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

**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.

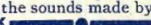
 A.1	 B.2	 C.3	 D.4	 E.5
 F.6	 G.7	 H.8	 I.9	 K.0
 L.	 M.	 N.	 O.	 P.
 Q.	 R.	 S.	 T.	 U.
 Y.	 ANNUL.	 NUMERAL.	 ALPHABETICAL.	 V.
 W.	 X.	 Z.	 READY	

— AS YOU READ IT. —



## 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" (one dash), is made by the Morse System. Each word is acknowledged by the "general answer." Not always necessary.

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

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

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

### LETTERS WHICH SOUND ALIKE.

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

<b>A</b> is called Ack.	<b>S</b> is called Esses.
<b>B</b> " Beer.	<b>T</b> " Talk.
<b>M</b> " Emma.	<b>V</b> " Vick.
<b>P</b> " Pip.	

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

This applies to both signalling systems.









## Special Signals.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

General Answer	—	Morse Semaphore	} Both Systems. To acknowledge each word, etc.
Preparative	●●●●●●● &c. <b>J</b>	Morse—Succession of dots. Semaphore—Wave flags at wrists only. Both answered by "General Answer."	
Erase (or Annul)	●●●●●●● &c.	Morse—Succession of dots answered by same. Semaphore—The "Annul" sign, answered by same.	} To cancel a message just sent or then being sent.
Obliterator	<b>W W</b>	To interrupt a message or to send instructions.	
Stop	<b>P P</b>	Morse—Not necessary with long numerals.	} Semaphore—The "Numeral" sign, and "Alphabetical" sign ( <b>J</b> ) after the figures.
Numerals	—	Sent before and after a portion of a message written in CAPITALS.	
Block	<b>Z</b>	Sent before and after Cipher messages which must be checked back.	} To ask for, or supply, omission of words.
Cipher	<b>C C</b>	To ask for a particular portion of a message to be sent over again.	
Word After Before Repeat	<b>W A</b> <b>W B</b> <b>I M I</b>		

Special Signals—continued

MISCELLANEOUS.

Go on or spell out	<b>G</b>	Send if have sent <b>MQ</b> or received <b>KQ</b> , directly you are ready.
Break Signal		Morse } to separate the text from the addresses of a message.
End of Message	<b>II</b>	Semaphore
Message Correct	<b>VE</b>	Very End of message. Answered by <b>RD</b> .
	<b>RD</b>	Message Correctly Received. Sent after all necessary corrections have been given.
Symbol between numbers and fractions)	<b>MM</b>	$1\frac{1}{2}$ would be sent— <b>A. MM. A. NR. B</b>
Full Stop		Morse Semaphore
Oblique Stroke		Morse Semaphore
Horizontal Bar		Morse Semaphore
Underline		Morse Semaphore
Parenthesis or brackets		Morse Semaphore
Inverted commas		Morse Semaphore
Hyphen		Morse Semaphore

{Mark of punctuation or decimal point.  
To separate figures, letters etc., and as a mark of division.

As Generally Used

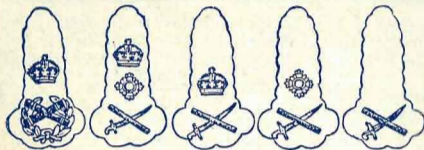
Station Signals.

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

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

# Badges of Rank.

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



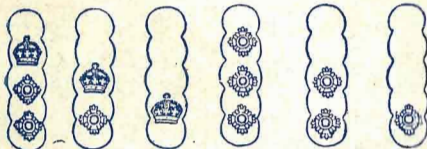
FIELD-MARSHAL

GENERAL.

LIEUT.-GENERAL

MAJOR-GENERAL

BRIG.-GENERAL



COLONEL

LIEUT.-COL.

MAJOR

CAPTAIN

LIEUT.

2ND LIEUT.

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.

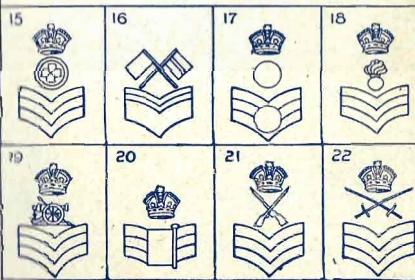
## WARRANT OFFICERS.



## NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.



## REGIMENTAL & CORPS BADGES.



## Warrant Officers.

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

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

## 4 Bandmaster

### Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

- 5 3rd Class Master Gunner.
- 6 Quartermaster-Corporal-Major, Squadron-Corporal-Major, Quartermaster-Corporal-Farrier, Quartermaster-Corporal, Staff-Corporal-Farrier, Corporal-Saddler, Corporal-Trumpeter, Drill-Corporal, Hospital-Corporal, Corporal-Instructor of Fencing and Gymnastics. (All these are Regimental appointments in the Household Cavalry and the Badges are worn on the Frocks only.)
- Acting-Sergeant-Major, Permanent Staff (Territorial Force.)
- 7 Regimental-Quartermaster-Sergeant.
- 8 Quartermaster-Sergeant, Sergeant-Fugler, Drummer or Piper, Sergeant-Trumpeter, 1st Class Staff-Sergeant, Royal Army Medical Corps, Staff-Armourer-Sergeant.
- 9 Squadron, Battery, Troop, or Company-Sergeant-Major, worn without the chevrons, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Staff-Corporal (Household Cavalry) and Staff-Sergeant.
- 10 Colour-Sergeant.
- 11 Colour-Sergeant, Rifle Regiments.
- 12 Sergeant.
- 13 Corporal.
- 14 2nd Corporal, Lance-Corporal, Bombardier, or Acting Bombardier.
- 15 R.A.M.C.
- 16 Assistant Instructor of Signalling.
- 17 Cavalry, Circles, carbine. Special badges in full dress.
- 18 Engineers.
- 19 Artillery.
- 20 Foot Guards. Special badges on flag in full dress.
- 21 Musketry Staff.
- 22 Gymnastic Staff.

## The Soldiers' Guide to French.

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

### WANTS—Requests, &c.

Can you?	Pouvez-vous (pouva/voo?)
I want (something)	J'ai besoin de (zha/ bezwan der)
Do you know?	Savez-vous? (saveh voo?)
Do you Speak English?	Parlez-vous anglais? (pahrla/ voo-zahn glaz?)
Have you?	Avez-vous? (ava/ voo?)
Help!	Au secours! (oh se/koor)
I am hungry	J'ai faim (zha/ fan)
I am ill!	Je suis malade (zher seuce mal-ad')
I am thirsty	J'ai soif (zha/ swahf)
I am tired	Je suis fatigué (zher seuce fattighé)
I am wounded	Je suis blessé (zher seuce blesseh)
I do not speak French!	Je ne parle pas français (zhe/n pahrl pah frah'sa/)
I do not understand you!	Je ne vous comprends pas (zhe/n voo conprahn pa)
Please bring me—	Apportez-moi—, s'il vous plaît (appor-tam-wah —, seel voo plai)
—get me	Procurez-moi (prokre/raim-wah —)
—give me	Donnez-moi (don naám-wah —)
—lend me	Prêtez-moi (pra/ta/m-wah —)
—pass me	Passes-moi (pass'am-wah —)
—show me	Montrez-moi (montraán-wah —)
—tell me	Dites-moi (ideet'm'wah —)
Speak more slowly	Parlez plus lentement (pahrla/ pleu)
Thank you	Merci (mair'see) [laant-mahn]
Will you?	Voulez-vous? (voo/la/ voo?)

### WANTS—Food, Drink, Smoke.

Beer, Glass of	un verre de bière (ver der b'yair)
Biscuit	le biscuit (beeskitee)
Brandy	cognac (koh-yak)
Bread, Butter	du pain (den pain) beurre (ber)
Cheese	fromage (fro-nah)
Chocolate	chocolat (shok'olá)
Cigarette	une cigarette (ein cigarette)
Coffee, Cream	du café (du caffè), crème (cra'm)
Drink, To	à boire (ah bwair)
Eggs	œuf (œf)
Food	de la nourriture (nooriture)
Fruit	des fruits (dai frue'ce)
Grapes	raisins (raizan)
Match	allumette (allemet')
Meal, a	un repas (rep'pah')

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

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

## WANTS—Correspondence, Telegraph, &c.

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

## WANTS—Dress and Toilet.

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

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

Sheets. Shirts	draps (drah). Chemises (sh'meez)
Sleeping-suits	vêtements de nuit (var'tmah'n d' newee)
Socks, pairs of	paires de chaussettes (païr der shoh-zett')
Some soap	du savon (der savon)
Spectacles	les lunettes, f. (laiz leun-ett')
Stockings, pairs of	paires de bas (païr der bah)
Stud	un bouton (du chemise) (ern booton der sh'meez)

Suit (of clothes)	l'habit complet (lab-ee-conplaz)
Thread	le fil (ler feel)
Tooth-brush	une brosse à dents (eun-bruss ah dah'n)
Towels	essuie-mains (essuee-man)
Trousers	le pantalon (ler pahntalon')
Waistcoat	un gilet (ern zheelaiz)
Watch	une montre (eun mon-tr')
Water, hot, cold	de l'eau chaude, froide (der lo shohd fr'wahd)
Waterproof coat	un imperméable (ern an-païr-meh-ahbi')

## WANTS—Utensils.

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

## WANTS—Directions and Places.

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

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

Valley	une vallée (valleh)
Wall	un mur (mewr)
Wood	un bois (b'wah)
North	Nord (nor)
South	Sud (seud)
East	Est (est)
West	Ouest (oo-est)
North-east	Nord-est (nord-est)
North-west	Nord-ouest (nordouest)
South-east	Sud-est (sendest)
South-west	Sud-ouest (sendouest)

### ON THE ROAD.\*

Where is —?  
 What place is this?  
 What is the nearest town?  
 Where does this road lead to?  
 Where is the nearest inn?

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

We are looking for our regi-  
 ment.  
 We are going to —  
 Are there any soldiers here?  
 Where have the troops gone?  
 Where can we cross the river?

Have the troops passed this  
 way?  
 Where is the enemy?  
 Over there  
 Here. There  
 How far away?  
 What is this river?  
 What troops are those?  
 The soldiers are coming this way?  
 Are we near the railway?

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

About five kilometers  
 It is ten kilometers to —

### SUR LA ROUTE.

Où est —?  
 Où sommes-nous ici?  
 Quelle est la ville la plus  
 proche?  
 Où mène cette route?  
 Où est l'auberge/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 régi-  
 ment

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

Est-ce que les troupes ont  
 passé par ici?  
 Où est l'ennemi?

Par là  
 Ici. Là  
 À quelle distance  
 Quel est ce fleuve?  
 Quelles sont ces troupes là  
 Les soldats viennent par ici  
 Les 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—cont'd.

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

You must go back  
 Where are our quarters  
 What is your name?  
 My name is —  
 Are you French?  
 What is your regiment?  
 I belong to —  
 What is your number?  
 My number is —  
 Can you give me —?  
 Some water to drink  
 Some food  
 Where can we fill our water-  
 bottles?  
 Where can we get food  
 Forage for our horses  
 Some water for my horse?  
 Where can we water our  
 horses?  
 I should like a wash

\* These sentences should be used with the Vocabularies.





# DAILY WANTS' DICTIONARY.

Corrected to the time of going to press.

Acre, 4 roods (4,840 sq. yds.)  
 Alna, 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, Fri. mng.  
 Autumnal Equinox, Sept. 23.  
 Bank Hols., 1917. 9/4, 28/5,  
 6/8, 26/12.  
 Battalion = 8 companies,  
 about 750 men.  
 Belgium, post., 2½d. 1 oz.;  
 tel., 2d. word; parcel  
 post, 3 lbs. 1s.  
 \*Bermuda Mail (Tu. midt.,  
 F. midt.) 13.  
 Bill Stamps, £5, 1d.; £10,  
 2d.; £25, 3d.; £50, 6d.;  
 £75, 9d.; £100, 1s.  
 Bill of Lading Stamp, 6d.  
 Blind, Postal Book Rate,  
 2 ozs., ½d.; 2 lbs. 1d.;  
 5 lbs., 1½d., 6 lbs., 2½d.  
 Book Post, ½d. each 2 oz. up  
 to 5 lbs.  
 \*Brazilian Mail (F. 2, W. 4,  
 Th. 2), 17.  
 Bricks, 1 load = 500.  
 Bushel, 4 pecks or 8 gals.  
 Cab Fare (Lon.), 2 mls., 1s.,  
 then 6d. mile; outside  
 radius, 1s. per mile.  
 Do., time, 4 wh., 2s.;  
 2 wh., 2s. 6d. per hour;  
 extra 15 min., 6d. & 8d.  
 Taxi Cab.—1 mile or 10

min., 8d.; then, ¼ mile or  
 2½ minutes, 2d.  
 \*Canadian Mail (Tu. midt.,  
 F., F. midt.) 8-13.  
 Canad'n Post. Newspapers,  
 6 oz., 1d.; increasing by  
 ½d. for 8 oz. to 5 lbs.  
 \*Cape Mail (S. aft.) 17.  
 Carriage Tax, 4 wh., 1 hor.,  
 21s.; 2 hor., 42s.; 2 wheel  
 or Hackney, 15s.  
 Centimetre = abt. ¼ of an in.  
 \*Ceylon Mail (F.) 16.  
 Chaldron = 12 sacks.  
 \*China Mail (Daily via  
 Siberia) 19-25.  
 Christmas Day, 1917, Tu.;  
 1918, Wed.  
 Coals, Sack, 2 cwt.; small  
 sack, 1 cwt.  
 Coke, sack, 1 cwt. (about  
 3 bushels); chaldron = 12  
 sacks of 1 cwt.  
 Commons, House of, elec.  
 Dec., 1910; Eng. 469,  
 Wales 30, Scot. 72, Ire.  
 103 = 670. Rad. 272, Lab.  
 42, N. 84 = 398; U. 272.  
 Maj. 126.  
 Coml. Papers, Foreign Post,  
 10 oz., 2½d.; 12 oz., 3d.;  
 14 oz., 3½d.; 16 oz., 4d.;  
 18 oz., 4½d.  
 Crimean War, 1854-6.  
 Cubit = 18 inches.  
 David, St., March 1.  
 Day, Sidereal, 23h. 56m. 48s.;  
 Civil, midnight to midnt.;  
 Astron., noon to noon.

# DAILY WANTS' DICTIONARY—continued.

Denmark, post., 2½d. 1 oz.;  
 tel., 2½d. word; parce  
 post., 3 lbs. 1s.  
 Dog Days begin July 3, end  
 Aug. 11.  
 Dog Tax, 7s. 6d. each.  
 Dollar, Amer. (100 cts.),  
 4s. 1½d., 4\$87 = £1.  
 Domin. Letter, 1917, G.;  
 1918, F.  
 Drachma = 100 Lepta, 9½d.  
 Easter Day, 1916, Ap. 23;  
 1917, Ap. 8; 1918, Mar. 31.  
 Eclipses 1917, Moon, Jan. 8,  
 total; Sun, Jan. 23, par-  
 tial; Sun, June 19, par-  
 tial; Moon, July 4, total;  
 Sun, July 19, partial;  
 Sun, Dec. 14, annular;  
 Moon, Dec. 28, total.  
 \*Egyptian Mail (M. 2, Tu.  
 3, F.).  
 Ember Days, 1917, Feb. 28;  
 Mar. 2, 3; May 30; June  
 1, 2; Sept. 19, 21, 22;  
 Dec. 19, 21, 22.  
 Empire Day, May 24.  
 Epact, 1916, 26; 1917, 6;  
 1918, 17.  
 Express Delivery (post),  
 3d. per mile and postage.  
 Express Rail. del'y., letters  
 not exceeding 4 ozs., 2d.  
 to Rail Co., plus postage.  
 Fathom, 6 feet.  
 Fire Ins. (priv. dwellings),  
 Ord. risk, 1s. 6d. to 2s.;  
 Hazardous, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.  
 Flour, Barrel, 196 lbs.; sack,  
 98 lbs.; Peck, 14 lbs.  
 Foreign Bk. Post, 20zs., ½d.;  
 4 ozs., 1d.; 6 ozs., 1½d.;  
 8 ozs., 2d.; 10 ozs., 2½d.

Foreign Letter Post, 1 oz.,  
 2½d.; & 1½d. ea. oz. above;  
 to British poss. generally,  
 U.S.A. and Egypt. 1d.  
 per oz.  
 Foreign Pattern Post, 4 oz.,  
 1d.; then ½d. every 2 oz.  
 up to 12 oz.  
 Franc, 98d. (100 cts.); 25 fr.  
 = 20s.  
 France, post., 2½d. 1 oz.; tel.,  
 2d. word; parcel post,  
 3 lbs. 1s.  
 Franco-Ger. War, 1870-1.  
 French Nat. Fête, July 14.  
 Furlong = 220 yds. (10 chains)  
 Gallon, 4 qts. (4½4 litres).  
 Game Lic., 14 days, 20s.;  
 ann., £3; short period, £2.  
 George, St., April 23.  
 Golden Number, 1916, 17;  
 1917, 18.  
 Gramme, 15½3 grains.  
 \*Grecian Mail (Mng. daily  
 ex. Sun.) 4.  
 Greece, post., 2½d. 1 oz.;  
 tel., 5½d. to 6d. word;  
 parcel post, 3 lbs., 2s. 4d.  
 Gulden (100 cents) = 1s. 8d.  
 Gun, Licence to carry, 10s.  
 Half-quarter Days: Feb. 8,  
 May 9, Aug. 11, Nov. 11.  
 Hay, truss, 56 lbs. old; 60 lbs.  
 new; load = 36 trusses  
 (new).  
 Hogshead, Beer, 54 gal.;  
 Brandy, 60 gal.; Sugar,  
 13 to 16 cwt.  
 Holland, post 2½d. 1 oz.;  
 tel., 2d. word; parcel  
 post, 3 lbs. 10d.  
 Hops, pocket, 1½-2 cwt.,  
 bale, about 3½ cwt.

House Duty, £40, 3d.; £60, 6d.; over £60, 9d. Shops, &c. 2d., 4d. and 6d.

India, post 1 oz. rd.; tel., 1s. 8d. word; parcel post, 3 lbs. 1s.

\*Indian Mail Fri. mng. 14.

Indian Mutiny, 1857.

Ireland conq. 1177; rebellion, 1798; Union, 1801.

\*Jamaica Mail (Tu. midt., F. midt.) 13.

\*Japan Mail (Daily via Siberia) 19-25.

Jap.-Russ. War, 1904-5.

Jewish Year, 5678, begins Sept. 17, 1917.

Julian Period, 1917, 6630.

Kilometre, 1094 yards, 8=5 miles (approximately).

Kilogramme, 2½ lbs.;

½ Kilo = about 1 lb.

Kimberley rdvd., 14 Fb., 1900

King born, June 3, 1865;

marr. July 6, 1893; acc. May 6, 1910; crowned, June 22, 1911.

King Edward VII., b. '41;

acc. '01; died, '10.

Knot, Adm. = 2026½ yds.

Ladysmith rdvd., 1 March, 1900.

League = 3 miles.

Leap Years, 1912, '16, '20, '24.

Letter Postage, 1 oz., rd., 2 oz., 2d., and ½d. 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;

Victs., 47; Bar., 365;

Rep. prs., 44=657.

Lost Property Office, New

Scotland Yard, London.

Mafeking rdvd., May 17, 1900.

Male Servants Lic., 15s.

Marriage Licence, £2.

Special about £30.

\*Mauritius Mail (M. 2, Sat. aft. 2), 24-33.

\*Mexican Mail (Tu. midt., F. midt.), 12.

Mile = 8 Furlongs or 1,760 yards (1½ Kilometres).

Milreis = 1000 Reis, 3s. 10d.

Moham. Year, 1336, begins Oct. 17, 1917.

Money Orders, not ex. £1, 2d.; £3, 3d.; £10, 4d.; £20, 6d.; £30, 8d.

Do., Foreign, £1, 3d.; £2, 6d.; £4, 9d.; £6, 1s.; £8, 1s. 3d.; £10, 1s. 6d.

Nail = 2½ inches.

Newspaper Post, ½d. per 6 oz. limit, wt. 2lbs., size, 24 in. x 12 in. x 12 in.

\*New Zealand Mail via Italy (F.) via San Francisco or Vancouver (Tu. midt. 4) 33-37.

Parcel Post, 1 lb., 4d.; 2 lbs., 5d.; 3 lbs., 6d.; 5 lbs., 7d.; 7 lbs., 8d., inc. rd. per lb. up to 12 lbs. By rail (pass. train), 30, 50, 100 miles, 6 lbs., 6d., 6d., 8d.; 12 lbs., 6d., 8d., 1s.

Patrick, St., March 17.

Peck, 2 galls. (flour 14 lbs.).

Peninsular War, 1808.

\*Peruvian Mail (Tu. midt., F. midt.) 30.

Peseta, 100 centesimas, 9d.

Piastre (Turk), 2½d. 110 = £1 (Egyptian), 2½d. 97½ = £1.

Pint = 20 fluid ozs. (rather more than ½ litre).

Postal Orders 6d. up to 15s., rd.; 15s. 6d. to 21s., 1½d.

Postal Registration, 2d.

Post Cards, ½d. each.

Potatoes, sack = 168 lbs.

Prime Rose 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.

Quarter Loaf, 4 lbs.

Quarter of Wheat: English 504 lbs.; Foreign 496 lbs.

Quire, 24 sheets.

Queen Mary b. May 26, 1867, m. July 6, '93.

Queen Alex. b. Dec. 1, '44.

Queen Victoria b., 1819; cr. '38; m. '40; d., Jan. 22, 1901.

Ramadan, begins June 21, 1917.

Ream, 20 quires, 472, 500 or 516 sheets.

Roman Indic., 1917, 15.

Rouble, 100 Copecks, 2s. 1½d.

Rupee, 16 annas, 1s. 4d.; 15 = 1s.

\*Days for despatch of Foreign Mails are shown by initials—in Italics for morning despatch, in Roman for evening. When a figure 9, etc., follows, every second, etc., day is indicated. The figures at end of line show days in transit (approximate).

Russ.-Jap. War, 1904-5.

Sack of Coals, 2 cwt., Flour, 280 lbs., Potatoes, 168 lbs.

Sample Post, 4 ozs. rd., ½d. ea. add. 2 oz. up to 8 oz.

Solar Cycle, 1916, 21; 1917, 22.

Stone = 14 lbs.; Butcher's 8 lbs.

Straw, load = 36 trusses of 36 lbs. each.

Summer Solstice, June 24.

Telegrams, 9d. for 12 words, then ½d. w.; Portge., 3d. m.

Tennis Court, 78 ft. x 36 ft. (single 27 ft.).

Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.

Transvaal War, 1899-1902.

Tun, 252 gallons.

\*U.S. Mail (Tu. midt., F. midt.) 8.

University Boat Race, '11, Oxford, 28½ l.; '12, Oxford, 61 l.; '13, Oxford, 4 l.; '14, Camb. 4½ l.; '15, no race. '16, no race.

Vernal Equinox, March 21.

War declared on Germany, Aug. 4, 1914.

Waterloo, June 18, 1815.

\*West Indian Mail (irregular) 14-26.

Wine, Quarter Cask, 13 doz.; Octave, about 6½ doz.

Winter Solstice, Dec. 22.

Year, Mean Solar, 365d. 5h. 48m. 48s.

Yen = 100 Sen, 2s. 0½d.

Zulu War, 1879.

CALENDAR FOR 1916.

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

CALENDAR FOR 1917.

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

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

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

CALENDAR FOR 1918.

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

MEMORANDA.

*Carroll*  
*Carroll*  
*Lytle*

*Wassell*  
*Ch. McPherson*

*Mayor 6/6*  
*Sergt Abel*

*Mayor 6/6*  
*Mayor ship 3/6*  
*Holden 1/0*  
*N/3*

The publishers acknowledge their indebtedness to Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson Ltd., for permission to reproduce the sketches illustrating the footnotes of this Diary—they are taken from publications entitled "Things so know about the War" and "Things all Scouts should know."

## MEMORANDA.

Pioneer Montezuma Camp  
 34763 M. H. A. S. Camp  
 10/3892 Ball H. S. Camp  
 40034 M. H. S. Camp

46018

Put A. Greig

M. H. S. Camp  
 292-94 M. H. S. Camp

W. S. London  
 Petet Hourwin

Arthur Jan 6 off arch 19.

Jan 18. MEMORANDA

Eddie Nov. 17. Jan 10. Feb 9. ~~March 19.~~ April 11

Elma Oct 23. Dec 20. Feb 7. March 5

Annie Jan 28.

Uncle Dec 24. March 17.

B. W. Oct 23. Jan 13. March 24.

Ethel Dec 29. March 17.

Dot Oct 15. Jan 14. March 17.

Moyette Jan 15. March 10.

Annie Dec 30. March 19.

E. Russell Oct 17. Jan 15.

Kathie Nov 19. Dec 18. Feb 10. April 5.

M. C. Jan 12. Jan 27. April 5.

Annie L. Nov 17. March 11.

Annie Dec 19. March 12.

Annie L. Jan 28.

Annie Oct 30. Dec 26. April 4.

Annie L. Jan 27.

B. L.

George Jan 18

Alice Jan 13.

## MEMORANDA.

6/1148 Pvt. A Greig

12<sup>th</sup> Coy.

2<sup>nd</sup> Battn.

Canterbury Infantry.

## MEMORANDA.

1 Mon—Circumcision

2 Tues

3 Wed

**WHAT THE SASH MEANS.** Have you ever seen a soldier with a bow of black silk worn on the back of his tunic? Do you know that it is a relic of a bygone custom of the seventeenth century. The "flash," as the ribbons are called, was used to keep the tunic clean, for hair in those days was heavily powdered and greased.

In the old days, soldiers as well as sailors used to wear pigtails. Except for the "flash" of the Welsh Fusiliers there remains nothing in the army uniform to remind us of the fighting days of long ago.

4 Th

5 Fri

6 Sat—Epiphany. Sun Rises 8.7, Sun Sets 4.5



7 Sun—1st after Epiphany

8 Mon—Plough Monday. O Full Moon, 7.42 a.m.

9 Tues *We called at Albany  
we anchored in the stream  
for three hours then set sail  
again.*

10 Wed

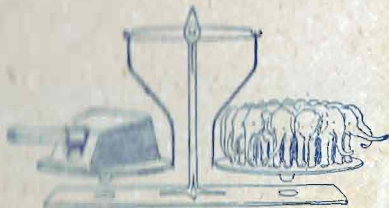
**WEIGHT OF 15-INCH GUN.** There are more than a dozen ships in our navy possessing guns the weight of which is greater than that of thirty ordinary elephants. These guns are bigger and heavier—being 98½ tons—than those possessed by any other navy in the world, German or otherwise.

Germany, in fact, possesses no ship carrying a heavier weapon than the 12-inch gun, which we left behind as long ago as 1909. Germany has only 9 ships armed with 12-inch guns.

11 Th—Hilary Law Sittings begin

12 Fri

13 Sat—S. S. S. S. S. S. S.



1st Month

JANUARY

1917

1917

JANUARY

31 Days

14 Sun—2nd after Epiphany

15 Mon

18 Th

16 Tues—( Last Quarter, 11.42 a.m.

19 Fri

17 Wed

20 Sat—s. 8. 7.37; s. 8. 4.35

**TEMPORARY BRIDGES.** Our Engineer Corps is up to all sorts of dodges which are not laid down in the manual. In war time it is often impossible to build the bridge that should be built, both on account of time and because the enemy would fire on them while at work. Our sketch shows a temporary raft made from tarpaulin sheets stuffed with hay. The hay floats are extremely buoyant for about 10 to 12 hours.



21 Sun—3rd after Epiphany

22 Mon

23 Tues—● New Moon, 7.40 a.m.

24 Wed

**HORSES LEFT UNATTENDED.** When there is no scout handy to attend to his horse a soldier makes use of clever, though a simple device. The reins are brought over the horse's head and pushed under the saddle girth, and then drawn out again. The "ribbons" are then taken back and passed through in the form shown in sketch. The result of this knot is that when the horse tries to move his head forward the reins hold him in, as though someone was holding him and he stands still.

25 Th—Conversion of S. Paul

26 Fri

27 Sat—S. R. 7.49, S. S. 4.37

We got to Capetown this afternoon and got ashore about five o'clock. I was one of the tower



1st &amp; 2nd Mths.

JANUARY

1917

1917

FEBRUARY

31 &amp; 28 Days

28 Sun—4th after Epiphany

29 Mon

We left Capetown or at least we left the wharf about midday laid out in the stream with three Australasian troopships and one South African troopship.

30 Tues—D First Quarter, 1.2 a.m.

We left Capetown at daylight this morning there were the five troopships and the troopship Gloucester.

31 Wed

**WONDERFUL SIKH WEAPON.** Our Sikh Warriors wear a curious steel weapon around the "point" of their turbans, see arrow. It is very like an ordinary quoit in appearance and is called a "Chakkar."

This quoit has an edge like a razor, and the Sikhs throw it by twirling it round the finger, and then suddenly releasing it. The weapon flies through the air, and inflicts a terrible wound on anyone it strikes. At a distance of twelve yards it has been known to cut a 2 inch bamboo cane in two.

1 Th

2 Fri—Candlemas

3 Sat—s. r. 7.39, s. s. 4.50



4 Sun—Septuagesima

5 Mon

8 Th—Half Quarter Day

6 Tues

9 Fri

*Crossed the Equator  
line*

7 Wed—O Full Moon, 3.28 a.m.

10 Sat—s. r. 7.27, s. s. 5.3

**SPADE AS BULLET SHIELD.** The Canadians carry an entrenching spade somewhat different from our own. It weighs 4 lbs., looks very like a spade, only it has a hole in the blade. When fighting the pick portion of the spade is stuck into the ground, the forepart of the rifle being thrust through the hole.

Enough spade is left to enable the rifle to be sighted, and the "armour" is so strong that at 300 yards a modern bullet glances off it.



2nd Month

FEBRUARY

1917

1917

FEBRUARY

28 Days

11 Sun—Sexagesima

12 Mon Arrived at Freetown  
Sierra Leone and laid out  
in the stream.

13 Tues

14 Wed

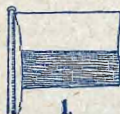
15 Th—( Last Quarter, 1.53 a.m.

We left Sierra Leone.

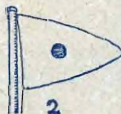
16 Fri

17 Sat—s. R. 7.14, s. S. 5.16

**THEY DISTINGUISH DEPARTMENTS.** In a military camp the different departments and stores are indicated by different flags, otherwise it would be rather difficult to distinguish one department from another. The sketch on the opposite page shows some of the flags. The first flag, white and red, is flown over the telegraph office. The second one, red with a blue circle, is flown over the ordnance department; and the third one, blue with a white circle is that of the army supply depot.



1.



2.



3.

2nd Month      FEBRUARY      1917

18 Sun—Quinquagesima

19 Mon

20 Tues—Shrove Tuesday

21 Wed—Ash Wednesday.    ● New Moon, 6.9 p.m.

**OUR GLORIOUS FLAG.** The composition of this flag represents the union of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In the Tudor period, the favourite banner was that of St. George. When James I. ascended to the throne, he added to it the cross of St. Andrew. In 1801, when Great Britain and Ireland united, St. Patrick's cross was also included, thus completing the Union Jack.

1917      FEBRUARY      28 Days

22 Th

23 Fri

24 Sat—S. Matthias.    s. r. 6.59, e. s. 5.28



2nd &amp; 3rd Mths. FEBRUARY

1917

1917

MARCH

28 &amp; 31 Days

25 Sun—1st in Lent. Ember Week

26 Mon

1 Th—S. David

27 Tues

2 Fri—Ember Day

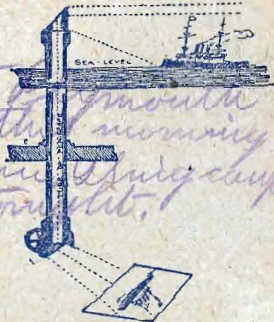
28 Wed—Ember Day. ) First Quarter, 4.44 p.m.

3 Sat—Ember Day.

S. R. 6.45, S. S. 5.41

**SUBMARINE PERISCOPE.** As a submarine's work is done below the sea level, it is necessary that it should have an "eye" above water to enable it to see the enemy and creep up to him without being seen. For this purpose it is provided with a periscope consisting of a telescopic tube which projects above, and can be lengthened, shortened, or turned round at will. As you will see from the sketch, the actual position of the enemy ship is thrown on to a sheet.

Landed at [unclear] mouth  
about 2 [unclear] morning  
arrived in [unclear] bay  
about 9 [unclear] [unclear].



3rd Month

MARCH

1917

1917

MARCH

31 Days

4 Sun—2nd in Lent

5 Mon Yesterday & today we  
were kept going with parading  
for an issue of first one thing  
& then another.

6 Tues

We started on

7 Wed

"LANDING TEES" FOR AIRMEN. Airmen always land in the teeth of the wind if possible, as it is the only safe way of landing. To enable them to know which way the wind is blowing when he is in the air, and coming down, a piece of white canvas in shape of a huge T is pegged out as a landing point.

The landing Tee, as it is called, is always set with its head towards the wind. The pilot then lands in the direction of the arrow as shown in sketch.

8 Th—○ Full Moon, 9.58 p.m.

9 Fri

10 Sat—s. r. 6.29, s. s. 5.53

We did our first two  
practices at shooting this  
morning in the shed  
at musketry instruction  
this afternoon.



3rd Month

MARCH

1917

1917

MARCH

31 Days

11 Sun—3rd in Lent

12 Mon We were at the shooting. It was dull most of the day, I did poor shooting.

13 Tues

We did our Clification shooting this morning & some of the field practice this afternoon.

14 Wed

We went out and did some more field practice this morning, ~~at~~ shooting, ~~gun~~ in our short rifles & got long ones this afternoon.

**A SAILOR'S BAGGY TROUSERS.** We take a great interest in our fine Navy and gallant sailors, yet how many of us trouble to think why a sailor's trousers are baggy or bell-mouthed. Sailors naturally have so much to do with water that it is necessary that the shape of their trousers should enable them to paddle about without damage to them. Were they provided with trousers of the same width all the way down the leg, they would find it difficult to turn them up far enough, without impeding their actions.

15 Th

We did our first day in the Bull ring, we did a some Gas helmet drill with entanglements, Lewis-gun drill, physical exercise bayonet fighting & bomb throwing.

16 Fri—( Last Quarter, 0.33 p.m.

We were in the Bull ring, bayonet fighting & physical exercise & bomb throwing these gas helmets were entanglements & Lewis gun.

17 Sat—S. Patrick.

S. R. 6.13, S. S. 6.5

We were in the Bull ring, we had gas helmet drill there were entanglements, & Lewis gun this morning, squad drill bayonet fighting & bomb throwing this afternoon.



3rd Month

MARCH

1917

18 Sun—4th in Lent

19 Mon We were in the Bull ring, but it was wet this afternoon so we were in the sheds having lectures.

20 Tues

We were in the Bull ring, we were at a mud drill for a while, but it got too wet so we went on with bayonet fighting & lectures in

21 Wed—Vernal Equinox

We went out into sheds, had a little wire entanglement, then went up into the pass chimney, this afternoon we did a good drill bayonet drill & bomb throwing.

**CLEARING WIRE ENTANGLEMENT.** At the front they use ordinary life-saving rockets or similar appliances to break down and destroy barbed wire.

When it is necessary to clear away a wire entanglement a number of rockets with life-lines attached to them are served out. In addition to the life-line a grapnel hook is attached. The rockets are fired well over the barbed wire, and when they fall the lines are pulled in until the hooks catch the wire. Men then haul in the lines, gradually tearing away the barbed wire.

1917

MARCH

31 Days

22 Th

We were told off to do our live bomb throwing, but it did not come off, there were just bayonet fighting, bomb throwing, gas, wire entanglement & a bayonet drill.

23 Fri—● New Moon, 4.5 a.m.

We were in the bull ring this morning, we did a good bayonet drill & bomb throwing. This afternoon we went up the hill & did our live bomb throwing.

24 Sat—s. r. 5.58, s. s. 6.17

We went out to the C.O.'s parade this morning then we were fixing up our packs then we went out to the march post. This afternoon we went for a march to night, then we were running a good fast putting in our old uniforms, then we were fixing up our packs & one of the other but we did not get out into the parade with packs up.



3rd Month

MARCH

1917

25 Sun—Passion Sunday.

Annunciation B.V.M. Lady Day.

26 Mon

27 Tues

28 Wed

**THE COLLISION MAT.** It is not known that Warships carry a "Collision Mat." This varies in size from ten to fifteen feet square. It is made of sail cloth into which has been interwoven a number of "thrums" or pieces of tarry hemp, closely knit together. In case of the vessels being damaged by collision or from other causes, the Mat is lowered and held over the breach by the ropes attached to it. The pressure of water forces the Mat closely over the gap, and thus temporarily stops the leak till it can be closed up from within.

1917

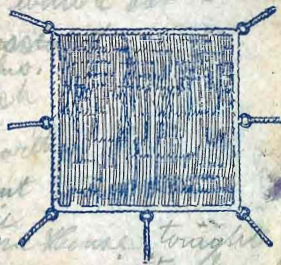
MARCH

31 Days

29 Th

30 Fri—) First Quarter, 10.36 a.m.

31 Sat—s. r. 5.42, s. s. 6.28



1 Sun—Palm Sunday

2 Mon

We came back to the camp tonight. We had a bit inspection & a medical inspection then signed in the march pass. This afternoon we had nothing to do.

3 Tues

We stayed about the huts all three then marched to Bedford & took train to Goddough. We were to have marched to Wolford but there was a heavy fall of snow & we could not march.

4 Wed

We were cut up <sup>up</sup> on the 15th. The Highland Regiment and scattered all round, we did a little squad drill & physical exercise this morning & a route march this afternoon.

FIRST SHELL FINDS ALTITUDE. The German sky gun, christened by our men, "Archibald," does not employ a balloon. "Archibald" uses a shell as range-finder, as shown on opposite page. The aeroplane is proceeding in the direction B. Shell No. 1 is sent up to prove that range is right. Immediately afterwards, up come shells 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, all at the same altitude. The aeroplane, however, promptly soars up to Line C, and escapes safely.

5 Th—Maundy Thursday

We had physical exercise & squad drill this morning & a route march this afternoon.

6 Fri—Good Friday

We did some physical exercise & squad drill this morning, this afternoon there were four of us engaged in carpentering at the Y.M.C.A. canteen.

7 Sat—Easter Eve.

O Full Moon, 1.49 p.m.

S. R. 5.26, S. S. 6.40

L. C. Gathbert, W. Young, W. Taylor and I were carpentering in the Y.M.C.A.



4th Month

APRIL

1917

8 Sun—Easter Day

9 Mon—Easter Monday. Bank Holiday

The four of us were at the carpentering all day.

10 Tues—Easter Tuesday  
The four of us were at the carpentering.

11 Wed The four of us were at the carpentering, I was down at the officers' quarters most of the day shifting shelves.

**GUN HEADACHE.** Have you ever been near a big gun when it was fired? If you have, you won't have forgotten the sensation. You feel as if your head had burst, and made you deaf. In the Navy, heavy gun firing causes tremendous concussion, and the sailors suffer from a complaint called "Gun Headache."

To guard against this, Jack provides himself with a piece of indiarubber, which he places between his teeth, and so prevents the vibration and jar communicating direct with the head. In this way, he manages to escape "Gun Headache."

1917

APRIL

30 Days

12 Th The four of us were at the carpentering, we finished making eye blocks & put up a platform for punching, then started putting up another stage.

13 Fri The four of us were at the carpentering.

14 Sat—( Last Quarter, 8.12 p.m. S. R. 5.10, S. S. 6.52

The four of us were at the carpentering, we finished up this afternoon.



4th Month

APRIL

1917

15 Sun—Low Sunday

16 Mon We were at drill this morning and shooting this afternoon.

17 Tues

We were shooting this morning & did a little drill this afternoon.

18 Wed

I went on sick parade this morning, the doctor sent me to bed.

**HOW RIFLE GRENADES ARE CARRIED.** The Rifle Grenades which have been used to such advantage by our soldiers, are carried by means of special belts. These are worn round the waist and carry four Grenades. As shown, they are slipped through a kind of loop in the belt and held securely in position. Grenades have been used in Warfare for centuries past, but the Rifle Grenade is a more recent development.

1917

APRIL

30 Days

19 Th—Primrose Day (1881)

I went to the doctor again this morning, he gave me more pills & stuff, I started in the Pioneers under the quarter-master.

20 Fri

I was working in the Quarter-master's store this morning tightening up wires on the fences along the road this afternoon.

21 Sat—● New Moon, 2.1 p.m. S. R. 4.55, S. S. 7.3

I was working in the Quarter-master's store this morning went & watched a football match this afternoon.



4th Month

APRIL

1917

1917

APRIL

30 Days

22 Sun—2nd after Easter

23 Mon—S. George

We had a ceremonial parade this morning & were inspected by Brigadier-General. Forty drums going down jobs at the camp. etc. this afternoon.

24 Tues

I was working at the Q. M. Stores.

25 Wed—S. Mark

I helped unpack some rifles, & other odd jobs this morning, was in Q. M. Store this afternoon.

**DOTTER DRILL.** By means of the famous "Dotter Drill," our Jack Tars are able to train their big guns on a target, take aim, and fire. Though no shot is fired they are able to know the result of the Shot. The target is connected electrically with the gun, and a special contrivance indicates the exact points which the projectile would have struck by means of Dots made by a pencil. It is easy to see that the gun is preserved, and much money saved by means of this ingenious invention.

26 Th

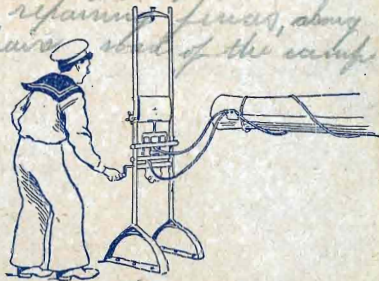
I was at the Q. M. Stores most of the day, we put shelving in the medical, but I repaired some tables & seats.

27 Fri

I was at the Q. M. stores part of the day & repairing forms in the divising rooms.

28 Sat—S. R. 4.41, S. S. 7.15

M. Gunnery & I were repairing forms, along the main road of the camp.



4th & 5th Months **APRIL—MAY** 1917

1917

**MAY**

30 & 31 Days

29 **SUN**—3rd after Easter.

▷ First Quarter, 5.22 a.m.

30 Mon

There were about 5000 from these Woodford camps marched to Shipp we did some arimonal drill before going to the camp.

1 **May Tues**—SS. Philip & James

We went out on to the review grounds and were inspected by Kingling then we formed up and marched past. afterwards Messy, Ward, Chace, & General Valley made

2 **Wed** Speeches.

We marched back to Woodford it was very warm in some parts of the road.

**RUSSIA.** Russia forms part of the "Triple Entente, being united to France by close defensive alliance, and to Great Britain by *entente cordiale* founded on separate conventions dealing with Persian and other affairs.

The Russian Army is recruited by conscription. The war establishment amounts to about 2,900,000 men. Active Army; 1,000,000 First Reserve; Cossack and Frontier Guards 200,000 men; Territorial Reserve, 2,000,000 men, and Militia Reserve, 1,300,000. Grand total 7,400,000 officers and men, who have all received some military training.

3 **Th**

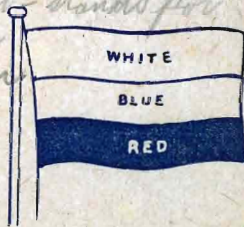
I was at the Pioneer's work again today. Turner & I were straightening up some more of the fences around the camp.

4 **Fri**

The R. J. M. & Bill Turner went away on leave this morning, and I had to help most of the time at the stores.

5 **Sat**—s. r. 4.28, s. s. 7.26

I was at the stores most of the day, I fixed up some last stands for the bootmaker this afternoon



5th Month

MAY

1917

1917

MAY

31 Days

6 Sun—4th after Easter. King's Accession, 1910

7 Mon—O Full Moon, 2.43 a.m. I was about the stores all day.

8 Tues Bill Turner came home last night &amp; the G. C. B. Turner &amp; I were doing odd jobs about the camp all day.

9 Wed—Half Quarter Day Bill Turner &amp; I were doing odd jobs about the camp.

10 Th Bill Turner & I were doing odd jobs about the camp. I was fixing up the hanging pegs & rifle racks in the lifts of this 15<sup>th</sup> Coy.

11 Fri I was fixing up old brooms &amp; other odd jobs about the G. C. B. stores most of the day.

12 Sat—s. r. 4.16, s. s. 7.37 I was working in the G. C. B. stores all day. Bill Turner was there part of the time.

**IN THE RIFLE STOCK.** In a soldier's kit everything has to be done to reduce bulk and weight, so that many ingenious devices for ensuring compactness are to be found. A necessity to the rifle is the oil-can and pull-through, the latter being a long cord with a small brass weight on one end and a piece of wire gauge on the other. To prevent these two articles being mislaid and to find a place for them, a cavity, A, is made in the butt of the rifle, into which they fit.



5th Month

MAY

1917

13 Sun—Rogation Sunday

14 Mon—Rogation Day. ( Last Quarter, 1.48 a.m.

We were working about the  
 Bell stores most of the day.  
 I mended some forms in the  
 mess room.

15 Tues—Rogation Day. Scotch Quarter Day

We were working about the  
 Bell stores all day. I was fixing  
 up brooms & scrubbers & mending  
 seats.

16 Wed—Rogation Day

Bell Turner & I  
 helped to draw rations  
 then were doing odd jobs  
 about the camp. The rest of  
 them were out till midnight.

**AN EAR PROTECTOR.** The ear protector is made of  
 celluloid, and has two rubber washers fitted to it. It fits  
 quite snugly in the ear, and the gunner soon gets used to it.  
 Its object is to prevent the noise of the terrific explosion from  
 causing injury to the inner ear—an accident which is very  
 liable to happen. Although it protects the ear, it does not  
 interfere to any great extent, with ordinary conversation; a  
 man wearing one being able to hear quite as well as usual.

1917

MAY

31 Days

17 Th—Ascension Day

We were out  
 drawing rations earlier than  
 usual this morning, then we  
 did odd jobs about the  
 camp. It was wet, so the rest  
 did not go out.

18 Fri

We went along to give a  
 hand to draw rations, then  
 did odd jobs about the stores  
 the rest of the day; the officers  
 were out till mid-night.

19 Sat—s. r. 4.6, s. s. 7.48

We were along  
 to draw rations, then were  
 busy about the stores.



5th Month

MAY

1917

1917

MAY

31 Days

20 Sun—Sunday after Ascension

21 Mon—● New Moon, 0.47 a.m.

We were busy about the stores all day, unpacking stuff to be issued.

22 Tues

We did some more unpacking & issuing to the quarter masters.

23 Wed

We were about the stores all day straightening things up.

**SIMPLE FIRELIGHTER.** To interest readers of this diary on firefighting is like carrying coals to Newcastle. Nevertheless, a hint on how to light a fire quickly may not come amiss. The illustration shows a thick piece of wood which is cut into shavings at one end. Directly a light is applied to the shavings they catch, and set light to the main piece of wood, which would otherwise be difficult to ignite with only the layer of paper at the bottom of the grate.

24 Th—Empire Day

I was on Pioneer work all day, my name was in orders last night among the list of Pioneers.

25 Fri

I was painting the Battalion's colours on the Limbers, water carts, and the other vehicles.

26 Sat—Queen born, 1867. S. R. 3.57, S. S. 7.57

Finished painting the colours on the battalion vehicles including field ambulances. Then started to number & detail the limbers, &c.



27 Sun—Whitsun Day. Ember Week

*finished mumbering & detailing*

28 Mon—Whit Monday. Bank Holiday. *carto & c.*

*We fell in* ) First Quarter, 11.34 p.m.

*last night about eleven, came by train to Southampton & got aboard a transport.*

29 Tues—Whit Tuesday

*They left Southhampton about ten last night, and came over to Harve then we marched out to a rest camp & stayed all night.*

30 Wed—Ember Day

*We marched along to the train got aboard & started off about ten we travelled all day & night in the train.*

**WHY A SHELL FLIES STRAIGHT.** You may have wondered how it is that the cone-shaped projectiles which are used in modern warfare, fly straight ahead, and do not swerve or wobble in their course. This is the reason. Round the bottom of the shell is fixed a band of copper, in the way shown in our drawing. This band varies in width according to the size of the shell. When the gun is fired, the shock of the explosion causes the rifling—or grooving—inside the gun to cut into the copper, thus giving the shell a revolving motion which keeps it steady in its flight.

31 Th

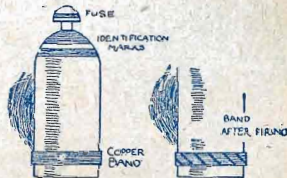
*We got out of the train this morning & marched up to this place there were no tents we got some & put them up.*

1 June Fri—Ember Day

*all the pioneers were on at their own work. I fixed up a table in the orderly room & other odd jobs.*

2 Sat—Ember Day. S. R. 3-51, S. S. 8.6.

*We were packing around at odd jobs but were not very busy.*



6th Month

JUNE

1917

3 Sun—Trinity Sunday. King born, 1865

4 Mon

5 Tues—O Full Moon, 1.7 p.m.

6 Wed

**THIS WAY TO THE HOSPITAL.** When a battle is in progress the field hospitals are invariably pitched in secluded places, away from stray shells and bullets. It is therefore necessary to have some sign by which bearers or slightly wounded men might find the nearest way to the hospital. For this purpose, flags with little red arrows like the sketch shown are used, which point in the right direction. The hospital itself is distinguished during the day by means of a red cross flag and a Union Jack flying from the cross tree of a flag pole. At sunset the flags are replaced by the two lamps shown in sketch.

1917

JUNE

30 Days

7 Th—Corpus Christi

8 Fri

9 Sat—s. r. 3.46, s. s. 8.12

We broke camp this morn-  
ing, left about midday in  
fighting order, got up past  
a good many of our army  
went into tunnels in hill 63  
we are to be prepared.

Some of our company were  
out on fatigue last night & of  
them got wounded, we had two  
horses killed near the workhouse  
and we had two or three lots of  
shell gas, this evening we spilled  
into another part of the front.

Four of our company  
went out road making this morn-  
ing ~~the~~ we had one  
man killed, another company  
were out this afternoon & had  
some wounded some of  
us went for a walk ~~to~~  
the firing line the hill  
looks very much better  
about with shell.



6th Month

JUNE

1917

1917

JUNE

30 Days

10 Sun—1st after Trinity

11 Mon—S. Barnabas

12 Tues—( Last Quarter, 6.39 a.m.

13 Wed

FRANCE. France is a member of the "Triple Entente," the European counterpoise to the "Triple Alliance."

The Metropolitan Army is recruited by compulsory military service for 3 years (from the age of 20) with the Regulars, 11 years with the Active Reserve, 7 years in the Territorial Army and 7 years in the Territorial Reserve.

The total peace establishment was 800,000. On a war footing 4,500,000. The Colonial Army is 87,000 in strength.

There is also a Military Police, half of which is mounted, the Garde Républicain (3,000 men) and the Gendarmerie (21,700 men).

14 Th

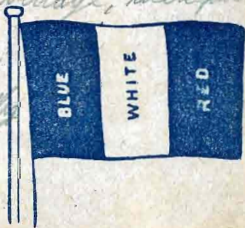
15 Fri

16 Sat—s. r. 3.44, s. s. 8.16

We did a few odd jobs this morning, dug six graves & buried six of our lads. This afternoon, tonight we shifted out, I was on the last lumber, did not get to the quarrier's store till after four o'clock.

I did not get much sleep this morning, we did not do much work, shifted some tents, from one camp to another for officers, at Lente night.

We had an evening, we went for a bath parade this morning over to an old brewery, in the village; then put up a table seats for the officers, the rest of the day we did practically nothing.



6th Month

JUNE

1917

1917

JUNE

30 Days

17 Sun—2nd after Trinity

18 Mon

We were about camp all day we made a post-box & one or two other small jobs.

19 Tues—● New Moon, 1.2 p.m.

We were about camp till this afternoon then we went to another camp, the Pioneers got a small shed to camp in.

20 Wed

We did a few small jobs about the camp house I fixed up a bench for the boot-makers.

21 Th—Ramadân begins

We were doing odd jobs, we made a stand for the Lewis gun some of the others were making sacks for carrying hats.

22 Fri—Longest Day

Between us we finished the bad sacks & did one or two other small jobs thirty saws over & burnt three of our balconies over, papers went out.

23 Sat—Prince of Wales born, 1894. S. R. 3.45; S. S. 8.19

Two of the balloons were used for another job our eyes floated him down quite near the balconies.

**WHAT MINE LAYERS ARE LIKE.** Mines may be laid from any boat by merely dropping them overboard, but the usual type of vessel employed in this work is shown on opposite page.

Two railways run from the centre of the ship to the stern as shown in the sketch. The mines are released one by one and allowed to run down these ways, finally falling into the water over the stern of the ship.



24 Sun—3rd after Trinity. S. John Baptist.  
Midsummer Day

25 Mon We had a very easy day & did not do much work.

26 Tues This morning we were busy around our camp at different jobs, this afternoon six of us and the sergeant started to make a trench for the Lewis gun.

27 Wed—) First Quarter, 4.8 p.m. We were busy the others went out & finished the Lewis gun range, finished making a blackboard.

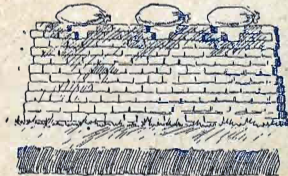
**VILLAGE DEFENCE.** It is not only fortified towns that can offer a stout resistance to an advancing enemy. The ordinary unprotected village when handled by experienced troops can be rapidly transformed into an effective barrier to the passage of enemy troops.

In our sketch you will see how they convert a long 6 feet high brick wall. Bricks are pushed out by crowbars or picks at a space 3 to 5 feet apart from the top to a point which is 4 feet 6 inches from the ground, and large stones or sandbags are placed above these apertures to shelter the head.

28 Th We went for a bath then loaded some ammunition onto ladders, after that the others were repairing up the picks and shovels, I had a job at carpentering.

29 Fri—S. Peter We went out on a review by the Brigadier General this morning, just the Dutch Battery, this afternoon we did a little repairing to coats & duds.

30 Sat—s. r. 3.48, s. s. 8.19 We were doing odd jobs and loading ladders, we shifted up to Brown Sage this evening.



7th Month

JULY

1917

1917

JULY

31 Days

1 Sun—4th after Trinity

2 Mon

We did a few odd jobs around the new camp. we prisoners are camped at a farm with the rest of the head-quarters.

3 Tues

We did a few odd jobs around the camp, two flour drops are doing the work for the sanitary corporal at the headquarters camp.

4 Wed—O Full Moon, 9.41 p.m.

Three of us were making rifle holders for throwing rifle grenades the others were at odd jobs.

5 Th

Billy Adams & I came down to the Battalion stores to do a few jobs we put up a cook house.

6 Fri

Adams & I were making a meat safe & cupboard for the transport.

7 Sat—s. r. 3.53, s. s. 8.16

We made a meat safe and cupboard for the stores and other odd jobs.

#### PREVENTING DISASTER TO TROOP TRAINS.

When a troop (or other important train) is travelling through the enemy's country, great precaution is taken to guard against it being blown up or destroyed in some way. The method shown in our sketch is used. Two trucks, heavily loaded with worthless materials, are placed in front of the engine and act as a "dummy head." Should a mine, or explosive, be placed on the line, the trucks come into contact with it before the engine, and bear the brunt of the damage.



7th Month

JULY

1917

8 Sun—5th after Trinity

9 Mon Adams & I did a few more small jobs down at the stores.

10 Tues

Adams & I did some odd jobs about the stores.

11 Wed—( Last Quarter, 0.12 p.m.

Adams & I did some odd jobs, came up to the trenches tonight.

**SUBMARINE MINES.** The submarine mine is one of the most deadly factors that has to be reckoned with in modern naval warfare.

When one of the studs or "spines" is hit, a glass receptacle containing acids is broken, and the fluid acids immediately rush into a chamber containing chemicals, and the combination of the two produces an electric spark which explodes the mine. The whole process is instantaneous. Guancotton is the main explosive.

1917

JULY

31 Days

12 Th

We were repairing a sand-bag wall at Battalion headquarters, Adams & I went down for rations tonight.

13 Fri

Three of us went out & did some salvaging this morning. Four of us dug a grave this forenoon & went down at tea tonight & buried a man named Dawson of 2nd Infantry Battery.

14 Sat—s. R. 4.0, s. S. 8.11

It was a <sup>very</sup> hot morning, we did a few odd jobs but had an easy day.



7th Month

JULY

1917

15 Sun—6th after Trinity. S. Swithin *We had**one man to bury, I was sick, the*16 Mon *afternoon, went to the doctor**I went to the doctor again this morning, my sergeant told me to pack my kit & get out of the rest camp below but do sleep*

17 Tues

*R. C. W. J. Delaney put in an application to have my dog at the store, so I should employ here, but did not feel fit to do much.*

18 Wed

*It was wet, I went over all the shovels, picks, & other tools this morning did a few odd jobs this afternoon.*

**SOLDIER'S FIELD DRESSING.** Every soldier carries in his kit, or sews into the corner of his jacket, a "first field dressing." The dressing consists of one bandage 24 yards long. A small pad of bleached cotton gauze is stitched to the bandage about 18 inches from one end.

While in the trenches a soldier may receive a wound which is not serious enough to make it necessary for him to go to the hospital, and is yet bad enough to need instant dressing. He places the pad directly on the wound and binds it firmly round with the bandage.

1917

JULY

31 Days

19 Th—● New Moon, 3.0 a.m.

*I helped Ward to pack some salvages this morning made two small tables this afternoon. Mr. Goulding came back from hospital.*

20 Fri

*I did a few odd jobs about the store.*

21 Sat—s. r. 4.8, s.'s. 8.3

*I did a few odd jobs about the store.*

7th Month

JULY

1917

1917

JULY

31 Days

22 Sun—7th after Trinity

23 Mon

I did a few odd jobs this morning, did not feel at all well again this afternoon.

24 Tues

I did not feel well & did not do much all day. Our boys shifted up to Pouch Bay.

25 Wed—S. James

I was feeling better I did a few odd jobs. The armoured sergeant came down to this camp.

**OUR ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN.** Those living in the districts visited by enemy airships will, no doubt, be familiar with the anti-aircraft gun. It throws a shell to a height of three to five miles. The shell is what is known as a high-explosive shrapnel, that is, a combination of shell and shrapnel.

The shrapnel part of it explodes by the action of a time fuse, while the shell portion continues its flight as a separate body for about 100 yards, when there is a second explosion accompanied by a flame to set the dirigible on fire.

26 Th

I did a few odd jobs finished fixing up a pocketing case for Major Fenell.

27 Fri—First Quarter, 6.40 a.m.

I straightened up some of the shelves in place of Ward, who is in hospital.

28 Sat—s. r. 4.18, s. s. 7.54

I did a few odd jobs about the store, fixed up the floor in one of the huts.



29 Sun—8th after Trinity *I was work*30 Mon *I did a few odd jobs about the store, sent away a lumber load of rails, & straightened up the ammunition.*

31 Tues—Annual and Nov. to July Game Certificates and Gun Licences expire

*I fixed up what little salvage was in, unloaded & hauled away the packs, & other salvage inside hut.*

1 Aug Wed—Lammas Day

*Our Battalion went into the trenches yesterday. I fixed up some salong, then cleaned up the pack*

**HOW TO WATER A HORSE.** It is often necessary to water horses at a running stream, but there is a right and a wrong way of doing this, as the illustration shows you. If you let him walk into the water unattended he will go well into the stream and stir up the mud and so foul the water down the stream. On the other hand, if you check your horse from going right in, keeping him near the edge, it will be possible to water other horses successfully below the spot at which your horse drank.

2 Th *I started to fix up a hut for the stores, put on a new roof and putting in stalls for company stores.*

3 Fri—O Full Moon, 5.11 a.m.

*I finished fixing up the store and did a few other odd jobs.*

4 Sat—s. r. 4.28, s. s. 7.43

*It was still showery weather I did a few odd jobs.*

8th Month

AUGUST

1917

5 Sun—9th after Trinity

We started to shift camp.

6 Mon—Bank Holiday

We finished shifting camp up to Brewer Lake.

7 Tues

I had the bandmen &amp; bootmakers helping me to put up a workshop &amp; other jobs about the new camp.

8 Wed

I did a few odd jobs about the new camp.

**FIRE TWELVE MILES.** Some idea of the power of a modern gun may be formed when it is stated that when a 15-inch gun fires a shot 12 miles it is fired at such an angle that the shell goes up to a height of 5,428 feet higher than Mont Blanc. It will throw a shell weighing a ton, or to put it this way, instead of a shell take an ordinary motor-car capable of holding four persons. The 15-inch gun will give the motor-car the flying start of 1,700 miles an hour, hurling it from St. Paul's Cathedral to Epsom Downs, in about half a minute.

1917

AUGUST

31 Days

9 Th—( Last Quarter, 7.56 p.m.

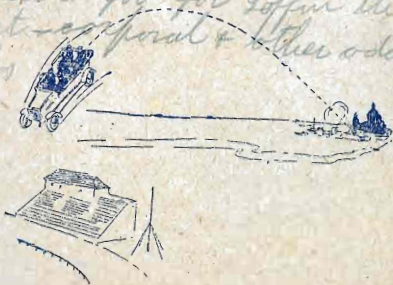
Some of the bandmen came over &amp; helped me do a few odd jobs about the shore.

10 Fri

I cleaned up the shore and stored them away.

11 Sat—Half Quarter Day. S. R. 4.39, S. S. 7.30

I did a job for Goffin the port-corporal &amp; other odd jobs.



8th Month

AUGUST

1917

12 Sun—10th after Trinity I went over

+ started to help fix up some  
13 Mon—Grouse Shooting begins  
huts at the Battalion headqrs.13<sup>th</sup> I was over helping with  
the huts.

14 Tues

I was over helping with  
the huts, at Battalion headqrs

15 Wed

I was helping with the  
huts, we finished one & had  
no roofing for the other.

JAPAN. Japan has been a constitutional monarchy since 1889. Japan's only alliance engagement is with Great Britain.

The Army is recruited by universal compulsory service from 20 to 40. Two or three years spent with colours, five years with reserve, after which soldiers are drafted into Kobi reserves for 10 years. Rest of the time passed in Kokumin or home reserve. Peace strength 230,000, capable of expansion on war footing to 2,000,000 with 2,000 guns.

Navy of proved efficiency crews numbers 50,000 men, doubled on war establishment.

1917

AUGUST

31 Days

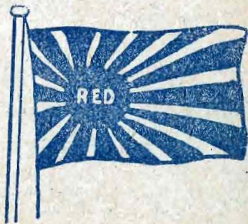
16 Th

I was doing odd jobs  
about the stores, the boys  
went up to the trenches again  
to-day.

17 Fri—☉ New Moon, 6.21 p.m.

I was doing  
odd jobs about the stores.

18 Sat—s. r. 4.50, s. s. 7.17

I was doing  
odd jobs about the stores.

1 Month

AUGUST

1917

1917

AUGUST

31 Days

19 Sun—11th after Trinity

20 Mon—Black Game Shooting begins

21 Tues

22 Wed

23 Th

24 Fri—S. Bartholomew (Massacre 1572)

25 Sat—First Quarter, 7.8 p.m. 3. 2. 5.1, 3. 3. 7.2

*I did a few odd jobs about the camp.**Dail a few odd jobs about the stores, Major Lempell came & had a look round this afternoon.**I did a few odd jobs about the stores.**I did a few odd jobs about the camp.**I did a few odd jobs about the stores.**I did a few odd jobs about the camp.**I did a few odd jobs about the camp.*

**A SAFETY LAMP.** When on night duty, electric torches are safe and very handy, but you can go one better, and make your own. To do so take a small bottle of clean glass and place a piece of phosphorus about the size of a pea in it. The safest way to do is to take your bottle to a chemist, and he will put the phosphorus in it. Fill the bottle one-third full of the best olive oil heated to boiling point and cork it tightly. When a light is required, the cork should be removed to allow the air to enter, and the cork replaced. The whole of the empty space will at once become luminous.



26 Sun—12th after Trinity I did a few odd jobs.  
 27 Mon I did a few odd jobs about the stores & made some more hat racks.

28 Tues I did a few odd jobs about the store. Went down below deck & found Will at the "Binks" camp.

29 Wed I did a few odd jobs about the stores, finished making the hat racks.

30 Th I did a few odd jobs about the stores, getting ready for shifting.

31 Fri I did a few odd jobs about the stores, we loaded the timbers & happened tonight.

1 Sept Sat—Partridge Shooting begins.  
 O Full Moon, o. 29 p.m. S. R. 5.13, S. S. 6.47

We deamed up the cargo and shifted over to Partridge camp.



FLAGS "SUBS" ARE PROUD OF. Submarine vessels have claimed a little privilege, of which they are immensely proud. This privilege, to which the Admiralty have not yet objected, is the flying of a flag on which is a skull and crossbones when they succeed in destroying a vessel belonging to the enemy.  
 When the E9 came into harbour after sinking a German destroyer, she was flying two flags—a yellow one for sinking the "HSLA," and a white one for the destroyer.

9th Month

SEPTEMBER

1917

2 Sun—13th after Trinity

*We left for the*

3 Mon

*to the river from the camp  
then marched camp to La Bastie  
Elbon. We were doing odd jobs  
about Battalion headquarters, the  
transport got through tonight.*

4 Tues

*We were up at the stores  
unloading lumber & other  
odd jobs.*

5 Wed

*We were doing odd  
jobs around the stores, I  
put up a bench for the  
boot-makers.*

**PENETRATION OF BULLETS.** When a defensive work of any kind is being made, it is necessary to remember that some substances offer more resistance than others. Neglect of this fact may lead to disaster, for instance, to throw up a breastwork of wood less than four feet thick would be useless, for that thickness of wood is the least that will stop a bullet. Brickwork must be nine inches to be proof, and earthwork at least three feet thick.

1917

SEPTEMBER

30 Days

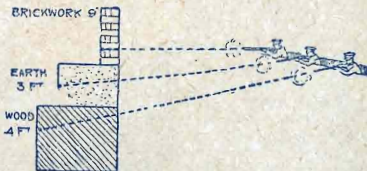
6 Th

*We were doing odd jobs  
around the stores.*

7 Fri

*~~We were doing odd jobs.~~  
The sergeant & I other were out at  
the range firing up targets. The  
rest of us were at the stores. This  
morning went for a route march  
& a bath then for dinner.*

8 Sat—

*(Last Quarter, 7.5 a.m. S. R. 5.24, S. S. 6.31**We were doing odd jobs  
about the store.*

9th Month

SEPTEMBER

1917

1917

SEPTEMBER

30 Days

9 Sun—14th after Trinity

We were at the stores this morning, Sergt. Bolague with this afternoon.

10 Mon. He went out on parade this morning, and were inspected by General Russell.

11 Tues

Our Sergeant went to Bolague for day, I was at work this morning but was at home with influenza this afternoon.

12 Wed

The doctor came over & saw me this morning, told me to keep in bed & keep warm & gave me medicine.

**HOW BIG GUNS CROSS RIVERS.** As a rule strong bridges have to be constructed to convey big guns across rivers, guns which may weigh up to ten tons. They are often taken across on specially constructed rafts. Many guns were taken over the canals in France in the manner shown in our sketch being lashed to empty barrels. Three barrels lashed together will float several tons.

A fourth barrel helps to keep the gun on an "even keel," as well as taking off part of the weight.

13 Th

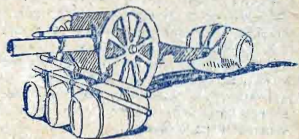
The Doctor came & saw me again this morning, he gave me some more ~~of~~ medicine & told me to keep warm.

14 Fri

My head & throat were bad, I got some more medicine.

15 Sat—s. R. 5.35, s. S. 6.15

I felt a bit better today and went out & watched the sports that they held for a while.



16 Sun—15th after Trinity. Ember Week.

☉ New Moon, 10.28 a.m.

17 Mon—Jewish Year begins *I was not very well but went up to the stores & did a little.*

18 Tues *We were up at the transport.*

19 Wed—Ember Day *We were up at the transport.*

**THE OTHER VICTORIA CROSS.** Did you ever know that there was another Victoria Cross—even rarer than that shown in our sketch? New Zealand has its own V.C. which is very similar to our own. In place of the wording "for valour," "New Zealand" appear. It has no lion, the cross is surmounted by a crown and is fastened to the ribbon bar by a "V" for Victoria. This medal was instituted in 1869 by a Governor of New Zealand. He exceeded his authority in doing so, but Queen Victoria signed the necessary order for the medals. Only 19 of these crosses were awarded

20 Th

*We were out this afternoon pulling wires of fences &c ready for a Brigade start tomorrow.*

21 Fri—S. Matthew. Ember Day

*The Brigade were up here on a morning we pioneers were working & we put up a flagstaff & did the odd jobs.*

22 Sat—Ember Day. S. R. 5.46, S. S. 5.50

*They held Brigade sports we were at the transport this afternoon, some of the chaps went to the sports.*



9th Month

SEPTEMBER

1917

23 Sun—16th after Trinity. Autumnal Equinox

We went out to the water.  
 24 Mon— First Quarter, 5:41 a.m.  
 We were working about the  
 headquarters, the brigade did another  
 field day, up by the stores.

25 Tues

We started off on a route  
 march, I hunched up and down  
 I got a ride in a motor, we  
 entered the battalion & stayed at  
 Lomber.

26 Wed

We joined in the battalion  
 opposite Lomber, and a mess I  
 got a lift in a red cross car  
 by the doctor's orders. We  
 stayed at Lomber.

**THE TRENCH MORTAR.** The German trench mortar is a relic of the ancient Chinese stinkpot.

The device illustrated will give you some idea of the modern stinkpot. The shell is globular, very much like a bomb, and it contains 160 lbs. of powder. This bomb when exploding gives off poisonous gases which mean certain death to anyone who is within 50 yards of the explosion. When ready to be discharged it is loosely mounted on one end of a rod (see small sketch), and when fired the rod drops away leaving the bomb to continue its course.

1917

SEPTEMBER

30 Days

27 Th

We came on again for  
 about 17 miles & went into  
 billets between two villages  
 Sterinward & Esques

28 Fri

We had a parade this  
 morning for a while, then did  
 gas drill for a while.

29 Sat—S. Michael &amp; All Angels. Michaelmas Day.

S. R. 5:57, S. S. 5:43

We were drafted  
 out, those going into  
 & those going back. The  
 only piece of the  
 marched up towards the  
 the rest of us  
 Esques went into  
 billets for the night.



9th &amp; 10th Mths SEPT—OCT

1917

1917

OCTOBER

30 &amp; 31 Days

30 Sun—17th after Trinity. O Full Moon, 8.31 p.m.

1 Oct Mon—Pheasant Shooting begins

2 Tues

3 Wed—Charles Letts's *Diaries for 1918* published

4 Th

5 Fri

6 Sat—s. r. 6.9, s. s. 5.27

**A NIGHT GUIDE.** When a battalion is engaged on night manoeuvres no lights must be shown, as to do so would reveal its position to the enemy's scouts. The want of a light makes it equally difficult to find the way in the dark if it were not for the little idea shown in our sketch. A non-commissioned officer is sent out about 40 or 50 yards in advance of the battalion and marches by aid of a compass. On his pack there is a large white handkerchief, which shows up plainly in the darkest night.

They gave me charge of three other privates and made me Lance-corporal. We put hinges on the lids of the latrine seats & did a few other odd jobs.

We did one or two small jobs about the camp.

We started to put up a shelter for the corpses but have very little material to do it with.



7 Sun—18th after Trinity. (Last Quarter, 10.14 p.m.)

8 Mon *It was wet, we did not do much.*

*We got some more stuff & did a bit more to the shelter for the cooks.*

9 Tues *We did a little more to the cooks shelter, made some targets and did a few other odd jobs.*

10 Wed *We did a few odd jobs about the camp.*

**WAR CYCLES.** French military cyclists are supplied with bicycles which are specially suited to the kind of work for which they are required.

The machines are so constructed that in two or three minutes they can be taken to pieces or put together again.

When the French cyclist comes to a piece of ground over which he cannot ride, he dismembers it and straps it to his back, as shown on opposite page. It is possible for men to go anywhere with machines of this type.

11 Th *We put up a animal trough, and did other odd jobs about the camp.*

12 Fri *We shifted the officers latrine, to a more convenient place.*

13 Sat—s. R. 6.21, s. S. 5.11 *We made some scrappers for shifting some of the mud & did a little else.*



10th Month

OCTOBER

1917

1917

OCTOBER

31 Days

14 Sun—19th after Trinity *the party of  
went to Hagerbrough, had a  
15 Mon bath & a feed.*

*We were about camp but  
did no work, we had an  
expectation of good yields.*

16 Tues—☉ New Moon, 2.41 a.m.

*We made  
a stretcher for carrying  
mud away from the lines.*

17 Wed—Mohammedan Year begins

*We laid  
out some duck boards  
across the worst part of  
the camp.*

**BELGIUM.** The Belgian Army is raised by compulsory military service, and is organized into 6 regular divisions, 2 of 8,500 and 4 of 6,500 with one extra cavalry division. Peace establishment 55,000 men; war footing 340,000. In addition there are auxiliary forces numbering about 70,000 on a war footing. When the Great War broke out, the Belgian military system was in a state of transition. The Colonial Army musters 18,000 men; native troops are officered by Belgians.

French and Flemish are the official languages of Belgium.

18 Th—S. Luke

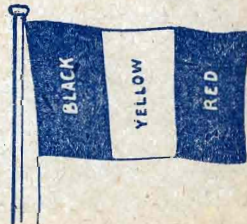
*We did a bit of  
cleaning up around the camp.*

19 Fri

*We did a bit more  
cleaning up around the camp.  
Lieut. Schmidt is acting as  
Pioneer Lieut.*

20 Sat—s. r. 6.33, s. s. 4.57

*We did a bit  
of cleaning up around the  
camp.*



10th Month

OCTOBER

1917

1917

OCTOBER

31 Days

21 Sun—20th after Trinity

22 Mon

We had church  
parade on the parade ground.  
I was in charge of seven  
men to clean up the lines.

23 Tues— First Quarter, 2.38 p.m.

The weather  
is cold and wet, we cleaned  
up around the lines.

24 Wed

We were cleaning up  
the lines this morning.

**SHELTER FROM AIRCRAFT.** When enemy aircraft are sighted orders are immediately given for small bodies of marching men or mounted troops to cluster round the trunks of neighbouring trees, or under bushes. This means of escaping observation from above is more effective than one would at first imagine. The top of a tree is obviously much larger than the base, and the aerial spy sees only the spread of the foliage, which looks like a patch of green on the earth.

25 Th

We got orders to shift  
this morning we marched to  
Haybrough took train to Lenth  
the marched about 12 P. to a  
village called Alquerres.

26 Fri

I joined up the Pioneers  
again last night, I went up  
with Cpl Paton & Jim Ross &  
got some work for the 15<sup>th</sup>  
Co.

27 Sat—s. R. 6.45, s. S. 4.42

of the I went  
up and finished the job  
for the 15<sup>th</sup> Co.



28 Sun—21st after Trinity. SS. Simon &amp; Jude

29 Mon Our Sergeant had been acting for G. G. G. G., but Sgt. Major Phillips has taken it, our sergeant went to the camp, the rest of us did a few odd jobs.

30 Tues—O Full Moon, 6.19 a.m. We were doing a few odd jobs this morning, I finished making a press block for the tailor, it rained this afternoon.

31 Wed—Aug. to Oct. Game Certificates expire

We got some poles & put up goal posts for football then I went & had a look at some of the billets & certificates.

**STOPPING EXPLOSIONS IN POWDER MAGAZINES.** If there is one danger that sailors dread more than any other, it is an explosion in the powder magazine. To prevent such an occurrence, a device for flooding that compartment in the least possible time, is fitted to most big battleships.

The sketch shows how it works. A pipe below the surface connects the magazine with the sea. The pipe is closed by two taps, which are connected with the deck. In case of danger, the taps are open and in flows the water, flooding the magazine.

1 Th—All Saints

We did a few odd jobs.

2 Fri—All Souls

We did a few odd jobs.

3 Sat—s. r. 6.57, s. s. 4.29

We did a few odd jobs

Levied tonight we worked 4 hours at the new baths under an Engineer Officer.



11th Month

NOVEMBER

1917

4 Sun—22nd after Trinity

5 Mon

I made a small box for the bell. We did a few odd jobs.

6 Tues—( Last Quarter, 5.4 p.m.

We did a few odd jobs.

7 Wed

We made some small targets & did some other small jobs.

**NEWLY-DUG TRENCHES.** Apart from uniforms, there are times when soldiers have no chance of disguising their whereabouts from an enemy. A hastily-prepared trench may indicate your position more clearly than the brightest accoutrements.

Suppose, as in the sketch on opposite page, you have only just had time to throw up an entrenchment, the newly-turned earth, AA, will stand up in the shape of a very distinct wall against a green background, and so your enemy will quickly "spot" you.

1917

NOVEMBER

30 Days

8 Th

Jim Ross mended a case for the orderly room we cleaned up some of the tools and loaded the lumber.

9 Fri

I went to the doctor this morning with the Rheumatism, & had my hip massaged, the tickle it has been bad all day.

10 Sat—s. r. 7.10, s. s. 4.18

I went to the doctor again this morning & had my leg rubbed again twice today, it was pretty sore all day.



11 Sun—23rd after Trinity. Half Quarter Day.  
Martinmas

12 Mon We left Alguines & came up to Escelles yesterday, the Corp. Jim Ross, Able & came up by motor lorry, in charge of baggage we came on to Escelles yesterday

13 Tues The men came on last night & got in to this camp at about two this morning, we shifted the blankets & stored them & packs in another hut, most of the beds went on another mill of

14 Wed—● New Moon, 6.29 p.m. two further.

We had a busy time with the packs today, first one lot, then another coming in for their packs, most of the beds went up to the line tonight.

**CARRYING BIG SHELLS.** The "Jack Johnsons" you hear our soldiers talking about, are the big enemy siege guns. The shells from these guns throw out dense black smoke when bursting.

The shells used weigh close on 1,000 lbs and as it is, of course, impossible for one man to lift such a weight, each shell is placed in a special wicker-work basket. The lid is made of metal and fastened on with leather straps.

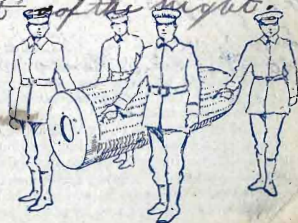
It takes four men to carry the shell, which costs £1,250.

15 Th We had a bit easier day Adams, Cpl. Paton & I were left as a guard on the blankets & other baggage, the rest of the Pioneers and a good many others came back from the line.

16 Fri We had another quiet day.

Jim Ross was making some small notice boards, the gud Brady went up to the line & back last night,

17 Sat—s. R. 7.22, S. S. 4.8 It has been a cold dull day, it has been a quiet day, the guns were busy most of the night.



18 Sun—24th after Trinity

19 Mon We were about the stores all day.

20 Tues We were about the stores all day.

21 Wed—D First Quarter, 10.29 p.m.

We were about the stores all day

**PORTABLE WIRELESS OUTFITS.** Our field forces make an extensive use of wireless. They are employed for the purpose of conveying messages from one military unit to another.

The apparatus is so light that it can be carried by a motor cyclist. It can be erected in 15 minutes, and send messages and receive them over a distance of 50 miles. Scouts utilise these outfits for conveying information in code to headquarters. The mast is held upright by one soldier while the other works the dynamo by a foot pedal.

22 Th We were about the stores all day, I went over & did a small job for the transport sergeant.

23 Fri We were about the stores all day, we started to get together some of the stuff to make some hat-racks.

24 Sat—s. R. 7.34, s. S. 3.59

We were about the stores all day, I went & did another small job for the transport sergeant. Our sergeant went away tomorrow to Blighty.



25 Sun—25th after Trinity (last)

26 Mon We shifted down to the camp Camp Belye got there just before dark we had a wet night and got wet in our beds.

27 Tues Fixed up our store to stop it leaking, and did a few odd jobs

28 Wed—O Full Moon, 6.41 p.m. We did a few odd jobs, had to get out some packs.

**INVISIBLE WRITING.** The following is a novel and not very well-known method of writing a despatch in such a manner that it appears to be a piece of blank paper. Soak your sheet of paper in water and place it on a sheet of glass. Lay a sheet of dry paper over it while you write your message on this with a blunt pencil. Dry the paper, and give it to the despatch bearer. Your friends on receiving it will immerse it in water and read it. Caution: do not dry over a lamp or in front of a fire.

29 Th We did a few odd jobs, had to get out a few packs, then later we got a big list to get out.

30 Fri—S. Andrew We had a lot of packs to get out for casualties.

1 Dec Sat—Queen Alexandra born, 1844.  
S. R. 7.44, S. S. 3.53  
We shifted with the stores & transport to Smith & Walker's camp.



2 Sun—Advent Sunday, all the Pioneers  
but Sharp & the tailors & boot  
3 Mon makers went back to the States  
I did a little towards making  
hat racks.

4 Tues I was doing odd jobs  
for the transport most of  
the day.

5 Wed I did a bit more to the  
hat racks.

SERBIA. The government of Serbia is a constitutional  
monarchy.

Military service is universal and compulsory. The Army,  
reorganised in 1907, far exceeded expectations during the  
Balkans War of 1912-13. Peace strength 35,000 to 40,000  
men. The total number of men put on the field, with levies  
from occupied territories, reached 400,000.

Area before the Balkans War, 18,650 square miles,  
population 2,912,000; after the war 33,890 square miles,  
population 4,550,000.

Austria declared war on Serbia, July 28th, 1914.

6 Th—( Last Quarter, 2.14 p.m.

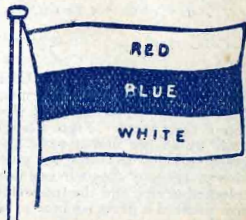
I did a bit more to the  
hat racks.

7 Fri

I did a bit more to the  
hat racks.

8 Sat—s. R. 7.53; s. S. 3.50

I did some more to the  
hat racks.



12th Month

DECEMBER

1917

9 Sun—2nd in Advent I did a little more to the hat racks.

10 Mon—Grouse Shooting ends.

I finished using all the timber I had & have four more hat racks to make.

11 Tues I did one or two small jobs, our sergt. W. Turner came back from leave to Blighty!

12 Wed The sergt came down this morning & had a look at the hat racks, he reckoned they were all right.

**DISGUISED AS SHRUBBERY.** Our troops have found that a very successful means of avoiding observation from above, by placing large pieces of trees and bushes on top of their tents. From a height of 3,000 feet, enemy aircraft would not find it easy to recognise these patches of green as being anything but genuine shrubbery. Guns are also covered, as shown in our sketch. Many tents have been coloured green, and the top wings of military aeroplanes are now painted a greenish brown, so as to harmonise with the earth.

1917

DECEMBER

31 Days

13 Th I did a bit more to the hat racks & did some other odd jobs.

14 Fri—● New Moon, 9.17 a.m.

I finished the hat racks, and helped the postal corporal.

15 Sat—s. r. 8.1, s. s. 3.49

I helped the postal corporal and did a few other odd jobs



16, Sun—3rd in Advent. Ember Week

~~17 Mon~~ We shifted up to the Cape Belge camp again, the boys went into the line

17 Mon. We did a bit of straggling up of the camp. Jim &

18 Tues stable went to the present camp yesterday, four of us are on guard over packs again

18 Tues. We had a few packs sent out of three of the companies to get

19 Wed—Ember Day

We cleaned & oiled the picks & shovels & did few other odd jobs & got out a few packs.

#### HOW GUNNERS ARE KEPT IN TOUCH WITH COMMAND.

Telephones are used for all sorts of purposes during war time, but one of the most useful directions in which they are employed is with artillery. In a brigade of artillery, a telephone set is supplied to enable the officer commanding the brigade to communicate with his three battery commanders. To lay the wires, there is a special waggon known as a cable cart. The sketch shows the route followed by the cart. It starts from X, and runs to A, without paying out cable, then from A to X, and on to C. From C to B, no cable is paid out, then from B to X, the cable is paid out.

20 Th

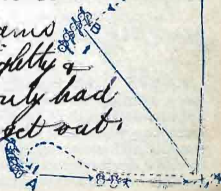
We had a busy day with the packs.

21 Fri—S. Thomas. Ember Day. 1st First Quarter, 6.7 a.m.

The Sgt. Adams & Norman the new pioneer went up with the rations this morning but were not wanted & came back.

22 Sat—Ember Day. Shortest Day. S. R. 8.6, S. S. 3.51

The Sgt. Adams, Storman Bolard & Brady were going to the line, a shell wounded the four of them, Adams was wounded slightly & came back, we only had a few packs to get out.



12th Month

DECEMBER

1917

23 Sun—4th in Advent

We did not get finished the packs till after eight.

24 Mon

We gave out a lot of packs & blankets, it was my birthday a lively one I don't think.

25 Tues—Christmas Day

We had a very quiet day with the packs, they had turkey, duff & beer issued to the whole Battalion for dinner, I was sick & had none.

26 Wed—S. Stephen. Bank Holiday

I had part of my lunch dinner for breakfast, we had another quiet day with the packs. I was better again.

**KEEPS THE COLD OUT.** It is very often necessary for a military airman to make a note of something—the apparent strength of a small detachment of the enemy, for instance—while he is in the air, but the cold air, and often the rain and snow, render writing a very difficult job. Therefore, the device shown in our illustration is resorted to. It consists of a mica-case, with a waterproof curtain at one end.

1917

DECEMBER

31 Days

27 Th—S. John

We had another quiet day with the packs, two more Pioneers reported here but one of them is acting O.C. for 15<sup>th</sup> Coy. for a few days.

28 Fri—Holy Innocents. O Full Moon, 9.52 a.m.

We got in a lot more packs last night, our new mate helped us his name is Ken, Proycroft, we were fairly busy with the packs.

29 Sat—s. r. 8.8, s. s. 3.56

We did not have a very busy time with the packs, Fred Brady came back from the hospital.



1917-18

DEC—JAN

31 &amp; 31 Days

30 Sun—1st after Christmas

quiet day with the packs. We had a

31 Mon

We had a fairly busy day with the packs.

1 Jan Tues—Circumcision

It was a quiet day with us.

2 Wed

A good many came for packs.

3 Th

A good many came for packs.

## CASH ACCOUNT.

Date

Barn.

Received

Paid

Fri 4. We had a good many on the road to the Battalion they left their packs.

Sat 5. We had it pretty quiet.

Sun 6. We had it pretty quiet.

Mon 7. We had it very quiet.

Tues 8. Our Batten came down from Half-way to Walker's Camp, we loaded & sent their packs home to them Brady & Reid went down.

Wed 9. Adams & Roycroft went to Walker's camp, I stayed on here, shifted into a hut.

Thurs 10. I did a few odd jobs.

## CASH ACCOUNT.

Date *January* Received Paid

*Fri 11* Arthur came along this morning to see me. I did a few odd jobs.

*Sat 12* I started to alter the shed we had the packs in, Goch was helping me.

*Sun 13* I did a bit more towards altering the shed, Goch helped me part of the day.

*Mon 14* I did a bit more to the shed Goch & G. Thomas helped me part of the day.

*Tues 15* It was wet & too windy to handle covers, so I did very little.

*Wed 16* It was still a bit rough but, we managed to get the covers on shed.

## CASH ACCOUNT.

Date *January* Received Paid

*Thurs 17* I finished fixing up shed & stacked ammunition & bombs in it.

*Fri 18* The stores & transport, changed place with the 1st Brigade (such Battery

*Sat 19* I was giving a hand straighten things up at the new camp.

*Sun 20* The name of this place is Hoograaf my Ahemmatian has been giving me a bad time.

*Mon 21* I did one or two small jobs.

*Tues 22* It was pretty wet I did not do much. Sergt Lunn advised my going to *to*

## CASH ACCOUNT.

Date	Jan.	Received	Paid
Wed 23			I did not do much could hardly walk.
Thurs 24			I got a stick managed to hobble down to bath & had a wash.
Fri 25			I went to the Dr he rubbed the leg with liniment & gave me some pills.
Sat 26			I finished taking the pills but do not seem to be much improved.
Sun 27			I kept pretty quiet, as the Rheumatism was pretty bad.
Mon 28			It was a bit warmer day I was a little better. Pete was getting ready to go on leave so I started to do the cooking in his place.

## CASH ACCOUNT.

Date	Jan. - Feb.	Received	Paid
Tues 29			I was cooking
Wed 30			I was cooking
Thurs 31			I was cooking
Fri 1			I was cooking
Sat 2			I was cooking
Sun 3			I was cooking
Mon 4			I was cooking
Tues 5			I was cooking
Wed 6			I was cooking
Thurs 7			I was cooking
Fri 8			I was cooking
Sat 9			I was cooking
Sun 10			I was cooking









## LETTER REGISTER.

Date

Name and Address

## MEMO. OF THINGS LENT.

Date

Article

Lent to

Returned



MEMORANDA.

MEMO

Date

Ar



**THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR**  
**EASTERN AREA**  
 Scale of English Miles

