

NAME *Frederick Coshick*

No. *46656*

CORPS
238 (Reserve) Bn. The King's (Liverpool) Regt.

SOLDIERS'
SMALL BOOK.

WILLIAMS & SON, LTD.
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FORMS
B. 50
33

21st (Reserve) Batt: "The King's" Lpool Regt.
Regiment

"THE SMALL BOOK"

OF

Frederick CoKear

No. *46686*

Every Entry in this Book (after the necessary particulars from the Attestation have been inserted) is to be made under the superintendence of the Officer Commanding the Squadron, Troop, Battery, or Company to which the Man belongs.



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1914



SPECIAL RESERVISTS.

A Special Reservist is liable, during his term of service, to be called out, or detained whilst called up for training, in case of imminent national danger or great emergency, on permanent service in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and if so called out is liable to be detained in Army Service for the unexpired portion of his term of service in the Army Reserve, and for a further period not exceeding twelve months if so directed by competent military authority.

A Special Reservist is liable, on enlistment, to be called out for a special course, or special courses of training, not exceeding in the whole six months, as may be prescribed, and during such course he may be attached to, or trained with, any body of His Majesty's Forces.

In addition to the special course of training mentioned above, he is liable to be called out for such annual training as may be prescribed.

Unless when called out as mentioned above, or in time of emergency, his service will consist of Reserve Service. When called out for special courses of training or for annual training he becomes subject to Military Law. When called out on Permanent Service he becomes a Soldier of the Regular Forces.

SPECIAL RESERVIST'S NAME AND DESCRIPTION ON ATTESTATION.

Name _____
 Enlisted at _____
 in the County of _____
 on the _____
 at the age of _____ years _____ months
 for the _____
 for _____ years in the Special Reserve.
 Born in the Parish of _____
 in or near the Town of _____
 in the County of _____
 Trade or calling _____
 Last permanent residence _____
 Height _____ feet _____ inches
 Complexion _____
 Eyes _____ Hair _____
 Marks _____
 *Religion _____
 †Signature of Soldier _____

* This should be described under one of the following denominations, viz.—
 "Church of England," "Presbyterian," "Wesleyan," "Baptist," or "Congregational," "other Protestant denomination" (name of denomination to be noted), "Roman Catholic" or "Jew."
 † Whenever a Soldier who cannot write makes his mark in acknowledgment of having received pay or allowances, etc., such mark is to be witnessed by the signature of a witness (other than the pay-serjeant).

**SOLDIER'S NAME AND DESCRIPTION ON
ATTESTATION.**

(REGULAR FORCES.)

Name Frederick Corkish
 Enlisted at Lpool
 in the County of Lancs
 on the 27.6.16. Pooled 28.6.16
 at the age of 18 years — months
 for 1st (Reserve) Batt. "The King's" Lpool Regt.
 for — years — months and — years in the Reserve.
 Born in the Parish of Ramsay
 in or near the Town of Ramsay,
 in the County of — of Man
 Trade or calling Warehouseman
 Last permanent residence Ramsay I.O.M.
 Height 5 feet 5 1/2 inches
 Complexion fresh
 Eyes blue Hair dk brown
 Marks scar at top of 3rd finger left hand
mole on abdomen (center)
 *Religion C.P.E.
 †Signature of Soldier Frederick Corkish

* This should be described under one of the following denominations, viz.—
 "Church of England," "Presbyterian," "Wesleyan," "Baptist," or "Congregational," "other Protestant denomination" (name of denomination to be noted), "Roman Catholic," or "Jew."

† Whenever a Soldier who cannot write makes his mark in acknowledgment of having received pay or allowances, etc., such marks to be witnessed by the signature of a witness (other than the pay-serjeant).

THE SOLDIER'S NEXT-OF-KIN NOW LIVING.

Any change becoming known is to be duly noted, with the date of such change.

**Note.—No entry on this page has any legal effect
as a Will.**

Nearest degrees of relationship.	NAMES	Latest known address to be given in full
1st.	Wife.	
	Children.	
2nd.	Father.	
	Mother.	<u>Elizabeth Ramsay I.O.M.</u>
3rd.	Brothers and Sisters	<u>Alfred Corkish 8 Marsden Terr. Ramsay</u>
		<u>Henry " " " "</u>
		<u>William " " " "</u>
	Nephews and nieces, if children of deceased brothers or sisters.	
4th.	Other relations	
Signature of Soldier <u>Fred Corkish.</u>		
Regimental number <u>46656</u>		Date of Signature
Signature of Company, etc., Commanding <u>Dodd</u>		<u>29 JUN 1916</u>
† State whether brothers are younger or older.		

PARTICULARS OF SERVICE.

Country	From	To	Years.	Days.	N.B.—Country only to be shown; it is unnecessary to show separately service in different stations of same country. England, Scotland, and Ireland to be shown under general term "Home." For mode of computing service abroad, see "King's Regulations."
Home	27 th / ₆				
2. Whether educated at (applies only to boys) ...					Duke of York's Royal Military School. Royal Hibernian Military School. Queen Victoria School.
3. Certificates of education ...					
4. Passed classes of Instruction ...					
5. Campaigns, including actions, medals and decorations ...					
6. Wounded ...					

PARTICULARS OF SERVICE—(continued).

7. Effects of Wounds		
8. Special instances of gallant conduct and mentioned in public despatches		
9. Annuities ...		
10. Injuries in or by the service		
PARTICULARS OF MARRIAGE.		
(a) Christian and surname of woman to whom married; (b) Place and date of marriage; (c) Name of officiating minister or registrar; and (d) Names of the witnesses.		
(a)	(b)	
(c)	(d)	
PARTICULARS AS TO CHILDREN.		
Christian name.	Date and place of birth.	Date and place of baptism and name of officiating minister.

Abbreviated Extract from Record of Service to be entered up and signed by an Officer on the Soldier leaving the Colours.

Age on Enlistment _____ years _____ months.
Enlisted for { _____ years' army service.
 { _____ years' reserve service.
Service towards limited engagement reckon from _____
Joined at _____ on _____

Corps in which served Battalion or Depôt.	Promotions, reductions, casualties, &c.	Army rank.	Dates.	Service not allowed to reckon for fixing the rate of pension		Service in reserve not allowed to reckon towards C badges	
				Yrs	Days	Yrs	Days

Total service forfeited as above

Total service towards engagement to _____ date
of discharge _____ years _____ days.
Total service towards pension to _____ date
of discharge _____ years _____ days.
Signature of Officer _____ Date _____

POINTS TO BE OBSERVED WHEN ON GUARD.

Smart and soldierlike conduct, and the strictest attention to orders, are the essential duties of a soldier on guard.

Every sentry must know—

- (1) The object for which he is posted.
- (2) The orders he has to carry out.
- (3) The front of his post and extent of his beat.
- (4) The countersign, if there is one.

The duty of a sentry is—

- (1) To keep his ears and eyes open, and be constantly on the watch.
- (2) To allow no one to interfere with him in his duties.
- (3) Never to quit his arms, nor lounge or converse with any one on any pretence whatever.
- (4) Never to stand in his sentry-box in good or even moderate weather.

A sentry will only challenge a person or party approaching his post, when it is necessary for his own safety, when he is doubtful as to whether the person or party approaching is authorized to pass, when it is ordered for a special reason, such as in the case of a sentry posted on a fortress or prison, or when there is a countersign to be delivered.

When challenging on the part of a sentry is necessary, it will be carried out as follows:—

When a person or party approaches the post, the sentry will, as soon as the person or party is within speaking distance, call out, *Halt—Advance one*; or (*Halt—Advance one, and give the countersign*); at the same time coming to *On Guard*, but without drawing back the right foot, if the person or party approaching gives a satisfactory reply, the sentry will say *Pass Friend, All's well*; remaining *On Guard* till the person or party has passed.

Paying Compliments.

A sentry will "present arms" to General and Field Officers, and to all "armed parties" except after "Retreat," when he will only do so to "grand rounds."

A sentry in his sentry-box will salute by coming smartly to "Attention."

When mounted over a Royal Palace or furnished by a Royal Guard, a sentry will "present arms" only to members of the Royal Family, or to an armed Corps.

In the same manner a sentry furnished from a Guard over the residence of Viceroys, Governors, or General Officers, will not present arms to persons of inferior rank. When Officers of inferior rank pass his post in uniform he will stand with sloped arms.

A sentry will pay the same compliments to Commissioned Officers of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Royal Indian Marine, when in uniform, Special Reserve of Officers, Militia, Honourable Artillery Company, Yeomanry, Volunteers and Territorial Force, when in uniform, as are directed to be paid to Officers of the Regular Army.

POINTS TO BE OBSERVED ON OUTPOSTS.

1. On active service one of the most important duties of a Soldier is outpost duty.

The duties of Outposts are to obtain intelligence of the enemy, and to enable the troops to rest in security. Intelligence of the enemy is gained by means of (a) reconnoitring patrols, and (b) sentries furnished from groups of three to six men posted close at hand.

2. *Reconnoitring Patrols* are not intended to fight, but to discover and report upon the enemy's position. Their movements and formation must be subordinate to *gaining information* secretly and rapidly. They should seldom return by the same route as they went out.

A Soldier employed on patrol must be intelligent, vigilant, full of resource and presence of mind, know how to find his way in a strange country, and be quick to devise a means of escape from capture.

Each man must move cautiously and silently, and often halt to listen, and he must prevent his arms and accoutrements from rattling. He must clearly understand from the leader what he has to look for, and how and at what

place he is to make his report. On returning each man should be able to give a clear report of what he has seen. If the patrol is cut off, one man at least must manage at all costs to escape.

3. Every sentry must know:—

- (a) The direction and probable line of the enemy's advance.
- (b) The number of his post and the extent of front he is to watch.
- (c) The number and position of his piquet, and the best way to it.
- (d) The position and description of the sentries on his right and left.
- (e) The Countersign.

4. The duty of a sentry is:—

- (a) To remember that on his vigilance may depend the lives of his comrades as well as his own life.
- (b) To constantly watch in the direction of the enemy and notice every suspicious sign.
- (c) To see and listen without being seen or heard.
- (d) Never to quit his post or sit or lie down without orders, or let his rifle out of his hand.
- (e) To warn his group or piquet as soon as he sees the enemy. If danger is imminent, and he is satisfied that the enemy is advancing to attack, he should fire several times to give the alarm.
- (f) To pay no compliments, and not to allow anyone to distract his attention.
- (g) Not to allow more than one stranger at a time to approach his post.

A sentry will immediately warn his group of the approach of any person or party. When the nearest person is within speaking distance the sentry will call out "*Halt*," covering him with his rifle. The group commander will then deal with the person or party according to the instructions received by him. Any person not obeying the sentry, or attempting to make off after being challenged, will be fired upon without hesitation.

SALUTING OF OFFICERS.

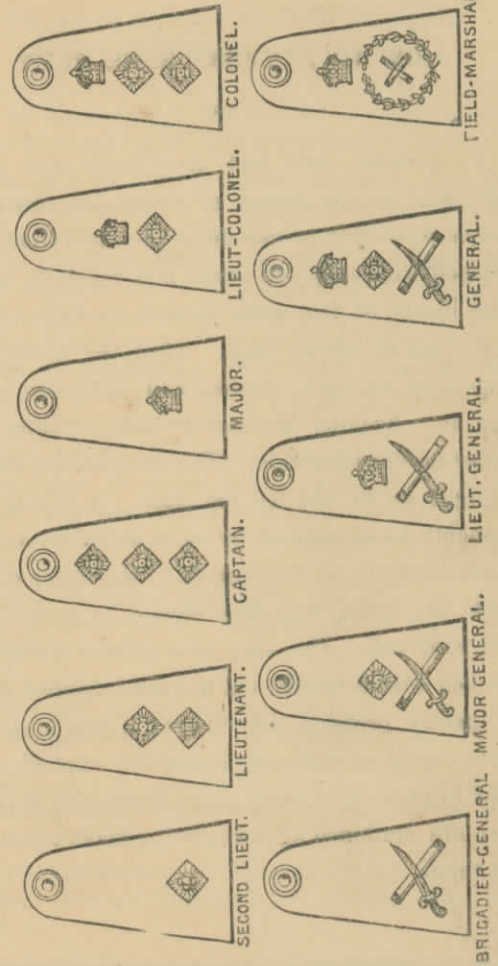
Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men will salute all Commissioned Officers whom they know to be such, whether dressed in uniform or not, including Officers of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Royal Indian Marine when in Uniform, Special Reserve of Officers, Militia, Honourable Artillery Company, Yeomanry, Volunteers and Territorial Force, and such Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy as have rank corresponding to that of the Commissioned Officers in the Army.

The salute, except when swords are worn, will always be with the hand further from the person saluted. When a Soldier passes an Officer he will salute on the third pace before reaching him, and will lower the hand on the third pace after passing him; when swords are worn the salute will be with the right hand.

A Soldier, if sitting when an Officer approaches, will rise, stand at attention, and salute; if a number of men are sitting or standing about, the senior Non-Commissioned Officer or oldest Soldier will call the whole to "Attention," and salute. When a Soldier addresses an Officer he will halt two paces from him and salute. He will also salute when withdrawing. When appearing before an Officer in a room, he will salute without removing his cap.

A Soldier without his cap, or who is carrying anything that prevents him from saluting properly, will, if standing still, come to attention as an Officer passes; if walking, he will turn his head slightly towards the Officer in passing him.

OFFICERS' BADGES OF RANK.



In Field Service Dress, Officers' Badges of Rank are worn on the sleeve.

HOW TO PREVENT SORE FEET.

To prevent sore feet cleanliness and strict attention to the fitting of boots and socks are necessary. Before marching the feet should be washed with soap and water and carefully dried. The inside of the socks should be well rubbed with soft or yellow soap. After the march the feet must be again washed and clean dry socks put on. Soaking the feet in salt or alum and water hardens the skin. The nails should be cut straight across and not too close. A blister will probably be occasioned by an unevenness or hole in the sock, or an unevenness in the lining of the boot; the cause, therefore, should be ascertained and removed. The edge of a blister should be pricked with a needle and the fluid drained away by gently pressing the blister; a small pad of cotton wool or soft rag should be applied, and kept in place by a small piece of sticking plaster. Men are cautioned against getting boots too small for them.

MODE OF MAKING APPLICATIONS AND COMPLAINTS BY A SOLDIER.

If a Soldier desires to make any application or complaint, he should do so to his Captain. He should also apply to his Captain if he desires information or advice.

Section 43 of the Army Act gives a Soldier the right to complain to his Captain if he thinks himself wronged by any Officer other than his Captain, or by any Soldier. If he thinks himself wronged by his Captain, either by his Captain failing to redress his complaint or in any other matter, he may complain to his Commanding Officer. If he thinks himself wronged by his Commanding Officer, either by his Commanding Officer failing to redress his complaint or in any other matter, he may complain to the General Officer under whom he is serving.

Before a Soldier makes a direct complaint to the Commanding Officer, he should inform his Captain of his intention. Similarly the Soldier should inform the Commanding Officer beforehand of his intention to appeal direct to the General Officer.

An Officer to whom a complaint is made is required by the Act to inquire into such complaint and to redress it if he finds it well founded.

When a Soldier makes an application or complaint his tone and manner must be temperate and respectful and he should be accompanied by a non-commissioned officer of his own company if possible. He must not complain on behalf of another Soldier, and not more than two Soldiers are permitted to approach an Officer at the same time to make a complaint.

Anonymous complaints, or complaints through channels other than above are forbidden, and constitute military offences.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR CLEANING THE
RIFLE AND CARBINE.**

Detailed instructions as to cleaning the Service arms are given in the "Musketry Regulations." The following general instructions in the case of arms, should, however, be borne in mind:—

N.B.—*The rifle or carbine must not be cleaned for examination except for the weekly inspection by the Squadron or Company Commander. The wire gauze must not be used except by order of an Officer.*

As soon as possible after firing the last shot, arms should, whenever practicable, be thoroughly cleaned; if this is not done without loss of time, rust will rapidly appear, which will spread and be difficult to remove, even if the barrel is not injured.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR CLEANING CLOTHING
AND FOR WASHING SHIRTS, KHAKI
CLOTHING, SOCKS AND WOOLLEN
GOODS.**

I.—CLEANING AND REMOVING STAINS FROM CLOTHING.

Scarlet Clothing.

1. Button or Hook Stains.—Rub dry pipeclay over the stained part and brush with a clean hard brush.

2. Oil or Grease Stains.—(a) Rub the stain with a small piece of scarlet cloth soaked with methylated ether; or (b) Powder dry pipeclay over the part, cover with clean blotting paper and press a hot iron upon the paper. Repeat until the stain is removed.

3. Stains from Perspiration or Dirt.—(a) Kersey and cloth frocks and tunics. A solution of salts of sorrel ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to pint boiling water) should be applied all over the garment with a clean hard brush. Finish off by sponging well with cold water. (b) Scarlet serge frocks may be washed in lukewarm water, in which some good yellow soap and a little oxalic acid ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. per gallon) have been dissolved. Rinse off well in cold water.

4. Neither salts of sorrel nor oxalic acid should be applied to *parts of new scarlet garments.*

Blue Clothing.

5. Oil or greaso stains may be removed with turpentine or benzole.

6. For cleaning blue clothing a weak solution of ammonia may be used, and well rubbed in with a hard brush after the garments have been well beaten and brushed. The solution must not be allowed to touch scarlet stripes or trimmings

Moleskin Strappings of Pantaloon.

7. The moleskin strappings of pantaloons should not be cleaned with soda or ammopia. Benzole or turpentine should be used for this purpose.

General Instructions.

8. Before being subjected to any of the foregoing processes, the garments should be well beaten and brushed, and should be carefully stretched whilst under treatment to prevent shrinking.

9. Care must be taken not to use ether or benzole in the presence of any light or fire. The vapour of ether should not be inhaled.

10. If the weather permit, the cleaned garments should be dried in the open air, if not they should be hung up in a dry place, but not near fires or stoves.

II.—WASHING FLANNEL SHIRTS, WORSTED SOCKS,
KHAKI CLOTHING, AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

11. The water in which the articles are washed should be lukewarm only; they should on no account be put into boiling or even very hot water, as it tends to shrink the material. The articles must be well rinsed in clean tepid water before drying. Yellow soap only should be used, and the use of washing powder is prohibited. A little

ammonia (1 tablespoonful to 2 gallons of water) may be added to remove grease and perspiration.

12. After the water has been completely wrung out of them, the articles should be well pulled out by hand before drying.

NOTES ON FIELD COOKING.

Hints for Preparing the Food.

1. Keep yourself as clean as possible.
2. Keep the place tidy where the cooking is done.
3. See that the mess tin, or other vessel in which the food is to be cooked, is clean before using it. Directly after using the mess tin clean it on the outside and inside (if possible by boiling some clean water in it).
4. It is better to use clean wooden sticks than dirty crockery for handling and stirring the food.

Firing.

1. Do not chop the wood too small.
2. Do not use straw or similar things for lighting the fire.
3. Keep the fire burning evenly.
4. If wood is not available, dried camel's dung, peat, etc., make fairly efficient substitutes.

Cooking.

1. Do not leave the mess tin or other vessel empty on the fire.
2. Always keep water handy.
3. Stir with a wooden spoon or stick, and not with a metal spoon.
4. As a rule use the lid reversed and keep some water in it.

5. When using preserved vegetables they should be previously soaked in water; this may be done by using the lid of the mess tin when preparing the meals.

6. Dried peas or beans should be washed and soaked in cold water for twelve hours, if possible, before being cooked.

Stewing.

Stewing is the usual method of cooking meat, etc., under campaign conditions. The Soldier should understand that boiling is not stewing; rapid boiling makes meat tough, hard and stringy.

On the other hand, stewing, i.e., slow cooking, just short of boiling heat, makes coarse meat tender and wholesome. Boiling meat, vegetables, etc., rapidly does not hasten the cooking, but spoils the food and injures the mess tin.

Rules for Stewing

1. If sufficient water is available wash the meat and vegetables carefully before commencing to cook.
2. Cut the meat into pieces and cut up the vegetables (if any), and place them (with the bones if there is room) in the mess tin with sufficient water to just cover them.
3. Stew slowly for about 1½ to 2 hours, keeping the vessel closely covered. The length of time varies according to the size of the pieces and quality of the meat, but the cooking must be continued until the meat is tender.

If preserved meat is to be stewed, the vegetables should be first cooked till they are tender, then add the meat; let the whole stew gently for about ten minutes and then serve.

Frying.

Frying may be done in the lid of the mess tin, or a frying-pan may be made out of a preserved meat tin by melting the solder and flattening it out.

Rules for Frying.

When suet or dripping is not procurable, cut a little fat off the meat and place it in the lid of the mess tin. Melt the fat over the fire, and then place in the lid slices of meat, etc., and cook till done

FURLOUGHS.*

The furlough season at home is in the winter, between the dates laid down in the "King's Regulations."

A furlough is an indulgence to be granted at the discretion of the Commanding Officer. Before any Soldier can obtain a furlough he must be dismissed his drills and be out of debt.

A Soldier on furlough must rejoin before tattoo on the last day of his furlough. If he does not, he may be dealt with as an absentee. If within five days after the expiration of his furlough no satisfactory account of his absence is received, he will be reported as a deserter.

A Soldier who obtains an extension of furlough, or a warrant by false representation, or who, in applying for the same, commits an offence to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, will be dealt with by his Commanding Officer.

Before proceeding on furlough, a Soldier is to leave his address with the Officer Commanding his Squadron, Battery, or Company, and he must at all times be prepared to rejoin on the shortest notice, if ordered to do so.

Sometimes railway companies allow Soldiers to proceed on furlough to their homes and back to their units at single fares. This is a privilege and not a right, and so Soldiers should be most careful not to abuse it.

Any Soldier on furlough who requires any information should write to the Officer Commanding his Squadron, Battery, or Company.

* Not applicable to Special Reserves.

MARRIAGE.*

A Soldier must not marry without first obtaining his Commanding Officer's sanction, otherwise, although the marriage is legal, he can never have any claim to be borne on the marriage establishment of his Corps.

A large proportion of Serjeants is allowed on the marriage roll, also a percentage, varying in different branches of the Service, of the Trumpeters, Drummers, and rank and file who have completed seven years' service (exclusive of boys' service), are in possession of at least two good conduct badges, and have at least £5 in the Post Office Savings Bank

CIVIL EMPLOYMENT ON DISCHARGE OR TRANSFER TO THE ARMY RESERVE.*

All Soldiers are urged to read and remember these few words of advice, and to be guided by them not only throughout their Army Service, but after they have re-entered civil life.

SOBRIETY, HONESTY, INDUSTRY, and GENERAL GOOD CONDUCT, during service with the Colours, are essential for obtaining good employment on the return to civil life.

You must remember that, in our army, which depends for its efficiency on a strong reserve, only a few men can expect to serve on for pension, and that, even if you earn a pension, it will hardly suffice for your needs unless you can add to it from some other source.

You should also remember that there are two classes of working men, the skilled, who are scarce and therefore well paid, and the unskilled, who are plentiful and relatively ill-paid. It should be your earnest ambition to be reckoned as a skilled worker, and to this end you should neglect no opportunity of learning work which will help you when you leave the army. To spend a few shillings or even pounds in attending a course of technical instruction is an investment which will repay you several hundred per cent., while there are many forms of regimental

* Not applicable to Special Reserves.

employment, such as waiter, racquet marker, gardener, groom, and chauffeur, in which you can qualify for good employment in civil life. It is foolish not to think about your future career until you leave the barrack gate, or to imagine that well-paid posts which need no special knowledge are available for everyone of good character and good will.

Whether you leave the army with a trade at your back or not, you are urged to lose no time in taking up employment. It is better to take up employment at a lower wage than you had expected, than to waste your savings in idleness, while looking out for the ideal job you anticipated. Get into some employment, however humble, and there show your employer what you can do. When you have once shown what you are worth, you may be certain that that is what you will be paid. You are also advised not to fix too much hope on your chance of obtaining Government employment. Such employment is, of course, regular and continuous and may lead to a small pension. It is, however, mostly of an unskilled kind, with consequent low wages, and does not offer the chances of rapid promotion which often come in private businesses to men who have the energy and talent to strike out for themselves.

In addition to registering your name at the military employment agencies, you are strongly advised to enter your name at the Labour Exchange nearest your place of residence so that no chance of securing early employment may be missed. The military employment agencies do not, as a rule, find work outside their own districts, while the Labour Exchanges place men in situations in all parts of the United Kingdom.

The importance of a good character cannot be over-rated. Whatever your qualifications, no employer will look at you without a satisfactory army character; while the military agencies cannot even register your name, if your character is other than exemplary, very good or good. This is not done to penalise men who have given trouble in the army, but because the success of the whole system of registration depends on gaining the confidence of employers, so that no agency can afford to recommend a man who is unlikely to do it credit. Strict sobriety

is demanded by all employers. Serving soldiers, and especially recruits, should therefore remember that the consequences of getting into trouble in the army may follow them into civil life, when perhaps they will have others to think of besides themselves.

You are warned to take the utmost care of your character certificates. If you lose them, duplicates cannot be issued, and though the War Office or Regimental Record Office will always answer enquiries from prospective employers, few employers can afford the time and trouble which such enquiries entail.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the value of smart appearance and good manners when seeking employment, for these are the outward signs of discipline and self respect. Discipline is as necessary in running a business as in running a regiment, and your army training will help you in civil life if you look on your employer as your new commanding officer, and treat him as loyally and respectfully as you have been accustomed to treat your military superiors. Though you may think that army discipline is stricter than discipline in civil life, this is not really the case; in the army offences such as unpunctuality, disobedience and even drunkenness, involve punishments which do not last long, in civil life such offences are punished by dismissal, which may leave you penniless, without a character and without a place.

When you have got a job, do not throw it up without good reason; it has been one of the greatest difficulties experienced by those interested in getting work for the ex-soldier that men for whom work has been found have thrown it up on frivolous pretences.

Cases in which ex-soldiers do not give satisfaction are remembered and quoted against all other ex-soldiers, so that your hasty action may do a wrong to the next ex-soldier who applies.

Employers were long prejudiced against ex-soldiers by the notion that they were afraid of hard work; this idea is gradually dying out, and it is for you to kill it altogether by showing in your daily work the same qualities of discipline, determination, and perseverance which win success in war.

For any further information on the subject of civil employment, reference must be made to the "Guide to Civil Employment of Ex-Soldiers." This guide, in addition to being in the possession of all Commanding Officers, is supplied to Serjeants' Messes and Soldiers' Recreation Rooms, and to all Soldiers of good character on discharge or transfer to Army Reserve.

N.B.—No Soldier can expect a pension when invalidated for loss of health solely on account of disease contracted through his own misconduct.

SOLDIERS' WILLS.

1. The particulars of the next-of-kin should always be carefully inserted in the Form in this Book, but the Soldier must understand that the entries made there do not relieve him from the necessity of making a Will. The entries in question have no legal effect, and unless a Soldier duly makes a Will, his estate is dealt with in the same manner as that of any other man who dies intestate, and the person intended to be benefited may receive little or no share in the distribution.

2. The Soldier's Will should be made out either on one of the separate Forms provided for that purpose, or on one of the Forms contained in this Book, or on a separate sheet of paper to be kept folded in this "Small Book."

3. The bequests in the Will may be varied according to the circumstances and wishes of each Soldier; but the form of attestation, and the general outline of the Will, as shown in the following Forms, are to be carefully preserved.

4. The Will must be in writing, and signed by the testator with his name (or, if he cannot write, with his mark), in the presence of two witnesses, who must be present together; and the Will must be acknowledged and attested in the presence of all three.

5. A person to whom money, etc., is left by the Will, or the husband or wife of such a person, should not be an attesting witness, for the gift would not be good, but he or she may be appointed an executor.

6. In English law a Will is revoked by the marriage of the testator, and therefore a new Will ought to be made after marriage is desired. By the law of Scotland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, the rights of the widow or children to some part of the estate cannot be defeated by a Will.

7. If any alteration is made in the writing of a Will, the signatures of the testator and the witnesses ought to be made in the margin or other part of the Will, opposite to or near such alteration, or at the foot or end of, or opposite to, a memorandum referring to such alteration and written at the end or some other part of the Will.

8. But an alteration or addition may be made by a *Codicil* (that is to say, by an addition to the Will), executed and witnessed in the same way as the Will.

9. When engaged in actual warfare, or when he has been placed under orders for active service, a Soldier of English, Guernsey, or Manx domicile is privileged (where circumstances do not allow of these Forms being used) to record his Will in writing without the attesting witnesses [see page provided for the purpose in Army Book 64 (Soldier's Pay Book)], or to declare the same orally in the presence of witnesses. A Soldier of Scottish, Jersey, or Guernsey domicile can make a written Will without witnesses at any time, provided it is entirely in his own handwriting and dated and signed by him.

N.B.—The testator, if of English domicile, must be of the age of 21 years unless he is on active service or under orders for active service. A Scotsman can dispose by Will of personal property (as distinguished from real property) when over the age of fourteen years.

FORM OF WILL, No. 1.

To be used by a Soldier desirous of leaving the whole of his effects to one person.

(a) The names of the soldier to be written in full. I, (a) _____

No. _____ of the _____

Regiment of _____

do hereby revoke all former Wills by me made, and declare this to be my last Will.

After payment of my just Debts and

(b) Insert "friend" or if a relative, in what degree. Funeral Expenses, I give to my _____

(c) The name in full. _____

(d) Insert the address, if known, or other description. _____

(e) If to a female, add the words [for her sole and separate use, her receipt alone being a sufficient discharge]. absolutely (e) _____

the whole of my Estate and Effects, and everything that I can by law give or dispose

(f) The full names and descriptions and exact addresses of the Executor or Executors should be carefully stated. of, and I appoint (f) _____

Executor of this my Will.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this _____ day of _____

A.D. 19 _____

(g) Soldier to sign here, or, if he cannot write, to make his mark. (g) _____ Signed and acknowledged by the said _____

the same having been previously read over to him as and for his last Will, in the presence of us, present at the same time, who, in his presence, at his request, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as Witnesses.

(h) Witnesses to sign here. (h) _____

(i) Add addresses in full. (i) _____

(h) _____

(i) _____

Declaration of the Medical Officer.

I declare that I was present at the Execution of th's Will, and that _____ the Testator, was at the time in a fit state of mind to execute the same.

Army Form B 244.

FORM OF WILL, No. 2.

To be used by a Soldier desirous of leaving Legacies to some one or more persons, and the residue to another, or others.

(a) The names of the soldier to be written in full.

I, (a) _____

No. _____ of the _____

Regiment of _____

do hereby revoke all former Wills by me made, and declare this to be my last Will.

After payment of my just Debts and

(b) Name the person, and describe him by his rank or profession, regiment, degree of relationship (if any), or in any other way, and give his address in full. If to a female, also add the words [for her sole and separate use, her receipt alone being a sufficient discharge].

Funeral Expenses, I give to (b) _____

(c) _____

And I give to (b) _____

(c) _____

And all the rest of my Estate and Effects, and everything that I can give or

dispose of, I give and bequeath absolutely

to (b) _____

(c) Here state the particular articles or money intended to be given.

(d) The full names and descriptions and exact addresses of the Executor or Executors should be carefully stated.

And lastly I appoint (d) _____

Executor of this, my Will.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this _____ day of _____

A.D., 19 _____

(e) Soldier to sign here, or if he cannot write, to make his mark.

(e) _____

Signed and acknowledged by the said _____

the same having been previously read over to him as and for his last Will, in the presence of us, present at the same time, who, in his presence, at his request, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as Witnesses.

(f) _____

(g) _____

(f) _____

(f) Witnesses to sign here.

(g) Add address in full.

(g) _____

Declaration of the Medical Officer.

I declare that I was present at the execution of this Will, and that _____

the Testator, was at the time in a fit state of mind to execute the same.

FREE EDUCATION OF SOLDIERS' SONS

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The following institutions have been founded and are maintained for the free education of Soldiers' sons.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL,
Address, GUSTON, NEAR DOVER.

THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL,
Address, PHENIX PARK, DUBLIN.

THE QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL,
Address, DUNBLANE, SCOTLAND.

This last School only receives the sons of Scottish Sailors and Soldiers or of Scotsmen who have served in branches of the Navy or Army.

For particulars as to age and conditions of admission, application should be made by letter to the Commandant of the School concerned at the address given above.

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