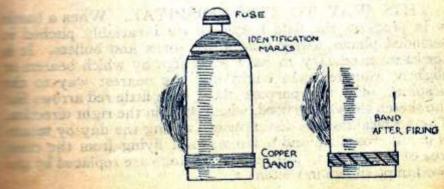
31 & 30 Days MAY-JUNE 1917 Th Th I June Fri-Ember Day ■ Sat—Ember Day. S. R. 3.51, S. S. 8.6. FUSE



3 Sun-Trinity Sunday. King born, 1865

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. 12 Tues-( Last Quarter, 6.39 a.m.

II Mon-S. Barnabas

and the line again

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.

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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 Républican (3,000 men) and the Gendarmerie (21,700 men).

30 Days JUNE 1917 tolls hen-nade the water plenty shells. M4 Th moded today. 16 Sat-s. R. 3.44, S. S. 8.16 y one case today and the last con-

and allowed to run down these ways, finally falling into the

water over the stern of the ship.

TO SECURITION OF TWO

24 Sun-3rd after Trinity. S. John Baptist.

Mon Midsummer Day

25 Mon

26 Tues

27 Wed-) First Quarter, 4.8 p.m.

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.