

Regiment, etc. Wiltshire Regiment

"THE SMALL BOOK."
OF Harry Launcelot Henly

No. 7202.

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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1903.

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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

THE Soldier's number, name, and corps should be distinctly written on the cover of this Book, and he is to communicate to his friends his regimental number, and to acquaint them that in all inquiries which they make after him, whether addressed to the Regiment or to the War Office, they are to state such number. He should advise them to communicate with his unit or his depôt in preference to the War Office.

The principal object for which a Soldier is required to be in possession of this Book is to provide him with (1) certain information which he will find useful to him during his service, and (2) a record of his service in the Army.

It is therefore the Soldier's interest to take care of this Book and to see that it is correctly made up when he takes his discharge.

When a Soldier is discharged, he is to take this Book away with him; in the event of a Soldier dying in the service, this Book will be forwarded to the War Office for ultimate transmission to his representatives, if they desire it; and if it contain a record of Wounds received in action, or of distinguished acts of Bravery, it will remain an honourable memorial of his character and conduct.

As the particulars contained in this Book are liable to amendment, they do not confer on the Soldier the right to be subject to them during his whole service.

SOLDIER'S NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF ATTESTATION.

Name Harry Launcelot Henly
Enlisted at Chippenham
in the County of Wilt's
on the 27th January 1905
at the age of 19 years 6 months
for the Royal Regt of Artillery, R.H. + R.F.A.
for 3 years in the Army and 9 years in the Reserve.
Born in the Parish of Bromhill
in or near the Town of Calne
in the County of Wilt's
Trade or calling Blacksmith's Labourer
Last permanent residence Bromhill Wick, Calne
Height 5 feet 6 1/2 inches
Complexion Fresh
Eyes Brown Hair Brown
Marks None
* Religion C of E
† Signature of Soldier H L Henly

Transferred to the Wiltshire Regt for 9 yrs with the Colours + 3 yrs in A.R.

* This should be described under one of the following headings, viz:—" Church of England," " Wesleyan," " Baptist," or " Congregationalist," " Other Protestant " (denomination to be stated), " Roman Catholic," or " Jew."
† Whenever a Soldier who cannot write makes his mark in acknowledgement of having received pay or allowances, &c. such mark is to be witnessed by the signature of a witness (other than the pay-serjeant).

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

NOTE.—No entry on this page has any legal effect as a Will.
(To be verified or corrected from time to time should the soldier wish it.)

Nearest degrees of relationship.		NAMES.	Latest known residence.	
			Parish and Town.	County.
1st.	Wife.	Alice Janet Pender		
	Children.	Eric Alan Myrtle Doris		
2nd.	Father.	William	Bromhill Wick Calne, Wilts.	
	Mother.	Ruth	No. 55 Bromhill Wick St. Calne Wilts	
3rd.	Brothers† and Sisters.	Ernest, Frederick, Arthur.	} (Younger)	
	Nephews and nieces, if children of deceased brothers or sisters.			
4th.	Other relations.			

Signature of Soldier. *H. L. Henly*

Regimental number. _____
 Signature of O.C. }
 Company, etc. }
 Date of Signature. *31 / 1 / 05*

* Any change becoming known is to be duly noted, with the date of such change.
 † State whether brothers are younger or older.

MODE OF COMPLAINT BY SOLDIER.

“If any Soldier thinks himself wronged in any matter by any Officer other than his Captain, or by any Soldier, he may complain thereof to his Captain, and if he thinks himself wronged by his Captain, either in respect of his complaint not being redressed or in respect of any other matter, he may complain thereof to his Commanding Officer, and if he thinks himself wronged by his Commanding Officer, either in respect of his complaint not being redressed or in respect of any other matter, he may complain thereof to the General or other Officer Commanding the district or station where the Soldier is serving; and every Officer to whom a complaint is made in pursuance of this section shall cause such complaint to be inquired into, and shall, if on enquiry he is satisfied of the justice of the complaint so made, take such steps as may be necessary for giving full redress to the complainant in respect of the matter complained of.” [Sec. 43, Army Act.]

When a Soldier has any complaint to make, he should appeal to the Officer Commanding his Company; his tone and manner must be temperate and respectful; and he must be accompanied by a Non-Commissioned Officer of his own Company, if possible. No Soldier is on any account to presume to make a complaint to an Officer for another Soldier who conceives himself aggrieved; and not more than two Soldiers may approach an Officer to make a complaint at one and the same time. Anonymous complaints, or complaints through any channel other than that prescribed in the foregoing paragraph, are prohibited, and constitute military offences.

OBEDIENCE IS THE FIRST DUTY OF A SOLDIER.

NOTES FROM ARMY ACT.

For the following offences a Soldier is liable, at all times, to the penalty of death, or of any less punishment :—

Shamefully abandoning a post.

Shamefully casting away his arms, ammunition, or tools in the presence of the enemy.

Treacherously holding correspondence with or assisting the enemy.

Harbouring or voluntarily serving with the enemy.

Doing anything to imperil the success of His Majesty's Forces.

Cowardice before the enemy.

Mutiny.

Personal violence to a superior, or disobedience to his lawful commands, when in the execution of his office.

For the following offences, if committed on Active Service, a Soldier is liable to the penalty of death or any less punishment, and if committed not on Active Service, to imprisonment or any less punishment :—

Deserting, attempting to desert, or assisting or persuading any other person to desert. (N.B.—A Soldier under orders for Active Service who deserts, or attempts to desert, is liable to the penalty of death.)

Leaving his Commanding Officer, or breaking into any house, in search of plunder.

Leaving his guard, picquet, patrol, or post without orders.

Forcing a safeguard or sentry.

Impeding, or when called on refusing to assist, the Provost Marshal or any of his assistants.

Doing violence to a person bringing supplies to the Forces, or detaining stores proceeding to the Forces, or committing any offence against the property or person of any inhabitant of, or resident in, the country in which he is serving.

Intentionally occasioning false alarms, or treacherously giving up the countersign.

When a sentry, sleeping or being drunk on his post, or leaving his post without orders.

Penal servitude or any less punishment may, under all conditions of service, be awarded for the following offences :—

Deserting for the second or any subsequent time.

Fraudulent enlistment for the second or subsequent offence.

Stealing or embezzling any public money or goods.

When in command of a picquet or guard, releasing a prisoner without due authority.

Wilfully allowing a prisoner to escape.

On Active Service, penal servitude or any less punishment may be awarded if a Soldier is found guilty of :—

Leaving the ranks without orders.

Wilfully destroying or damaging property.

Being taken prisoner through neglect.

Creating alarm or despondency.

Striking or offering violence to, or using threatening or insubordinate language to, or disobeying the order of, a superior.

All other offences, including any act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline not specially mentioned, may be punished by imprisonment depending on the nature and degree of the offence.

The following are some of the graver offences of this class :—

Traitorous words regarding the Sovereign.

Malingering or feigning disease.

Wilfully maiming himself or any other Soldier.

Aggravating or delaying the cure of disease.

Stealing or embezzling the property of a comrade or Officer.

Disgraceful conduct of a cruel, indecent, or unnatural kind.

Drunkenness on duty or not on duty.

Resisting an escort.

Breaking out of barracks.

Neglecting to obey orders.

Breaking arrest or escaping from confinement.

Absence without leave.

Making away with, or losing by neglect, articles of equipment, clothing, or necessaries.

Wilfully injuring any property belonging to a comrade, or to an Officer, or to any Regimental Mess or Band, or to any Regimental Institution, or any public property.

Illtreating any horse used in the public service.

Making a false accusation against any other Soldier or Officer.

Refusing to answer questions when a witness before a court-martial.

Being guilty of contempt of court, or giving false evidence on oath.

Enlisting after having been discharged with disgrace.

On Active Service a Soldier drunk on the line of march, or otherwise on duty, or after being warned for duty, or when required for duty, or guilty of malingering, stealing, or any other disgraceful conduct, or of any offence punishable with death or penal servitude, may be awarded summary punishment of the character of personal restraint or of hard labour.

PENAL STOPPAGES FROM ORDINARY PAY.

A Soldier is liable to forfeiture of pay as follows :—

All ordinary pay for every day of absence either on desertion or without leave, or as prisoner of war, and for every day of confinement in hospital, guard-room, cells, or military or civil prison, either under sentence for an offence awarded by a civil court or court-martial, or by his Commanding Officer, or, if he is on board one of His Majesty's ships, by the Commanding Officer of that ship, or under detention on the charge for an offence of which he is afterwards convicted by a civil court or court-martial, or under detention on the charge for absence without leave for which he is afterwards awarded imprisonment by his Commanding Officer, or under detention when he shall confess to have been guilty of desertion or fraudulent enlistment, and the forfeiture during the period of such detention shall have been ordered by the competent military authority.

All ordinary pay for every day on which he is in hospital on account of sickness certified by the proper Medical Officer attending on him at the hospital to have been caused by an offence under the Army Act committed by him.

FINES FOR DRUNKENNESS.

A Soldier is liable to be fined for drunkenness. A scale of such fines is hung up in the barrack room.

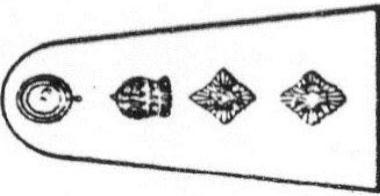
SALUTING OF OFFICERS.

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, Militia, Honourable Artillery Company, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, and such Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy as have rank corresponding to that of the Commissioned Officers in the Army.

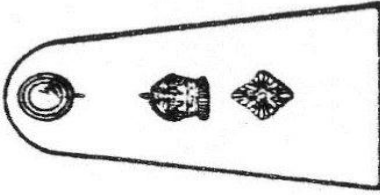
The salute, except when swords are worn, will always be with the hand further from the person saluted. When a Soldier passes an Officer he will salute on the third pace before reaching him, and will lower the hand on the third pace after passing him ; when swords are worn the salute will be with the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

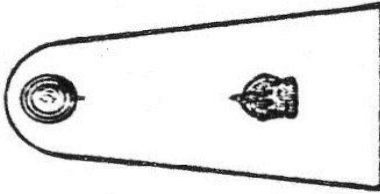
OFFICERS' BADGES OF RANK.



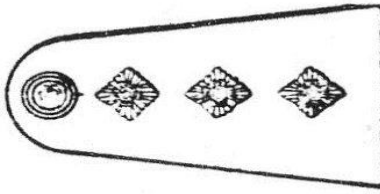
COLONEL.



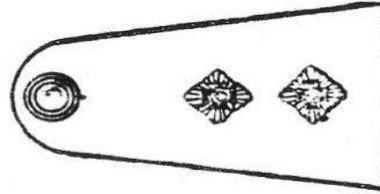
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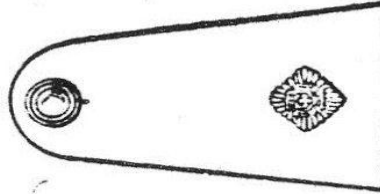
MAJOR.



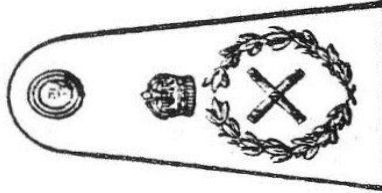
CAPTAIN.



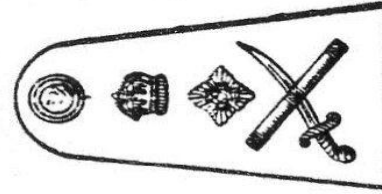
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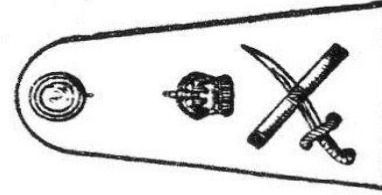
SECOND-LIEUT.



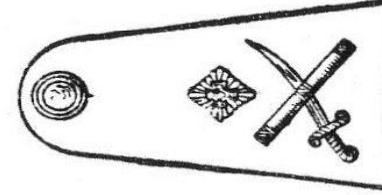
FIELD MARSHAL



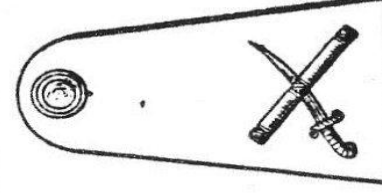
GENERAL.



LIEUT.-GENERAL.



MAJOR-GENERAL.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

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

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.

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 in moderate weather.
- (5) After dark to challenge all persons approaching his post, in a sharp tone—"Halt! Who comes there?" If the person approaching gives a

satisfactory reply, he will be allowed to pass. When a sentry is on a post where a sudden rush could be made upon him, he will, when challenging, bring his rifle to the charge.

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 shouldered arms.

A sentry will pay the same compliments to Commissioned Officers of the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, Royal Indian Marine, when in uniform, Militia, Honourable Artillery Company, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, 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 positions. Their movements and formation must be subordinated 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 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 cost 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 picquet, and the best way to it.
- (d) The position of the nearest examining post.
- (e) The position and description of the sentries on his right and left.
- (f) The Countersign.

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 picquet 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 any one to distract his attention.
- (g) Not to allow more than one stranger at a time to approach his post.

By day he will allow free passage to Officers, parties under military command, patrols, and mounted orderlies of his own force. All other persons must be sent to the examining post, or detained until the arrival of the visiting patrol, and any such person who disobeys is to be shot.

After dark, any one approaching his post is to be challenged loudly—"Halt! Who goes there?" Should the challenged person not obey the third summons, he will be fired upon.

Bearers of flags of truce, by their waving a white flag, or by other signals, will **not** be treated as enemies, but sent to the picquet or examining post.

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 then be applied, and kept in place by a small piece of sticking plaster. Men are cautioned against getting boots too small for them.

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 must be examined and thoroughly cleaned and the barrel wiped out with oily flannelette, at least once a day.

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 or erosion will rapidly appear, which will spread and be difficult, to remove, even if the barrel is not injured. When thorough cleaning before returning to quarters is not possible, arms must, in any event, be wiped out with flannelette soaked in rifle oil or mineral jelly immediately firing is over, and be thoroughly cleaned as soon afterwards as possible.

Although a barrel in which rust has been allowed to form may be cleaned so as to appear what may be termed *rag clean*, it may be so pitted or rusted that it would not be *view clean*, i.e., in a state to be passed by an expert inspector. It is necessary, therefore, that the greatest care should be taken to *prevent* the formation of rust, which can only be done by strictly carrying out the following instructions :—

No oil other than the *rifle oil* or mineral jelly issued is to be used for cleaning the *inside* of the barrel. *Rifle oil* contains a proportion of caustic soda, the alkaline character of which causes it to neutralise any acid which may be in the fouling, and generally to prevent rust. The oil should be well shaken up before use.

No hard substance, such as emery, sand-paper, etc., is ever to be used for cleaning either the outside or inside of the rifle. Care is to be taken to prevent the browning being rubbed off the barrel. *Water should on no account be used*, and must be very sparingly used for cleaning the outside of the arm and the action, as it is liable to thicken and become sticky and clogging. Mineral oil, on the other hand, may be freely used for cleaning all parts. Rifle oil should not be used to such an extent in the bore as to allow of its flowing into the action when the rifle is stood in its rack. - To remove slight rust or metallic fouling,

the double pull-through should be used. Should the flannelette or gauze become jammed in the bore, the rifle or carbine must be taken to the armourer-sergeant.

The bore will at all times be kept slightly oiled. Under no circumstances must it be wiped dry and bright, except for inspection of arms *when such inspection takes place in the barrack room*. This barrack room inspection of arms will take place once a week.

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 1 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 grease 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 ammonia. 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 will be well pulled out by hand before drying.

GUIDES TO FIELD COOKING.

No Trench need be Dug.

Mess Tins.—When each man has prepared his own meal the outside of the mess tins must be greased; this preserves them, and they are easily cleaned. Four mess tins should then be placed on the ground into two rows, parallel to the direction of the wind, the rows 4 inches apart. The end furthest from the wind should be closed by a fifth mess tin. Only a small quantity of wood is required, so as to keep up a draught. Three mess tins are then placed on the top of the original five and the fire lighted at the open end. One man can attend to such a “kitchen” of eight mess tins; he should change the position of the tins from time to time, to ensure the contents being evenly cooked. All handles should be turned outwards.

Camp Kettles.—These can be similarly used, but 10 inches should be allowed between each row.

Ovens.—Ovens can be made of biscuit barrels and biscuit boxes.

Knock out one end of a biscuit barrel and hollow out the ground slightly so that the barrel may rest firmly on the ground. Cover all over with clay well pressed in. Then light a fire inside when the wood will be burnt and the hoops will remain, supporting the hardened clay.

Melt the solder of one side of a biscuit box and form it into an arch, with its ends on the ground. Cover it with a few inches of clay or soil sufficient to retain the heat, light the fire inside and use it as in the case of a biscuit barrel.

Frying-pan.—A good pan for frying and making chap-paties may be made out of preserved meat tins by melting the solder and flattening them out.

RECIPES FOR COOKING.

QUANTITIES.

FOR MESSES OF 60 MEN.

1. *Plain Stew.*—Meat 45 lbs., mixed vegetables 6 lbs., onions 3 lbs., flour 1 lb., pepper $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., salt 3 ozs., water.
2. *Irish Stew.*—Meat 45 lbs., potatoes 5 stone, onions 6 lbs., pepper $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., salt 6 ozs., stock or water.
3. *Curry Stew.*—Meat 45 lbs., mixed vegetables 6 lbs., onions 3 lbs., flour 1 lb., pepper $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., salt 3 ozs., curry powder 5 ozs., stock or water.
4. *Sea Pie.*—Meat 45 lbs., potatoes 5 stone, mixed vegetables 4 lbs., onions 3 lbs., flour 10 lbs., suet or dripping

2½ lbs., baking powder 1 packet, pepper 1½ ozs., salt 4 ozs., water.

5. *Meat Pudding*.—Meat 45 lbs., flour 10 lbs., dripping or suet 2½ lbs., onions 3 lbs., baking powder 1 packet, pepper 1½ ozs., salt 4 ozs., water.

FOR MESSES OF 22 MEN.

6. *Stew*.—Meat 16½ lbs., carrots or other vegetables 2 lbs., onions 1 lb., salt 2 ozs., pepper ½ oz., water as required.

7. *Carried Stew*.—Meat 16½ lbs., carrots or other vegetables 2 lbs., onions 1 lb., salt 2 ozs., pepper ½ oz., curry powder 1 oz., flour 1 lb., water as required.

8. *Sea Pie*.—Meat 16½ lbs., carrots or other vegetables 2 lbs., onions 1 lb., salt 2 ozs., pepper ½ oz., flour 5 lbs., suet or dripping 1½ lbs., water as required.

Salt Pork or Beef.

9. *Pea Soup*.—Meat 16½ lbs., mixed vegetables 2 lbs., split peas 2 lbs., flour or broken biscuit ½ lb., pepper ½ oz., water as required.

10. *Irish Stew with Salt Beef*.—Meat 16½ lbs., potatoes 20 lbs., onions 2 lbs., pepper ½ oz.

11. *Salt Pork and Biscuit*.—Meat 16½ lbs., biscuits 2 lbs., onions 2 lbs., small bunch of parsley, pepper ½ oz., water as required.

12. *Salt Beef and Dumplings*.—Meat 16½ lbs., flour 3 lbs., suet ½ lb., water as required.

13. *Soup with Australian Preserved Meat*.—Meat 16½ lbs., mixed vegetables 2 lbs., flour ½ lb., pepper ½ oz., salt 2 ozs., barley 2 lbs., water as required.

14. *Stew with Australian Preserved Meat*.—Meat 16½ lbs., potatoes 20 lbs., onions 2 lbs., pepper ½ oz., salt 2 ozs., water as required.

15. *Brown Stew with Australian Preserved Meat.*—Meat 16½ lbs., onions 2 lbs., flour ½ lb.; pepper ½ oz., salt 2 ozs., water as required.

IN MESS TIN FOR 1 MAN.

1. *Plain Stew.*—Meat 12 ozs., one small carrot and onion, one teaspoon of flour, a pinch of pepper and salt, water as required.

2. *Irish Stew.*—Meat 12 ozs., potatoes 1 lb., one small onion, a pinch of pepper and salt, water as required.

3. *Curry Stew.*—Meat 12 ozs., one small carrot and onion, one teaspoon of flour, pinch of pepper, salt, and curry powder, water as required.

4. *Sea Pie.*—Meat 12 ozs., potatoes 1 lb., one small carrot and onion, three tablespoons of flour, suet or dripping ½ oz., a pinch of baking powder, pepper, salt, water as required.

5. *Meat Pudding.*—Meat, 12 ozs., three tablespoons of flour, suet or dripping ½ oz., one small onion, a pinch of baking powder, pepper and salt, water as required.

Preserved Meat.

6. *Stew.*—Meat 12 ozs., one small carrot and onion, a pinch of salt and pepper, water as required.

7. *Curry Stew.*—Meat 12 ozs., one small carrot and onion, a pinch of salt, pepper, and curry powder, one teaspoon of flour, water as required.

8. *Sea Pie.*—Meat 12 ozs., potatoes 1 lb., one small carrot and onion, a pinch of salt, pepper, and baking powder, three tablespoons of flour, suet or dripping ½ oz., water as required.

Salt Pork or Beef.

9. *Pea Soup.*—Meat 12 ozs., one small carrot and onion, one tablespoon of split peas, a pinch of pepper, flour, or broken biscuit, and water as required.

10. *Irish Stew with Salt Beef.*—Meat 12 ozs., potatoes 1 lb., one small onion, a pinch of pepper.

11. *Salt Pork and Biscuit.*—Meat 12 ozs., small bits of biscuit, small onion, a sprig of parsley, a pinch of pepper, water as required.

12. *Salt Beef and Dumplings.*—Meat 12 ozs., three tablespoons of flour, suet $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., water as required.

13. *Soup with Australian Preserved Meat.*—Meat 12 ozs., one small carrot and onion, one tablespoon of flour, a pinch of pepper and salt, one tablespoon of barley, and water as required.

14. *Stew with Australian Preserved Meat.*—Meat 12 ozs., potatoes 1 lb., one small onion, pinch of pepper and salt, water as required.

NOTES.

When suet or dripping is not procurable a little of the fat may be removed from the meat.

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

N.B.—In the absence of baking powder a little extra dripping or fat may be used.

RECIPES.

FRESH BEEF OR MUTTON.

1. *Plain Stew.*—Ingredients : Meat, mixed vegetables, onions, flour, pepper, salt.

Peel or scrape clean and cut up the vegetables and onions, separate the meat from the bone, and cut it against the grain into pieces of 2 ozs. each, mix the dry flour, salt, and pepper well together, place a little stock or water in the kettle, rub the pieces of meat in dry flour, and add to the stock, put in the vegetables and onions, barely covering the whole with stock or water ; let it simmer gently for one and a half hours, keeping the vessel closely covered till done.

2. *Irish Stew.*—Ingredients : Meat, potatoes, onions, pepper, salt, stock, or water.

Peel, wash, and slice the potatoes ; peel, clean, and cut up the onions ; separate the meat from the bones, and cut into small pieces, place a little stock or water in the kettle, and a layer of potatoes at the bottom, then a layer of meat and onions, season with pepper and salt, then another layer of potatoes, and so on alternatively until the vessel is nearly full, potatoes forming the top layer ; barely covering the top with stock or water, and stew gently for one and a half hours, keeping the vessel closely covered, care being taken that it does not burn. The surplus fat must always be removed previous to cooking, as an Irish Stew should not be greasy.

3. *Curry Stew.*—Ingredients : The same as for stew, with the addition of 5 ozs. of curry powder.

Mix the curry with the dry flour and proceed as for stew.

4. *Sea Pie.*—Ingredients : Meat, potatoes, mixed vegetables, onions, flour, suet or dripping, baking powder, pepper, salt.

Make the paste, separate the meat from the bones, and cut into small pieces ; place some stock or water in the kettle, add the meat with the potatoes, vegetables, onions, etc., season with pepper and salt, barely covering the whole with stock or water ; cover with the paste, making a hole in the centre. In preparing the above, should there be sufficient paste, it will be an improvement to have two layers, place half the meat, potatoes, vegetables, onions, pepper and salt at the bottom of the kettle, then a layer of paste, making a hole in the centre, then the remainder of the ingredients as above, covering the whole with a second layer of paste.

5. *Meat Puddings.*—Ingredients : Meat, flour, dripping, onions, baking powder, pepper, salt.

Prepare the paste, separate the meat from the bones, and cut it into small pieces, peel, clean, and slice the onions, place a little water or stock in the kettle, add the meat and sliced onions, season with pepper and salt, barely cover with stock or water, and then cover the whole with the paste, leaving a hole in the centre. Boil for one and a half hours.

PRESERVED MEAT.

6. *Stew.*—Ingredients : Meat, carrots, or other vegetables, onions, salt, pepper.

Cut up the vegetables and onions, which place in the kettle with sufficient water to cover them, add some jelly from the meat, well season with pepper and salt, and stew gently, keeping the lid of the kettle closely shut until the vegetables are tender, then add the meat ; let the whole simmer for 10 minutes and serve.

7. *Curried Stew*.—Ingredients : The same as for stew, with curry powder and flour added.

Prepare as for stew ; mix the curry and flour with cold water into a smooth batter, and add it to the stewed vegetables with the meat ; let the whole simmer for 10 minutes and serve.

8. *Sea Pie*.—Ingredients : The same as for stew, with flour and suet or dripping added.

Make the paste ; prepare and cook the vegetables and onions as for stew ; when the vegetables are tender add the meat ; cover the whole over with a light paste, and boil for 20 minutes. A thickening of flour added is an improvement.

SALT PORK OR BEEF.

9. *Pea Soup*.—Ingredients : Meat, mixed vegetables, split peas, flour or broken biscuits, pepper, water.

Peel, clean, and cut up the vegetables ; place the water in the camp-kettle, add the vegetables and peas, and boil gently until the peas are soft. Then put into the soup about 2 lbs. of meat, which should be previously well washed in cold water, and simmer gently till it is cooked ; then take it out, and cover it up to keep warm.

Mix some flour into a smooth batter with cold water, and add it to the soup, keeping it well stirred to prevent it burning ; boil for 30 minutes, and serve. If flour is not to be had, use instead powdered biscuits, previously soaked in cold water.

The remainder of the meat should be soaked and well washed in cold water, then put in the camp-kettle with sufficient water to cover it, and allow it to boil for 30 minutes ; the water in which it was boiled should now be thrown away, the camp-kettle refilled with fresh cold water, and the meat boiled till done.

10. *Irish Stew, with Salt Beef.*—Meat, potatoes, onions and pepper.

Wash and clean the meat in cold water, separate it from the bone, and cut it into small pieces of about 2 ozs. each and well wash it again in cold water; peel and clean the potatoes; peel and slice the onions. Place the meat, potatoes, and onions in the camp-kettle, add a little pepper, and sufficient cold water to cover the whole; put the lid on the kettle, and cook gently over a slow fire, frequently skimming the fat off the top. The bones of the meat should not be added to the stew, as they are usually too salt.

11. *Salt Pork and Biscuit.*—Meat, biscuit, onions, parsley, pepper, and water.

(a) Soak the biscuits in cold water for one hour; wash, clean, and boil the pork; drain the water off the biscuits, and cut up the pork into thin slices; peel and slice the onions, wash and chop up the parsley; pour a little water into the camp-kettle, place a layer of the slices of pork at the bottom of the kettle, with some onions, parsley, and pepper, then a layer of the soaked biscuits on top, then a layer of pork, and so on alternately until the kettle is nearly full; cover the whole with water, and cook gently over a slow fire for 1 hour and 15 minutes, and serve.

(b) Treat the pork, onions, and parsley as in (a). Soak the biscuits for two hours, then squeeze them dry; mince up the pork, and mix it with the biscuits, onions, parsley, and pepper; then roll it into balls, and place in a camp-kettle with sufficient water to cover, and cook gently over a slow fire, and serve.

These recipes can also be prepared in the camp-kettle lids by placing the layers of pork and biscuits or balls in one camp-kettle lid, and covering it with another, and

placing a few live embers underneath and on top of the lids.

12. *Salt Beef and Dumplings.*—Meat, flour, suet, water.

Soak and well wash the meat in cold water, and place it in the camp-kettle with plenty of water, and boil gently for one hour; then throw away the water in which it was boiled, and replace it with fresh cold water, and boil till the meat is cooked. Chop the suet up fine, mix it with flour, and pour in some cold water, and well mix the whole, and form it into dumplings about 2 inches in diameter; place the dumplings in the kettle with the beef about 30 minutes before the latter is cooked, and let both boil together until done.

13. *Soup with Australian Preserved Meat.*—Meat, mixed vegetables, flour, pepper, salt, barley, water.

Place the water in the camp-kettle, scrape and clean the vegetables, add them to the cold water; when the water boils, shake in the dry barley. When the vegetables are cooked, take them out and pulp them; mix the flour into a smooth batter with cold water, add it to the vegetables with salt and pepper, and put the whole into the camp-kettle, keeping it well-stirred to prevent burning; allow it to simmer gently for 30 minutes. Then open the tins of meat, and add the contents to the soup, stir well, and simmer for 10 minutes, and serve.

14. *Stew with Australian Preserved Meat.*—Meat, potatoes, onions, pepper, salt, and water.

After preparing the onions and potatoes as in No. 2, put them in the camp-kettle, season with pepper and salt, pour in sufficient water to cover them, and stew gently, keeping the lid of the vessel closely shut, until the potatoes are nearly cooked; then open the tins of meat and cut up the contents, and put them in the kettle with

the potatoes, and let the whole simmer for 10 minutes, then serve.

15. *Brown Stew with Australian Preserved Meat.*—Peel and slice the onions; melt the fat of the meat in the camp-kettle, add the onions, and fry them till brown; mix the flour into a smooth batter with cold water, season with pepper and salt, and pour it into the camp-kettle; stir the whole well together. Cut up the meat into slices, put it into the kettle, and when warmed through serve.

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.

No charge against the public for private medical attendance whilst on furlough will be allowed. If needed, application for medical aid should be made to Officer Commanding the nearest military station.

When a Soldier on furlough is prevented by sickness, which must be properly certified, or by other unavoidable cause, from rejoining his Corps by the date on which his furlough expires, he is to report himself before that date—

To the nearest General or other Officer on the Staff of the Army ; or to the Commanding Officer of any unit or detachment of the Regular Army ; or (if none of these be within convenient distance) to a Justice of the Peace.

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.

N.B.—Army Act, Sec. 173.—If any Soldier on furlough is detained by sickness or other casualty rendering necessary any extension of such furlough in any place, and there is not any Officer in the performance of military duty of the rank of Captain, or of higher rank, within convenient distance of the place, any Justice of the Peace who is satisfied of such necessity, may grant an extension of furlough for a period not exceeding one month ; and the said Justice shall by letter immediately certify such extension, and the cause thereof, to the Commanding Officer of such Soldier, if known, and if not, then to a Secretary of State. The Soldier may be recalled to duty by his Commanding Officer, or other competent military authority, and the furlough shall not be deemed to be extended after such recall, but, save as aforesaid, the Soldier shall not, in respect of the period of such extension of furlough, be liable to be treated as a deserter or as absent without leave.

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.

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 married 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, are in possession of at least two good conduct badges, and have at least £5 in the Army or Post Office Savings' Bank. When a regiment goes to India the proportion of married men permitted to embark is increased.

CIVIL EMPLOYMENT ON DISCHARGE OR TRANSFER TO THE ARMY RESERVE.

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

With a view to assisting ex-Soldiers in obtaining employment, Registers have been established at the Headquarters of all Regimental and Recruiting Districts, and

in several other large towns. Eligible Soldiers can, on application to their Commanding Officers during last 12 months of Army Service, enter their names in the Register of the locality in which they intend to reside after leaving the Service. Those who wish to defer the registration until after they reach their homes, can obtain from their Commanding Officers the address of the Registration Officer in the county or town in which they intend to reside.

Soldiers are recommended to avail themselves of these Registers, but it must be clearly understood by every man registering his name therein that no guarantee is thereby afforded that civil employment will be obtained for him, as appointments must depend on vacancies, and, in many cases, upon the possession of special qualifications.

Soldiers cannot be registered for any employment unless their characters on leaving the Army are at least "Good," and no Soldier can hope to be recommended for civil employment if he has become disfigured or weakened by any illness contracted by his own misconduct.

The following are some of the classes of employment for which Soldiers are eligible:—

- Pensioner Messengers in Government Departments.
- Watchers of the Customs Service.
- Park-keepers in the Royal Parks.
- Prison Warders.
- Police.
- Postmen.
- In the Army Clothing Department.
- „ Army Ordnance Department.
- „ Ordnance Factories.
- „ Corps of Commissionaires.
- Railway Porters, etc.

For any further information regarding the rules for registration for employment, or as to the classes of men who can become candidates for the situations enumerated above, the qualifications required, the rates of pay, etc., reference must be made to the "Instructions as to the Civil Employment of Army Reserve men and Discharged Soldiers." These Instructions, in addition to being in the possession of all Commanding Officers, are supplied to Serjeants' Messes and Soldiers' Recreation Rooms.

N.B.—No Soldier can expect a pension for loss of health invalided solely on account of diseases 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 as if he had died 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 the Form as 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 made, acknowledged, and attested in the presence of all three.

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

6. A Will is revoked by the marriage of the testator, and therefore a new Will ought to be made after marriage if desired.

7. If any alteration is made in the writing of a Will, the signature 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, a Soldier is privileged (where circumstances do not allow of these Forms being used) to record his Will in writing without the attesting witnesses, or declare the same orally in the presence of witnesses, but this privilege only commences when he is actually on his way to the seat of war.

N.B.—The testator must be of the age of 21 years unless he is on actual military service.

Army Form B 243.

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 Funeral Expenses, I give to my

(b) Insert "friend," or if a relative, in what degree.

(b) _____

(c) The name in full.

(c) _____

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

(d) _____

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

absolutely (e) _____

The executor (or if more than one be appointed then one of them) should be in Great Britain or Ireland, and, if possible, in London, and the address of each should be clearly written.

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

Executor of this my Will.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto
set my hand this _____ day of _____
A.D. 19

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

(S) _____

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.

(i) Add ad-
dresses in full.

(h) _____

(i) _____

(h) _____

(i) _____

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.

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.

(b) Name the person, and describe him by his place of residence, or in any other way.

After payment of my just Debts and Funeral Expenses, I give to (b) _____

(c) Here insert the particular article, or money intended to be given.

(c) _____

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

And I give to (d) _____

(e) Insert the article or money intended to be given.

(e) _____

(f) [To my Wife and Children equally] or [to my Wife, as to one half, and to my Children equally as to the other half] or [to my Children equally] or [to my Brothers and Sisters equally], or otherwise, according as it is wished.

And all the rest of my Estate and Effects, and everything that I can give or dispose of, I give and bequeath absolutely to (f) _____

The Executor (or if more than one be appointed then one of them) should be in Great Britain or Ireland, and, if possible, in London, and the address of each should be clearly written.

And lastly I appoint _____

Executor of this my Will.

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

A.D. 19 .

(g) _____

Signed and acknowledged by the said _____

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

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.

(i) _____

(j) _____

(i) _____

(j) _____

(i) Witnesses to sign here.

(j) Add address in full.

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.

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."
<i>Soldier</i>	25 11	4 16	11	336	
<i>Medic?</i>	25 2 16	19 2 17		256	

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>2. Whether educated at (applies only to boys) ...</p> <p>3. Certificates of education ...</p> <p>4. Passed classes of instruction ...</p> <p>5. Campaigns including actions ...</p> <p>6. Wounded ...</p> <p>7. Effects of wounds</p> <p>8. Special instances of gallant conduct and mentioned in public despatches</p> | <p>Duke of York's Royal Military School.</p> <p>Royal Hibernian Military School</p> <p><i>3rd Class 6-7 05</i></p> <p><i>2nd Class 13-4-08,</i></p> |
|--|---|

PARTICULARS OF SERVICE—(continued).

	Name of Medal and date of grant.	Clasps.
9. Medals, decorations, and 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) Name of his witnesses.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	Date of being placed on married roll.
<i>Whitton, Alice Janet Pender</i>	<i>Bombay 31/1/13.</i>	<i>Rev. Harvey G. Hault</i>	<i>Sgt. Hault</i>	<i>1-2-13.</i>

PARTICULARS AS TO CHILDREN.

Christian name.	Date and place of birth.	Name and place of baptism and name of officiating minister.		
<i>Eric Alan</i>	<i>10/11/14</i>	<i>Jharri</i>	<i>Harvey</i>	<i>Jharri Rev. J. Bennett</i>
<i>Myrtle Doris</i>	<i>30/4/16</i>	<i>- 11 -</i>	<i>- 1 -</i>	<i>- 11 -</i>

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

Corps in which served	Battalion or depôt.	Promotions, reductions, casualties, etc.	Army rank.	Dates.	Service not allowed to reckon for fixing the rate of pension.		Service in reserve not allowed to reckon towards G.C. pay.										
					Years.	Days.	Years	Days									
Age on enlistment _____ years _____ months.																	
Enlisted for { _____ years' army service.																	
_____ years' reserve service.																	
Service towards limited engagement reckon from _____																	
Joined at _____ on _____																	
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> </tr> </table>																	
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 _____																	

Service Pay

1st Ser Pay class 2 4^d 20.4.06
" " " " 1 6 22.6.06

G. C. Badges

~~1st G. C. Badge 16.1.04~~

Granted 1st G. C. Badge Coker Capt
24.1.04

" 2nd G. C. Badge R. Rowan
24.1.1910. Capt.
Comdg's Coy 1st Wilts.

Appnt. Act. Lecy/Corpl. 14-1-1909.
Comdg's Coy 1st Wilts. Lieut.

Appointed S. Sergeant, Corps milly.
Staff Clerks, H. Q. 9-5-1912.

Major
3rd Major, 1st Bde

Offr Head Clerk ~~1st Bde~~
1st Bde: Officer from 15-7-14
to 1-11-1916.

Capt.
3rd Major 1st Bde

Musketry classification

year	points	class
1906	176	2 nd
1907	211	1 st
1908	196	1 st
1909	274	Marksmen.
1910	Exempted by G.O.C.	
1911	- do - by G.O.C. Sublt Bde.	

