

AWM4

**Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries,
1914-18 War**

Repatriation & Demobilisation

Item number: 30/1/10 Part 3

Title: Repatriation and Demobilisation, AIF

July 1919



AWM4-30/1/10PART3

War Diary 18

APPENDIX "F"

1.D.2.

A.I.F. EDUCATION SERVICE

WAR DIARY.

JULY 1919

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STAFF MOVEMENTSOFFICERS TAKEN ON STRENGTH

Lieut. John Abercrombie	8/7/19
Capt. G. S. Bisdee	20/6/19
Capt. R. F. Bennett (P.S.L.)	23/7/19

O.R's TAKEN ON STRENGTH

1334	Cpl. G.M. O'Brien	T/S	11/7/19
6793	Pte. A. E. Sharkey		21/7/19
7249	Pte. W. T. Johnston		18/7/19
38506	Gnr. H. R. Inge		24/7/19
3387	A/Sgt. L. Reynolds		23/7/19
123	Dvr. H. C. Quinsey		23/7/19
4935	Sgt. L. Sinclair		24/7/19
6203	T/Cpl. H. R. Kirkwood		25/7/19
17726	ER/WO R. H. Kelsey		24/7/19
	Pte. R. Seymour returned to Staff from Depot 28/7/19		

OFFICERS STRUCK OFF STRENGTH

Lt. C. J. Taylor	To Australia
Lt. S. S. Creed	"
Lt. W. S. Kelly	"
Capt. W. R. Birks	N.M.E.
Major M. E. Mulligan	trans. to "D" Branch

O.R's STRUCK OFF STRENGTH

7249	Pte. F. S. Hanton	To Australia
30701	Gnr. W. R. Warren	"
7211	A/Sgt. H. Giblett	"
606	Pte. F.W.R. Rawe	"
1303	Gnr. G. McLean	"
11311	Bdr. F. E. Cullen	"
13098	Cpl. A. J. Miles	to I.D.
14104	W/O A. E. Beames	To Australia
39070	Dvr. J. B. Gall	N.M.E.

OFFICERS TEMPORARILY DETACHED

Lt. E.G.R. Baker	returned from Cardiff 29/6/19
Lt. H.W. Allen	leave 30/6/19, returned 6/7/19
Lt. M.V. Crowe	To Edinburgh 2/7/19 returned 8/7/19
Lt. E.G.R. Baker	To Edinburgh 7/7/19 returned 29/7/19
Lt. J.C. Robertson	To Edinburgh 8/7/19 returned 14/7/19
Lt. L.H.R. Gordon	Leave 10/7/19, returned 22/7/19
Lt. H.W. Allen	Leave 21/7/19 returned 26/7/19
Lt. M.V. Crowe	Leave 23/7/19 returned 29/7/19
Lt. Clark E.V.	Leave 23/7/19
Lt. J.H. Vaughan	Lecturing Tour 23/7/19
Lt. H.W. Allen	Duty Oxford 26/7/19 to 28/7/19.

O.R's TEMPORARILY DETACHED

651	Pte. W.A. Turnbull	Leave 23/6/19. Returned 8/7/19
764	Sgt. J.J. Cooper	" 30/6/19 " 21/7/19
614	W/O S.E. Yeomans	To Crewe(duty) 2/7/19 rtrnd 7/7/19
3152	W/O W.F. Partridge	Sick from 5/7/19 to 9/7/19
54779	Pte. F.J. Willis	Leave 7/7/19, returned 21/7/19
12398	Dvr. S.R. Hardwicke	to Jersey (duty) 14/7/19 rtrnd 22/7/19
19733	Gnr. L. Mooney	Leave 21/7/19
2595	Pte. J.J. Lynch	Leave 21/7/19
3748	Sgt. J. Boa	Leave 21/7/19
17926	Pte. M.D. Wilson	Leave 21/7/19
6644	Cpl. T.S. Wilson	Temp. det. (Bangor) 17/7/19
3152	W/O W.F. Partridge	Leave 28/7/19.

ENROLMENTS IN A.I.F. EDUCATION CLASSES

ON JUNE 7TH, 1919

	Group 1 Land pur- suits	Group 2 Trades	Group 3 Comm- ercial	Group 4 Elemen- tary	Group 5 Univer- sity	Group 6 Gener- al	Total
Depots in U.K.	2709	3237	4400	5724	1341	10665	28076
A.T.D. Sutton Veny	932					97	1029
Survey Sch. Southampton					90	6	96
Hdqrs London		141	149	31	33	6	360
TOTALS.....	3641	3378	4549	5755	1464	10774	29561

Number granted Non-military employment 5152.

Instructors placed on outgoing Transports - Officers 5 - Other ranks 52

Total.....57

ON JUNE 14TH, 1919

	Group 1 Land pur- suits	Group 2 Trades	Group 3 Comm- ercial	Group 4 Elemen- tary	Group 5 Univer- sity	Group 6 Gener- al	Total
Depots in U.K.	2776	3359	4642	5897	1396	11934	30054
A.T.D. Sutton Veny	932					97	1029
Survey Sch. Southampton					90	6	96
Hdqrs London		141	149	31	33	6	360
TOTALS.....	3708	3500	4791	5928	1519	12093	31539

Number granted non-military employment 5373.

Instructors placed on outgoing Transports - Officers 3 - Other ranks

35 - Total 38.

ENROLMENTS IN A.I.F. EDUCATION CLASSES

ON JUNE 21ST, 1919.

	Group 1 Land pur- suits	Group 2 Trades	Group 3 Comm- ercial	Group 4 Elemen- tary	Group 5 Univer- sity	Group 6 Gener- al	Total
Depots in U.K.	2981	3486	4843	6108	1438	13044	31905
A.T.D. Sutton Veny	932					97	1029
Survey Sch. Southampton					90	6	96
Hdgrs London		141	149	31	33	6	360
TOTALS.....	3913	3627	4997	6139	1561	13153	53390

Number granted non-military employment 5678.

Instructors placed on outgoing Transports Officers 7 - Other ranks 86

Total.....93

ON JUNE 28TH, 1919

	Group 1 Land pur- suits	Group 2 Trades	Group 3 Comm- ercial	Group 4 Elemen- tary	Group 5 Univer- sity	Group 6 General	Total
Depots in U.K.	2981	3975	5199	6355	1911	14324	34745
A.T.D. Sutton Veny	932					97	1029
Survey Sch. Southampton					90	6	96
Hdgrs London		141	149	31	33	6	360
TOTALS.....	3914	4116	5348	6386	2034	14433	36250

Number granted non-military employment 5888.

Instructors placed on outgoing Transports, Officers 1 - Other ranks 12

Total.....13

APPLICATIONS FOR NON-MILITARY EMPLOYMENT

Hereunder are given particulars of receipt, recommendation, and rejection of 540's in the various branches for the month:-

	<u>Receipt</u>	<u>Recommended</u>	<u>Rejected</u>
<u>1/7/19 to 5/7/19</u>			
University	13	12	2
Technical	207	95	57
Agricultural	134	51	59
	<hr/> 354	<hr/> 158	<hr/> 118
<u>7/7/19 to 12/7/19</u>			
University	2	2	2
Technical	78	140	47
Agricultural	62	73	75
	<hr/> 142	<hr/> 215	<hr/> 124
<u>14/7/19 to 18/7/19</u>			
University	8	1	1
Technical	60	16	8
Agricultural	38	5	10
	<hr/> 106	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 19
<u>21/7/19 to 26/7/19</u>			
University	1	6	-
Technical	21	61	25
Agricultural	37	26	70
	<hr/> 59	<hr/> 93	<hr/> 95
<u>28/7/19 to 31/7/19</u>			
University	7	4	-
Technical	16	30	27
Agricultural	8	24	69
	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 96

In addition to the foregoing 12 forms were passed to I.D.S. during the month for action and 323 applications for extension of M.M.E. leave were recommended & passed to S.D.

FINANCE

22/6/19 The following expenditure has been incurred by the Education Service under various authorities given by G.O.C., A.I.F. and to Director General of Repatriation and Demobilisation.

28/6/19	Period ending 21/6/19	12972. 7. 11
	Week " 28/6/19	<u>188. 2 . 9</u>
		<u>13160.10. 8</u>

The expenditure authorised for the week-ending 28/6/19 shows a decrease of £41. 18.4, and is accounted for as follows:-

21/6/19			28/6/19		
Books & Publications	98.	19. 7	Books & Publications	68.	19. 7
Lecturer's Fees	58.	16. 0	Lecturer's Fees	22.	1. 10
Travelling	55.	13. 1	Travelling	40.	1. 8
Miscellaneous	16.	2. 4	Miscellaneous	53.	13. 6
General	3.	5. 11	General	14.	6. 10
	<u>232.</u>	<u>16. 11</u>		<u>199.</u>	<u>2. 7</u>
Less adjustments	2	15 10	Less adjustments	10.	19. 10
	<u>230.</u>	<u>1. 1</u>		<u>188.</u>	<u>2. 9</u>

The following is a detailed ^{list} of total remittances made by Branch Libraries, also details of total re-purchases, free issues and losses in transit as taken from returns ending 31/5/19.

Remittances - London £340/3/4, 1st Div. £185/6/10, 2nd Div. £130/9/10, 3rd Div. £164/2/6½, 4th Div. £34/0/2, 5th Div. £214/15/8, Corps £124/14/8, Le Havre £31/12/10, Rue £401/5/0, Tidworth £112/1/4, Sutton Veny £340/13/9, Weymouth £92/16/7½, Hurdcott £235/16/7, Codford £70/19/2, Longbridge Deverill £60/10/2.

Books re-purchased from Imprest - 2nd Div. £10/0/0, 3rd Div. £20/17/9, 4th Div. £1/17/4, 5th Div. £50/0/0, Corps £45/2/2, Rue £212/9/4, London £22/19/3, Tidworth £2/19/10, Sutton Veny £7/2/10, Longbridge Deverill £2/14/6, Hurdcott £2/15/7.

Free Issues - 1st Div. £54/5/0½, 2nd Div. £20/7/9, 3rd Div. £16/1/5, 4th Div. £12/15/10½, 5th Div. £58/11/11½, Corps £20/7/11, Le Havre £2/8/1, Rue £40/13/1½, Tidworth £13/12/2, Weymouth £14/11/5½, Sutton Veny £10/9/10, Longbridge Deverill £8/18/10½, Hurdcott £1/17/1, Codford £16/8/6, London £116/1/4.

Lost in Transit - 1st Div. £5/5/7, 2nd Div. £3/13/9, 3rd Div. 9/8d, 4th Div. £14/3/7, 5th Div. 18/2d, Corps 12/6, Le Havre £18/2/1, Rue 16/8d, Longbridge Deverill 3/7d.

29/6/19 The following expenditure has been incurred by the Education Service under various authorities given by G.O.C., A.I.F. and D.G. to of Repatriation and Demobilisation.

5/7/19	Period ending 28/6/19	£13160. 10. 8
	Week " 5/7/19	<u>526. 10. 3</u>
		<u>£13487. 0.11</u>

The period ending 5th inst. shows an increase over the previous period by £138/7/6 brought about by the purchase of quantity of protractors costing £151/13/4. Books and publications show a decrease of £11/10/7.

28/6/19		5/7/19	
Books & Publications	£68. 19. 7	Books etc.	£57. 9. 0
Miscellaneous	53. 13. 6	Miscellaneous	195. 7. 4
General	14. 6. 10	Lecturer's fees	24. 3. 0
Lecturer's fees	22. 1. 10	Travelling	51. 10. 6
Travelling	40. 1. 8		
	<u>199. 2. 7</u>		<u>328. 9. 10</u>
Less adjustments	10. 19. 10		1. 19. 7
	<u>188. 2. 9</u>		<u>326. 10. 3</u>

6/7/19 The following expenditure has been incurred by the Education Service under various authorities given by G.O.C., A.I.F. & D.G. of Repatriation and Demobilisation.

12/7/19	Period ending 5/7/19	£134. 0. 11
	Week " 12/7/19	356. 7. 7
		<u>£13843. 8. 6</u>

The period ending 12th inst. shows an increase over the previous period by £29/17/4, and is accounted for in the following table:-

5/7/19		12/7/19	
Books etc.	£57. 9. 0	Books etc.	£215. 17. 10
Miscellaneous	195. 7. 4	Miscellaneous	34. 11. 2
Lecturer's fees	24. 3. 0	Agricultural	26. 2. 0
Travelling	51. 10. 6	Lecturer's fees	29. 8. 0
		Travelling expns	53. 4. 10
	<u>328. 9. 10</u>		<u>359. 3. 10</u>
Less adjustments	1. 19. 7	Less adjustments	2. 16. 3
	<u>£326. 10. 3</u>		<u>£356. 7. 7</u>

13/7/19 The following expenditure has been incurred by the Education Service under various authorities given by G.O.C., A.I.F., and D.G. of Repatriation and Demobilisation.

19/7/19	Period ending 12/7/19	£13843. 8. 6
	Week " 19/7/19	356. 5. 1
		<u>£14199. 15. 7</u>

The following is a comparative table of expenditure for periods ending 12th and 19th inst.

12/7/19		19/7/19	
Books etc.	215. 17. 10	Books etc.	302. 12. 9
Miscellaneous	34. 11. 8	Travelling	15. 16. 7
Agriculture	26. 2. 0	Lecturer's fees	10. 10. 0
Lecturer's fees	89. 8. 0	Agriculture	20. 7. 0
Travelling	53. 4. 10	General	3. 12. 6
	<u>359. 3. 10</u>		<u>352. 18. 7</u>
Less adjustments	2. 16. 3	Add adjustments	3. 6. 6
	<u>£356. 7. 7</u>		<u>£356. 8. 1</u>

JOURNAL

The July number (Vol. 1 No. 7) of the A.I.F. Education Service Journal was published and 5,000 copies are being distributed through the Stationery Department. Copy is attached (Annexure A). The reduction to 5,000 copies from 8,000 for June is due to progress in demobilisation.

LECTURES

No. 1547 L/Cpl. Healey, 4th A.L.H. has been appointed an A.I.F Lecturer with temporary rank of W/O Class I.

Owing to progress of demobilisation civilian lecturers are now required in the Sutton Veny area only. Two are being supplied weekly, and the following tours were arranged:-

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Dr. C. W. Saleeby, F.R.S.E., F.Z.S. | - | "Science versus Disease in War and Peace" |
| Lt. E.C. Amos, M.C., B.Sc., | - | "Physics and Chemistry" |
| J. Reid Esq., | - | "The story of the Sea 1914-18" |
| Capt. J. N. Cooper | - | "Flying" "Wireless Telegraphy" |
| Prof. Hugh Brennan M.A., | - | "Political, Economic & Social problems of Russia" |
| E. T. Humby Esq., | - | "Economics" |
| W. P. Westell Esq., | - | "Co-operation in Nature"
"Seen through a Microscope" |

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

1/7/19	Scholarships granted during month	-	3
to	Scholarships cancelled during month	-	9
31/7/19	Diplomas sent during month	-	8
	Progressive total of Scholarships	-	482
	Progressive total of Diplomas	-	43

LIBRARY

28/6/19	Books in stock June 26th, 1919	37,152
	Books brought to charge July 3rd	<u>2,750</u>
to		39,902
3/7/19.	Books issued July 3rd, 1919	<u>16,510</u>
		<u>23,392</u>

Issues were made as follows:-

BRANCH LIBRARIES

Transports	13549	Egypt	1971
London	211	Weymouth	201
Tidworth	196	Longbridge)	
Sutton Veny	183	Deverill)	190

REFERENCE LIBRARY

9

Books indented for week-ending July 3rd, 1919. - 1386.

Special concessions given to Officers and other men by publishers for books not in stock - 2.

4/7/19	Books in stock July 3rd	23,392
	Books brought to charge July 10th	<u>3,506</u>
to		26,898
10/7/19	Books issued to July 10th	<u>7,001</u>
		<u>19,897</u>

Issues were made as follows:- Branch Libraries: Codford 31, London 87, Transports 6,317, Egypt 491, Sutton Veny 75. Reference Library: 15. Books indented for during week-ending July 10th 1919 575.

11/7/19	Books in stock 10th July 1919	19,897
	Books brought to charge July 17th	<u>2,191</u>
to		22,088
17/7/19.	Books issued to July 17th, 1919	<u>2,230</u>
		<u>19,858</u>

Issues were made as follows:- Branch Libraries: Transports 2,200, London 20. Reference Library: 10.

Books indented for during week-ending July 17th, 1919 - 1390

Special concessions given to Officers and men by Publishers for books not in stock - 2.

18/7/19	Books in stock July 17th, 1919	19,858
	Books brought to charge July 25th	<u>1,569</u>
to		21,427
25/7/19	Books issued to July 25th 1919	<u>58</u>
		<u>21,485</u>

Issues were made as follows:- Branch Libraries: Sutton Veny
2, London Library 53. Reference Library: - 3.

Books indented for during week - 1180.

Hurdcott Library has been closed and surplus books returned
to stock at Central Library. The affairs of this Library will be
finalised on receipt of the proceedings of a Board of Enquiry at
present sitting.

UNIVERSITIES

28/6/19

to

3/7/19

W.E.A. Summer School, Oxford - The arrangement that 20 Education Officers and N.C.O's of the Education Service should be sent to the W.E.A. Summer School at Oxford for July and August fell through, as owing to speedy repatriation it was found impossible to spare enough men for the course, without interfering with the satisfactory ~~working~~ starting of the Education Service on the transports. A few men are now going to this School in a private capacity while on N.M.E.

Arrangements generally for Summer School work are being made. The standard courses at Paris, Grenoble and Dijon will take students in France with a few picked men from Oxford and other Universities.

Examinations - Circular has been issued to all students now on N.M.E. asking immediate statement of any examinations they contemplate sitting for while on N.M.E. 17 Veterinary Officers have already been recommended for extension of N.M.E. to 23/12/19 to enable them to sit for the examination qualifying for the Diploma of M.R.C.V.S.

Good reports are being received about students who have already sat for their examination.

4/7/19

to

10/7/19

In response to our circular to men on N.M.E. concerning examinations they contemplate sitting for, we have already received a considerable number of replies. The number of extensions into December asked for for this purpose are comparatively few, and are being put forward for approval when the case seems warranted.

Quite a number of men are applying for leave to remain in England till June 1920.

11/7/19

to

24/7/19

Not many new applications for N.M.E. are now being dealt with. A few are still coming forward from men who could not hitherto be spared, including several from Egypt.

Applications for extensions to cover examinations are being carefully considered, and when the circumstances warrant an extension into December, these are being put forward.

Some fifteen applications have now been received from men whose University courses will require them to remain well into 1920, to enable them to receive full recognition of their studies in the shape of a degree. These are now being held up for the time being until it is ascertained how many there will be in all to deal with.

The Committee attended a Universities Conference, with British and American Universities representatives, on the 18th inst., and the Chairman was appointed by the Conference to a joint committee dealing with the interests of Dominions Universities and their students.

The Imperial Education Committee held a meeting on the 23rd inst., which was attended by the Chairman of this Committee for the Director of Education A.I.F. A series of resolutions was passed recommending to the Imperial Government the constitution of an Imperial Education Bureau. It is as follows:-

1. The Imperial Education Conference on June 12th 1919, unimously resolved as follows:-

"In the opinion of this Conference the earnestness and enthusiasm with which the representatives both of the Mother Country and of the Dominions have welcomed this initial step warrant the belief that there is a general desire throughout the Empire that means shall be found to give practical effect to the Policy, aspirations, and suggestions expressed during the four sittings of this Conference, and in order that this may come about, the Conference requests the Imperial Education Committee to submit to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom a report of the proceedings, with the request that it be brought to the notice of all the Prime Ministers of the Empire, either at the Imperial Conference or in such other manner as may be deemed appropriate, to ensure early and practical results"

2. The Imperial Education Committee, War Office, having in view the above resolution of the Imperial Education Conference, is of opinion:-

- (a) That it is desirable that there should be established in London without delay an "Imperial Education Bureau" to collect, co-ordinate and disseminate information as to the educational requirements and resources of the Empire.
- (b) That the Bureau should be incorporated by Royal Charter; the terms of the Charter to be analagous to those of the Charter of "The Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau".
- (c) That the Governing body of the Bureau should consist of:
President: The Lord President of the Council. Chairman: A person appointed by the Lord President of the Council for the time being. Governord: One person each nominated by:- The Governments of the United Kingdom, Dominion of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, Dominion of New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, India. The Secretary of State for the Colonies on behalf of all parts of the empire not before mentioned, including Territories under Protection. The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Hong Kong and Malta.

3. The Committee are aware of the good work hitherto done by:-

The Department of Special Inquiries and Reports of the Board of Education, and the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, but they are of opinion that:-

- (i) The Department of Special Inquiries and Reports being a Department of the Government of England and Wales cannot properly discharge functions relating to the British Empire as a whole.
- (ii) The Universities Bureau of the British Empire - even if re-organised on lines understood to be now under consideration - cannot adequately discharge functions relating to very many educational questions with which the Universities are not primarily concerned - e.g. questions relating to elementary and secondary education and the education of native races.

4. The Imperial Education Committee accordingly directs the Chairman to convey these resolutions to the President of the Board of Education and to suggest that the President should consider the desirability of setting up forthwith the nucleus of a Bureau such as that proposed, in view of the fact that it is highly desirable that the close touch between the educational services of the Mother Country and the Dominions established through the medium of the Committee should be maintained without loss of continuity.

The Committee further directs the Chairman to suggest to the President of the Board of Education that His Majesty's Government in this country should consider the desirability of communicating without delay to His Majesty's Governments Overseas these recommendations of the Imperial Education Committee and of inviting the co-operation of those Governments in establishing an Imperial Education Bureau.

5. The Imperial Education Committee is of opinion:-

That it is desirable that all Bureaus established for the collection, co-ordination and dissemination of information relating to the resources of the Empire should at such time as may to the Crown in Council seem fit, be merged in one Imperial Resources Bureau, and is also of opinion that it is desirable that the Charters of all Bureaus now established or which may be established should be so amended or framed as to require the Governors of each and all of such Bureaus so to organise and to conduct business as to facilitate ultimate merging in one Imperial Resources Bureau. The Committee is further of opinion that in order to ensure organisation and the conduct of business in such manner as to facilitate amalgamation at such time as to the Crown in Council may seem fit it is desirable that there should be set up under the presidency of the Lord President of the Council an Imperial Resources Advisory Committee, the members of which should be the Chairman and Secretary of each Bureau, the Charter of each Bureau to be amended or framed so to provide. The Committee directs the Chairman to convey this Resolution, together with those referring to the desirability of establishing an Imperial Education Bureau to the Lord President of the Council.

The Conference of Universities, British and Australian, held on July 18th, had in its membership the Director of Education A.I.F., The Registrar of this Service, The Administrative Committee of the Australian Universities and a number of Australian University Professors and other teachers and administrative Officers.

TECHNICAL

28/7/19

The number of forms received for the past week shows an increase on the previous week of 84.

to

3/7/19.

A visit to the Western Electric Works, conducted by Lt. Stanbury proved to be very interesting and instructive. The party was made up of Officers and men at present doing electrical and telephone courses under N.M.E. The manufacture of power and large lead sheathed, air spaced, paper insulated cable for underground telephone lines, was particularly interesting.

The fifth visit to the Osram Lamp Works took place on 2/7/19, when a party of Australians joined a party of New Zealanders and were shown the manufacture of the Osram Electric Lamp.

4/7/19

The number of forms received in this Section show a decrease of 83 on previous week's receipts.

to

10/7/19.

A party was conducted over the Surveying Instrument Works of G. R. Watts & Sons, Camberwell Road. The tour was a complete success and proved to be very instructive. This is the second visit to these works.

11/7/19

The number of forms received in this Section shows a decrease of 98 on the previous week, and the number on hand has fallen from 166 to 73.

to

17/7/19.

Arrangements have been made for the Assaying & Metallurgical students at the S.W. Polytechnic Institute, Chelsea, to visit Cornwall during the August vacation. Excellent practical work is to be found on these fields and previous visits have proved very beneficial to the students. The principal places to be visited are the Dolcoath Mine, East Pool Mine, and the Camborne School of Metalliferous Mining, where we have members already placed.

18.

18/7/19

The number of forms received in this Section during the week shows a decrease on last week's figures. The number on hand remains the same.

to

24/7/19

A tour to the Falkirk District, Scotland, for the purpose of visiting Engineering and Ornamental Establishments in connection with the building trades has been arranged for a party leaving A.I.F. Depots in U.K. Tidworth.

AGRICULTURE

23/6/19 Cardiff Show: The visit to the show was a great success. The arrangements at the Camp were very complete and gave satisfaction to everyone. A great deal of trouble was taken by Officials of the Society and others to show members of the party round and give all information possible. Every facility and privilege was given by the Society, in order that the Overseas Representatives might see the show to the best advantage. Purchases of valuable stud stock were made by several members of the A.I.F. The party left Cardiff on 28th ult.

An extensive programme of tours, probably the last to be arranged by this Service, has been fixed for this month. The tours are:- Scotland, (including Edinburgh Show), Jersey, Suttons Seed Nurseries, Leather Trades, Cheshire and Northampton (Shorthorns and Friesians).

Lt. Boydell's party has spent the week visiting wool warehouses and seeing the wool offered in the Wool Exchange.

4/7/19 The Scotland party (including Edinburgh Show) left on 7/7/19.

to The party touring London Markets spent an interesting and instructive week as follows:- Thursday 3rd July - visited the London Wool Docks in the morning and Wool Sales at the Exchange in the afternoon. Friday 4th July - visited the Richmond Horse Show at Richmond. Some very fine horses were on show, but the hunting was poor. Monday 7th July - Visited Bampson & Co's Fur Stores, and saw Rabbit, Wallaby and Opossum skins. Tuesday 8th July - visited Smithfield Meat Markets. Wednesday 9th July - visited Caledonian Cattle Markets and Slaughter Yards. The method employed at the Yards for killing beasts are very crude and Australia is years ahead of this especial yard in slaughtering.

11/7/19 The party visiting the London Markets has spent all its time visiting the Wool Warehouses at Aldgate and the sales at the London Wool Exchange. At present it is almost impossible to value the wool in the warehouses, as each buyer wants his special line, and will buy it regardless of how he is "Knocked Up". Many of the men in the party go round with experts, and learn much about the qualities and yields of the wool.

18/7/19 As the tour from the A.T.D. Sutton Veny was cancelled owing to insufficient number of men being available, a tour was arranged from Depots which commenced 21st inst. This party from Depots visited different firms in the leather trade in Bermondsey. At James Garnar and Sons, Mr. Garnar conducted them over the works, and gave much information. At Fisher, King & Co's Warehouse there are vast quantities of leather stored. Mr. Ward, the Manager indicated and described the different classes of leather.

Another party visited the Wool Warehouses at Aldgate in the mornings, and saw wool sold at the London Wool Exchange. Wool is still bringing high prices and the sales were well up to the last. One of the big brokers gave much information of interest about shearing, classing and baling.

The applications for N.M.E. are fast diminishing, but there are still numerous applications for extensions.

U.K. DEPOTS

8/6/19
to
13/6/19

The increase in attendances at classes during the week is due to the return of several quotas from leave and the consequent enrolment of many men, who desired to continue the study they had been undertaking in France and Belgium.

The high total recorded for the previous week for attendance at lectures was not quite reached during the period under review.

Quotas - The quotas which have returned from embarkation leave have been organised for class work.

The following table shows the enrolment and class work of these quotas during the week:-

Group	Quota	Classes	Enrolments	Attendances	Remarks
1 (L.D)	43	10	77	62	8 Instructors
	"	3	44	44	7 "
	"	-	-	-	On leave
1 (RBAA)	37	9	202	133	There is also a large dancing class in this Quota & a Lending Library.
	"	5	89	74	
"	56	-	-	-	On leave
2	38	10	121	-	12 Instructors
	44	7	28	-	11 "
	50	24	191	-	6 "
	55, 57, 59	-	-	-	On leave
3	42	12	287	227	All railway Units
	45	6	145	-	11 Instructors
	48	-	-	-	Rue Sch & Jeumont Sch. (60 Instrs)
	51	-	-	-	8 Instructors just returned from leave.
4	35	-	-	-	Classes are conducted under Group arrangements, instrctrs being pooled.
	40	-	-	-	
	46	-	-	-	
	52	-	-	-	
5	47	15	281	188	10 Instructors
	53	-	-	-	No classes, just returned from leave.
	41	4	78	55	11 Instructors.

As the table shows, Quota 42 holds pride of place both in enrolments and attendances. In addition to the class work two tours have been arranged for the coming week. A very strong debating class has been established and a team picked from Quota defeated one from Quota 48 in the inter-quota debates competition conducted by No. 3 Group.

The classes in this quota - which is to be complimented on its excellent work - are being conducted successfully in spite of the lack of text books and the necessity to perform camp duties.

Quota 38 has formed a Camera Club and is arranging tours to enable the members to obtain photographs of interesting places in the neighbourhood. A visit was made during the week to Stourbridge by a party from this quota. A Glee Club has also been established and will provide interest and amusement for the men on the homeward voyage.

Quota 49 (No. 1 Group, R.B.A.A) has done well in spite of the fact that it has been without an Education Officer. A lending library has been established there and is much appreciated and patronised. There is also a large dancing class which attracts large attendances.

Quota 47 continues to be as enthusiastic as ever and rivals Quota 42 for first place despite the fact that numerous duties have to be performed by the men. Its members have participated in the tours conducted by the S.E.O., No. 1 Group.

Quota 43 has ten classes in operation and is also doing excellent work. It is expected that when this Quota embarks there will be a much larger enrolment as duties and parades preparatory to embarking have made much class work very difficult.

Lectures:-

<u>Group</u>	<u>No of Lectures</u>	<u>Attendances</u>	<u>Previous week's attence</u>
1	8	5850	6530
2	18	8000	7520
3	13	4400	3290
4	13	10800	12625
5	5	1280	2535
6	5	2050	2500
	<u>62</u>	<u>32380</u>	<u>35000</u>

Average Attendance 522

The appeal of this form of educational activity is shown by the above figures. During the week 55 lectures were delivered by 21 lecturers 10 of whom belonged to the A.I.F. In addition 5 debates and 2 sessions of the Model Parliaments were held.

The total attendance of 32,380 at lectures, although not as high as for the previous week, must be regarded as good. The Whitsun-tide holidays interfered a little with this side of the Education activities.

It was again evident that subjects dealing with Australia were the most popular. The Model Parliament (Groups 1 & 2) has met with wonderful success and many solid debates have been contested.

The Farmers Conference conducted at A.T.D. each Thursday afternoon is of the greatest practical value. A hearty invitation is issued to all who are able to attend this Conference.

Visits and Tours - Visits to a Motor Tractor Ploughing Demonstration and for the study of Stud Stock were conducted by Quota 49, Heytesbury Section, No. 1 Group.

In No. 2 Group, men are being attached to the visits paid by the students of the A.T.D., and so are gaining much valuable information.

A visit to the Motor Factory at Basingstoke was organised by No. 3 Group.

No. 4 Group was the most ambitious for a party of 20, all ranks, visited Oxford and spent a most enjoyable day as the guests of the Master of Balliol. This Group also sent a party to Stonehenge under the leadership of Capt. Neech who is thoroughly fitted to speak with ~~authority~~ authority on this ancient temple.

The following tours were successfully conducted at Weymouth, where they are most popular:-

Devenish's Brewery
Weymouth Bakery
Whitehead Torpedo Works
Dorchester Market Brewery

Group 1, Longbridge Deverill - Figures at classes and lectures continue to increase. The Digger's Parliament is proving a great success. At the last session over 900 soldiers attended. The subjects under discussion always deal with problems in Australia. The debates are keenly contested and are handled by A.I.F. lecturers, who always take the chair in an able fashion. The Parliament is really serving two ends, inasmuch, as it provides two hours entertainment for the soldiers, also it encourages these men to express their views on the affairs of the country, giving them a certain amount of confidence in themselves and inviting them to give expression to ideas and thoughts long dormant. In the matter of concerts and dancing the Education Service here is not found wanting in catering for this side of the men's activities.

Group 1, Heytesbury Section - Here the classes in agriculture have made many visits to a motor tractor ploughing demonstration and to a stud farm near at hand.

Group 2, Sutton Veny - In this Group classes have grown. The largest enrolment and attendance is recorded in book-keeping. Other large enrolments are reported in agriculture, Motor Mechanics, Electrical Engineering, Wood-work, Elementary Subjects, Shorthand and Music. It is in this Depot that poster work draws so much attention, and for that reason the men are always well informed of all opportunities offering.

The weekly attendance at lectures has now reached 8,000, a figure beginning to challenge the returns from No. 4 Group. Tours and visits are being regularly conducted and are much appreciated. A visit to Stourbridge and to several surrounding farms were made during the week. The members of this Group form a large part of the audience at "Farmers Conference" The Glee Club and Art Club are making rapid progress.

No. 3 Group, Codford - The organisation of class work and lectures in this Group is productive of excellent work by the quotas. In previous reports attention has been called to the excellent work of quota 34 and Quota 39. Quota 42 also belongs to this Group and holds premier place amongst the quotas in the Depots.

To assist the personnel embarking on the Windhuk, which is carrying details from several Camps, a meeting was called and enrolments taken. It is this determination to miss no opportunities that is responsible for the good results quoted above.

Padre Lawton has provided a tower of strength in lecturing and generally in assisting in the Education work of this Group. The inter-quota debating competition has proved very popular and has been productive of many excellent debates. Quota 48 was defeated by Quota 42, the subject of debate being "Has our experience on active service tended to make us better citizens".

Group 4, Hurdcott - 26 classes are in operation in this Group, all quota classes being conducted under Group arrangements. These classes have been regularly attended and good progress has been made. The photography class now numbers 100 and Sgt. Freeman continues to do excellent work. Dancing classes commenced this week and 55 learners are being instructed in fancy and step dancing. These classes for obvious reasons are not included in the figures shown for class work.

The Carpentry class has erected a model soldiers house (weather board) on a scale of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to a foot and the pupils expressed the keenest appreciation of the practical knowledge they have gained.

On Whit Monday two lecturers failed to arrive as notified. At an hours notice members of the staff agreed to fill the breach and the attendance of these lectures totalled over 3,000. It is because of this ability on the part of the staff of this Depot that this Group has been able to so much in lecturing and keep its position at the head of the list in attendance at lectures.

A party of 20 all ranks visited Oxford on the 12th inst., and were the guests of the Master of Balliol. Numerous photographs were taken under guidance of instructors and some excellent pictures were obtained. From an educational point of view the tour was a marked success. Capt. Neech conducted a tour to Stonehenge on the following day with equal success.

Group 5, Weymouth - This Group is in the process of closing and many camp duties are necessary. These are affecting attendances. In spite of the duties, however, Quota 47 has an excellent enrolment and average attendance.

Visits and tours to the quarries at Portland, Whitehead Torpedo Works, Weymouth Bakery and Brewery, to Dorchester Market and Brewery are as popular as ever. The special schools are giving every satisfaction, and are kept filled by students from the Quotas. In "C" Sub-Depot there was a large attendance at the debate on "Abolition of Railway Freights in Australia"

Group 6, Bulford - An increased enrolment is again reported. During the past fortnight the average attendance at lectures has been doubled. There are three voluntary instructors who are giving very valuable assistance. A new class in Building Construction has been commenced under a voluntary instructor and promises to become very popular.

Extension (1st A.D.H) - Despite the fact that men are continually marching out, enrolments have not decreased. The farming under irrigation class is the largest class and is doing excellent work. Its scope has been extended and instruction in wheat growing is to be included under a qualified voluntary instructor.

3 Camp, Parkhouse - There has been a marked increase in enrolment due to propaganda work. The weekly debate draws a crowded audience. As a means for the dissemination of knowledge and ideas this club has proved of the greatest value. A lecture on the oil industry of Australia by W/O Jamieson was also well attended.

A.T.D. Sutton Veny - The Group continues to do good work and the visits to farms and markets add many useful facts to knowledge gained in the school. A supply of iron having come to hand much useful farm work is being carried on in the blacksmithing class. In saddlery the work consists of, making straps and head collars, mending harness and making halters. The Farmers Conference met on Thursday June 12th. Papers were read on "The Northern Territory of Australia", Home making in the Australian Bush" and met with keen discussion. Debates on the suitability of the Disc Plough for Breaking up New Land and the Causes and Prevention of Pleuro Pneumonia followed. The following outdoor operations have been carried out during the week:-

Market Gardening, Ploughing, Harrowing, Demonstrating Shearing, throwing horses, Preparing Queen Bee Cells and Grafting and Budding were given.

A.I.F. Survey School, Southampton - A steady progress continues to be made. Thr mornings were spent in lectures the afternoons and evenings in practical astronomy.

4-6-19.
to
10-6-19.

During the week 4,970 men sailed for Asutralia. In addition 3 quotas were on leave, so that comparatively few men were available for classes. Camp duties are increasing rather than diminishing on account of the closing of Depots. That some quotas are able to conduct large and successful classes under these circumstances and with very little equipment is a testimony to the energy and ability of the Education Staff concerned and to the keenness and determination of their men. As will be seen from Quota table only 3 quotas have nothing to report. Of these, Quota 42 is disorganised through the changes that have recently taken place in its composition. The quota is however being rapidly pulled into shape by its Education Officer. Quota 58 is away on leave consequently all work was at a standstill. Quota 48 comprising the "ue and Jument Schools reports that no classes were held as text books were not available. "£200 has been supplied with which will be purchased suitable text books and educational material for the voyage". The Group Education Officer states that "this Quota has been very disappointing. Much was expected from this Quota but very little is done". The Enrolment and Class work of quotas are shown in the table attached. Quota 47 has the work well in hand, enrolments number 296 and a regular attendance of 171 is reported; there is every prospect that this quota will do excellent work on the troopship. Quota 50 has arranged 25 classes and reports 208 enrolments. The subjects include, Agriculture, Chemistry, Electricity, Mechanical Dentistry, Plumbing, Boot-making and Engineering. Quota 45 has 155 enrolments and Quota 54, 139 in 10 classes with an average attendance of 116. Quota 55 has a Camera Club and is forming a Glee Club. The inter-quota debate at Codford on "Is a White Australia policy possible within the League of Nations", in which 42 and 48 Quotas took part, resulted in a victory for the latter. Quota 49. In spite of Camp fatigues this quota continues to do excellent work. A high percentage of the men enrolled attend classes regularly with very good results. The Dancing class is a great favourite, 140 men attending regularly. The lending library too, is gaining in popularity.

Lectures and Debates:-

Group.	No of Lectures.	Attendances.	Previous Week's Attendance.
1	10	5400	5850
2	18	7850	8000
3	10	2130	4400

Lectures and Debates:-

Group.	No. of Lectures	Attendances	Previous Weeks Attendance.
4	15	9450	10800
5	--	-	1280 X
6	6	1970	2050
	<u>59</u>	<u>26800</u>	<u>32380</u>

X The arrangement to send a civilian lecturer to this group was cancelled at the last moment. "A" & "D" Sub-Depots are now closed. The appeal of this form of educational activity is shown by the above figures. The lectures delivered and debates held during the week totalled 59. The lecturers engaged numbered 16 of whom 6 belonged to the A.I.F. The falling off in attendance does not indicate a waning interest, but is due to the fact that the Quotas marching out to Australia are now no longer being replaced by fresh men. A decrease is now to be expected, and will probably be very rapid and very marked. Debates and Model Parliaments attract voluntray audiences and induce many different men to give voice to their opinions with good results. They acquire self confidence and learn to express themselves. The Agricultural Conference at A.T.D. continues to be a success. Parties from Quotas in the adjoining Camps attend regularly and derive much useful information from these weekly meetings.

Visits and Tours. - Group 2, Quota 44 organised a party to visit Stourton Park, where the gardens, the stud horses and the famous mansions were inspected. The Group E.O. also arranged walking tours to neighboring farms and works, all of which were beneficial to the men participating. A large number of men from this Group attended the Agricultural Conference. Group 4. Capt Neech conducted a tour to Winchester to study the architecture in this old world Cathedral city. A tour to the Earl of Pembroke's Estate to study dairying was in charge of Corporal Butt, much useful information was obtained by the 20 men participating. Group 5. At Weymouth 15 men visited Weymouth Bakery and 20 the Portland stone quarries.

Groups.

Group 1. Longbridge Deverell. In spite of quotas marching out the decrease is but 89. The "Diggers Parliament" continues to prosper, the Dancing Class is still very popular and the concert and Orchestral party expect to begin their rehearsals this week.

Group 1 Heytesbury Section - Owing to the embarkation and the marching out of the quota 56 to O.T.B. enrolment show a large decline. Only one quota is now in camp, its men make up in keenness what they lack in numbers. Group 2, Sutton Veny - In this group Quota 38 sailed and 59 went on leave reducing the men available for Educational activities during the week. Owing to the energetic canvas and propaganda successful results were obtained and increase of 3 being reported. The enrolments in the group number 745 and the average attendance 491. Last week 112 new enrolments were reported and in the week under review 139 fresh names were added. There are 179 enrolments in Book-keeping and accountancy and 71 for Agriculture and French. During the week 146 books were sold for £19.15.4.

Group 3. Codford - The good work of the Education Staff in this Group continues to bear fruit. Although troops have left for Australia an increase of 74 is recorded. But for ~~the fact that~~ quotas on duty and preparing to leave a much larger increase would have been achieved, so successful is the propaganda work of the service among the men in Camps. Study circles are being formed by the Education Officer of Quota 45 in subjects for which no instructors are available. In the inter-quota *debate* 48 defeated Quota 42 the question being "Is a White Australia policy possible with the League of Nations". The Excellent lecture syllabus prepared by the Group Education Officer is a weekly feature.

Group 4. Hurdcott - Two of the 4 quotas (35 & 40) marched out to Australia causing the attendances at classes to drop from 423 to 322. The classes in photography, Motor Engineering and Book-keeping claim the largest average attendances. Dancing is a popular form of recreation

with 70 regular enthusiasts. The practice of holding classes under Group arrangements lapses this week, henceforth Quota Staffs will carry on. All the lecturers at this group during the week were very well received the subjects were popular and the treatment excellent, keen interest being maintained by all to the end. Captain Neech conducted a party to Winchester with success.

No.5 Group, Weymouth - In this group Sub-Depots "A" and "D" are closed. Education activities in "C" Sub-Depot are now at an end. As a result there is a large decrease to report. Visits were paid to the Weymouth bakery and Portland Stone Quarries. As the lecturer's engagement was cancelled at the last moment it was impossible to arrange lectures for the week.

Group 6 .- 1st.A.D.H. Bulford - 15 classes are now being held with a total attendance of 85. The classes are being run by 7 instructors of whom 4 are voluntary; to cope with such a demand a time table has been arranged for five days of the week. The first class commences at 10.30 daily and the last at 6 p.m. The lectures drew audiences of 500 and the debate "Should Australians marry Blighty Girls?" attracted 120.

A.D.H. Extension, Parkhouse - During the week 18 fresh enrolments were made. The three most popular subjects are Agriculture, Arithmetic and Book-Keeping. Owing to the gift of 12 Instruction books on the Westinghouse Automatic Brake and of a colored diagram received from the Westinghouse Brake Co Ltd., a class has been formed and is in operation.

No.3 Camp, Parkhouse - A large number of men having been withdrawn from this camp for embarkation there is a slight nett decrease in enrolments. The usual weekly class debate was held when some excellent papers treating with leading scientific, social and political problems were read. The address by Cpl. Hilton on "National and Self determination" was historically accurate and delivered in a clear and interesting manner. Its effect was distinctly good.

H.Q.Tidworth - The students in Book-keeping and Shorthand are regular in attendance and making satisfactory progress.

A.T.D.Sutton Veney - Good progress is being made in the Depot. The papers read at the Farmer's Conference created a good deal of interest and the usual instructive and interesting discussions took place. The subjects dealt with were "Treatment of land for Crop growing in Australia" and "The choice of a Dairy Herd". The outdoor activities included:-

- Market Gardening.
- Ploughing and Harrowing.
- Demonstration and Shearing.
- Throwing Horses.
- Handling Bees.

A.I.F.Survey School, Southampton - The work was continued until Wednesday. On Friday the school marched out to Codford.

Telegraphy Schools, Weymouth - Good progress is being maintained the subjects taken during the week were Telegraphy Electrical procedures.

21/6/19
to
27/6/19

In all but a few cases Quotas have regularly attended and well conducted classes in operation, in spite of the many difficulties common to all quotas. The success of these classes is commensurate with the determination of the Education Staff and the personnel of the Quota concerned.

Quotas - All Quotas in camp have submitted reports which are summarised in the table attached. Quotas 59 and 60 being away on leave have not yet commenced organising for educational purposes. Enrolments are proceeding actively in all the other Quotas and in most cases classes are at work. The regular attendance is satisfactory and the men taking advantage of the instruction given are keen to learn and eager to prepare themselves for the struggle they know is before them when they return to civilian life.

Quota 48 - Jeumont. A grant for special Technical Books having been obtained it is anticipated that class work will be commenced without further delay.

The enrolments reported are in the following subjects:- Mechanical drawing, Engine Designing, Construction, Electrical Engineering, Engine Driving, Electric Wiring, Motor Mechanics, Ship Building, Steel Mill Building construction, Joinery, Tool Smithing, Blacksmithing, Fitting and Turning, Sheet Metal Work, Tinsmithing, Painting, Cabinet Making, Applied Mechanics.

The quotas in which class work has not yet commenced are 44, 48 (Jeumont and Rue Schools) 45 and the Composite Quota composed of the balance of 38 and 43. The last mentioned had such a short existence prior to embarkation that it was not even possible to complete enrolments. Quota 44 has been split up and thus thoroughly disorganised. Quotas 45 and 48 do not appear to have settled down to work in spite of the fact that they have been in camp for some weeks.

Quota 57 has a keen Cinema Operating Class.

At Heytesbury, Quota 49 has a Dancing Class in which 170 have enrolled, of these 150 attend daily.

Quota 50 has arranged 26 classes and enrolled 219 men. It is forming a Digger's Parliament and several courses of lectures for the journey. Quota 46, Hurdcott, possesses a very strong and live photography class. In Quota 47, 90 men have enrolled for Motor Engineering. This Quota also has strong classes in Book-keeping and Wool-classing and Quota 53 has courses in Popular Science, Economics, Signwriting, Poultry and Gardening.

Lectures and Debates - During the week 55 lectures were delivered by 19 lecturers of whom 11 are attached to the A.I.F. There were also two sessions of the "Digger's Parliament" and two debates. Debates arranged within quotas and meetings of Quota Debating Societies are not included in this return.

<u>Group</u>	<u>No. of Lectures</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	<u>Previous Week's Attendance</u>
1	11	6800	5400
2	16	5450	7850
3	16	1970	2130
4	7	4450	9450
5	-	-	-
6	9	4120	1970
	<u>59</u>	<u>22790</u>	<u>26800</u>

Owing to the Royal Agricultural Show at Cardiff there was no Agricultural Conference at the A.T.D., Sutton Veny.

Visits and Tours - No. 2 Group. Tours to farms and stock sales in the District are very popular. 30 men of Quota 55 visited Stourton Park to inspect Stud Horses and Gardens and Mansion.

No. 3 Group - A party from Quota 51 visited the Molassine Poultry Farm near Reading, where a most instructive time was spent.

No. 4 Group - Capt. Neech conducted a party of 9 to Exeter. The principal features of architectural interest were viewed and the party returned well satisfied with the arrangements made.

No. 5 Group - A number of tours were arranged at Weymouth. 24/6/19 Whitehead Torpedo Works - 10 other ranks. 25/6/19 Devenish's Brewery - 10 other ranks. 26/6/19 Whitehead's Torpedo Works - 10 Officers. 26/6/19 Electric Power Station - 10 other ranks. 26/6/19 Grove's Brewery - 10 other ranks. 27/6/19 Weymouth Bakery - 10 other ranks. 27/6/19 Portland Stone Quarries - 20 other ranks. 25/6/19 Dorchester Cattle Sales & Dorchester Brewery - 30 other ranks.

No. 6 Group, 1st A.D.H. Bulford - The visits to Irrigation Farms in the neighbourhood are continued.

Extension, Parkhouse. On Monday a party under Gnr. Glasson had an interesting day at Mr. Stevens' farm where some splendid racing stock was inspected. On Wednesday a dairy farm was visited by 20 students and on Friday another party of 17 spent a few interesting hours inspecting stock on a neighbouring farm.

~~A number of special reports on tours are enclosed with this report.~~

Group 1, Longbridge Deverill - Several new classes have commenced, including Wool Classing, Poultry, Shorthand, Typewriting, Business Organisation, Latin, Telephony and Wireless and Machine Drawing. In all about 100 new enrolments have been made, the increase in total average attendance during the week being 82.

The "Digger's Parliament" continues to be a great attraction under the able direction of W/O McLeod, whose energetic co-operation is to be noticed in the persistent upward tendency in lectures figures. The Dancing Classes meet regularly at 2 p.m. and concerts and Euchre parties are arranged so that the men have some form of entertainment made available each evening.

Group 1, Heytesbury Section - As there is now but one Quota in this camp and duties have to be performed, a certain amount of re-organisation was necessary. 117 men are enrolled in 6 classes, the total average attendance being 88. The Dancing Class is a great success attracting 140 men daily.

Group 2, Sutton Veny - Quota 44, 55 and 57 are in camp and 59 and 60 on leave. The enrolments here number 380 - 292 of them having been made during the week - and the average attendance 601 against 491 of the previous week. Book-keeping claims 167, Agriculture 94, French 90 and Motor Mechanics 62. During the week 196 books were sold for £26. 9. 6.

Group 3, Codford - Quotas in camp are 42, 45, 48 and 51. The enrolments now total 1064 including those of the Rue and Jeumont Schools in Quota 48. The average attendance - 121 - is low because these schools have not yet started their classes. The Survey ~~School~~ School marched in from Southampton, but as most of the men went on leave at once, no class work has been done by them.

Two debates were arranged for the week. They were successfully conducted, though the attendance was not large.

No. 4 Group, Hurdcott - The Quotas in Camp are 46 and 52. With the reduction in strength the educational work has been re-organised, the Quotas now running all classes except Telegraphy, Photography and Dancing. The enrolments for these subjects being 22, 95 and 67 respectively. Within the two quotas enrolments total 198 and the average attendance 156. Preparations are being made for the speedy closing down of this camp.

No. 5 Group, Weymouth - Quotas 47 and 53 are stationed in this camp ("B" Sub-Depot). It is possible to report an increase of about 12% in enrolments and attendances which is due mainly to the activity displayed in Quota 53. 8 special tours were arranged and carried out with success, they were ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxx~~ all much appreciated and were found to be of exceptional educational value.

No. 6 Group, 1st A.D.H. Bulford - The work here continues to increase, though men are continually marching out. During the week 59 fresh enrolments were made.

The Debating Class held its second Debate, the subject being "Should the White Australia Policy be modified". After a keen debate the question was decided in the negative.

A.D.H. Extension, Parkhouse - The rapid reduction in strength of the Depot is due to the decline in enrolments and attendance, during the week 25 men handed in their names for classes.

No. 3 Group, Parkhouse - In this camp the enrolments number 94. The average attendance is 75. 35 new enrolments were made during the week. Interest is well maintained, particularly in technical and industrial subjects.

A.T.D. Sutton Veny - Activities were suspended at this centre as the men proceeded to Cardiff to attend the Royal Agricultural Show.

23/6/19

to

4/7/19.

Although a decrease is recorded in enrolments and at lectures an increase in percentage of those available shows that the Education Service continues to make progress.

The education activities of the Depots are now confined chiefly to No. 1 Group, Longbridge Deverill and No. 2 Group, Sutton Veny. No. 3, 4 and 5 Groups and Heytesbury are closed. No. 5 Group had two quotas, the others one each all posted to transports. As a great deal of work had to be done to clear the Camps these quotas were kept fully employed. In spite of this they continued what class work their keenness and energy made possible.

Quotas: Enrolments are increasing in all quotas and class work is gradually extending. The will to do, the keenness of the men does not lag.

Class work was not undertaken by the following quotas, 48 (Jeumont) 50 and 59. Of these 59 has not yet been organised and 50 was prevented from holding classes by the various parades that precede embarkation. 48 (Jeumont) have arranged to commence work on board the transport. To leave the actual beginning of classes to the date of embarkation is felt to be a mistake as every day class work is put off a day is wasted. Further no accurate estimate of the standard reached by the men can be arrived at until class work is started and the men are tested.

Quota 52 has well established classes in operation, although the average attendance is not reported.

Quota 54 has a Debating Society, Concert Party and Orchestra. Quota 55 possesses an extremely active Camera Club which utilises a cell in the Camp guard room as a Dark room. The instructor, Corporal Squance is an extremely able instructor. The class in Fruit Bottling and Canning run by the Group E.O., Sutton Veny is well attended by men of this Quota.

Quota 52 has made 274 enrolments. Most of the men attended the classes held at Hurdcott under group arrangements until the Group activities ceased, so that good results may be expected on the transport. This quota has a strong dancing class.

Quota 47. In this quota 93 men have enrolled in Motor Engineering, the average attendance being 85.

Quota 53 has good classes in wool classing, Motor Engineering and Book-keeping with very high average attendances. The 18 classes cover a very wide range of useful subjects.

Lectures and ~~Debates~~ Debates - 47 lectures were delivered during the week by 16 lecturers, of whom 7 are attached to the A.I.F. There were also 4 meetings of the Digger's Parliament and two ~~Debates~~ Debates.

<u>Group</u>	<u>No. of Lectures</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	<u>Previous weeks Attendance</u>
1	8	5300	6800
2	20	7550	5450
3	12	2345	1970
4	3	600	4450
5	1	900	-
6	9	3620	4120
	<u>53</u>	<u>20315</u>	<u>22790</u>

The usual weekly agricultural Conference was held at the A.T.D. Sutton Veny. Two papers "Farming in North Western Districts of Victoria" and "Light Railways and their possible Utility in Australia" were read and well received, the discussions and questions following papers demonstrated the keen interest taken in the subjects and were additional means of imparting much valuable information to the men attending the meeting.

Visits and Tours: No. 1 Group - A tour is being arranged to visit ancient and historic City of Bath.

No. 2 Group: A party consisting of Lt. Blackett, 4 Officers and 17 other ranks visited Port Sunlight - the visit was of high educational value. Quota 55 visited Stourton and Frome Market. The trips were very popular and their educational value realised by the men.

No. 5 Group: In this Group the usual weekly Tours were continued, including visits to local Breweries, Bakeries, Whitehead Torpedo Works and the Electric Power Station.

No. 6 Group - 1st A.D.H. Bulford: The usual visits were paid to the Irrigation Farms.

A.T.D. - A party of 12 students under S/Sgt. Kerr visited Mr. Geatt's nursery at Warminster and an instructive time spent. A number of pests were studied and the beneficial activities of the Lady

Bird and its larvae studied. Demonstrations were given in pruning including the pruning of Tomatoes.

The system adopted in growing mushrooms was also fully explained by Mr. Scott.

A party of 10 under Sgt. Vaughan paid a visit to Mr. Harraway's nursery. The recent rains had stimulated growth and the gardens were in good order. The crops of apples, gooseberries and raspberries were inspected and fine beds of celery and lettuce examined and the method of cultivation explained.

No. 1 Group, Longbridge Deverill: The Quotas in Camp are 54, 56 and 58. The popularity of lectures at this centre is increasing. Once again the total has grown in spite of diminishing camp strength. Looking after the entertainment of the men has always been a strong feature of the Education Service at the O.T.B., besides lectures and debates, concerts, dances and Euchre parties are arranged and sport in the form of cricket and tennis provided. Education is interpreted in its fullest sense - the development of men, spiritually, mentally and physically.

Group 1, Heytesbury Section: Educational activities at this Depot have now ceased.

Group 2, Sutton Veny: The quotas in this Camp are 50, 55, 57, 59 and 60, and the enrolments at this centre now total 962, the average attendance being 692. The Book-keeping classes have increased to 172, Agriculture to 105, French to 92. Motor Mechanics and Arithmetic claim 71 each. Electrical engineering 52 and music 48. 123 books were sold for £14/14/11. The class in Methods of Bottling and Preserving Fruit and Vegetables held an exhibition which is to be repeated. The exhibits were of a high standard, and it was noted that generally the colour and appearance were better than similar products shown at Cardiff.

No. 3 Group, Godford: Quota 48 is the only quota in this Camp as 45 and 51 sailed during the week. 11 lectures were given and a Digger's Parliament inaugurated for 45 quota, which sailed for Australia on the 4th inst.

No. 4 Group, Hurdcott: One quota only (No. 52) is now in this Camp and the activities of the Group Education Staff were confined to lectures and winding up the office, all group classes having terminated at the end of the previous week.

No. 5 Group, Weymouth: The two quotas at Weymouth 47 and 53 have discontinued their classes as they are making preparations for speedy embarkation. At the same time 136 fresh enrolments are reported showing that the Education Staffs had not remained idle.

No. 6 Group, 1st A.D.H. Bulford: Owing to the large number of discharges from this hospital the number of men enrolled has decreased, though 22 new enrolments are reported. The usual weekly meeting of the Debating Society was held. The energy and encouraging presence of Chaplain Major Brunwell are chiefly responsible for the continued success of this instructive venture. The subject before the meeting "should State Parliaments be abolished" gave rise to a keen debate; the question being finally decided in the affirmative by the 120 men present.

A.D.H. Extension, Parkhouse: The strength is now reduced to 350 men of which only 200 are available for educational work. The high proportion of enrolments reported (102) is a satisfactory testimony of the energy displayed by the Education Staff in its propaganda work amongst the men.

No. 3 Camp, Parkhouse: The strength is being rapidly depleted. No. 3 Camp is empty and No. 4 has been converted into a concentration Depot for embarkation.

A.T.D. Sutton Veny: The number of students on strength is now 13 officers and 228 other ranks. Total 241. The school was closed from June 25rd to June 30th to enable the Instructors and students to visit the Royal Agricultural Show, Cardiff.

Classes have now been resumed and work is proceeding satisfactorily. The Instructors delivered 38 lectures during the week. The average attendance was 194. The classes in Saddlery and Blacksmithing are making good progress and a good average attendance is being maintained. No farm visits were undertaken during the week.

5/7/19
to
11/7/19

Owing to the marching out of five Quotas there is a considerable falling off in the total of enrolments, at the same time the energy and activities of the Educational personnel are demonstrated by an increase in the number of men actually attending classes. Class work is proceeding in all Quotas in Depot except 48 (Jeumont) and the quota being organised to sail on H.M.A.T. Valencia.

In the latter quota, now in process of formation, an enthusiastic staff is rapidly completing its arrangements, and a systematic canvass of the men already allotted, has resulted in 116 men being definitely enrolled.

Lectures and Debates: 34 lectures were delivered by 15 lecturers of whom 8 were members of the A.I.F. There was also a successful session of the Digger's Parliament at Longbridge Deverill ~~six sessions~~ under the able leadership of W/O McLeod. The usual weekly session at Sutton Veny was strengthened by the presence of Miss Richardson, W/O Kelsey and W/O Murray.

In addition the usual weekly debate took place at Bulford the question being "Should Australia go Dry", the answer being "No"

<u>Group</u>	<u>No. of Lectures & Debates</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	<u>Prev. Week's Attendance</u>
1	6	3750	5300
2	14	6400	7550
3	4	800	2345
4			600
5			900
6	<u>13</u>	<u>5200</u>	<u>4120</u>
	<u>37</u>	<u>16150</u>	<u>20315</u>

During the week an exhibition of Preserved Fruits and Vegetables with lecturette and demonstrations by Sgt. Hogarth was attended by 600 men.

Visits and tours: A party of 30 under Lt. Blakett proceeded to Bradford-on-Avon where the leader explained the influence of race and climate on certain architectural monuments.

Another party from Quota 57 visited Stourton Park to inspect the Gardens, Mansion and Stud Horses, here a good deal of useful information was obtained by the men participating.

No. 6 Group: At this Group the usual weekly tours to neighbouring farms to study irrigation and farming methods were successfully continued.

No. 1 Group, Longbridge Deverill: The Digger's Parliament still has its special draw, and the friendly hostility of the debates provides both amusement and information to the audience.

Other attractions in the shape of concerts, dancing, boxing etc. provide entertainment and diversion and assist to occupy the men in Camp.

In spite of Quotas marching out and increased Camp duties for the Units remaining an increase in enrolments amounting to 62 is reported, indicating that the educational staff is making the most of its opportunities to get at the men and that the latter appreciate the advantages offered.

No. 2 Group, Sutton Veny: Here too energetic canvass has made good the loss of the men marched out for Australia. The average attendance is higher than that reported last week. A most successful Exhibition of preserved Fruits and Vegetables was held, the vital importance of such methods in stabilising values of fruit and vegetable products for food was pointed out and the cheapness of the outfit costing about £7 was brought to the notice of the men by Sgt. Hogarth, who is repeating the demonstration next week.

Lectures were very popular and the interest of the men maintained. This Group has worked on a definite plan in regard to the cumulative effect of its lecture programme featuring Civics, Industrial History, Economics, Reconstruction, National Development, Decentralisation, Development of Key and New Industries &c.

No. 3 Group, Codford: The men attending classes in this Depot were confined to Quota 48 (Rue). The quota sailing on the "Valencia" has not yet been completed and the energy of its Educational Staff resulted in 116 enrolments. It is fully anticipated that in spite of obstacles the beginning of class work will be reported next week.

No. 6 Group, 1st A.D.H. Bulford: The Debating Society continues to prosper and gain in popularity. Other educational activities show a slight decrease owing to the number of men marching out.

A.D.H. Extension, Parkhouse: At present only 120 men are available for educational purposes, of these 54 have enrolled in classes.

No. 3 Camp, Parkhouse: Here too a shortage in the number of men available is reported, enrolments have decreased, but the average attendance shows an increase of 12.

A.T.D. Sutton Veny: The staff and students being on embarkation leave activities were suspended.

12/7/19

to

18/7/19

The pause in the embarkation of quotas has been utilised to the best purpose in continuing existing and inaugurating new classes in departing quotas. An increase in attendance at lectures is demonstrative of the determination to use every remaining day in the Depots to the best advantage. There is no relaxation in the efforts of the various staffs to reach and assist their comrades and to arouse the consciousness that the time of passing from Soldier to civilian is almost upon them.

Lectures and Debates:-

<u>Group</u>	<u>No. of Lectures</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	<u>Prev. Week's Attendance</u>
1	10	5,200	5,750
2	17	8,400	6,400
3	4	1,350	800
6	7	5,470	5,200
Total	38	18,420	16,150

An interesting series of lectures was given in all Groups, many being illustrated. China, Japan, India, Africa and Papua were discussed and illustrated. Physics and Chemistry in Agriculture and Commerce; the Story of the Sea, Russia To-day, Port-Augusta - Kalgoorlie Railway, Humour, Ideals for Australia, Reconstruction, The League of Nations, and Flying in Agrica, were subjects treated in a manner that held large audiences to the end.

In addition, the "Digger's Parliaments" at No. 1 Group, lead by W/O McLeod, and at No. 2 Group, lead by Miss Richardson and W/O Murray, were well attended and resulted in the usual spirited, courteous and interesting discussions.

The subject discussed at 1st A.D.H. and negatived was "Should Bachelors be taxed?" The discussion aroused much interest and attracted a large audience. These Parliaments and Debates continue to draw men to their feet and are teaching many to express their views clearly and confidently in public.

Sgt. Hogarth continued his demonstrations and lectures on Fruit Preserving and had his time more than filled up by the many enquiries. His object is to teach all house holders to preserve their own fruit and vegetables the part of the year when fruit is not available. This method of preservation is such that after months of storing, both fruit and vegetables remain as fresh and as tasty as when bottled. His endeavours to teach and assist will result in the preservation of much that is now wasted in Australia.

Visits and Tours: A very enjoyable day was spent at Bath by a party of 30 from No. 1 Group, Longbridge Deverill. The party left the Depot at 9 a.m. and returned at 10.30 p.m. after visiting the places of historical interest in and around the city. Padre Bruce was in charge of the party.

A party from Quota 59-60 journeyed to Frome Stock Market on 16th and were keenly interested in the prices realised and the classes of stock put under the Hammer.

No. 1 Group, Longbridge Deverill - Despite the fact that apart from "Details" only one quota now remains in the Depot, the attendance at lectures is more than satisfactory. The programme just concluded was a full and attractive one and gave the audience a good insight into the political, economic and social problems of such countries as China, Japan, Russia, India and Africa, the lecturer dealing with each in a very able way. The use of slides clearly demonstrated their points and enables their audience to follow their discourses.

Some heated discussions were heard at the last session of the "Digger's Parliament" when the Government introduced a bill to provide for State Allowances for Wives and Children. The bill was defeated by a large majority.

The strength of this Depot was 2004, yet the total attendance at lectures was 5,200. These figures show how the Education Service is making men think and helping to use the waiting period to the best advantage. The lectures were of a standard to interest all thinking men and broaden their outlook.

Perhaps it is in this broadening of men's views and permitting them to understand the characteristics of other peoples and of big movemants, that the A.I.F. Education Service is rendering its biggest service to Australia.

No. 2 Group, Sutton Veny - The formation of new Quotas and the organisation of staffs and classes for these, is an exacting duty in this Group.

Sgt. Hogarth's work in demonstrating and lecturing on "Preservation of Fruit and Vegetables" has been continued during the week. The simplicity of the process, its wide applicability and the possibilities it offers for economy in the use of surplus fruit, have been made so evident that not only "Digger"s" but Sisters and Visitors have been enquiring into the methods employed.

As a consequence of the interest roused a "Fruit Grower's Conference" under the Chairmanship of Lieut. Col. James D.S.O., 24th Bn. has been arranged at the Greenhill House Y.M.C.A. in the coming week, when attention is to be centred on the marketing of Australian fruit products abroad.

This Group headed the list in lecture activities, with total attendance of 8,400 whilst the strength of the Depot, is only 8,888, demonstrating the broadening influence being produced.

The Library sales for the week totalled £22/6/2, 212 volumes being sold.

Enquiries on all subjects still stream to the Education Office, and keep the staff fully occupied in answering questions about Land, Conditions and training for vocations in Australia, Family Ships, Fiancee's Passages and even Divorce.

No. 3 Group, Codford - The only personnel remaining in the Group were Quota 48 (Rue and Jeumont) and the personnel sailing with H.M.A.T. Valencia. Rue School have settled down to serious class work with an eye to future ~~quater~~ examinations. Jeumont School has preferred to postpone class work till embarkation. The personnel of H.M.A.T. Valencia - details from many quotas - have been energetically canvassed and 270 enrolments made. Time did not permit of classes.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

This Group has been indebted to Rev. Lawton M.A. for the great assistance he has given with lectures. He has been the mainstay of the Group in this side of its activities, sparing no efforts to make the men realise that they have the finest country in the world, and that it lies in their power to make or mar it. His subjects during the week were "Ideals for Australia" and "Reconstruction".

1st A.D.H. Bulford - Despite the marching out of patients, class enrolments remain stationary, new students replacing departing ones.

The Debating Society held its weekly Debate on Thursday evening when the subject "Should Bachelors be Taxed" was discussed and decided in the negative.

It is most encouraging to those organising this work to see men who previously have not spoken in public learning to take the floor and speak with confidence.

A Carpentry Class is being organised and a Marquee has been erected as a workshop.

A larger hut has been found to be necessary for other subjects and this is being provided by the C.O.

C.T.D. Parkhouse - Although the Depot is being emptied, the classes do not show any marked change. The men are still interested and even enthusiastic. The large drafts being marched out in the coming week will affect enrolments. This Depot is closing down on the 31st of the present month.

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TABLE SHOWING ENROLMENTS OF CLASSES IN DEPOTS IN U.K. FOR WEEK-ENDING 13/6/19

No. of Group	DEPOTS	No. of Classes	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Total	T.	Prev week	Inc.	Dec.	£.	Sales s.	d
No. 1	Longbridge Devrll	11		4	37	84		760	885		681	204		2.	18.	2
"	Heytesbury Section	17	19	61	80	631		684	1475		1004	471		4.	19.	0
									<u>2360</u>							
No. 2	Sutton Veny	23	86	140	218	285	4	445	1178		1001	177	z	13.	19.	8
									<u>1178</u>							
No. 3	Codford	10	18	201				68	339	626	1021		395	4.	3.	10
									<u>626</u>							
No. 4	Hurdcott	26	44	124	77	68	176	785	1264		1046	218		5.	6.	6
	A.A.M.C.Fovant	4			11	11		600	622		311	311			9.	7
									<u>1886</u>							
No. 5	"A" Sub-Depot W'mouth	13	2	19	11			80	112		283		171	-	-	-
"	"B" " " "	19	18	183	110			200	646		1003		357	3.	12.	11
"	"C" " " "	4			47			460	538		370	168		1	8	-
"	"D" " " "															
			C	L	O	S	E	D								
									<u>1296</u>							
No. 6	1st A.P.H. Bulford	13	17	29	40	56		475	617		546	71			12.	10
"	Extension, Parkhouse	13	59	28	15	39		400	541		649		108		7.	7
"	3 Camp, Parkhouse	10		26	57	47		350	480		443	37			4.	5
"	Hdgrs, Tidworth	2			27				27							
									<u>1665</u>			27			1	6
																6½
TOTALS		165	263	815	730	1445	180	5578		9011	8385	1657	1031	39.	9.	0½
SPECIAL SCHOOLS																
	A.T.D. Sutton Veny	10							596		596	-	-	-	-	-
	A.I.F. Survey School S'Hmpton	2						65	65		65	-	-	-	-	-
	Telegraphy Schls Weymouth	2						10	10		10	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS		179	859	815	730	1445	255	5578	9682			626		39.	9.	0½

GRAND TOTAL ENROLMENTS - 9,682. NO. OF LECTURES GIVEN - 62. TOTAL ATTENDANCE - 32,380. AV: ATTENDANCE - 522.

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TABLE SHOWING ENROLMENTS AND CLASSES IN QUOTAS

Groups	Quota	Classes	Enrol-ments	Attend-ances	Instruc-tors	R E M A R K S.
1	Balance					
	38 & 43	13	95	-	4	Time too short to enable classes to be commenced.
	54	10	140	127	7	Class in Cinema Operating very successful. The demand for this course is greater than the accommodation.
	56	9	126	113	11	Classes include Agriculture, Electrical Engineering, Steam Engineering and Telegraphy.
	58	6	28	28	5	Quota returned from leave, organisation proceeding rapidly.
	49	7	235	228	6	Steady progress made in spite of camp duties.
2	44	9	170	-	11	Work disorganised owing to quota being divided during the week. Enrolment proceeding rapidly.
	50	26	219	28	7	Camera Club formed, French & Shorthand Classes now at work. Lending Library much used by the men.
	55	16	143	75	8	Photography class in operation. Camera Club being formed.
	57	8	74	53	7	8 classes doing good work. Electricity, Algebra, Wood Working, Drawing and Sketching classes being formed.
	59 & 60					On leave.
3	42	5	120	71	11	Classes are mostly in Railway subjects.
	45	6	155	-	8	Though this quota has been in Camp for some time, Classes have not yet commenced work.
	48 Jeumont	19	350	-	44	Grant has been obtained for special Technical books. No class work is being done.
	Rue 48	23	389		16	All students are doing private study in their huts.
	51	5	50	50	6	Classes have not been commenced in all subjects for which instructors are provided, as the subjects are not yet required by the men.

TABLE SHOWING ENROLMENT AND CLASSES IN QUOTAS (CONTD)

Groups	Quota	Classes	Enrolments.	Attendances	Instructors.	
4	46	11	138	108	12	The various muster parades held prior to embarkation interfered with the educational activities. 12 new enrolments made during the week. Group Education Officer reports good work done during the week in organising quota for work on the Transports.
	52	14	60	48	14	Classes are numerous, but enrolments few.
5	47	15	192	178	9	Camp duties retarded the work. About 100 men have been struck off the list of enrolments through non-attendance.
	53	18	169	139	9	18 classes have been formed, of these 16 have started work. The men are keen and regular in attendance.

Table showing Enrolments of Classes in Depots in A.I.F. Depots in U.K. for week Ending 20.6.1919.

No of Group.	Depot	No of Classes	Group						Total	T. Week	Prev Week	Incre	Decre	Sales		
			1	2	3	4	5	6						£.	S.	D
No 1	Longbridge Deverell	15	6	38	30	144	6	572	796	885		89	4.17.	0.		
"	Heytesbury Section	7	19	20	68	130		470	757	1475		718	4.8.	2.		
									<u>1553</u>							
No.2.	Sutton Veny	23	107	152	217	220	49	436	1181	1178	3		19.15.	4.		
									<u>1181</u>							
No.3.	Codford.	14	34	214	98	141		213	700	626	74	106	3.15.	6.		
									<u>700.</u>							
No.4.	Hurdcott	26	48	139	93	73	175	630	1158	1264			8.13.	10.		
"	A.A.M.C.Fovant	4			11	11			22	622		600	-	-	-	
									<u>1180.</u>							
No.5.	"A" Sub Depot Weymouth	C L O S E D									112		112	-	-	-
"	"B" " " " "	20		209	101	63			373	646		273	3.2.	8.		
"	"C" " " " "	4			47	31			78	538		460	4.14.	1		
									<u>451.</u>							
No.6.	1st A.D.H.Bulford.	15	14	30	52	61		380	537	617		80	1.16.	6.		
"	" " "Exten P'House	13	69	21	14	36		300	440	541		101	4.0.			
"	No.3.Camp P'House	10		26	54	16	28	400	524	480	44		13.6.			
"	H.Qrs Tidworth	2			18				18	27		9	1.19.	0.		
									<u>1519.</u>							
TOTALS		153	297	849	803	976	258	3401	6584.	9011	121	2548.	£53.19.	7.		
Special Schools.																
A.T.D.Sutton Veny.		10	584						584	596		12	-	-	-	
Survey School Southampton.		2					65		65	65			-	-	-	
Telegraphy School Weymouth.		2					14		14	10	4		-	-	-	
									<u>7274</u>	9682	125	2560	£53.19.	7.		
											Decrease 2,435.					

Grand Total Enrolments. 7,247.

No. of Lectures given 59 Total attendance 26,300. Average attendance 455.

These figure do not include the Rue and Juemont Schools as these have not begun work since arrival in A.I.F. Depots. Their strength is 790.

Table showing Enrolment and Class Work in Quotas.

Group	Quota	Classes	Enrol-ments.	attend-ances.	Instruc-tors.	REMARKS.
1	49	6	117	97	6	Men attending Classes display a keen interest in their studies. there is also a large dancing class (170) in this Quota. When it is taken into consideration that this quota supplies all the fatigues at Heytesbury the position is most satisfactory.
	54	10	139	116	7	Camp duties interfere with the activities in this Quota. The Classes include Architecture and Cinema Operating.
	56	8	81	-	7	On leave
	58	-	-	-	-	On leave
2	44	10	80	-	10	Absence of Material, Text Books etc. is a draw back.
	50	25	208	-	7	Classes include, Electricity, Plumbing, Bootmaking, Mech. Dentistry & Engineering.
	55	15	108	50	9	Enrolment for classes is proceeding, Camera Club formed. Glee Club being arranged. Classes have also been formed in Commercial Art, Water Color and Freehand Drawing also Commercial Law and Saddlery.
	57	5	51	33	8	Numbers small on account of quota just coming off leave.
3	42	-	-	-	10	Owing to the disorganisation of quota through men of different states being made ready for embarkation classes were not arranged.
	45	6	155	-	12	Endeavours are being made to form small study circles in subjects not dealt with by available instructors.
	48	-	-	-	60	Rue & Jaumont Schools. No classes held on account of text books unavailable.
	51	6	44	44	7	Subjects already include, Viticulture, Telegraphy, Accountancy and Book-keeping.
4	46				14	Classes conducted under Group arrangements, the instructors being pooled. This system will now be discontinued.
	52	13	45			
5	47	17	296	171	12	Camp fatigues interfere with the classes and attendance, Syllabuses very extensive including many technical and industrial subjects.
	53	8	50	49	6	Progress has been made in organising classes. A great increase in Enrolments is expected next week.

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TABLE SHOWING ENROLMENTS OF CLASSES IN A.I.F. DEPOTS IN U.K. FOR WEEK- ENDING 27/6/19

No. of Group	DEPOT	No. of Classes	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Total	T.	Prev Week	Inc.	Dec.	Sales £.	s.	d.
No. 1	Longbridge Deverill	20	25	61	70	159	6	714	1035		796	239		2.	16.	3
"	Heytesbury Section	7	19	20	68	10		450	567		757		190	2.	12.	4
										<u>1602</u>						
No. 2	Sutton Veny	25	114	187	257	258	64	340	1220		1181	39		26.	9.	6
										<u>1220</u>						
No. 3	Codford	31	39	435	248	144	198	220	1284		700	584		10.	8.	0
										<u>1284</u>						
No. 4	Hurdcott	13	2	64	20	34	107	636	863		1158		295	1.	1.	8
"	A.A.M.C. Fovant		C	L O	S E	D					22		22			
										<u>863</u>						
No. 5	"B" Sub-Depot W'Mouth	20	32	213	82	45	1	110	483		373	110		4.	16.	5
"	"C" " "		C	L O	S E	D					78		78			
										<u>483</u>						
No. 6	1st A.D.H. Bulford	15	15	20	67	65		405	572		537	35		1.	11.	0
"	Extension, Parkhouse	13	73	18	11	32		460	594		440	154				
"	No. 3 Camp, Parkhouse	10		15	41	33	5	450	544		524	20			17.	2
"	Hdgrs, Tidworth	2			9				9		18		9		5.	6
										<u>1719</u>						
TOTALS		156	319	1033	873	780	381	3785		7171	6584	1181	594	50.	17.	10
SPECIAL SCHOOLS																
	A.T.D. Sutton Veny	10	252							252	584		332			
	Survey School, S' Hampton	2						65		65	65					
	Telegraphy Schools, W'Mouth	2						14		14	14					
TOTALS		170	571	1033	873	780	460	3785		7502	7247	1181	926	50.	17.	10

Grand Total Enrolments - 7502. No. of Lectures Given - 59. Total Attendance 22,790. Average Attendance 387.

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 TABLE SHOWING ENROLMENTS OF CLASSES IN A.I.F. DEPOTS IN U.K. FOR WEEK-ENDING 4/7/19

No. of Group	Depots	No. of Classes	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Total	Prev. week	Inc.	Dec.	Sales		
													£.	s.	d
No. 1	O.T.B. L'Deverill R.B.A.A.Heytesbury	14	15 C	69 L O	46 S	183 E D	6	663	982	1035 567	-	53 567	4.	10.	4
No. 2	No. 1 C.Dep. & 1st T.B. Sutton Veny	25	131	206	276	289	58	378	1338	1220	118	-	14.	14.	11
No. 3	2nd T.B. Codford	10	-	350	168	156	269	195	1138	1284	-	146	5.	18.	10
No. 4	4 C.D. Hurdcott & No. 3 T.B.	18	19	109	24	59	9	254	474	863	-	389	-	-	-
No. 5	"B" Sub.Dep.W'Mouth	18	44	216	85	51	1	405	802	483	319	-	-	-	-
No. 6	1st A.D.H.Bulford " Exten. P'House No. 3 Camp P'House Hdgrs Tidworth	14 13 10 1	13 52 - -	13 16 10 -	59 9 40 3	57 25 22 -	- - 1 -	340 300 400 -	482 402 473 3	572 594 544 9	- - - -	90 192 71 6	1.	6. 5. 6. 19.	11 8 5½ 11
TOTALS		123	274	989	710	842	344	2935	6094	7171	437	1514	£28.	3.	0½
Special Schools:-															
	A.T.D. Sutton Veny	10	241	-	-	-	-	-	241	252	-	11	-	-	-
	Survey Sch.Southampton		C	L O	S	E D				65	-	65	-	-	-
	Telegraphy Sch.Weymouth	2	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	14	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS		135	515	989	710	842	344	2949	6349	7502	437	1590	£28.	3.	0½

GRAND TOTAL ENROLMENTS 6349. NO. OF LECTURES GIVEN 53. TOTAL ATTENDANCE 20315. AVERAGE ATTENDANCE 383.

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TABLE SHOWING ENROLMENTS IN CLASSES IN DEPOTS

Group	Quota.	Classes	Enrolments	Attendances	Instructors	R E M A R K S
1	54	10	164	142	7	The average attendance at classes was 87%. 24 new enrolments were made during the week, in spite of pre-embarkation parades. In addition to classes great interest is shown in the Debates which always are well attended.
	56	9	131	115	11	This quota continues to do good class work in the Depot.
	58	8	83	66	7	Classes were only held during the latter half of the week, being interrupted earlier by quota organisation. 34 new enrolments are reported.
2	55	16	199	81	11	Strong and successful classes are reported in Agriculture, Book-keeping, Steam Engineering and Photography.
	57	10	161	83	9	Large classes have been formed for studying Horticulture and Irrigation. Classes in Book-keeping, French, Shorthand and English are very active.
	59					Education personnel is being organised by the Group Education Officer. When this has been completed immediate steps will be taken to commence classes.
3	Valencia		116		7	This quota consists of details from many quotas. W/O Smyth has lectured to the men and issued cards to be completed by them giving the subjects they desire to study, and as a result 116 men have been enrolled in classes. Four voluntary instructors have also been obtained.
	Rue	23	593	264	16	Active class work has commenced. All the instructors are busy and attendance is increasing daily.
	Jeumont	19	334	-	44	No class work was done.

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TABLE SHOWING ENROLMENTS OF CLASSES IN A.I.F. DEPOTS IN U.K. FOR WEEK-ENDING 11/7/19.

No. of Group	Depots	No. of Classes	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Total	Prev. Week	Inc.	Decr.	£.	s.	d
No. 1	Longbridge Deverill	16	24	74	66	211	7	492	874	982	-	108	3.	15.	6½
No. 2	Sutton Veny	25	117	189	284	280	67	229	1166	1338	-	172	18.	9.	1
No. 3	Codford	43	-	364	163	49	539	80	1195	1138	57		9.	3.	8
No. 4	Hurdcott		C	L	O	S	E	D		474		474			
No. 5	Weymouth		C	L	O	S	E	D		802		802			
No. 6	1 A.D.H., Bulford	10	15	12	56	52		275	410	482		72	1.	4.	9
"	Ext. Parkhouse	10	15	15	7	17		202	256	402		146		7.	7
"	3 Camp, Parkhouse	9		9	30	20		240	299	473		174		16.	4
"	Hdgrs Tidworth	1			3				3	3					
TOTALS		114	171	663	609	629	613	1518	4203	6094	57	1948	£33.	17.	0½
<u>Special Schools</u>															
A.T.D. Sutton Veny		10	241						241	241					
Telegraphy Schools Weymouth				C	L	O	S	E	D	14		14			
TOTALS		124	412	663	609	629	613	1518	4444	6349	57	1962	£33.	17.	0½

GRAND TOTAL ENROLMENTS 4444. NO. OF LECTURES GIVEN 37. TOTAL ATTENDANCE 16,150. AVERAGE ATTENDANCE 437.

TABLE SHOWING ENROLMENTS AND CLASSES IN QUOTAS

Group	Quota	Classes	Enrol-ments.	Attend-ance.	Instruc-tors	R E M A R K S
1	54	10	140	127	7	The Debating Society meets regularly and Concert Party and Orchestra, arranged by the Education Staff, are rehearsing diligently. Good classes in French, History, Arithmetic and Book-keeping are in operation.
	56	9	126	106	11	This Quota has very successful classes in Telegraphy, Book-keeping, Steam & Electrical Engineering.
	58	8	49	44	7	Classes in Chemistry & Mathematics commenced during the week.
2	50	26	224	-	12	Preparations for embarkation prevented classes being held. The inclusion of W/O Ostrom added strength to the Quota. The publication of a newspaper for the voyage has been arranged.
	55	16	205	81	12	Photography class is very strong and doing good work. Other subjects being studied include Agriculture, Book-keeping, Music, Arithmetic, Architectural Drawing, Commercial Art and Saddlery.
	57	8	74	53	7	Classes commenced in Algebra, Electricity, Drawing & Sketching.
	59	-	-	-	-	This Quota has just returned from leave and staff not yet arranged, as no Education Personnel arrived with it from France.
3	48 (Jeumont)	19	350	-	44	Text books & material have been purchased in London & will be available when Quota embarks.
	48 (Rue)	23	593	-	16	All the students of the Australian Corps Central School have been enrolled in classes. A complete syllabus has been prepared and a time-table arranged. All students have settled down to class work again.
4	52	18	274	-	14	Strong classes have been formed in Motor Mechanics, Electricity and Magnetism Building Construction, Arithmetic, Agriculture, Commercial Law, French and Telegraphy. This quota is doing excellent work in spite of camp duties.
5	47	15	192	175	9	Classes have improved considerably, but are temporarily suspended owing to pre-embarkation parades. This Quota has done consistently good work. Enrolments are increasing. Here too, there is a temporary suspension of work, owing to necessary final embarkation parades. This quota is worthy of special mention for its excellent work in face of difficulties.
	53	18	193	152	9	
<u>JEUMONT SCHOOL</u>		No attempt has yet been made by this School to do any class work, and no lectures have been arranged. The education activities of this school since arrival in the Depot have been nil.				

TABLE SHOWING ENROLMENTS OF CLASSES IN A.I.F. DEPOTS IN U.K. FOR W/E 18/7/19

No. of Group		No. of classes	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Totals	Prev. Week	Inc.	Dec.	£.	s.	d
1	Longbridge Deverill	16	24	78	43	87	10	520	762	874	-	112	4.	10.	11
2	Sutton Veny	25	94	195	229	204	53	494	1267	1166	103		28.	6.	2
3	Codford	43	-	364	163	49	539	337	1452	1195	257		9.	11.	11
6	1st A.D.H. Bulford	10	17	4	49	51		514	635	410	225			11.	0
"	Exten. Parkhouse		C	L	O	S	E	D		256		256			
"	3 Camp Parkhouse	8		12	28	18		450	508	299	209			1.	0
"	Hdgrs Tidworth	1			3				3	3					
	A.T.D. Sutton Veny		204						204	241		37			
TOTALS.....		103	339	653	515	409	602	2315	4831	4444	794	405	£37.	1.	0

TABLE SHOWING ENROLMENTS AND CLASSES IN QUOTAS

Group	Quota	Classes	Enrolments	Attendances	Instructors	R E M A R K S
1	56 58	9 8	138 83	120 66	11 7	Further enrolments and a slightly increased attendance at Classes is rprted Final preparations have been made for this Quota to embark early in the coming week.
2	59/60	9	274	99	14	These quotas have just been formed, but the keen staff & the many enquiries made by the members of the quota give promise of excellent work on the vessel.
	57	10	161	83	9	This quota embarks during the coming week.
3	48 Rue	23	593	264	16	This school has set to work and are utilising 7 huts as class rooms. In addition to classes, a great deal of private stidy is being done.
	48 Jeumont	19	290	nil	44	No education work has been done by this School in the Depots.
	Valencia	19	270	-	7	Classes in the following subjects have been arranged, Theory of Agriculture Fruit Preserving, Poultry, Building, Construction, Carpentry, Plumbing, Metal Working, Book-making, Phorography, Motor Mechanics, Signwriting, English, Mathematics, French, Book-keeping, Business Organisation, Salesman ship, Correspondence, Dancing & Voive Production.

GRAND TOTAL ENROLMENTS 4,831. NO. OF LECTURES GIVEN 38. TOTAL ATTENDANCE 18,420. AVERAGE ATTENDANCE 485.

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EDUCATION IN THE LONDON AREA

The closing of applications for non-military employment on June 30th practically put an end to the activities of this branch of the Education Service on that date. The closing days of the month were remarkable for a great rush of belated applications. The arrival of a fresh draft on furlough from Egypt on June 27th accentuated this rush, but all applications were successfully put through within the time limit, those outstanding on 1st July numbering barely a dozen. The whole of the staff of this Branch has now been dispersed, and the Branch has practically ceased to exist.

During its period of activity (since January 18th 1919) this Branch has handled in all 1892 applications for non-military employment consisting of 240 applications for evening classes, 450 for all-day tuition in various schools and colleges in London and Edinburgh, and 1200 for non-military employment. In addition to these upwards of 70 applications were dealt with for the Agricultural Training Depot at Sutton Veny, and 20 for the A.I.F. Survey School at Southampton.

The outstanding feature of the work of this Branch was the establishment of an Enquiry Room which has kept in close touch with all the chief educational facilities available in London. Full details of the nature of these facilities at various institutions were available, and as a result an applicant could be put in touch with the exact tuition he required in a few minutes. As soon as the 540 was filled up under the expert assistance available in this room, a very brief interview with the Education Officer sufficed to finalise the application as far as this Section was concerned.

In addition to work in London, staffs were organised for the hospitals at Dartford and Southall. At the latter Institution in addition to the Educational classes, classes were established in various trades and crafts, such as Oxy-acetylene welding, Watch making and Sign writing, and were very successful. Staffs were also established at the Flying Schools at Minchinhampton and Tetbury, and a quantity of useful educational work was done at both these places.

Branch Libraries were also established at 10 Regency Street and at Southall, both of which have been very largely availed of by those needing books at a reasonable cost for the pursuit of their studies. Of these the former is still in existence, and is of considerable assistance to those still on Non-military employment, the progress of whose studies necessitates the purchase of fresh books and materials.

In connection with the work of the Service at the Hospitals, wholehearted assistance was rendered by the Red Cross, who supplied both instructors and funds, and whose hearty co-operation could always be relied on.

 EDUCATION ON TRANSPORTS

Boat	Date of Sailing	Port	No. of Books	Value of Books			Value of Equipmnt			No. of troops
				£.	s.	d	£.	s.	d	
Frankfurt	July 1.	D'port	1131	75.	12.	0	30.	12.	8½	1196
Zealandic	" 2.	London	467	35.	8.	4	28.	11.	3	556
Norman	" 2.	D'port	693	51.	15.	5	54	19	0½	736
Pt. Melbourne	" 3.	D'port	870	68.	17.	9	31.	1.	6½	1537.
P. Hubertus	" 3.	D'port	347	58	9	4	29.	18.	5	899
Wiltshire	" 4.	L'pool	656.	56.	1.	4.	31.	5.	5½	917
Dunvegan Castle	" 4	S'hampton	272	27.	11.	1	1.	13.	4½	232
Boorara	" 6	S'hampton	645	51.	15.	4	30.	19.	4½	777
Friedricharuh	" 7	D'port	687	55.	16.	7	33.	12.	6	1078
Indarra	" 8	London	383	37.	19.	2	30.	0.	11	610
Chemnitz	" 8.	D'port	912	69.	19.	6	34.	17.	6½	1447
City of Exeter	" 12	D'port	1024	77.	17.	10	34.	9.	6½	1324
Persic	" 13	L'pool	979	76	19.	4	36.	9.	5	1572
Takada	" 15	D'port	909	66.	17.	1	34.	9.	6½	1414
Valencia	" 19	D'port	417	35.	17.	9	30.	0.	9	543
Pt. Lincoln	" 22.	London	219	24.	1.	5	1.	17.	6½	263
Suevic	" 22	Avonmouth	712	67.	15.	5	34.	9.	6½	1369
Ulysses	" 22	D'port	1267	99.	10.	10	37.	18.	11½	1314
Main	" 22	D'port	837	128.	5.	7	175.	12.	5	1460
Bakara	" 23	D'port	414	37.	4.	11	30.	1.	9	626
Canberra	" 23	D'port	278	28.	2.	3	2.	13.	8	376
Demosthenes	" 24	London	508	29.	8.	7	30.	1.	9	543

Educational Books and Equipment have been placed on the undermentioned

Troopship - H.M.A.T. Argyllshire Liverpool.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, LEEDS
-----Reports from the Area Officer, Leeds
of Work done by Men
at Technical Schools in that Area

June:- The Area Officer at Leeds Headquarters for North Eastern Counties can boast of having the largest number of students released for Non-military employment under the A.I.F. Education Service. Within its area are men engaged in crafts and Trades in endless variety, and the opportunities of learning thus freely made available are of invaluable help to our men.

The course of training in this Area is grouped under 5 phases:- Land Pursuits embracing - (Care, Breeding and selection of stock), Irrigation culture, Wool classing (Wool and Textiles), Forestry, Dairying, Bee-keeping and Practical course in Agriculture and experimental farms. The curriculum, method and discipline is approximately as near as possible to the conditions of training in Australia. The crafts and trades have a large percentage of members engaged in:- Mechanics, Fitting and Turning, Motor Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Marine Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Plumbing, Pattern Making, Moulding, Carpentry, Building Construction, Mining and Municipal Engineering, Assaying, Shipbuilding, Plate Paying and Oxy-Acetylene Welding and many other trades and crafts which constitute the industrial life of Great Britain.

The commercial phase contains a large number of men studying Business organisation, Insurance, Salesmanship, Commercial Law and Accountancy.

In this Section the course of training aims at a view of training men in business methods for those who desire to manage their own businesses or for those looking forward to careers in large business houses. Many of our men are in Branch Offices in Australia of large firms whose headquarters are within our area. Facilities are afforded the student for a preparatory and elementary course at the numerous Universities before entering upon the more advanced course of business methods, organisation and commercial law. Many men are now studying under a simple syllabus of study in commercial education. The professional course has attracted many men taking Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Architecture and other scientific subjects that all make for general information and sound knowledge in Educational affairs.

One of the most important factors in connection with occupational studies is the specialised teaching and training with modern and up-to-date apparatus, which men in this Area are receiving at the different Universities, Technical Colleges and Industrial Centres of the North of England. The district ruling rates prevail and our men have in a good many cases received over these rates. Reports from time to time have been received by this office from employers who are loud in their praises of the keenness and studious endeavours of the A.I.F. students in their quest for knowledge, and the liberality of employers in supplying these needs has been of paramount

importance in keeping up the high standard of efficiency which our students now enjoy.

A staff of these Officers and four other ranks are attached to the Area Office and frequent inspectional tours by Inspectors are made all over the area. Excellent reports are to hand from the Inspectors who interview each man and employer at the works. So eager and keen are our men to avail themselves of the fullest knowledge in their respective callings that fully 95 % have applied for extension of leave to enable them to complete their training. The health of our men is excellent and only about six cases of minor illness were reported last month.

July:- The recent industrial disturbances in our area have played havoc with the Educational pursuits of our men. Although not directly engaged in the disputes, the loss of time has seriously inconvenienced the Educational Training. Reports from time to time from the troubled centres invariably showed that an early solution would eventuate, hence no action was taken in recalling any of our men. Latest advices are now to hand that all Industrial disputes are settled and our men will again be engaged in their various occupations.

The Wool and Textile Industry has not been affected and the students are showing a keen interest and are taking every advantage of the facilities afforded them. Seven Officers and 23 other ranks at the South of Scotland Technical College, Galashiels, attended a course on Wool sorting, Instruction on Carding Machines, Looms, setting up loom patterns, lectures on chemistry, sheep and wool, cloth manufacturing and dyeing, and subsequent processes of Yarn manufacture. The report from the Principal shows that the progress and conduct of the students have been good, while the average number of hours given to instruction are 28 per week. The curriculum also embraces the following special features - Visit to Mills in district and comparing different methods of the Textile manufacturing, comparisons between Australian Wools and Wools of other countries, samples of which are seen and handled. This course expired on July 19th.

At Halifax Technical College the course finished on June 20th. The subjects of instruction included, examining and judging various pieces of wool, comparison of "Top" qualities, places where wool is sold, conditions of sale, and methods of buying and valuing. Dr. Crowther, the Principal, has reported very favourably upon 2 Officers and 19 other Ranks, both in attendance and progress.

The following is a copy of the report of examination results and General Report on Group 1 and 2 of members of the Australian Imperial Forces who attended courses at Bradford Technical College:-

Wool qualities and requirements of Wool Users. This course involves a series of lectures on:- (1) Wool classification and qualities, (2) Wool preparation, (3) Wool properties, yield, colour and condition, (4) Wool classing and sorting. In addition to the lectures, these subjects have been demonstrated by both experimental work and practical work on a large and factory scale. Examinations have also been held in all the subjects. 15200 lbs. of wool received from the Australian Government have been classed into Merino and Crossbred and scoured. Another feature of the work has been the series of visits to works and wool warehouses, which have been so arranged as to be co-relative with their course of study at the College. The visits have given the men an ample opportunity of becoming acquainted in a general way with the various methods of sorting, wool scouring, combing and carbonising, and to the factories - both low and high class goods - included worsted spinners, manufacturers and cloth finishers.

The examinations have been a most important part of the training. The high standard of attainment reached by the students indicate their keenness and determination to make the most of their opportunities.

Australia produces 600 million lbs of wool per year, and it is computed that in the Bradford District 260,000 persons are engaged in the Factories.

Group 1 commenced in February 1919, 46 students attended, 44 sat at examination, 31 obtained over 50 % marks.

Group 2 commenced in April 1919, 58 students attended, 57 sat at examination, 40 obtained over 50 % marks.

Extracts from report of examination on practical Wool Sorting and Quality Judging. Adjudicators: Messrs. J. Laycock & Sons, Wool Merchants.

"Wool sorting (including Merino & Crossbred Fleece) - well sorted. Merinos correctly estimated but tendency to under-estimate quality of crossbreds. On the whole wools have been very well sorted. The result is a credit both to the College and students. The sorts have been separated excellently. Merinos were better sorted than crossbreds. There was not one case who failed to sort the wool with some degree of success. We feel sure that the time spent by these men in your Department has been made full use of so far as the handling of the raw material is concerned"

~~See~~ This area is very extensive and embraces the North Eastern Counties of Northumberland, Durham and Yorkshire. The staff of 2 Officers, 3 Inspectors, and two clerical staff have been working at high pressure to cope with the administrative work within its domain. The men are visited periodically.

W. J. Lamsay M. A. McNeill B.S.
1-8-19

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A. I. F.

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JULY 15, 1919.

No. 7.

The Survey School, Southampton.

In the March number of our Journal the difficulties that beset the inception of the School were described at length, writes a student. We have now completed our tenth week of solid work and with it the mid-term examination in the Licensed Surveyors' Examination Course and the final week of the Topographical Course under the guidance of the Director-General of the Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom. The work throughout has proceeded most harmoniously, because we were working to a definite scheme and so were able to foresee our difficulties and get them all overcome before we started.

The object of the Topographical Course was to give our qualified surveyors a sound specialist knowledge of the survey methods used in this country for the production of the very fine maps in use in the United Kingdom and France. In Australia practically all surveying is cadastral, that is, it deals with property boundaries. Only a very small area of topographical surveying has been done, and that by the Military Authorities. Before this war maps were considered a luxury even for headquarters of divisions. With new artillery methods they are a necessity for practically every subaltern, and must be on a scale at least five times as large as previously. Nearly all artillery fire of the last year of the war was from the map. These new conditions will necessitate the topographical surveying of Australia being pushed on with all speed.

The Director-General of the Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom, Col. Sir C. F. Close, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., R.E., on being told of the proposal promptly offered to help us in any way he could. He more than fulfilled his promises, for not only did he lend us for nine weeks and quite unofficially one major (incidentally the O.C. Geodetic Surveys in United Kingdom), two subalterns, several other ranks, and all the latest instruments we required, but the heads of the various departments of the survey also came and lectured to us. They voluntarily gave of their best, and all of us who had the fortune to be associated with the work bear them a deep sense of gratitude and will always look back on the times so profitably spent with very happy recollections.

The students of the course were all qualified Australian surveyors, and hence thoroughly acquainted with the technique of the profession. They were thus able to fully appreciate and get the maximum benefit from the work done.

Lectures were given on: General principles, computations, use and adjustment of micrometer, theodolites, base measurement, latitude, longitude, and reverse azimuths, map projections, plotting graticule and trig points, plane tabling resection, contouring with Indian clinometer and aneroid, reproduction of maps, engraving, colonial surveys and boundary commissions, traverses, astronomy, theory of least squares, aerial photography.

Practical work consisted of base measurement and computations, triangulation in the field near Winchester, computation of triangulation, mounting plane tables, plotting graticule and trig points, plane tabling, astronomical observations, comparison of standards, visits to various departments, viz., drawing, reduction, engraving, photographic zinc and litho printing and copper-plate printing.

The instructors were: Major A. J. Wolff, D.S.O., R.E.; Lieut. R. Peel, R.E.; and 2nd Lieut. W. S. Maddams, R.E. T/Capt. J. A. Ewing of 5th Pioneers acted as instructor in charge of the course, his work being mainly of an organising and administrative nature. The lectures and indoor work were at Bevois-mount House, Lodge Road, Southampton, where we were fortunate in being able to set apart a separate lecture room and offices for the work of the course.

The lectures throughout were very capably prepared and delivered by officers who have a very sound, practical and theoretical knowledge of their subject. The practical work was done mainly near Winchester, on an ideal site for triangulation and plane tabling, and the remainder on the Southampton Common, which is situated within half a mile of the School. The best and most up-to-date micrometer theodolites and the standard equipment of the Ordnance Survey were used. The work done by the students was excellent throughout and will be of immense value if they have the good fortune to be employed on the future topographical survey of Australia.

The object of the Licensed Surveyors' Course is to completely prepare for the Licensed Surveyors' Ex-

amination students who completed the whole or main part of their articles before leaving Australia. The course was timed to start on 28th February, but owing to students reporting in small batches every few days for about three weeks the starting date had to be put back till the 10th of March. As the students reported they were given practical work to fill in the time till the course started. The first week was devoted to the complete revision of geometry, algebra and trigonometry. This, as may be imagined, proved a most strenuous week owing to the students having been away from these subjects for some years. All students, however, had previously passed an examination to matriculation standard, so that cramming these subjects into one week did not prove so difficult as it might seem. Owing to the delay in starting, the course had to be reduced from six months to four. In the original scheme we were to have devoted one month instead of one week to these subjects.

The second week we started on the various subjects of the examination, viz., computations, astronomy, engineering, drawing and principles and practice, and later were added geology and physics.

About the end of the third week short examinations were held to find the respective calibre of the men. This proved most beneficial to the instructors and the students. Below is a normal weekly timetable:—

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
1st Hour ...	... Computations	... Computations	... Computations	... Computations	... Computations
2nd ,, ...	... Computations	... Drawing	... Computations	... Drawing	... Computations
3rd ,, ...	... Geology	... Prin. & Pract.	... Astronomy	... Prin. & Pract.	... Prin. & Pract.
4th ,, ...	... Astronomy	... Astronomy	... Prin. & Pract.	... Astronomy	... Astronomy
5th ,, ...	... Prin. & Pract.	... Engineering	... Prin. & Pract.	... Engineering	... Astronomy

After the first month work settled into routine and we began to make good headway. The course throughout consisted of a series of progressive lectures with examples illustrating each step. It was seen that the time available was insufficient, so permission was obtained from the D.G. of Repatriation and Demobilisation to send the School back to Australia as a working concern. This will enable the last five years' examinations to be worked through and will greatly facilitate holding the final School examination, which will be the standard of the Licensed Surveyors' Examination.

Some very successful outside lectures have been given. Messrs. E. R. Watts and Son and Messrs. Troughton and Simons, the two largest surveying instrument makers in England, who supply practically all the instruments in Australia, sent to us their representatives with very fine displays of instruments. They each lectured for about three hours on the design and construction and gave us much useful information on the subject. It enabled us to see the latest improvements and compare the instruments of the two makers.

A most interesting and useful series of lectures on Aerial Photography was given by Lieut. F. A. Fyfe, M.C., who was sent to us by the courtesy of the Photo Department, R.A.F. The lectures throughout

were illustrated by an excellent set of lantern slides. Aerial photography will be much used in topographical surveying in the future, so that these lectures, telling us exactly what has been done up to date, have a very practical interest.

The mid-term examination was concluded with very satisfactory results. Attendance throughout has been 100 per cent., sickness excepted. Attention to lectures is all that could be desired. The lectures and practical work are held at Bevoismount House, where we fortunately have one room large enough to give table accommodation to the whole of the students at one time; for examinations, drawing, etc., several rooms have to be used.

All the students are paid subsistence allowance similarly to those under 540, and so find their own accommodation. This has the great advantage of enabling them to have the privacy of a home to study in and gives them the atmosphere of civilian life. The amount of private study carried on is, from the instructor's point of view, most satisfactory. The students are getting much better instruction here than they could in Australia, and realise that if they do not work in their own time they will not be able to keep up with the work.

The first batch of Australian troops to arrive in Southampton from the Peninsula held up the trams and traffic in the main street with snowballs. I am afraid

we are not living up to our reputation. The following proves it:—

Landlady A (who is the proprietor of a studious Digger) remarks: "Ain't these Australians a quiet, respectable lot?"

Landlady B (in a similar position): "Oh, yes, but these can't be the fighting Australians."

Rather humorous, seeing that every unit in the Australian Corps is represented.

Sport is not forgotten by any means. We have our own cricket and tennis clubs, about 80 per cent. of our total strength taking part. A School Dance was given to people of Southampton, who have done so much to help us and make our stay here so pleasant.

MODEL OF A SOLDIER'S HOUSE.

The carpentry class at Hurdcott (No. 4 Group), erected a model soldier's house for Australia (weather-board) on a scale of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. to a foot. The pupils expressed the keenest appreciation of the practical knowledge they have gained, and, needless to say, the model was also of value to others who took no part in its erection but were able to inspect it, especially if they had heard lectures on Home making in the Australian Bush.

Corps Technical School, Jeumont.

Within a month a mass of wreckage was converted into a Technical School containing about £150,000 worth of plant and machinery, with no outlay whatever from the Army or A.I.F. authorities.

Such, briefly, is the achievement of the Australian Corps Workshops School at Jeumont.

In pursuance of educational developments in the A.I.F., General Hobbs in December 1917 originated the idea of forming a Technical School for the A.I.F., and Captain Greenlees, of Aust. Corps R.E. Workshops, undertook the task of selecting a site and fitting the workshops.

Jeumont, in those days, was a smouldering mass of wreckage. Train loads of machinery, munitions, fodder, rations, clothing, etc., had been fired by the Germans to prevent the material falling into the hands of the Allies.

The Jeumont Glass Factory alongside of the railway yard had nothing left in a sound state except the walls when Captain Greenlees took on the stupendous task of turning it into a modern Technical School. With the aid of 1,000 Boche prisoners, the railway yard was cleared in three weeks, suitable machinery being transferred to the glass factory. The place was roofed and made habitable, and actual tuition started in January.

Six Foden wagons and ten motor lorries scoured the trail of Fritz from Maubeuge to Namur, collecting out of wreckage and ditches all machinery and spare parts that might serve for equipment of the school, all material being placed on a general dump, from which the mechanics put together the machinery that was needed.

Some of the lathes consisted of as many as five parts, all salvaged in different parts of the landscape. Two battered and broken locomotives were repaired and turned into stationary engines to drive the electric plant, all of which, to the smallest detail, was salvaged from the roads.

In the railway yard the civilians competed with the workshops staff in an effort to "scrounge," salvage, procure, or otherwise obtain useful machinery. In one night an eight ton boiler disappeared completely from a siding. How the civilians shifted it remains a mystery. It must be remembered that the machinery saved from the roads, dumps, and Jeumont railway yard was put in order, repaired, and improved by the students at Jeumont. All this material will now be handed back to the rightful owners in working order. The Huns had brought it from all parts, assembling train-loads at Jeumont in order to transfer them to Germany.

When the Allied advance congested the railroads to the Rhine, Jeumont was one of the many places where the Germans endeavoured to wreck and destroy the civilian property which they were unable to transfer to Germany. From the smouldering wreckage there Captain Greenlees salvaged the greater part of £150,000 worth of machinery, and with it set up the

workshops which afforded the material for the instruction of about 1,000 Australian students for over four months.

The school never lacked for anything. The huts for the students were built of waste timber and lit by electric light, mattresses were made from salvaged paper bandages; baths, a cinema hall, recreation rooms, and mess rooms all grew out of the lumber collected from the wreckage of the Hun retreat. The proceeds from the cinema hall paid for "extras" on the bill of fare. Divisions were supplied with furniture ranging from chairs to roller-top desks, all made by the students.

The necessary tools for the blacksmith's shop were made from scrap iron, and much of the kitchen material needed was made by students at the workshops.

It is doubtful whether any similar school under Peace conditions could give the same amount of practical instruction as was achieved at Jeumont. The students did everything themselves, the instructors only supervising. In case of breakdown auxiliary machinery was available to carry on the work and thus avoid delay to the operations of the students.

The plant provided two voltages of 220 and 110 respectively, and in case of interruption the local electric supply was available, being transformed in the shops from 10,000 to 220 volts. Should a student electrician fail to cajole the locomotives into providing the current, the town supply was made available at once, and the student encouraged to find the source of and the remedy for the trouble.

The cost of this local supply was defrayed by making boxes in the carpentry shops for the proprietors of the glass works.

Budding motor drivers were particularly fortunate in having seven types of lorries and cars from which they learned and compared the mechanics of internal combustion engines. Having fully understood the transmission of power from the benzine tin to the wheel, they then learned practical driving on the Army lorries. The students themselves were depended on to run all the machinery. Instruction was essentially practical in conjunction with the theoretical lectures delivered by the finest mechanics and tradesmen in the A.I.F.

The assembly of the machinery for the school has been described by a student as the "greatest scrounge of the big war." But it was a "scrounge" in the interests of the rightful owners, who express the keenest satisfaction at seeing their property safe and in running order at Jeumont, and knowing that the Army will now restore it to the original proprietors.

The staffing and management of the school reflect the greatest credit on Captain Greenlees, without whose untiring energy and technical skill the school could never have become an accomplished fact.

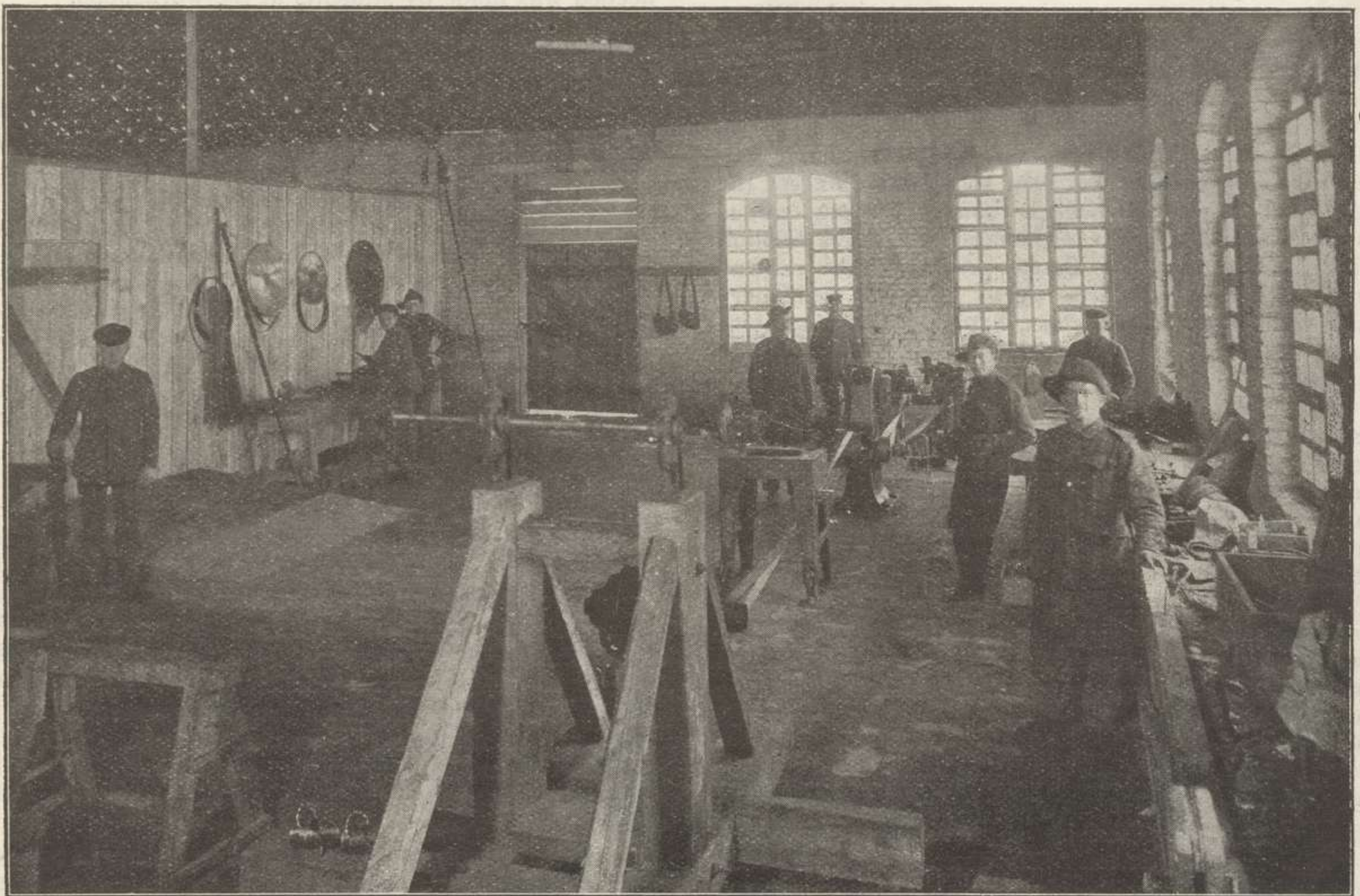
Nor is the work yet finished: the whole school is being demobilised as a body, and will return to Australia as a complete unit. Arrangements are in operation to continue the theoretical instruction of the same students by the same instructors on the transport homeward-bound.

A Town Planning Tour.

On June 6 a party of twenty officers and men, including eleven members of the A.I.F., commenced a tour of the Garden Cities and Suburbs of England, under arrangements made by the War Office. The Australian section was composed of members attending the Town Planning Course at the London University and Architectural Course at the Architectural Association, London. The object of the tour was to study

Association, who delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture on the modern ideals and practice of town planning and housing.

The party later caught the train for Crayford Garden Village, adjoining the extension works of Vickers, and on arrival were met by the manager of the Estate, who, in a short lecture, explained the nature of the scheme, which was the outcome of Vickers' desire to house their workmen under ideal conditions close to the factory. Eventually it was handed over to a trust for further development. The party was



AT CORP'S TECHNICAL SCHOOL, JEUMONT.

the various town planning and housing schemes, some partially and others fully developed.

The types of schemes visited were :

- (1) The garden city proper, the one example in England being Letchworth.
- (2) Residential planning.
3. Employers' housing schemes.

The party met at Adastral House, Blackfriars Bridge, on June 9, where they were introduced to Mr. Osborne, of the Garden Cities and Town Planning

conducted round the Estate, and all the points of interest were explained. They then returned to London.

The next morning the party proceeded by tram to Row Green Garden Village near Hendon. Mr. Burdett of the Aircraft Manufacturing Company met them, and after a lunch at the Canteen conducted them through the village, which is in process of construction, and is an example of a State housing scheme.

The members were much impressed by the beautiful lay-out and the clever preservation of the amenities and original beauty spots. They inspected several

houses in course of erection, studying their arrangement and construction.

Hampstead was next visited, and the party was met by Mrs. S. A. Barnett at the Hampstead Garden Suburb Institute. Mrs. Barnett, who was one of the pioneers in the development of this suburb, described its growth, after which she conducted the party round showing and describing most of the important features. Hampstead is an example of a residential housing scheme in which all classes of society are grouped. The distinctive feature of the suburb is its fine avenues of ornamental trees and open spaces. The houses on the estate, which have a pleasing appearance, are the designs of leading English architects.

In the evening Toynbee Hall in Whitechapel was visited and social problems discussed. Those present were much impressed by the splendid work of the institution, and were able to contrast the squalor of the slums of the East End with what they had seen in the garden suburbs.

Next morning Letchworth, 34 miles from London, was visited. Here the party met Mr. Craske, and were driven through the most important parts of this Garden City. Letchworth is the only example in England of an actual Garden City, being self-contained, with its industrial and residential areas surrounded by an agricultural belt, which limits the size of the city, a principle of modern town planning. The party could hardly realise that this wonderful growing city, containing over 7,000 inhabitants living and working under ideal conditions, had sprung up within the short space of 12 years from open farm-land country.

One of the factories visited, the Spirella Corset factory, is considered one of the most up to date and best planned in England, particular attention having been given to lighting, ventilation, and the welfare of the employees.

At lunch they were entertained by the chief officials of the Estate, and were fortunate in meeting Mr. Howard, the father of the Garden City movement in England, who gave them a most interesting lecture on the progress to date and future hopes of the movement. It is interesting to note that when he adopted the idea of an open belt surrounding his Garden City Mr. Howard had before him the plan of an Australian capital city, viz., Adelaide, as laid out by Col. Light nearly a century ago. Other parts of the estate were shown in the afternoon.

The party then left for Birmingham in the evening, stopping on the way for the night at Northampton, where they were entertained by the local Y.M.C.A.

Next morning, on reaching Birmingham, they proceeded to Bournville, the garden suburb created by Cadbury Bros. for the housing of their employees and now directed by a trust. An official showed them round the estate and through the factory, and they saw what could be done by a firm who had the welfare of their employees at heart, in making adequate provision for their comfort, entertainment, and recreation.

In the afternoon a visit was paid to the Harborne Tenants' Estate, a garden suburb developed on co-partnership lines. It incorporated many fine features of the garden suburb movement. By permission of

the tenants the party inspected some of the houses and flats, the economical arrangements of which were most interesting, and the rentals were surprisingly low.

In the evening they went on to Liverpool, and on Friday morning Port Sunlight was visited. This is a similar scheme to Bournville, being a housing proposition by Lever Bros. for their employees. A trip through the factory and suburb occupied the morning. This was one of the first housing schemes. Parts of it are 20 years old, and are interesting by way of comparison with more recent examples.

In the afternoon the party saw Wavertree Garden Suburb, a co-partnership scheme similar to Harborne and characterised by its beautiful garden treatment.

Proceeding to York the same evening they were entertained by some of the townspeople.

On Saturday morning they went out to Earswick, a garden suburb constructed by Rowntrees' and eventually handed over to a trust which is now operating it. The school here was particularly interesting, being on the open-air system. The Australian section considered that schools built on these lines would be eminently suited to the Australian climate and conditions.

In the afternoon the party returned to London.

The tour was invaluable as a lesson in what could be done by careful forethought and planning in the housing of the future generation, and those who took part in it consider that probably the solution of some of the great social problems of the day will be found in better housing and the creation of ideal surroundings for the labouring classes.

The Australians who were fortunate in seeing these examples of English efforts in this direction will carry back home knowledge which should be of immense value to a young country, at present free from the evils of slum areas such as we have seen in these great cities of England, which may, unless these problems are tackled at once with determination and wisdom, repeat the mistakes of the older world.

VISIT TO SANDRINGHAM.

At the conclusion of the visit of representatives of the forces of the Overseas Dominions to the King's Sandringham estate on June 19th, when officers and men, including 16 Australians, were entertained by His Majesty's Command, a telegram was despatched to His Majesty expressing thanks for his gracious hospitality.

The following reply has been received from His Majesty :—

“The King has received with much gratification the message you addressed to His Majesty on behalf of the Soldier-farmers representative of the King's Overseas Dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa on the occasion of their visit to the Sandringham estate to-day, and I am to assure them how glad His Majesty is that they have enjoyed their day in Norfolk.”

Animal Husbandry Students.

During the past two months, wrote an A.I.F. student of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture in June, we have had the privilege of visiting and inspecting the live-stock of a number of the best breeders of the North-east of Scotland, some of whom are of world-wide fame. The following incomplete list of visits will convey an idea of the opportunities afforded of studying some of the most notable animals of the day:—

Shorthorn Herds of Mr. William Duthie, Collynie and Tillycairn; Mr. James Durno, Rothiebrisanne; Mr. William Anderson, Saphoch.

Aberdeen Angus Herds of Major J. F. Cumming, Kinnermony; Sir John Finlay, Aberlour (Home Farm); the Royal Herd, Abergeldie, near Balmoral; Mr. James Beadie, Banks, near Strichen; Mr. Charles Penny, Skillymarno, near Strichen.

Holstein Herd of Dr. Sinclair, near Aberdeen.

Clydesdale Stud of Mr. James Gray, Birkenwood; Mr. Stephen Mitchell, Boquhan; Mr. J. E. Kerr, Harveston Castle.

On Saturday, June 14th, we entrained at Aberdeen at 6.10 a.m. for Alloa, where we were met by motor buses and conveyed a distance of about three miles to Harveston Castle, the estate of Mr. J. Ernest Kerr. The weather was perfect, and the wealth and beauty of the country through which we travelled made monotony impossible. The drive leading to the Castle is about a quarter of a mile long, and the foliage of the trees on either side meeting overhead forms a gorgeous arcade. At intervals all along rhododendrons are in full bloom, presenting numerous gay colours. The Castle has a noble, antique appearance, and the Ochil Hills, rising suddenly behind, add to its grandeur.

We arrived here at 11.15, and were welcomed by Mr. Kerr, who had the day's programme mapped out and lost no time in getting us started. Mr. Archibald MacNeilage, Secretary of the Clydesdale Society, and Mr. Wm. Anderson, an expert judge of Aberdeen Angus cattle, gave us the advantage of their knowledge and experience throughout the day.

First we saw three Clydesdale mares with foals at foot. Harveston Phyllis, whose mother and brother were Cawdor Cup winners, shares the same distinction. Mr. MacNeilage spoke of her as being one of the best three mares in the country. Nannie of Boquhan and Harveston Phyllis have fought for first in many show rings. Harveston Amy was another splendid specimen, and is a full sister of Lard Ardwall and Baron Kelvin. Ambrosine having reached the age of eighteen years is most famous for her progeny. Although this mare has not the appearance of a show ring animal, she is the dam of a number of prize-winners. At present she is suckling her twelfth foal. In eight years she had seven foals by Baron's Pride. One of these was taken to America as a three-year-old in foal to Dunure Footprint, and was champion wherever shown, and the foal is now prominent in show circles in America. Later in the day we saw a three-

year-old filly out of Ambrosine by Apukwa, holding first place at Glasgow and Stirling this year.

In another field we saw three mares by Baron's Pride—Marilla, unbeaten as a yearling; Amaryllis, daughter of Ambrosine; and Fleda. The last two were suckling foals by Dunure Kaleidoscope. Here again the best authority on Clydesdales spoke of the many good and few bad points, and gave a fairly detailed discourse on the ancestry of each.

We crossed to another field, where were six two-year-old Aberdeen Angus heifers, all by Jason of Balmallock. Mr. Anderson demonstrated, and selected as the best, three direct descendants of the well-known Juana Erica. In the next field nine Aberdeen Angus cows, each with a heifer calf, were inspected, and beyond this again eleven cows, each with a bull calf. Amongst this last lot was Juanita Erica, champion of the Highlands. After nearly two months on the grass the black cattle were seen to better advantage than when we visited some notable herds early in May.

At a delightful luncheon Mr. Kerr welcomed the party on behalf of Mrs. Kerr and himself, and the work of the afternoon was commenced.

Immediately behind the farm buildings two Clydesdale fillies were shown one three-year-old by Apukwa out of Ambrosine, and a yearling by Dunure Footprint out of Ambrosine. At the same time three Shetland ponies were to be seen, one with a foal at foot. After looking at the more or less massive Clydes, these seemed mere toys. Mr. MacNeilage pointed out, however, that in every respect a Shetland should be a Clydesdale on a very small scale.

In front of the Castle drays were drawn up, and in these we were driven to Aberdona, another farm owned by Mr. Kerr. Here we were first to feast our eyes on three beautiful Border Leicester rams. The students' knowledge of these sheep consisted in most cases of what had been gathered from lectures and photographs. Mr. Anderson spoke of the history of the breed, going back a hundred years to the time when Bakewell commenced to develop it, and pointed out the use of the Border Leicester for crossing purposes. Some of our members who boasted a knowledge of sheep contended that these were shorn to shape. Allowing this, however, they are fine samples, and the owner has every reason to be proud of them.

Not the least important was the Aberdona herd of Shorthorns. These, it was maintained, are as well-bred a bunch as can be found in Britain. They comprised Reds, Roans, and Whites. The cows and calves, with the two-year-old bull, Doone Augustus, made a pretty picture in the green field. Some famous prize-winners were pointed out, and students were enabled to study the type they should aim at in breeding Shorthorns.

The brakes were again filled, and we drove back to the Castle, where Mrs. Kerr had tea prepared in a spacious room hung with valuable and interesting paintings. Here and there were to be seen elaborate prizes won by Mr. Kerr's stock. A large glass case stands in the hall of the Castle containing fifteen prize cups, including the Cawdor Cup, and no less than 150 gold and silver medals.

After tea we were driven to Dollar, where we caught train for Aberdeen, arriving at midnight. The day was a long one—about 19½ hours—but there was such a unique combination of education and recreation that none could possibly be bored.

In Scotland.

(BY THE A.I.F. AREA OFFICER FOR SCOTLAND.)

When the policy of non-military employment and educational instruction was decided upon, many Australians early in the year betook themselves to Scotland. The number multiplied, until now there are considerably over 1,000 in the land o' cakes. They are scattered in all the shires and isles of the land. The writer has met hundreds of them, and not one regretted the few months he was permitted to spend in Scotland. The thoroughness of the work, scientific detail, and the strict discipline of the huge manufactories have appealed to them. The attention to detail has fixed itself indelibly in the minds of those who have had the good fortune to remain a few months in a colossal engineering or shipbuilding yard. The employer's grasp of the minutest elements of his business, his frankness and consideration, have impressed the Australians as they did Charles Lamb so long ago. "The Caledonian," says Lamb, "unfolds his stock of ideas in perfect order and completion. He brings his total wealth into company and gravely unpacks it. He has no falterings of self-suspicion, and no twilight of dubiety falls upon him. He cannot compromise or understand middle factions."

That those who had perhaps only an elementary knowledge of a skilled trade in Australia before enlistment have not lost touch with it in the intervening years, employers amply testify. Speaking of their gift of adaptability, a Clyde employer says: "I am too much a business man, I hope, to flatter people, and even if I attempted it, it would have little effect on a naturally astute race like the Australians. Anyhow, I must say you are a remarkable race. A young Australian seems to have the talent to box the compass of knowledge right away, and from what I learn from others in any big place of business, he is eager to learn, and by his intuitive endowments he can grasp the most technical thing quickly. If the few I have had to deal with are an example of the Australian mechanic, then indubitably you have no fear of your future as a manufacturing race." "Very clever," was the expression of the managing director of a world-famous firm, referring to two young draughtsmen. "They were a bit raw when they came to us first," he said. "That was only natural, for they have been this side of the world for four years. But in a few days they became astonishingly facile. I shall be sorry indeed to part with them, but gifted young men like that are a big asset to Australia, and so we shall have to say farewell soon."

How many will be content to go back to the humdrum existence of "clerking"? That is a problem which has produced much controversy, and the verdict generally seems to be that many men will not resort to "scratching" for a living again in an office. The free open life of camp and tented field has made a strenuous appeal to Australians, and that, combined with natural unsettled feelings supervening upon war, will divert them into healthier and more independent occupations. There are many able-bodied young Australians in Scotland who have elected to join the ranks of agriculturists, and who intend pursuing this vocation on their return home. They are gaining valuable experience. Then, too, in the North and North-East of Scotland they have had the good fortune to gain an insight into the breeding and management of stock, and to pick up practical points on the rearing of the most famous herds in the world—Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and Clydesdale horses.

Scotland is famous for its dairy colleges, from which many graduates in years past have gone to Australia. These institutions are attended largely by students interested in every branch of agriculture and, in addition to the theoretical instruction, they are afforded every facility to see practical demonstrations of work in various parts of the country, as well as to attend shows, stock sales, etc. Then, too, that most profitable industry in Australia—wool—for the quality of which the Commonwealth is famous, is not neglected, and at Galashiels there are over 80 students who are taking keen interest in wool-classing.

Altogether, the principle of non-military employment has worked out with splendid results in Scotland. Judging by the numerous testimonies received from employers, Australians have given them entire satisfaction, and many express regret that the terms of employment have already or must soon come to an end. The establishment of offices in Glasgow as the Headquarters for the Scotland Area has proved a great boon not only to men on N.M.E., but to very large numbers of Australians spending their last leave in Scotland. They have made good use of the place in a variety of ways. Scotland has now been divided into Northern and Southern Areas, the Headquarters of the former being at Aberdeen.

The Prince's Opinion.

Capt. W. D. Joynt, V.C., a Victorian Pastoralist, who was in charge of the Australian party at the Royal Show at Cardiff, was presented to the Prince of Wales. When told that Capt. Joynt was in the Education Service, the Prince immediately showed great interest and said that wherever he went throughout the Kingdom, even in the remotest spot, he was sure to find an Australian, and added: "I am bothered if, when I went down to one of my own farms in Devonshire the other day, I did not find a Digger working there. You appear to have them all over the country." He expressed the opinion that the experience should be of very great value to the men.

Some English Flocks and Herds.

(Notes on an Educational Tour through Lincoln, York, and Durham.)

For Australia, and for the future of Australian flocks and herds, an invaluable service has been done by the originator of the idea and the formulators of its outgrowing scheme providing for visits of members of the A.I.F. to the stud farms of the British Islands. The excellence of the idea and the effects of its practical application have already been made abundantly manifest, and they become even more plainly apparent in the course of a tour of stockmen through Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and Durham which has just ended.

The tour was organised for the purpose of seeing something of the stock peculiar to the counties named, and proved an unqualified success.

The party selected was made up of two officers and about 20 other ranks, under the leadership of Lieut. Creed of the Agricultural Section. The personnel included representatives of every Australian State, and each had had practical pre-war experience in stock raising.

"BURTON."

The first place visited was "Burton," Mr. Evans' property, two miles from the city of Lincoln. Mr. Evans is one of the most noted breeders of Lincoln Reds in England, and his herd of 250 is a remarkably fine one. It was evident, however, that, in the breeding, body has been sacrificed somewhat to maintain the herd's milking characteristics. But all had been bred true to colour and type. Of the females over 50 per cent. are 1,000-gallon cows. The property covers 1,000 acres and is exceptionally well managed. Mr. Evans, as well as being an expert exponent of the merits of his particular fancy in cattle, is an excellent host, and his hospitality was greatly appreciated.

The remainder of the time available was spent in visiting monuments of historical interest and industrial concerns. A cattle sale was also visited, and here again some useful points on Lincoln Reds were noted.

HULL.

The night and following forenoon were spent in the famous seaport, and the opportunity of seeing something of its shipping facilities and commercial greatness was seized. The fact that the Commonwealth Line of Steamers has opened up a direct communication with this seaport, had especial interest for the travellers and information as to the importance of its trade with Australia was eagerly sought. The docks and shipbuilding yards were inspected. The interesting fact that Australian wool is now conveyed through Hull to Bradford and other manufacturing centres by water was noted, and much information regarding the development of the Australian trade connection was collected.

The Manor House, Leconfield.

On this holding mixed farming is successfully followed, of which Lincoln sheep breeding is the main

feature. Mr. Fisher breeds for the South American market. The flock is distinguished by big frames and heavy wool carrying. It is a picture and a delight to classer, freezer, and fancier. The first pen of rams was fit for show anywhere. Each animal was carefully inspected by the visitors, and their growth, conformation, and constitution were much admired. The stud rams, mostly two-year-olds, clipped an average of 30 lbs. at the last shearing. The ewes were true to type, well-grown and well-culled. The lambs were well covered, and the percentage dropped at last lambing reached 150. This extraordinarily high figure is the result of scientific feeding of the ewes. The party was plainly impressed by the outstanding qualities of this flock and cameras were much in evidence.

One point in the rearing of calves was noted and is worth recording. Three cows in full milk are kept, and on each of these are reared three calves. Mr. Fisher claims this to be a profitable plan.

The horses, like every other animal on the place, showed blood. Shires are favoured, and the two-year-olds and yearlings, all fashionably fathered, showed quality in every feature.

Pig raising is only a side line, but the care so characteristic of the entire stock management of the farm is extended to this branch. Berkshire-British Black is the favoured cross, and the progeny prove profitable at prices never yet known by Australian pig breeders.

Of the 640 acres comprising the holding, seven-tenths are under fodders and cereals, the balance of three-tenths are grassed. The carrying capacity is rather more than an animal to the acre—a triumph, surely, of good farming, and to the Australian a useful object lesson. The improvements, including shedded yards, had evidently been designed for stock breeding. Seventeen hands were employed on the place and, in addition, every labour-saving device, both in the layout of the farm and machinery, from gate fasteners to motor tractors, is used.

The visit showed, further, that social amenities need not be sacrificed for a life on the land. The Manor House, Leconfield, tree embowered, ivy clad, and set in velvety lawns, proved a centre of hospitality genial, generous and genuine, and in spontaneity so characteristic of the rural English home.

Eastburn Farm, Driffield.

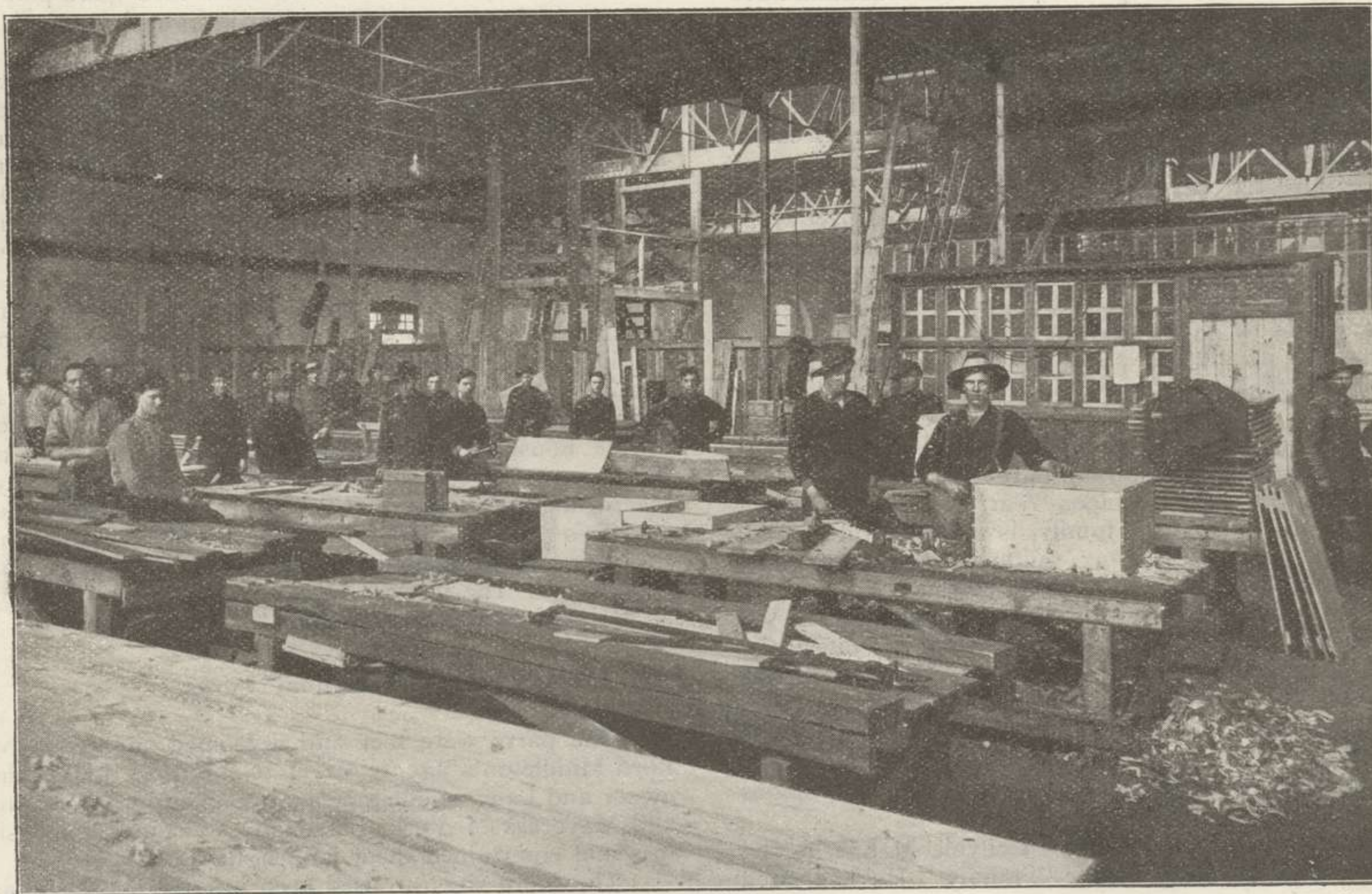
Mr. Jordan is an enthusiastic Leicester flock-master, and his welcome was hearty. Along the shaded drive were a few "hospital" sheep suffering from foot-rot. In spite of temporary infirmity they looked well and carried a good overcoat. At the last shearing this small flock of Leicesters had cut from 13 to 19 lbs. Two lots of rams and ewes intended for the Royal Show at Cardiff next claimed close attention. The Jordan family have been producing prize-winners for 70 years. In the sheds every beam and partition is papered with prize certificates of every important Society in the United Kingdom. The sheep were excellent types of an excellent breed, and with five months' wool must have averaged 280 lbs. The ordinary flock, noted descendants of Scarborough flocks, showed

every characteristic of type more or less marked, but seemed light in shank for their weight. The great weight of the breed evidently makes them subject to foot-rot. The lambs were not so forward, nor did they look as thriving, as the Lincoln lambs inspected the day before.

Lambing ewes are yarded at night just prior to lambing. They lamb in the yards, where each receives individual attention. Ewes and lambs are put on grass. Ewes with double lambs are hand-fed on roots. After corn and oats are sown the clover seed is broad-

fed with chopped oats, linseed cake and bran. Then they go to grass and feed lightly on turnips. Lambing commences early in March and lasts about five weeks. Lambs are weaned about mid July on grass with a ration of linseed and bran. At this time ewes are fed on seed. Early in September the sheep generally are put on rape and later on turnips.

In addition to 1,100 sheep, 150 head of cattle, mostly of milking Shorthorn strain, are carried. These compare in build and character to Australian station-bred shorthorns, and would seem to provide evidence



AT CORP'S TECHNICAL SCHOOL, JEUMONT.

casted. When crops are taken off, the land is grazed and sheep run all the summer until the first week in August. Then lambs are put on second corn growth, afterwards on rape, and then on white turnips. In winter they are netted and fed on roots. In April lambs, other than those reserved for the breeding flock, are sent to market. The average weight of yearlings is from 80 to 90 lbs. At a year old every lamb is expected to weigh at least 20 lbs. per quarter.

To breeding ewes a small quantity of turnips is given on grass during day. After lambing they are

that the belief in the possibility of breeding dual purpose cattle is not altogether a fallacy. Steers are hand fed on a daily ration of sliced turnips and 7 lbs. of oil cake.

All sheep are dipped twice a year. Sheep suffering from foot-rot are given footbaths in addition. Sheep are invariably washed before shearing.

The holding is self-contained and of its 1,100 acres 800 acres are under the plough. The rotation followed: seeds, wheat, barley and manure, then roots, oats, seeds, top-dress.

The wonderful old-world garden, the pride of the owner, was visited. The preparation of soils was here scientifically demonstrated and useful lessons in the composition of humus learned. In the hothouse a healthy blue gum, strongly scented, proved a home reminder. Mr. Jordan's lecture on the chemistry of soils was listened to with close attention.

Gainford Hall, Durham.

Here shorthorn cattle held pride of place, followed by Leicester and Oxford Downs sheep. Mr. Harrison's stock holds an unbeaten record, and they are numbered amongst Herd Book classics. His exports of both cattle and sheep to Canada and Australia have sustained that record, and their progeny are known in the principal show rings of both Dominions.

The best families in the United Kingdom are represented in the herd, though the Scottish blood predominates. Booth and Duthie blood are noticeable. The bulls looked equal to clearing any critical test and plainly arrested the attention of the visitors. Cameras were busy. The young bulls showed strongly every point of their breed and aroused much admiration. Calves were sexed, and it was surprising to notice that yearling bulls were still sucking. One youngster already sold for 2,000 guineas is still drawing nourishment from its mother. The principle followed in this respect is that calves are allowed to suck while they will.

The cows, many of them, had developed much lumpy fat on the hips and tail butts.

The stock bull, "Golden Warrior," a magnificent white of the "Myrtle" family, is a wonderful animal, and, in the opinion of many, quite the best so far seen. All the bulls, in fact, aroused enthusiasm. One animal was sold as a yearling for 1,000 guineas to Mr. J. Horde of N.S.W., but owing to shipping difficulties delivery of him could not be taken and the sale was declared off. His owner now considers him worth 3,000 guineas. Another 15 months' old animal seen had already been sold to America for 2,000 guineas. The whole herd has produced a long line of champions and 2,700 prize-winners.

Another notable bull is "Collynie Mandarin," a six-year-old, of the "Missie" family. He has sired many good prize-winners and money spinners, his progeny getting up to the £2,000 mark. He is considered by many breeders as the best stock bull in Britain. "Ruler," a three-year-old, is another good coloured animal, built close to the ground and perfect in top and under lines. One of Mr. Harrison's heifers has also 16 championships and 37 firsts, and his whole herd averages about 60 firsts per annum.

Mr. Harrison believes in family variety, and generally retains two animals or more of each family in order to keep the continuity of each in his herd. He strongly favours Scottish blood and has drawn largely on Mr. Duthie's Collynie Stud at Aberdeen for fresh infusion.

Running calves with their mothers is not practised. They are kept separate from the cows except at feeding time, when they are allowed to suck their mothers

or foster mothers. If all the milk is not taken by the calves the cows are stripped to secure an even milk flow, and retain shape of show.

The cattle are not rationed, but a sufficiency of artificial food—crushed oats and linseed oil cake—is always available. Mr. Harrison regards milk as the cheapest food, as no labour is required in its feeding, and he contends that calf-rearing is more profitable than dairying. He aims to rear five calves on a single cow, regarding this as possible. This, he says, is a long way better than bucket-feeding and the youngsters never go back in steady development.

He never picks his animals until they are seven to eight months old. His experience is that youngsters' critical period or the time when their good points are not likely to be plainly evident is from three months to eight months.

The fact that since he has started showing sheep Mr. Harrison has secured 2,600 prizes is eloquent testimony as to their quality. The small flock of Leicesters he now controls was established in 1830. The party was much impressed with the excellence of this flock. Strong in bone, they bore very great weight somewhat better than those previously seen. They also seemed sounder on their feet.

Here again was an object lesson in sound farm management. Every acre of the 230 comprising the holding is returning a profit. Prosperity is evident, and all the comfort of an English yeoman's home is apparent. Economy is the keynote. To each member of the household is allotted the care of a particular department. Pigs and poultry, though side lines only, receive as much care relatively as the pedigreed cattle.

Two A.I.F. members are at present resident on the farm acquiring general stud stock knowledge and experience. The visitors were entertained at luncheon by Mr. Harrison and his family.

Birdsall, Malton, Yorks.

The party were met and welcomed on arrival by Lord Middleton's agent, Mr. T. C. Parke. Later, the owner and Lady Middleton, accompanied by the Mayor and Mayoress of York, personally welcomed the visitors and entertained them with light refreshments.

The Shire sires aroused keen interest and cameras were again brought out to picture the pick. Their pedigree showed their possession of the best and soundest breeding available, their performances are listed in the award sheets of S.H.S., London, and other shows, and their stock are also prize-winners, including champion stallions, at the Royal S.H.S., London, St. Louis, Toronto, and Palermo. The head of the stables is "Knottingley Major," a magnificent bay foaled in 1914, and the other home-kept sire is "Folville Menestuel," two years younger. The consensus of visitors' opinion was against the Shire breed for Australian conditions.

Critical eyes were cast over the hunters. Many of them were by King's-Premium stallions out of thoroughbred mares. "Wales," a famous sire and steeplechaser, 27 years old, was here seen. The mares seen were of aristocratic lineage and creditable to their

parentage. Their progeny were big of bone and looked like weight carriers. Some of the youngsters inclined towards weediness, and the practice of "coddling" them did not find ready approval.

The Highland ponies were compact, sturdy little horses, big-hearted and good doers. Some of them were supplied to the Army on Gallipoli, where they won a great reputation for sure-footedness, strength and hardiness. They are built with backs and bellies and are solid little goers. "Comarisch" is the leader and holds an unbeaten record in his class.

The system of providing suitable premium stallions for general breeding seems an excellent one and is worthy of consideration for adoption in Australia. It gives the farmer the service of a good sire at a moderate fee—a charge probably less than that of an owner of an inferior horse.

A fine herd of shorthorns was inspected, and included two young exhibits for Cardiff. All were of leading Herd Book families, level topped, well breeched, and otherwise showing the points of their breed.

Calves are brought up entirely on the bucket and usual artificial foods. The older stock are fed on what is grown in the place and are rationed on crushed oats, chop and roots.

Pig pens and byres were particularly well drained. In the case of the former a grated sink was situated in the centre and the concrete floor slightly sloped to this point.

Mr. Parke lectured briefly but interestingly on horses' ailments, and showed how sidebone and other defects are developed.

Later the party was received by the owner and Lady Middleton in the garden, and further entertained. The park gardens and glasshouses were visited, and in the latter it was pleasing to recognise amongst the variety of hothouse plants, miniature blue gum saplings, myalls and honeybush.

Swinton Grange, Malton.

A number of bulls were led out for inspection. The chief stock sire is "Sanquhar Dreadnought," a fine roan beast bred by Messrs. Law and Main, of Sanquhar.

Other bulls showed admixture of blood of renowned shorthorn families. The Booth, Bates, and Scotch lines were represented in their progeny present. In some of the exhibits lack of docility and placidity, usually so strong a feature of shorthorns, was noticed. Unevenness of temper was also observed. The bulls are stall fed.

Here all the latest principles in scientific dairying were in practice. Scrupulous cleanliness of utensils and facilities for speed in every operation are main features. Management is in the hands of a team of land girls. Jerseys and milking shorthorns are the favoured producers. Milking and ration records are kept, and every beast earns its keep.

The pigs are under the control of a remarkably assiduous lad of sixteen. Berkshire is the chosen strain. The boar is pure bred and of immense weight. Records are kept and only pedigreed stock are paddocked. Though only grass fed in the summer, they carried good condition. Slips are graded and are kept going in development from the time they are farrowed.

Scientific feeding is followed. Dairy cows are rationed in the proportion of 2, 2 and 1 in oats, cotton cake and barley. The stud stock are dieted and weighed monthly. Diet is changed in respect to comparison in monthly weights.

The property is a model stud farm, and no expense has been spared in its establishment. On the unusually heavy capital cost a satisfactory profit is shown.

Every branch is judged on the booked records, and the unprofitable elements are eliminated. Business methods rule throughout. The centre of the organisation is the office where are tabulated and filed the records of every beast and the returns from every acre. As a going concern the farm is self-contained. An electricity plant provides light for the whole estate. A surgery is fitted up, fire-fighting appliances are installed, a weighbridge is in position, a stone-crushing plant provides road-mending material, and other facilities are supplied. The workers are comfortably housed in detached cottages, and at the Grange a recreation hut on the lines of the camp Y.M.C.A.'s exists. Concerts, whist drives, and other entertainments are regularly held.

The party was again hospitably entertained, this time at a picnic lunch under the trees in the garden of the Grange.

"Carr House," Heslerton.

Mr. Champion's main concerns are the breeding of hackneys, shorthorn and Lincoln sheep.

This breeder is a believer in the old-fashioned Yorkshire hackney, and in a country of fox-hunting farmers this useful type is still much in vogue.

Scotch-blooded shorthorns are headed by a white bull. The number of white bulls seen on the tour was remarked on by the Australian cattlemen present, and it was noted that when mated with right-coloured cows their progeny were surprisingly well coloured as rich roans and reds.

The sheep were another noted flock of Lincolns, big-framed, heavily woolled (some carrying wool to the toes like merino hoggetts), fine-headed, well underpinned, and of all-round excellence. The oversea market is catered for, and many representatives of the flock are in Australian studs.

This farm, like others visited, is particularly well managed, but there was a certain homeliness about it that appealed strongly to the travellers, and it came nearer to home conditions. There was no suggestion that farming and breeding was there a mere hobby. Mr. Champion, in an Australian environment, would be taken for a typical "cocky," which, in fact, he is.

His knowledge of stock and farming business methods have placed him amongst the leading Lincoln breeders of the United Kingdom. Not long since he was a tenant farmer. Now he owns his own freehold and is regarded in the sheep world as an authority on flocks and their management.

Again the party was hospitably entertained at a substantial lunch.

The visitors were driven back to Heslerton and returned to York by the evening train.

The journey from York was made next day, and on arrival in London the members dispersed to their several Depots.

The tour was regarded as a success from every point of view. Perhaps one of the most useful experiences to those hitherto unfavoured, apart from those of technical value, was the "discovery of England." The country Englishman—landlord, yeoman, and labourer—was here encountered by them for the first time, and his generous hospitality, friendliness, straightforwardness, and all-round fine character, made the temporary association one of extreme pleasure. On the other hand, the conduct of the personnel of the party was exemplary.

It gave many a longed-for opportunity to get some insight into the methods of English stud masters. They have also compared, in some cases decided to copy, and, in others, condemn. But the most obvious benefits derived are the widening of knowledge, the eye-opening to great commercial possibilities, the quickening of enthusiasm, and, generally, a liberal education in selecting, breeding, feeding and management of stock.

Qualified opinions may be summarised as follows:

Stock good, but generally not as good as the best one sees at Sydney and Melbourne shows, where the prize-winners are either the direct pick of British flocks and herds or their progeny. One naturally learns by observance of methods of feeding that have become traditional in the United Kingdom. But one does not see anything either in blood or method superior to that ruling in the well-known Australian studs.

Regarding horses: Speaking generally and from memory, the yearling sales at Randwick extracted bloodstock of a higher standard. Still, the studs just inspected impressed one with the high skill of the breeder, knowledge well applied, sound judgment, and good taste.

POINTS PICKED UP.

Carrying Capacity.—Every acre is exploited. This was shown on Mr. Champion's Heslerton's property as follows: Acreage, 530. Farm: Permanent pasture, 130 acres; turnips, 90; clover, 70; corn, 240. Stock: Sheep, 600; cattle, 60; horses, 24.

This farm is self-supporting, with the exception of the purchase of 100 tons of cake per annum as supplementary winter feed.

Shorthorn Cattle.—In the course of the tour the following breeder's points were emphasised and illustrated:—

Selection of animals: Buy the best of approved lineage. Select for type, colour, and milking qualities. Better a few good cattle than a paddock full of second-raters.

Points for female: Cows—Nice head, face not too long, clean nose, no traces of black, prominent eyes, horns not too long (a little flat at foot, well-set, turning a little forward and down, black horn tips are objectionable), back strong and straight, ribs well sprung, hindquarters square and well filled, smoothness over tail, underline straight and well filled behind forelegs, udder well shaped, milk veins prominent, coat—soft hair, with fine touch when rib handled, colours dark roan and red.

Heifers: Those to be retained in the herd should never be overfed, as otherwise usefulness as milkers would be affected and likewise their surety as breeders.

Females of moderate size and true breed type are safest and truest breeders. A good bull put to such cows would stamp himself more on the progeny than on big cows of equal breeding.

Head of the herd: The bull is half the herd. He should be bred on both sides from animals of high individual merit and good colours. Head, smart; eyes, prominent and intelligent; neck, full and well-set into shoulders; horn, waxy; hair, wavy and curly on neck and forehead—this denotes freedom and character; top line, straight and well covered over crops and middle with firm flesh; hindquarters, square; thighs, full and finished nicely at tail; chest, full; underline, straight; flanks, well down fore and hind; constitution, sound health imperative; temper, placid.

Manurial Properties of Straw.—The following points on the suitability of straw as manure also interested the party: Adds humus to the land; makes land easier to work; helps retention of moisture in dry weather; encourages bacterial action; straw cannot be adequately replaced by the purchase of even the same money's worth of artificial fertilisers; the more straw that goes into manure on the farm the better for the land; farmyard manure is improved by the presence of straw; it absorbs urine that would otherwise be lost.

Work in the Quotas.

In most cases Quotas have regularly attended and well-conducted classes in operation, in spite of the many difficulties with which all have to contend. The information given below shows the position at the end of June. Quotas 59 and 60, being away on leave, had not commenced organising for educational purposes. Enrolments were proceeding actively in all the other Quotas. The Quotas in which class work had not commenced were 44, 48 (Jeumont and Rue Schools),

45, and the composite quota composed of the balance of 38 and 43. The last-mentioned had such a short existence prior to embarkation that it was not possible to complete enrolments. Quota 44 had been split up and thus thoroughly disorganised. Quota 57 had a keen cinema operating class. At Heytesbury Quota 49 had a dancing class with 170 enrolments, of which 150 attended daily. Quota 50 had arranged 26 classes and enrolled 219 men. It was forming a Diggers' Parliament and several courses of lectures for the journey. Quota 46, Hurdcott, possessed a very strong photography class. In Quota 47, 90 men had enrolled for the motor engineering course. This Quota also had strong classes in book-keeping and wool-classing. Quota 53 had courses in popular science, economics, sign-writing, poultry, gardening, and care of horses.

The attendances at lectures and debates during the week totalled 22,790. This shows a decrease of 4,010 compared with the previous week, but in view of the diminished strengths in camps, may be regarded as satisfactory. During the week 55 lectures were delivered by 19 lecturers, of whom 11 are members of the A.I.F. In addition, the weekly sessions of the Diggers' Parliaments were held at Longbridge Deverill and Sutton Veny. Two debates were held at Codford. The A.I.F. lecturers are mainly responsible for the success of the Diggers' Parliament, and by the nature of their lectures are always given a good hearing and are gaining in popularity.

Miss Rout gave a fine address at Longbridge Deverill on "Going Home," the Camp Theatre being taxed to its utmost capacity to hold the 1,400 men who attended. At Hurdcott W.O. Harris spoke to 800 men on "War Service Homes," and to 600 on "German Kultur." Mrs. McKennon, who was so well-received during the previous week that she was asked to extend her visit, had an audience of 700 for "Russian Music," and 600 for "Russian Flashlights." Mr. P. Kirwan's lectures on "First London Theatres" and "In Shakespeare's Atmosphere" were very popular. At Longbridge Deverill he had an audience of 700. Miss Richardson claims the largest attendance so far reported from No. 3 Group, where 600 men listened to her lecture on "The Future of Trade Unionism." Similar numbers were present at Longbridge Deverill when Mr. Glasspool lectured on "The Guildhall of London and its Story," and when Dr. Poole spoke on "Finishing the War."

In the preceding week the average attendance at lectures and debates was 455, but 900 listened to Mrs. McKennon on "The Soul of Russia" and to Mr. Wallace Atwood on "Business Organisation." Mr. Miles' recitals from Dickens and Shakespeare twice attracted 800 and twice 700. Similar audiences attended Mr. Stutfield's lecture, "Climbs and Explorations in the Rockies," Capt. Chatterton's "Problems of the Day" and "Capital and Labour," and Sgt. MacKenzie's "East African Experiences." The debates held were: "Is the White Australia Policy possible within the League of Nations?" "Should Australians Marry Blighty Girls?" and "The Principles of Bolshevism."

All the lecturers attracted large audiences and held the attention of the men from start to finish. At the same time it is felt that lectures having a more direct bearing on the digger's future or dealing with Australian social, political, and industrial problems or Australian history attract more enthusiastic audiences and are more keenly sought after by the men in camp than the subjects generally handled by the civilian lecturers.

During the week, besides visits to farms and stock sales and features of historical and architectural interest, visits were paid to the Whitehead Torpedo Works and to breweries, bakeries, and stone quarries.

In Group 1 several new classes have commenced, including wool classing, poultry, shorthand, type-writing, business organisation, Latin, telephony, and wireless and machine drawing. About 100 new enrolments were made, the increase in average attendance during the week being 82. The Diggers' Parliament continued a great attraction under W/O. McLeod, one of the A.I.F. lecturers, and there is a persistent upward tendency in attendance at lectures. As there was only one quota left in the Heytesbury section of this group, a certain amount of re-organisation was necessary, but 117 men were enrolled in six classes, the total average attendance being 88.

In No. 2 Group, Sutton Veny, Quotas 44, 55, and 57 were in camp and 59 and 60 on leave. The enrolments numbered 880, of which 292 had been made during the week, and the average attendance was 601 against 491 for the previous week. Book-keeping claimed 167, agriculture 94, French 90, and motor mechanics 62. During the week 196 books were sold for £26 9s. 6d.

At Codford the quotas which No. 3 Group had in camp were 42, 45, 48, and 51. Enrolments totalled 1,064, including the Rue and Jeumont Schools in Quota 48. The average attendance (121) is low, because these schools had not yet started their classes. The Survey School marched in from Southampton, but most of the men went on leave at once.

No. 4 Group had only two quotas, 46 and 52. With the reduction in strength the educational work had been re-organised, the quotas taking over all classes except telegraphy, photography, and dancing, for which the enrolments were 22, 95, and 67 respectively. Within the two quotas enrolments totalled 198 and the average attendance was 156. Preparations are being made for the speedy closing down of this camp.

No. 5 Group at Weymouth had Quotas 47 and 53, and reported an increase of about 12 per cent. in enrolments and attendances, mainly owing to the activities in Quota 53. Eight special tours were carried out with success.

The 1st A.D.H. at Bulford reported 59 fresh enrolments for the week. At the A.D.H. Extension, Parkhouse, there was a rapid reduction in strength, resulting in a decline in enrolments and attendance, but 25 men handed in their names for classes during the week. In No. 3 Camp, Parkhouse, enrolments numbered 94, with an average attendance of 75, and 35 new enrolments were made during the week.

The Administrative Committee of the Australian Universities.

This Committee is a branch of the Education Service, A.I.F. Its military appointment to that duty was made in A.I.F. Orders of February 11th last. But its establishment had been determined by the Commonwealth Government in July, 1918. Its members were to be three, each representing an Australian University and selected by it for the purpose, while all should represent the whole of the Australian Universities. Each had to be a member of the A.I.F. The plan was interesting, because it brought our Universities directly into the work of serving the higher educational needs of the Australian soldier, and because it made them constitute by united action a sort of Commonwealth University for the Australian Army.

The principal function of the Committee was to have been to look after the graduates or undergraduates and teachers in the A.I.F. (including all who wished to become such) during the period of demobilisation. Full powers of deciding questions of University status, and of making necessary arrangements with British and Allied Universities, were conferred on the Committee.

Then came the sudden, unexpected ending of hostilities. The Chairman of the Committee was a member of the Sydney University (General Reinforcements) Company, which was on the point of embarking. It went on indefinite leave instead, and he took the next mail boat for Europe, via America. On his way through the United States he consulted all the American Universities he could reach, to ascertain their ideas upon continued education for soldiers and their ability and willingness to help with A.I.F. men, if requested. Early in January he arrived in London.

The Committee, which was fully constituted on February 17th and took over the work of the University section of the Service, has been brought into touch with over 800 officers and men who have sought its help in obtaining definite courses of study. It has placed the bulk of them at the work they desired. It has had numerous consultations with them and others, up to as many as 150 a week, over the hundreds of problems involved in the resumption or the beginning of all sorts of studies.

The Universities of the United Kingdom co-operated wonderfully in everything attempted for the Australian soldier. Their representatives have replied to our thanks with counter-thanks for the good men we have sent to them. Institutions like the London Day Training College are sorry that we can send no more, and they acknowledge a benefit in the association of their students with ours. The Council of Legal Education made every law student of the A.I.F. its guest, regardless of expense and inconvenience. The Law Society moved its members to write and offer temporary situations in legal firms to articled clerks and solicitors on our register. The Imperial Education Committee was always trying to do something more for the A.I.F. The Board of Education made our way

smooth whenever we invaded its domain. The London County Council opened its vast educational system to our men.

There is the greater cause for gratitude, since every higher educational institution in this country is overcrowded with students and every staff has been depleted by the war. Every administration is struggling with almost insoluble problems of inadequacy of means to cope with the demands of the accumulated mass of students in the United Kingdom suddenly flung upon its hands. And yet a place has been found for the A.I.F. student whenever and wherever he appeared. Rules have been bent, if not broken, in his favour. The effort to accommodate us has been as patient and ingenious as it has been strenuous.

This co-operative action must result in improved relations between the Universities of the Empire. The fellowship of the Americans with students from all parts of the Empire in British Universities and other institutions of higher learning makes it all the more regrettable that none of the A.I.F. University students have been enabled to take advantage of the invitations ready for them among the Universities of the United States. But that great country has gained a new interest in its British neighbours of the Pacific, and there should henceforth be more and closer relationship between the Universities on both sides.

One of the most interesting experiences of the Administrative Committee of the Australian Universities has come from its attempt to place A.I.F. students in French Universities, and from a certain association with the work of the French Mission to Australia, which it was privileged to have. For some reason, not nearly enough Australians realised in time the opportunity afforded them to study in France. Hence only a small band of our men is representing us among the French Universities, and most are in Paris. But arrangements had been made for the Australians to join up with the Americans, who were in large numbers everywhere, for the special French courses most liberally provided for them. This would have been no hindrance to individual effort on our part to follow independent lines of study or to become immersed in purely French life and thoughts. Only some 25 A.I.F. students will be able to congratulate themselves on not having missed a good thing.

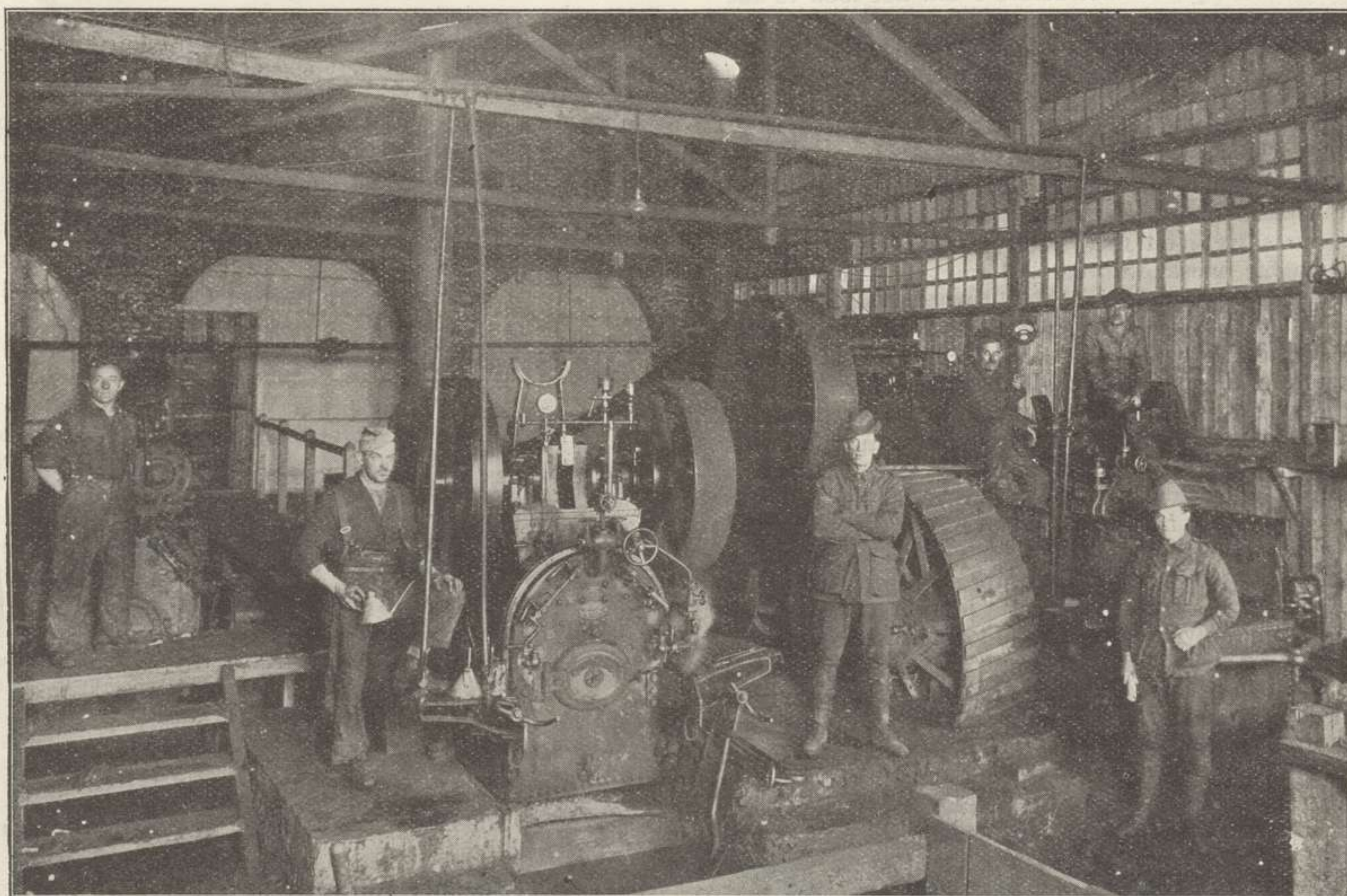
The relationship with the French Mission began before the Chairman of the Committee left Australia, and was strengthened by the great interest shown in its projects by the Minister for Defence, who directed the Chairman of the Committee to place himself at the service of the Mission for consultation upon educational matters while its report was being prepared. This led to much interesting occupation of the Committee with questions of post-graduate study in France, under a definite scheme of increasing the use made of French resources of science and learning by Australian University men, as well as of effecting the exchange of students and professors between France and Australia. The Committee had already been instructed by the Australian Universities to attend to these matters, and was grateful for the facilities given by the Minister's direction. It has been able to gain information of

benefit to Australia, to suggest some practical means of improving communication between French and Australian Universities, and to support the indicated recommendations of the French Mission.

It was pleasing to learn in the course of this work how much honour the A.I.F. has brought its country while on service in France. The Chairman was invited to join a delegation from the Universities of the United Kingdom to the French Universities. Wherever he

"You have seen for yourself the goodwill with which we shall welcome all the practical suggestions you may wish to offer us in order that the friendship of our two countries, based on so much common sacrifice, may develop in time of peace."

It has been good to know how honoured the A.I.F. has made the name of Australia both in the old homeland and in the great and glorious land of France.



AT CORP'S TECHNICAL SCHOOL, JEUMONT.

went he was received with marked courtesy as a representative of Australia. Every French spokesman on every occasion of formal welcome to the Delegation made special reference to the part taken by the Australian people in the war and to the prowess of the Australian Army. One such declared "The Australians did a great work for France." Another eminent Frenchman wrote, in answer to the Chairman's thanks for the hospitality of the French Universities,

Quota 55.

Quota 55 possesses an extremely Camera Club, which utilises a cell in the camp guard room as a dark room. A corporal makes an exceedingly able instructor in photography. The men of this quota take great interest in the class in fruit bottling and canning run by the Group Education Officer, Sutton Veny.

The 39th Quota.

It is only the instructors of the unit and the Education Officer who fully realise what difficulties are to be overcome before the broad principles of the Scheme can be carried out in detail, writes the E.O. of the 39th Quota. The first difficulty is the spirit of the man. He does not wish to begin work until he gets back to civvy life, and then there is the absence of material, or rather financial support, with which to purchase all the necessary little things which, under such an enormous Scheme, it would be impossible to supply.

When I required instructors I did not look to the Officers and W.O.'s; I went to the "Digger," the man who had been hiding his light, made him enthusiastic, promoted him where I could, and I found that he attracted more men than the Officer or senior N.C.O. A sapper who had for years been a trades unionist and labour organiser volunteered to give a series of lectures throughout the Third Division, and when he was offered promotion he refused it and all his lectures were on the "Digger to Digger basis" and valuable work was carried out by him. While with the 39th Quota he has loyally backed up the Educational Scheme, and the splendid hearing he received at all lectures is sufficient proof of his success. Here are some of the subjects dealt with by him: "Industrial Problems," "Australia and the Unemployed," "Unionism—what it is and what it is not," "Strikes and Lock-outs," "Women and the Industrial Market," "Bolshevism," and "Australian Problems." He is still working hard, and has a programme arranged for the voyage home which will not only prove interesting but of a highly educational character.

A corporal of the Field Engineers, without promotion but simply with a desire to assist his comrades, has been running a school on "Steam Engines and Boilers." In civil life he was an engineer with much practical experience. He is not included on the Educational Staff of the Quota and his instruction is purely voluntary.

We are very fortunate in having with us a sergeant who is an M.A. He is in charge of the general school. The time-table is so arranged that a student can take a series course in the following subjects: Latin, German, French, English, mathematics, trigonometry, algebra, etc.

A corporal specialises in French and a sergeant in English. When the Educational Scheme was first seriously talked of, Captain A. P. St. John, M.C., asked Lieut. Trudgian to run a telegraph school in the 11th Brigade. No instruments or books were forthcoming, so they were purchased and the school was formed. There were many G.P.O. and railway servants in the battalion, who were very keen on learning telegraphy, for a knowledge of this subject means promotion to public servants, such as railway porters, G.P.O. letter carriers, and assistants, etc. They were taught to send and receive up to 25 words per minute, instructed in elementary electricity, and given a good practical training in the working of instruments as

well as in methods of despatching and charging all types of messages, etc. Approximately 45 benefited, and at least 20 of the students were turned out as telegraphists. When the 39th Quota left France the instruments, books, papers, etc., of the school went with it, and since then the school has carried on without cessation. During the voyage to Australia wireless telegraphy has been included; a make-shift set has already been put together; a corporal of the 42nd Battalion is now running the school.

A practical man, a sergeant of the 11th Engineers, is the instructor in sheep breeding and wool-classing, and the school opened with 40 students.

From our commercial school at least 50 students have derived benefit. A sergeant of the 41st Battalion, who specialises in book-keeping, is in charge, backed up by a corporal as instructor in shorthand and typewriting. The instruction has reached an advanced stage.

Bee-keeping and tropical agriculture are taught by a corporal, and a sergeant will begin a school on the boat on horse management and veterinary work. The Camera Club of the Quota is a very live one, and so is the Debating Society.

Show Dates for 1919.

JULY.

- 30—Heavy and Light Horse Show and Sale at *Derby Repository*.
- 30—*Sneaton, Hawkser, and Sleights* Combined Agricultural Show,
- 31—Leicestershire A.S. Show at *Leicester*.
- 31—*Tiverton* A.S.

AUGUST

- 4.—*Bishop Wilton* (Yorkshire) Agricultural Show.
- 4.—*Meynell Hunt* A.S. Show in *Rolleston Park*.
- 4.—North Somerset A.S. Show at *Ashton Park, Bristol*.
- 5.—*Turriff* Summer Agricultural Show.
- 6.—*Chesterfield* and East Derbyshire Agricultural Show at *Eastwood Park, Haslam*.
- 6.—*Oswaldkirk* (Yorkshire) Agricultural Show.
- 6.—*Thirsk* Show.
- 8.—*Northallerton* Agricultural Show.
- 8.—*Fishguard* (Pembroke) Welsh Black Cattle Show.
- 8.—*Wem* Agricultural Show.
- 13.—*Durham* County Show at *Durham*
- 13.—*Whitby* A.S. Show.
- 20.—*Westerham Hill* Horse Show.
- 20 and 21.—Royal Jersey A.S. Summer Show, *Jersey*.
- 26 to 29.—Royal Dublin Society's Horse Show at *Ball's Bridge*.

26.—Clark's United Breeders' Show and Sale of Derbyshire Gritstone Sheep and Blue-Albion Cattle, at *Rowsley*, Derbyshire.

27 and 28.—Derbyshire Agricultural Society, *Derby*.

SEPTEMBER.

- 3.—*Shrewsbury* Sheep Sale.
- 3.—Hackney and Harness Horse Show and Sale at *Peterborough Repository*.
- 3 and 4.—Warwickshire A.S. Show at *Leamington*.
- 4.—Heavy and Light Horse Show and Sale at *Derby Repository*.
- 9.—*Alford* (Lincs.) Horse and Foal Show.
- 9.—*Brackley* A.S. Show.
- 11.—Royal and Central Bucks Show at *Aylesbury*.
- 13.—Rugby and Dunchurch A.S. Show at *Rugby*.
- 13.—*South Tyne* A.S. Show.
- 17.—*Easingwold* Agricultural Show.
- 17.—*Peterborough* A. Society's Mare and Foal Show.
- 17.—Shire Show and Sale at *Peterborough Repository*.
- 17.—Mid-Ulster Shorthorn Breeders' Association Show and Sale at *Cookstown*.
- 18.—Royal Dublin Society's Cattle Show and Sale at *Ball's Bridge, Dublin*.
- 18.—Shire Foal Show and Sale at *Peterborough Repository*.
- 18.—*Shrewsbury* Sheep Sale.
- 23.—*Bristol* Shorthorn Association Show and Sale.
- 24.—*Altrincham* Agricultural Show.

Appointments Open.

The High Commissioner for New Zealand has furnished the University Section of the A.I.F. Education Service with information of appointments that are to be made in the Department of Medicine in the University of Otago, New Zealand. One is to a professorship of Systematic Medicine. The professor will be required to give clinical instruction in the hospital and will have a restricted right of private practice. The salary is £600 a year. There is another professorship, of Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, to be filled on similar terms, except that the salary is £500 a year. The third appointment is to a leadership in Clinical Medicine, which includes work in the Out-patient Department of the Hospital and is also limited in respect of private practice. The salary is £400 a year. All these positions ought to be occupied on February 1, 1920; the successful applicants must contribute to a Superannuation Fund; and the tenure is for five years, after which it will be at six months' notice on either side. Applications must reach the High Commissioner by August 16th, 1919. Provision will be made of passage money for each applicant appointed.

The Public Health Department, Auckland, New Zealand, also requires a specialist in Pathological and Bacteriological work. The salary is £700 a year, and the appointment will probably be permanent. There is no right of private practice. Passage money will be provided. Applications close with the High Commissioner on August 1, 1919.

The Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has sent notice of two Exhibitions, each of the value of £50 and tenable by Research Students for two years from October, 1919. He will receive applications up to September 24 next. "Research Students" at Cambridge are generally graduates of some other University. But they need not be graduates if their ability is otherwise proved; and they may graduate after two years spent in valuable research embodied in a dissertation.

What Men are Studying.

The personnel actually engaged in educational courses (non-military employment) as at July 12 numbered 4,593, of which 2,216 come under the Technical section of the Education Service, 1,861 under the Agricultural, and 516 under the Universities section. The subjects men are studying, with the number of men for each subject, are as follows:—

Technical: Cinematography and Photography 62, Metallurgy Firms 6, Metallurgy Schools 12, Schools and Colleges 66, Draughtsmen 36, Marine Engineering 11, Aircraft Manufacture and Aeronautics 37, Mining, Engineering and Assaying 27, Postal Telegraphy, Telephony, and Wireless 124, Motor Engineering and Driving 305, Public Works (Engineering and Sewerage Works, Sanitary, etc.) 20, Business, Clerical, etc., Experience 84, Natural History, Museums, etc., 1, Royal Sanitary Institute 42, Nursing and Massage 41, Languages (Courses) 22, Cookery, Baking, and Domestics 74, Printing 14, Science, etc., 3, Building 44, Art Schools 46, Art Firms 2, Commercial Courses 462, Music 68, Tailoring 62, Optical 23, Navigation 26, Journalism 15, Surveying 40, Chemistry and Pharmacy 45, Railways 6, Engineering Schools 40, Engineering Firms 111, Architecture Schools 71, Architecture Firms 21, Miscellaneous 128, Dentistry 19.

University: British Universities 125, Foreign Universities 24, Colleges and Schools Economics, etc., 47, Educational Teachers' Training and Courses, etc., 91, Legal Education and Studies 63, Medical Courses, etc., 14, Medical (545's) 138, Theological and Philanthropical Inst. 14.

Agricultural: Farming (Gardening and Vegetable) 33, Farming (Horticultural and Fruit) 70, Farming (Sheep Shearing Machines) 34, Stock, Cattle Breeding, etc., 119, Agriculture, Machinery Mechanics 72, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry 20, Farming (General) 660, Farming (Dairy and Poultry) 72, Forestry 48, Wool (Courses, etc.) 307, Agricultural Colleges 53, Miscellaneous 12, Agricultural Training Depot 351.

Education on Transports.

An interesting report has been received from Sgt. Jacobs, who organised an Education Service on H.M.A.T. "Balmoral Castle," which reached Fremantle on April 7. The organisation was begun on February 7, and every member of the A.I.F. on board was interviewed by Sgt. Jacobs and his needs and capabilities recorded. A list of all the study books in the possession of students and others was typed and exhibited, thus forming a reference library. Classes opened the day after leaving Madeira and continued till arrival at Fremantle. A total of 43 students attended, including eight studying law under Gnr. Piper, a graduate in laws. A class in anatomy had to be abandoned, as no skeleton could be obtained at Capetown or Durban. Mme. Paley (French) and Profs. Whitfield (engineering) and Wilsmore (chemistry), who were passengers, took classes regularly. Other classes were Latin, arithmetic, mathematics, physics, book keeping, and physiology.

On H.M.A.T. "Euripides," which reached Fremantle on April 10, there was an enrolment of 79 students. No instructors were sent from depots, but a voluntary assistant for the Education Officer was found, and study groups were formed in book-keeping, shorthand, arithmetic, algebra and geometry, English, history and geography, French, political economy, agriculture, psychology, sheep and wool, trigonometry, mine surveying, wireless, chemistry, and builders' drawing. As far as Port Said, five hours, and after that four, were worked daily, excepting Sundays. Good use was made of the reference library. Book sales totalled £12, and there were many enquiries for scientific, technical, and elementary text-books not in stock. A number of students enquired about educational facilities for adults in Australia with a view to continuing their studies.

H.M.A.T. "Karagola" reported 166 students on May 22, an increase of 20. For week ending May 17 there were 34 lectures with 453 attendances, not including baking, refrigeration, and seamanship classes.

With 507 men available for instruction, H.M.A.T. "Karoa" had 73 students, 10 instructors, and 16 classes. The final examinations were held on April 28, and 48 students gained satisfactory passes. Books were sold during the trip to the value of £17 8s. 4d.

H.M.A.T. "Kashmir" reached Adelaide on April 16. By the courtesy of the Chief Engineer and his staff, a large number of students received practical instruction in marine engineering, steam boilers, and refrigeration. It was arranged that these students should visit the engine-room for practical work at least four hours per week. The Chief Wireless Operator gave every assistance to those desirous of learning. The classes in elementary subjects were hampered on account of the lack of accommodation on the decks. However, smaller classes were commenced on the troop decks, and in some cases individuals for whom tuition could not be provided were referred to a competent coach, with good results in every case. Fifteen instructors took classes in the following subjects, with enrolments as stated: Arithmetic 15, book-keeping 30,

English 8, algebra 8, French (elementary) 9, (advanced) 6, Latin 4, shorthand 8, motor mechanics 8, building construction 9, marine engineering 30, steam boilers 12, refrigerators 4, wireless telegraphy 11, photography 18. Total 180. In addition to the students, 246 other men visited the engine-room on tours of inspection. Undergraduates were grouped according to the subjects they intended to study, and a leader was appointed from each group. A shortage of text-books was overcome by various students having books of their own, and the reference library proved useful. The subjects, with number of students, were: Biology 2, chemistry 14, physics 6, English literature 8, history 4, Latin 6, mathematics 20. Total 60. Attendances at lectures were small at first, but grew to such an extent that the lectures had to be given to different companies separately. The lecturers were Col. Dean, Major Parker, Capt. Castiers, Dr. Parsons, the Rev. M. Rogers, and Mr. O. W. S. McCall, and the subjects Australia, Evolution, Uganda, Napoleon, South Africa, How the Empire Grew, The Empire's Value to Australia, The Development of Australia, The Australian Citizen, Men and Things in Australia, The Returned Soldier. Books to the value of £24 13s. 2d. were sold on the voyage.

The Education Officer of H.M.A.T. "Marathon" reported from Capetown that no staff was appointed prior to embarkation, but nine instructors were found on board, who had classes in the following subjects daily, with enrolments as shown, no student taking two subjects: Book-keeping 22, French 3, (elementary) 1, psychology 12, quantity surveying 3, mathematics 12, poultry raising 14, drawing 2. Total 69. Most of the men on board were invalids. One, who could neither read nor write when he came on board, made remarkable progress. Books had been sold to the value of £6 12s. 6d. Lectures and debates were well-attended, and this form of work is strongly recommended for transports. Lectures were given as follows, with the attendances in each case: Evolution of Man, by Chaplain G. H. Hirst, 140; Capitalism, Socialism, and Syndicalism, by Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir J. W. McCay, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D., 180; Administration of Justice in Australia, by Lt. Williams, C.M.G., 130; The Whitehead Topedo, by Lt. Commander Ridley, 150; The Navy at War, by Admiral E. P. F. G. Grant, C.B., 500; Bolshevism or Democracy, by the Hon. G. S. Beeby, M.L.A. (Minister for Labour, N.S.W.), 400; The Organisation and Working of the Department of Repatriation, by Mr. J. S. Cormack (Secretary to the Minister), 500; Prices, Wages, and Profits, by Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir J. W. McCay, 250; Higher Evolution, by Chaplain G. H. Hirst. There was also a debate on the White Australia Policy.

On H.M.A.T. "Nevasa," which left on March 6, classes were commenced a few days after leaving port and were continued daily throughout the voyage to Melbourne, excepting stays in port and on Sundays. Adequate accommodation was made available and every assistance given for efficient work. There were seven instructors beside the Education Officer, and 78 men were enrolled as students. Attendance was compulsory in the mornings from 9.30 to 11.30, and optional in

the afternoons from 2 to 4. The classes: Book-keeping (28 students), shorthand 10, mathematics 15, engineering 13, French 4, English 2, chemistry 2, agriculture, Pelmanism, telegraphy, medicine, building construction, motor mechanics, Spanish, physics, and optics one each. Books to the value of £12 14s. 1d. were sold. Lectures

H.M.A.T. "Orontes" reported on May 28 that the classes held, with enrolments, were: Book-keeping 36, shorthand 12, French 8, algebra 8, history 2, chemistry 1, trigonometry 2, arithmetic 4, commercial law 1, commercial geography 2, English 1, carpentry and plumbing 3, engraving 1, motor mechanics 18. Classes were contemplated in economics (6) and elementary veterinary science (28), and in rope-splicing and engine-room experience. Four hours daily were devoted to study, and there were eleven instructors.

H.M.A.T. Aeneas had thirteen N.C.O. instructors and 302 students distributed as follows: Wheat and general farming 29, dairying 29, irrigation 7, veterinary science 16, tropical agriculture 27, potato growing 17, wool classing 21, building construction 8, mechanical and architectural drawing 6, motor mechanics 21, electrical engineering 3, book-keeping 12, shorthand 7, salesmanship and advertising 60, English 20, arithmetic 16, penmanship 2, reading and writing 1. Four hours each day were devoted to study. One-third of the books taken had been sold.

H.M.A.T. Somali reported on June 11th that of 1400 men on board, 502 were enrolled in classes, there being 552 enrolments (50 taking more than one subject). There were 28 N.C.O. instructors, including volunteers, and the classes, with enrolments were: Agriculture 107, book-keeping 94, French 17, geography and history 9, English 21, building construction 31, arithmetic and algebra 56, motor mechanics 91, shorthand 15, telegraphy 26, railway subjects 39, business organisation 38, geometry and mensuration 8. There was a well-attended debating society, and books to the value of £16 10s. had been sold.

H.M.A.T. Bremen had instructors in English, French, German, shorthand, book-keeping, algebra, arithmetic, electricity and magnetism. Weekly lectures were being arranged and £10 worth of books had been sold.

H.M.A.T. Nestor reported on June 6th with quotas 22, 23 and 24 that £10 worth of books were sold the first day. Classes commenced on May 26th with 187 attendances, which in a week's time had mounted to 317, ultimately reaching 375. There were twelve N.C.O. instructors, including two volunteers and three officers, and Dr. Mills also volunteered. The classes with average attendances for week ending June 6th were: Agriculture 122, telegraphy 6, arithmetic 20, geography 72, French 63, book-keeping 66, fruit-growing 45, economics 115, dairying 135, English 17, shorthand 15, steam engineering 21, salesmanship and advertising 29, surveying 6, motor mechanics 39, algebra and geometry 6, psychology 40. Total 817. Lectures on the following subjects attracted the attendances shown: Repatriation 375, The Northern Territory (2 lectures) 600 and 650, War and Religion 750, Land Settlement 700, With the Armoured Cars in Russia 700. Study covered five hours daily. Rolls were not called, as it was found this took too much time, but the total of the largest attendance at each class so

far held is 867. The ship's newspaper was edited by a member of the education staff.

H.M.A.T. Borda reported on May 28th that much valuable assistance had been given voluntarily by technical experts other than the educational staff. Special arrangements had been made for individual study, coaching for exams. and correction of work. Every effort was made to get men in particular trades to work together under a leader. A Camera Club had been formed for developing and printing and instruction in photography was given. Books to the number of 800 and the value of £58 13s. had been sold and the Y.M.C.A. library of 800 was in constant circulation. Many of the men brought technical works with them. International relations were discussed in connection with a large map of the world displayed on promenade deck. Lectures were held daily and the attendance was increasing, averaging over 200. Among the subjects dealt with were: The French Revolution, The German Empire, The Origin of Species, Mendelism, Micro-organisms, Co-operation, The Industrial Revolution, The Romance of Surnames, Machinery and Labour, The Family, Co-partnership and Profit Sharing, Industrial Arbitration, The History of Industry. Debates were held two nights a week, attracting attendances of about 200, the subjects including heredity and environment, equal pay for men and women, and the liquor question. Four hours daily were devoted to study and there were 707 students with 1,101 enrolments. Including volunteers there were 29 instructors. The classes, with attendances, were: Agriculture 127, Australia (history, resources, problems, etc.) 178, electricity 29, internal combustion engines 37, building construction 10, railway course 16, rope splicing 10, photography 31, book-keeping 21, shorthand (elementary) 6, (advanced) 19, mercantile law 9, salesmanship 6, commerce 20, business organisation 21, elementary subjects 6, arithmetic 15, algebra 5, trigonometry 3, French 23, psychology 12, auditing 8.

H.M.A.T. Soudan reported from Colombo that eight instructors were taking the following classes, with number of students as given the hours of instruction weekly ranging from 3 to 4½: Book-keeping 24, motor mechanics 28, dairying 15, drawing 3, geometry 3, arithmetic 6, agriculture 16, English 5, geography 3, commercial law 4, shorthand 6. Lectures had been given to all troops on board explaining the proposed Peace Treaty and League of Nations and 334 books had been sold.

H.M.A.T. Ypiranga reported on June 6th that with one exception classes were formed in every subject in which three men required instruction. Efforts were then made to create a demand for those subjects for which instructors were available. Every evening the Rev. F. E. Palsford gave talks on such subjects as economics and psychology. Sale of books realised £32 19s. 5d. Four hours daily were devoted to study, there were 366 enrolments and seventeen instructors conducted the following classes with enrolments as shown: Agriculture 33, care of stock 55, bee-keeping 12, electricity and magnetism 11, steam and oil engines 32, sign-writing 10, salesmanship 17, book-keeping 84, shorthand 21, algebra 9, arithmetic 29, geometry 5, French 22, English 20, trigonometry 6.

H.M.A.T. Port Denison reported from Sydney on May 13th that classes were held for four hours daily, 96

men undergoing instruction with 158 enrolments. Eleven instructors conducted classes in the following subjects with number of students given: Higher mathematics 5, commercial arithmetic 10, algebra 6, French 14, German 4, English 6, building construction 27, history of architecture 27, book-keeping 24, science 13, shorthand 6, workshop arithmetic 2, physiology 14. Lectures were held in the evening with an average attendance of 220, the six courses given by five lecturers being Common-sense, Housing, Reinforced Concrete, Artesian Water, Science and Industry, Australian History, the Voyage of the Wolfe. Books were sold to the number of 326 and the value of £31 13s.

On H.M.A.T. Sardinia (No. 9 Quota) there were on May 14th 27 instructors taking 276 students daily, thus accounting for one-third of the quota. All classes were conducted as usual whilst in the tropics without any falling off in attendance. The classes with enrolments were: Book-keeping 23, shorthand 8, arithmetic 13, geometry 4, algebra 4, slide rule 5, French 17, salesmanship 12, railways 14, wireless 15, motor mechanics 38, agriculture 51, marine engineering 10, English 15, debating 15, natural philosophy 4, chemistry 4, architecture 10, building construction 10, trigonometry 4. An auxiliary series of lectures proved very popular. The subjects given by ten lecturers were: The Art of Speaking English, Colonial Nationalism, Proposed Reforms of the Indian Government, Decentralisation, Commercial Law, Commerce, Literature, The League of Nations, Ancient Egypt, Supply, Mineral Production, Prospecting, Housing.

Australian Railway Companies

No. 42 Quota, consisting of Australian Railway Companies, arrived in Codford on 2nd May from France.

The question of accommodation for education was overcome, thanks to the interest of the C.O. in the scheme and the personal help of the Adjutant, who allotted two huts and allowed sufficient hessian to partition them off into compartments suitable for the classes.

Twelve N.C.O. instructors were appointed and nine other N.C.O.'s volunteered to act as instructors in addition to their other duties, classes in the following subjects being arranged: Locomotive engineering and Westinghouse brake, English history and geography, motor engineering, mechanical drawing, applied mechanics, workshop arithmetic, electrical engineering, poultry and market gardening, photography, carpentry, blacksmithing, arithmetic, safe working, telegraphy, first aid, shorthand, book-keeping, type-writing, and other commercial subjects.

Most of the instructors had had previous experience in France or in technical institutes in civil life, thus maintaining a fair balance between theory and practice, and so keeping classes thoroughly serviceable to the men without becoming academic.

As the majority of the classes were technical, *i.e.*, railway working, etc., and not all catered for under the syllabus as laid down by the Service, special arrangements had to be made regarding the supply of text books and equipment to meet their requirements. In

addition, technical books to the value of £13 were purchased for private use by individual members of the Quota by the E.O. while in London.

Classes in loco engineering, Westinghouse brake, vacuum brake, Walschaert valve gear, railway safe working, motor engineering, blacksmithing, poultry farming, market gardening, photography, English history and arithmetic were formed and put into operation in the camp. The average attendance at all the classes was 213 per day. The other classes could not be put into operation while in Codford owing to the necessary materials not being available until on the transport, but the whole of the classes will be carried on during the voyage home.

In addition to the classes, a study circle was inaugurated, under the leadership of Padre Lawton, and has been an undoubted success in provoking healthy discussion on civic problems and matters of general interest to the number of men who attend.

A series of daily lectures by qualified lecturers, arranged by the G.E.O., were much appreciated by the men, the average attendance being about 300.

Men of other quotas who desired instruction in technical subjects and could not be catered for in other units were allowed to attend this quota classes in those subjects.

A Fiction Library was established for general reading by amalgamating the Y.M.C.A. Circulating Libraries allotted to the various companies while in France, and the average weekly issue, amounting to about 300, shows the interest evinced by the men in this phase of the work.

An Invisible Empire.

Who would think that Education was a thing which had to be advocated on the ground of local expediency, or indeed on any ground? As if it stood not on the basis of an everlasting duty, as a prime necessity of man! It is a thing that should need no advocating, much as it does actually need. To impart the gift of thinking to those who cannot think, and yet who could in that case think: this, one would imagine, was the first function a government had to set about discharging. Were it not a cruel thing to see, in any province of an Empire, the inhabitants living all mutilated in their limbs, each strong man with his right arm lamed? How much crueller to find the strong soul with its eyes still sealed—its eyes extinct, so that it sees not! Light has come into the world, but to this poor peasant it has come in vain. For six thousand years the sons of Adam, in sleepless effort, have been devising, doing, discovering; in mysterious, infinite, indissoluble communion, warring, a little band of brothers, against the black empire of necessity and night; they have accomplished such a conquest and conquests; and to this man it is all as if it had not been. The four-and-twenty letters of the alphabet are still runic enigmas to him. He passes by on the other side, and that great spiritual kingdom, the toil-won conquest of his own brothers, all that his brothers have conquered, is a thing not extant for him. An invisible empire; he knows it not—suspects it not.

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