

**AWM4**  
**Australian Imperial Force unit war diaries,**  
**1914-18 War**

Repatriation & Demobilisation

**Item number:** 30/1/9 Part 2

**Title:** Repatriation and Demobilisation, AIF

June 1919



AWM4-30/1/9PART2

**CONFIDENTIAL.**

ORIGINAL.  
DUPLICATE.  
TRIPLICATE.

Australian Imperial Force.

**WAR DIARY**

OF

Branch I.D., Repatriation and Demobilisation Department.,

FOR

JUNE, 1919.

Signature of Officer compiling

*H.R. Lovjoy*

Captain, I.D.

Signature of Officer Commanding

*H. M. M. M. M.*

Colonel,  
Director, Branch I.D.

WAR DIARY

Army Form C. 2118.

Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs., Part II. and the Staff Manual respectively. Title pages will be prepared in manuscript.

or  
**INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY.**

(Erase heading not required.)

Director, Branch 1.D.

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
54, Victoria Street, London, S.W.	June 11th 1919.		In company with Deputy Director General had an interview with the Hon. the Minister of Defence.	
	June 12th.		Conference with Commandant, A.I.F. Hdqrs. re. question of record of Discharges of A.I.F. personnel in the U.K.	
	June 19th.		Appointed President of Board of Enquiry re. Travelling Allowances for A.I.F. Personnel.  Board met at 11. 0 a.m. and adjourned at 4.30 p.m.	
	June 20th.		Board met again at 10. 0 a.m. and completed enquiry at 12.30 p.m.	
	June 23rd.		Meeting of Finance Committee.	
	June 24th.		Conference with Major Marfell, Area Officer, North Eastern Counties, and Captain Griffiths, Area Officer, London, re. Travelling Allowances and claims for Area Staffs.  Days other than the above spent in general Office Routine work.	

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Director, Branch 1.D.

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54, Victoria Street, London, S.W.	1st to 30th June, 1919.		<p><u>1.D.</u> Various Rulings obtained and promulgated.</p> <p>Checking and submitting Applications for decision carried on. Returns shewing numbers dealt with are attached.</p> <p>Returns of Personnel on N.M.E. are attached.</p> <p>Weekly Progress Reports compiled and submitted to Branch 3.D.</p> <p>All cases of Extensions of leave for Non-Military Employment are carefully scrutinised and only in very special cases are they now being approved.</p> <p>148 Applications for Discharge to join the North Russian Relief Force have been received, of which 146 were "approved" and 2 "Not approved". 30 men have since cancelled their applications.</p> <p>Owing to the number of Personnel on N.M.E. in Scotland and the size of the Area, approval has been received for its division into two Areas, viz:- Northern &amp; Southern Scotland, and an additional Area Officer has now been appointed for the former Area.</p> <p><u>1.D.1. Early Repatriations.</u> 290 Applications were received during the month and 215 approved.</p> <p><u>Discharges, elsewhere than in Australia.</u> 279 Applications received and 266 approved.</p> <p><u>Leave, Non-Military Employment etc.</u> 2031 applications received and 1727 approved.</p> <p>Report by the Officer in charge of this Sub-Branch is attached.</p>	<p>Appendices "A" (1-9)</p> <p>Appendices "B" (1 &amp; 2)</p> <p>Appendix "C".</p> <p>Appendices "D" (1-4)</p> <p>Appendix "E".</p> <p>Appendix "F".</p>

D. D. & L., London E.C.  
(10340) Wt W5300/P713 750,000 3/18 E 2688 Forms/C2118/16

- 2 -  
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**INTELLIGENCE-SUMMARY.**

(Erase heading not required.)

Summary of Events and Information

Remarks and  
references to  
Appendices

54,  
Victoria  
Street,  
London, S.W.

1st  
to  
30th  
June  
1919.

1.D.2. Non-Military Employment (Educational).

Detailed reports of this Sub-Branch are attached.

Appendix  
"G".

1.D.3. Non-Military Employment (Industrial).

Detailed reports of this Sub-Branch are attached.

Appendix  
"H".

Amendments to Staff of Branch for the month of June, 1919 are attached.

Appendix  
"I".

Those for Sub-Branches are annexed to their respective reports :-

1.D.1. Appendix "F"., page 1.

1.D.2. " "G"., "

1.D.3. " "H"., "

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Signature of Officer compiling

*F.R. Sorey*  
Captain, I.D.

Signature of Officer Commanding

*W. M. ...*  
Colonel,  
Director, Branch I.D.

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Director, Branch I.D.

Summary of Events and Information

Remarks and references to Appendices

Place Date Hour

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Board met at 11. 0 a.m. and adjourned at 4.30 p.m.

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*W. M. M. M.*

Colonel,  
Director, Branch I.D.

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D. D. & L., London, E.C.  
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3

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices
54, Victoria Street, London, S.W.	1st to 30th June 1919.		<p><u>1.D.2. Non-Military Employment (Educational).</u> Detailed reports of this Sub-Branch are attached.</p> <p><u>1.D.3. Non-Military Employment (Industrial).</u> Detailed reports of this Sub-Branch are attached. Amendments to Staff of Branch for the month of June, 1919 are attached.</p> <p>Those for Sub-Branches are annexed to their respective reports :-</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">1.D.1. Appendix "F"., page 1. 1.D.2. " "G"., " 1.D.3. " "H"., "</p>	<p>Appendix "G".</p> <p>Appendix "H".</p> <p>Appendix "I".</p>

# WAR DIARY

OF

Branch L.D., Repatriation & Demobilisation Department.

FOR

..... JUNE ..... 191 (9).

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## LIST OF APPENDICES.

No.	Subject.
"A".	Decisions and Rulings.
"B".	Returns of Applications dealt with.
"C".	Returns of Personnel on N.M.E.
"D".	Weekly Progress Reports.
"E".	Division of Scotland into 2 Areas for N.M.E.
"F".	Report of Sub-Branch L.D.1.
"G".	" " " L.D.2.
"H".	" " " L.D.3.
"I".	Amendments to Staff of Branch.

The following table shows the number of Applications dealt with in Branch I.D., for the month of June, 1919 :-

Date.	Discharges (Form 535).	Early Re- patriations (Form 537).	Leave (Form 539)	N.M.E. (Form 540).	Remarks.
2nd June, 1919.	38	6	-	106	
3rd " "	-	-	-	13	
4th " "	1	-	12	81	
5th " "	5	13	4	121	
6th " "	26	--	3	121	
7th " "	22	--	--	88	Total for week ending 7.6.19. -- 660.
10th " "	1	50	17	69	
11th " "	16	22	4	50	
12th " "	6	--	3	48	
13th " "	28	--	2	75	
14th " "	12	2	7	38	Total for week ending 14.6.19. -- 448.
16th " "	1	23	5	66	
17th " "	10	21	1	113	
18th " "	3	1	8	72	
19th " "	14	11	1	69	
20th " "	14	--	5	46	
21st " "	--	--	--	46	Total for week ending 21.6.19. -- 530.
23rd " "	9	3	--	125	
24th " "	27	16	10	90	
25th " "	6	--	5	41	
26th " "	16	36	2	96	
27th " "	21	14	1	94	
28th " "	4	1	15	10	Total for week ending 28.6.19. -- 642.
30th " "	11	3	--	110	Total to 30.6.19 -- 124.
TOTALS :	291	222	105	1786	2404.
Reconsidered etc.	33	2	8 x	428 x	466.
Totals to 31.5.19.	2785	4853	868	13896	22402.
GRAND TOTALS :	3109	5077	976	16110	23272

x -- Extensions of Leave and N.M.E., respectively.

DISCHARGES, ELSEWHERE THAN IN AUSTRALIA.(FORM 535).

Date.	A. x Received by I.D.	B. Referred by I.D. for various reasons.	C. Not approved by I.D.	D. x Approved by I.D.
Prog. total to 31.5.19.	2785	180	658	1947
During week ending 7.6.19.	103	3	---	100
TOTAL :	2888	183	658	2047

Date.	B. Pending Promulgation, Cancellations etc.	F. x Promulgated in Schedule "A".	G. Pending finalisation by Records.	H. Finalised by Records.
Prog. total to 31.5.19.	3	1944		
During week ending 7.6.19.	1	99		
TOTAL :	4	2043		

x --- Includes 266 reconsidered cases now approved.

11-6-19.  
HRL/IET.

*J.R. Loojoy, Capt.*  
for Colonel,  
Director, Branch I.D.

DISCHARGES, ELSEWHERE THAN IN AUSTRALIA. (FORM 535).

	A. x	B.	C.	D. x
Date.	Received by I.D.	Referred by I.D. for various reasons & Pending.	Not approved by I.D.	Approved by I.D.
Prog. total to 7.6.19.	2388	183	658	2047
During week ending 14.6.19.	68	12 <u>Less 109 finalised</u>	7	158
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>2956</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>2205</b>

	E.	F. x	G.	H.
Prog. total Date. 8.19.	Pending Promulgation, Cancellations etc.	Promulgated in Schedule "A".	Pending finalisation by Records.	Finalised by Records.
Prog. total to 7.6.19.	4	2043	332	1711
During week ending 14.6.19.	38	120		
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2163</b>		

x -- Includes 271 reconsidered cases now approved.

HRL/IST.  
17-6-19.

*J. R. Looijon, Capt.*  
for Colonel,  
Director, Branch I.D.

DISCHARGES, ELSEWHERE THAN IN AUSTRALIA. (FORM 535).

	A. x	B.	C.	D. x
Date.	Received by l.D.	Referred by l.D. for various reasons.	Not approved by l.D.	Approved by l.D.
Prog. total to 14-6-19.	2956	86	665	2205
During week ending 21-6-19.	47	-	5	80
		Less 38 finalised		
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>3003</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>2285</b>

	E.	F. x	G.	H.
Date.	Pending Promulgation, Cancellations etc.	Promulgated in Schedule "A".	Pending finalisation by Records.	Finalised by Records.
Prog. total to 14-6-19.	42	2163	370	1793
During week ending 21-6-19.	-	118		
	Less 38 promulgated.			
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2281</b>		

x --- Includes 276 reconsidered cases now approved.

HRL/IBT.  
21-6-19.

*J.R. Lovejoy, Capt.*  
for Colonel,  
Director, Branch l.D.

## DISCHARGES, ELSEWHERE THAN IN AUSTRALIA.

(FORM 5351.)

A. x

B.

C.

D. x

Date.	Received by I.D.	Referred by I.D. for various reasons & Pending.	Not approved by I.D.	Approved by I.D.
Prog. total to 21.6.19.	3003	48	670	2285
During week ending 28.6.19.	95	42	1	52
TOTAL :	3098	90	671	2337

E.

F. x

G.

H.

Date.	Pending promulgation, Cancellations etc. etc.	Promulgated in Schedule "A".	Pending finalisation on by Records.	Finalised by Records.
Prog. total to 21-6-19.	4	2281	425	1856
During week ending 28-6-19.	3	49		
TOTAL :	7	2330		

x -- Includes 288 reconsidered cases now approved.

HRL/IST.  
1.7.19.

*J.R. Lovejoy Capt.*  
for Colonel,  
Director, Branch I.D.

EARLY REPATRIATIONS. (FORM 537).

Date.	A. <sup>x</sup> Received by I.D.	B. Referred by I.D. for various reasons.	C. Not approved by I.D.
Prog. total to 31.5.19.	4853	44	1135
During week ending 7.6.19.	19	---	3
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>4872</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1138</b>

Date.	D. <sup>x</sup> Approved by I.D.	E. Promulgated in "B" Schedule.	F. Balance - pending Promulgation etc. etc.
Prog. total to 31.5.19.	3678	3674	---
During week ending 7.6.19.	16	16	---
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>3690</b>	<b>3690</b>	<b>---</b>

<sup>x</sup> --- Includes 33 reconsidered cases now approved and 48 approved by Defence Cables.

10-6-19.  
HRL/IBT.

*J. R. Lovison, Capt.*  
for Colonel,  
Director, Branch I.D.



EARLY REPATRIATIONS.(FORM 537).

Date.	A. <sup>x</sup> Received by I.D.	B. Referred by I.D. for various reasons.	C. Not approved by I.D.
Prog. total to 7.6.19.	4872	44	1138
During week ending 14.6.19.	74	Less <u>12</u> finalised	14
TOTAL :	4946	32	1152

Date.	D. <sup>x</sup> Approved by I.D.	E. Promulgated in "B" Schedule.	F. Balance - Pending Promulgation etc.
Prog. total to 7.6.19.	3690	3690	---
During week ending 14.6.19.	72	64	8
TOTAL :	3762	3754	8

x -- Includes 33 reconsidered cases now approved and 48 approved by Defence Cables.

*A.R. Lovjoy, Capt.*  
for Colonel,  
Director, Branch I.D.

HRL/IET.  
17-6-19.

EARLY REPATRIATIONS. (FORM 537).

Date.	A. <sup>x</sup> Received by I.D.	B. Referred by I.D. for various reasons.	C. Not approved by I.D.
Prog. total to 14.6.19.	4946	32	1152
During week ending 21.6.19.	56	2	14
TOTAL :	5002	34	1166

Date.	D. <sup>x</sup> Approved by I.D.	E. Promulgated in "B" Schedule.	F. Balance - Pending Promulgation etc. etc.
Prog. total to 14-6-19.	3762	3754	8
During week ending 21-6-19.	40	48	-
TOTAL :	3802	3802	-

x -- Includes 33 reconsidered cases now approved and 48 approved by Defence Cables.

MHL/IET.  
24-6-19.

*A.R. Lowry, Capt.*  
for Colonel,  
Director, Branch I.D.

EARLY REPATRIATIONS.

(FORM 537).

	A. x	B.	C.
Date.	Received by I.D.	Referred by I.D. for various reasons.	Not approved by I.D.
Prog. total to 21.6.19.	5002	34	1166
During week ending 28.6.19.	72	--	10
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>5074</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1176</b>

	D. x	E.	F.
Date.	Approved by I.D.	Promulgated in "B" Schedule.	Balance - pending promulgation etc. etc.
Prog. total to 21.6.19.	3802	3802	---
During week ending 28.6.19.	62	62	---
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>3864</b>	<b>3864</b>	<b>---</b>

x -- Includes 35 reconsidered cases now approved and 48 approved by Defence Cables.

*J.R. Lowry, Capt.*  
for Colonel,  
Director, Branch I.D.

HRL/IST.  
1.7.19.

EXTENDED LEAVE. (FORM 539).

	A. x	B.	C.	D. x
Date.	Received by I.D.	Referred by I.D. for various reasons.	Not approved by I.D.	Approved by I.D.
Prog. total to 31.5.19.	868	59	6	803
During week ending 7.6.19.	21	1	--	20
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>823</b>

	E.	F.	G. x
Prog. Date. to 31.5.19.	Approved, Waiting mentto report.	Cancellations after approval, etc.	Promulgated in "C" Schedule and Passes issued.
Prog. total to 31.5.19.	252	106	445
During week ending 7.6.19.	Less 6 reported.	---	26
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>471</b>

x --- Includes 47 cases approved by D.G. prior to inauguration of present system, and 4 further Extensions.

10-6-19.  
H-L/IET.

*J.R. Looney Capt.*  
for Colonel,  
Director, Branch I.D.

EXTENDED LEAVE.(FORM 539).

Date.	A. X Received by l.D.	B. Referred by l.D. for various reasons.	C. Not approved by l.D.	D. X Approved by l.D.
Prog. total to 7.6.19.	889	60	6	823
During week ending 14.6.19.	31	— Less 50 finalised	—	81
TOTAL :	920	10	6	904

Date.	E. Approved Waiting men to report.	F. Cancellations after Approval etc.	G. X Promulgated in "C" Schedule and Passes issued.
Prog. total to 7.6.19.	246	106	471
During week ending 14.6.19.	11	56	14
TOTAL :	257	162	485

X -- Includes 47 cases approved by D.G. prior to inauguration of present system,  
and 4 further Extensions.

HRL/IBT.  
17-6-19.

*J.R. Lovjoy, Capt.*  
for Colonel,  
Director, Branch l.D.

10

EXTENDED LEAVE. (FORM 539).

Date.	A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Received by l.D.	B. Referred by l.D. for various reasons.	C. Not approved by l.D.	D. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved by l.D.
Prog. total to 14-6-19.	920	10	6	904
During week ending 21-6-19.	22	-	-	22
TOTAL :	942	10	6	926

Date.	E. Approved, Waiting men to report.	F. Cancellations after Approval etc.	G. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promulgated in "G" Schedule & Passes issued.
Prog. total to 14-6-19.	257	162	485
During week ending 21-6-19.	3	--	19
TOTAL :	260	162	504

--- Includes 47 cases approved by D.G. prior to inauguration of present system, and 4 further Extensions.

HRL/IET.  
24-6-19.

*FR Louvroy Capt.*  
for Colonel,  
Director, Branch l.D.

EXTENDED LEAVE. (Form 539)

Date.	A. x	B.	C.	D. x
	Received by I.D.	Referred by I.D. for various reasons & Pending.	Not approved by I.D.	Approved by I.D.
Prog. total to 21.6.19.	942	10	6	925
During week ending 28.6.19.	34	16	-	18
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>944</b>

Date.	E.	F.	G. x
	Approved. Waiting men to report.	Cancellations after approval etc.	Promulgated in "C" Schedule & Passes issued.
Prog. total to 21.6.19.	260	162	504
During week ending 28.6.19.	Less 7 reported	--	25
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>529</b>

x -- Includes 47 cases approved by D.G. prior to inauguration of present system, and 5 further Extensions

*J. R. Lovjoy, Capt.*  
for Colonel,  
Director, Branch I.D.

HRL/IST.  
1.7.19.

NON-MILITARY EMPLOYMENT.

(FORMS 540 & 545).

APPENDIX "C".

Date.	A. x		B. x	C.	D. x	
	Recd. & passed to 5.D. by 1.D.2.	5.D. by 1.D.3.	Recd. by 1.D.	Referred by 1.D. for various reasons.	Received by 1.D.1. Approved by 1.D.	Not approved by 1.D.
666						
Prog. total to 31.5.19.	8531	5319	13796	632	13124	40
During week ending 7.6.19.	380	156	666	10 Less 100 finalised.	654	2
TOTAL :	8911	5475	14362	542	13778	42

Date.	B. x	F.	G.	H.
	Promulgated in "G" Schedule.	Demanded by 1.D.1. from Units & not yet reported.	Balance - Duplications, Cancellations etc. etc.	Completed Courses of N.M.E. & rejoined Units etc.
Prog. total to 31.5.19.	8488	2543	2093	816
During week ending 7.6.19.	383	Less 128 reported.	399	211
TOTAL :	8871	2415	2492	1027

x -- Includes 895 cases of Extension of N.M.E.

*J.R. Looijoy, Capt.,*  
for Colonel,

Director, Branch 1.D.

10-6-19.



A.I.F. Personnel actually engaged in Non-Military Employment  
(Educational) at 7.6.19.

19

UNIVERSITY SECTION.

British Universities	127	Parliamentary	1
Foreign do.	18	Legal Education & Studies	74
Colleges & Schools		Medical, Courses etc.	9
Economics etc.	47	Medical (545's)	173
Educational, Teachers		Theological & Philanthropical	
Training & Courses etc.	98	Institutions	12
		TOTAL :	559

TECHNICAL SECTION.

Cinematography & Photography	59	Building	40
Metallurgy, Firms	8	Art Schools	57
Metallurgy, Schools	17	Art Firms	2
Schools & Colleges	61	Commercial Courses	410
Draughtsmen	36	Music	62
Marine Engineering	13	Tailoring	87
Aircraft Manufacture &		Optical	27
Aeronautics	37	Navigation	27
Mining, Engineering &		Journalism	15
Assaying	38	Surveying	118
Postal, Telegraphy, Telephony		Chemistry & Pharmacy	50
& Wireless	245	Railways	11
Motor Engineering & Driving	238	Engineering Schools	48
Public Wks (Eng. & Sewerage		Engineering Firms	129
Wks, Sanitary, etc.)	26	Architecture Schools	71
Business, clerical etc.,	74	do. Firms	24
Experience.		Miscellaneous	120
Natural History, Museums etc.	5	Dentistry	13
Royal Sanitary Institute	60		
Nursing & Massage	38		
Languages (Courses)	25		
Cookery, Baking & Domestic	85		
Printing	28		
Science, etc.	3		
		TOTAL :	2401

AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

Farming (Gardening & Veget.)	57	Farming (General)	870
do. (Horticulture & Fruit)	104	do. (Dairy & Poultry)	111
do. (Sheep Shearing M/cs)	112	Forestry	64
Stock, Cattle Breeding etc.	287	Wool (Courses etc)	416
Agriculture, Machinery		Agriculture Colleges	54
Mechanics	53	Miscellaneous	34
Veterinary & Animal Husbandry	30		
		TOTAL :	2192

University Section	.....	559
Technical	"	.....2401
Agricultural	"	.....2192

TOTAL : 5152

20

A.I.F. PERSONNEL ACTUALLY ENGAGED IN NON-MILITARY EMPLOYMENT

(INDUSTRIAL) AT 7.6.19.

<u>Class of Occupation.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Shipbuilding	245	
General Engineering	594	
Motors	554	
Aeroplanes	96	
Electrical	222	
Wool & Textiles	21	
Building Trades	322	
Butchers	42	
Bakers, Confectionery, etc.	54	
Insurance, Banking etc.	324	
Bootmakers & Leather Workers	85	
Tailors, Cutters, etc.	61	
Railway Workers	71	
Tobacco Trade	12	
Cinema Stage, etc.	26	
Linotype & Printing	59	
Watchmakers & Jewellers	29	
Grocery trades	41	
Cabinet Makers	22	
Trades not otherwise specified	569	
Flour Mills	13	

-----  
3462  
-----

Toy Manufacturers  
Blind Manufacturers  
Compass Adjusting  
Pottery  
French Polishers  
Tile Manufacturers  
Lace Manufacturers  
Musical Instrument  
Manufacturers  
Fruit Industry  
Glass Blowing

etc.

Picture Framing  
Sign writing  
Shop fitting  
Methods of Refrigger-  
ating  
Tea expert  
Hairdressing  
Fur trade  
Surveying  
Piano Works  
Dye Works

etc.

Seamen  
Lime Burning  
Umbrella Makers  
Dentistry  
Hat Manufacturers  
Weighing H/O Works  
Typewriting Ribbon Wks  
Chiropodists & Massage  
Wire Weaving  
Chemistry.

NON-MILITARY EMPLOYMENT. (FORMS 540 & 545).

Date.	A. x		B. x		C.	D. x	
	Recd. & passed to S.D. by 1.D.2.	1.D.3.	Recd. by 1.D.	Referred by 1.D. for various reasons.		Received by 1.D.1. Approved by 1.D.	Not approved by 1.D.
Prog. total to 7-6-19.	8911	5475	14362	542		13778	42
During week ending 14-6-19.	287	266	516	Less 421 finalised		933	4
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>9198</b>	<b>5741</b>	<b>14878</b>	<b>121</b>		<b>14711</b>	<b>46</b>

Date.	E. x	F.	G.	H.
	Promitted in "C" Schedule.	Demanded by 1.D.1. from Units & not yet reported.	Balance - Duplications, Cancellations etc.	Completed Courses of N.M.E. & rejoined Units etc.
Prog. total to 7.6.19.	8871	2415	2492	1027
During week ending 14.6.19.	363	Less 270 reported.	840	204
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>9234</b>	<b>2145</b>	<b>3332</b>	<b>1231</b>

x --- Includes 933 cases of Extension of N.M.E.

*J.R. Lousjoy, Capt.*  
for Colonel,  
Director, Branch 1.D.

NRL/IET.  
17-6-19.

22

A.I.F. Personnel actually engaged in Non-Military Employment  
(Educational) at 14-6-19.

---

UNIVERSITY SECTION.

British Universities	128	Parliamentary	1
Foreign do.	19	Legal Education & Studies	79
Colleges & Schools		Medical, Courses, etc.	9
Economics etc.	48	Medical (S45's)	179
Educational, Teachers		Theological & Philanthropical	15
Training & Courses etc.	101	Institutions	15
			<hr/>
		TOTAL :	579
			<hr/>

TECHNICAL SECTION.

Cinematography & Photography	64	Building	43
Metallurgy, Firms	8	Art Schools	58
Metallurgy, Schools	17	Art Firms	2
Schools & Colleges other than	62	Commercial Courses	429
for set professions		Music	63
Draughtsmen	39	Tailoring	92
Marine Engineering	13	Optical	27
Aircraft Manufacture &		Navigation	29
Aeronautics	37	Journalism	15
Mining Engineering &		Surveying	118
Assaying	38	Chemistry & Pharmacy	52
Postal Telegraphy, Telephony		Railways	11
& Wireless	233	Engineering Schools	50
Motor Engineering & Driving	275	Engineering Firms	132
Public Wks (Eng. & Sewerage		Architecture Schools	74
Wks, Sanitary etc.)	27	do. Firms	25
Business, clerical etc.		Miscellaneous	131
Experience.	80	Dentistry	15
Natural History, Museums etc.	3		<hr/>
Royal Sanitary Institute	61		TOTAL :
Nursing & Massage	30		2528
Languages (Courses).	24		<hr/>
Cookery, Baking & Domestic	88		
Printing	30		
Science etc.	3		

AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

Farming (Gardening & Veget).	60	Farming (General).	900
do. (Horticulture & Fruit).	105	do. (Dairy & Poultry)	121
do. (Sheep Shearing M/cs)	115	Forestry	66
Stock, Cattle Breeding etc.	295	Wool (Courses etc).	420
Agriculture, Machinery		Agriculture Colleges	54
Mechanics.	60	Miscellaneous	40
Veterinary & Animal Husbandry	30		<hr/>
		TOTAL :	2266
			<hr/>

University Section	.....	579	
Technical	.....	2528	
Agricultural	.....	2266	

TOTAL : 5373

23

A.I.F. PERSONNEL ACTUALLY ENGAGED IN NON-MILITARY  
EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL) AT 14.6.19.

---

<u>Class of Occupation.</u>	<u>No.</u>
Shipbuilding	250
General Engineering	633
Motors	599
Aeroplanes	101
Electrical	227
Wool & Textiles	22
Building trades	342
Butchers	46
Bakers, Confectionery, etc.	61
Insurance, Banking etc.	338
Bootmakers & Leather Workers	90
Tailors, Cutters etc.	65
Railway Workers	80
Tobacco trade	12
Cinema, Stage, etc.	27
Linotype & Printing	62
Watchmakers & Jewellers	30
Grocery trades	41
Cabinet Makers	22
Trades not otherwise specified	589
Flour Mills	13
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	3650
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

Toy Manufacturers.  
Blind Manufacturers.  
Compass Adjusting.  
Pottery.  
French Polishers.  
Tile Manufacturers.  
Lace Manufacturers.  
Musical Instrument  
Manufacturers.  
Fruit Industry.  
Glass Blowing.

Picture Framing.  
Sign writing.  
Shop Fitting.  
Methods of Refit-  
ting.  
Tea expert.  
Hairdressing.  
Dax trade.  
Surveying.  
Piano Works.  
Dye Works.

Seamen.  
Line Burning.  
Umbrella Makers.  
Dentistry.  
Hat Manufacturers.  
Weighing Machine Works.  
Typewriting Ribbon Works.  
Chiropodists & Massage.  
Wire Weaving.  
Chemistry.

etc.

etc.

etc.

NON-MILITARY EMPLOYMENT.

(FORMS 540 & 545).

Date .	A. x		B. x	C.	D. x	
	Recd. & Passed to 5.D. by 1.D.2.	1.D.3.	Recd. by 1.D.	Referred by 1.D. for various reasons.	Approved by 1.D.	Received by 1.D.1. Not approved by 1.D.
Prog. total to 14-6-19.	9198	5741	14878	121	14711	46
During week ending 21-6-19.	325	143	506	38	467	1
TOTAL:	9523	5884	15384	159	15178	47

Date.	E. x	F.	G.	H.
	Promulgated in "C" Schedule.	Demanded by 1.D.1. from Units & not yet reported.	Balance- Duplications Cancellations etc. etc.	Completed Courses of H.M.E. & rejoined Units etc.
Prog. total to 14-6-19.	10167 ©	2145	2399	1231
During week ending 21-6-19.	606	--	47	355
		Less 186 reported		
TOTAL :	10773	1959	2446	1586

x -- Includes 1027 cases of Extension of H.M.E.

© -- Extensions not included previously.

*J. H. ...* Capt.,  
for Colonel,  
Director, Branch 1.D.

HRL/IBT.  
24-6-19.

20

A.I.F. Personnel actually engaged in Non-Military  
Employment (Educational) at 21-6-19.

---

UNIVERSITY SECTION.

British Universities	128	Parliamentary	1
Foreign do.	23	Legal Education & Studies	81
Colleges & Schools, Economics etc.	64	Medical, Courses etc.	9
Educational, Teachers Training & Courses etc.	106	Medical (545's)	187
		Theological & Philanthropical Institutions.	15
		TOTAL :	604

TECHNICAL SECTION.

Cinematography & Photography	67	Building	43
Metallurgy, Firms	8	Art Schools	58
Metallurgy, Schools	17	Art Firms	2
Schools & Colleges other than for set professions	62	Commercial Courses	476
Draughtsmen	42	Music	67
Marine Engineering	15	Tailoring	95
Aircraft Manufacture & Aeronautics	39	Optical	27
Mining Engineering & Assaying	39	Navigation	30
Postal Telegraphy, Telephony & Wireless	259	Journalism	16
Motor Engineering & Driving	313	Surveying	121
Public Wks (Eng. & Sewerage Wks, Sanitary etc.)	27	Chemistry & Pharmacy	53
Business, clerical etc.	81	Railways	11
Experience	3	Engineering Schools	51
Natural History, Museums etc.	61	Engineering Firms	138
Royal Sanitary Institute	42	Architecture Schools	76
Nursing & Massage	28	do. Firms	26
Languages (Courses)	98	Miscellaneous	141
Cookery, Baking & Domestics	31	Dentistry	17
Printing	3		
Science etc.		TOTAL :	2683

AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

Farming (Gardening & Veget).	64	Farming (General).	943
do. (Horticulture & Fruit).	109	do. (Dairy & Poultry)	127
do. (Sheep Shearing M/os).	123	Forestry	67
Stock, Cattle Breeding, etc.	307	Wool (Courses, etc).	454
Agriculture, Machinery Mechanics.	66	Agriculture Colleges	54
Veterinary & Animal Husbandry.	32	Miscellaneous	45
		TOTAL :	2391

University Section	604
Technical	2683
Agricultural	2391
	5678

26

A.I.F. PERSONNEL ACTUALLY ENGAGED IN NON-MILITARY  
EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL) AT 21-6-19.

---

<u>Class of Occupation.</u>	<u>No.</u>
Shipbuilding	258
General Engineering	662
Motors	635
Aeroplanes	103
Electrical	238
Wool & Textiles	22
Building trades	356
Butchers,	47
Bakers, Confectionery etc.	64
Insurance, Banking etc.	351
Bootmakers & Leather workers	94
Tailors, Cutters etc.	67
Railway workers	88
Tobacco trade	13
Cinema, Stage etc.	31
Linotype & Printing	65
Watchmakers & Jewellers	30
Grocery trades	42
Cabinet Makers	22
* Trades not otherwise specified	611
Flour Mills	13
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	3812
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

Toy Manufacturers.  
Blind Manufacturers.  
Compass Adjusting.  
Pottery.  
French Polishers.  
Tile Manufacturers.  
Lace Manufacturers.  
Musical Instrument  
Manufacturers.  
Fruit Industry.  
Glass Blowing.

etc.

Picture Framing.  
Sign writing.  
Shop fitting.  
Methods of Refrig-  
erating.  
Tea export.  
Hairdressing.  
Fur trade.  
Surveying.  
Piano Works.  
Dye Works.

etc.

etc.

Seamen.  
Lime Burning.  
Umbrella Makers.  
Dentistry.  
Hat Manufacturers.  
Weighing M/c Works.  
Typewriting Ribbon Wks.  
Chiropodists & Massage.  
Wire Weaving.  
Chemistry.



NON-MILITARY EMPLOYMENT. (FORMS 540 & 545).

Date.	A. x		B. x	C.	D. x	
	Recd. & Passed to S.D. by l.D.2.	l.D.3.	Recd. by l.D.	Referred by l.D. for various reasons.	Recd. by l.D.I. approved by l.D.	Not approved by l.D. y
Prog. total to 21.6.19.	9523	5884	15384	159	15178	47
During week ending 28.6.19.	421	179	616	29	587	--
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>9944</b>	<b>6063</b>	<b>16000</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>15765</b>	<b>47</b>

Date.	E. x	F.	G.	H.
	Promulgated in "C" Schedule.	Demandd by l.D.I. from Units & not yet reported.	Balance- Duplications Cancellations etc.	Completed Courses of N.M.E. & rejoined Units etc.
Prog. total to 21.6.19.	10773	1959	2446	1586
During week ending 28.6.19.	160	370	57	399
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>10933</b>	<b>2329</b>	<b>2503</b>	<b>1985</b>

x -- Includes 1187 cases of Extension of N.M.E.

*J.R. Lovelock* Capt.  
for Colonel,  
Director, Branch l.D.

HRL/IST.  
1.7.19.

28

A.I.F. Personnel actually engaged in Non-Military  
Employment (Educational) at 28.6.19.

---

UNIVERSITY SECTION.

British Universities	131	Parliamentary	1
Foreign do.	24	Legal Education & Studies	83
Colleges & Schools, Economics etc.	56	Medical, Courses etc.	11
Educational, Teachers Training & Courses etc.	107	Medical (545's)	199
		Theological & Philanthropical Institutions	16
			<hr/>
		TOTAL :	628
			<hr/>

TECHNICAL SECTION.

Cinematography & Photography	70	Building	44
Metallurgy, Firms	8	Art Schools	59
Metallurgy, Schools	17	Art Firms	2
Schools & Colleges, other than for set professions	70	Commercial Courses	496
Draughtsmen	44	Music	68
Marine Engineering	15	Tailoring	97
Aircraft Manufacture & Aeronautics	39	Optical	28
Mining, Engineering & Assaying	41	Navigation	31
Postal Telegraphy, Telephony & Wireless	265	Journalism	18
Motor Engineering & Driving	339	Surveying	122
Public Wks (Kng. & Sewerage Wks, sanitary etc.)	30	Chemistry & Pharmacy	57
Business, clerical etc.	85	Railways	12
Experience		Engineering Schools	51
Natural History, Museums etc.	3	Engineering Firms	139
Royal Sanitary Institute	61	Architecture Schools	76
Nursing & Massage	45	do. Firms	28
Languages (Courses)	28	Miscellaneous	147
Cookery, Baking & Domestic	98	Dentistry	20
Printing	51		<hr/>
Science etc.	3		
		TOTAL :	2788
			<hr/>

AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

Farming (Gardening & Veget).	66	Farming (General).	977
do. (Horticulture & Fruit).	113	do. (Dairy & Poultry)	132
do. (Sheep Shearing M/cs).	123	Forestry	68
Stock, Cattle Breeding, etc.	311	Wool (Courses, etc.)	466
Agriculture, Machinery Mechanics.	79	Agriculture Colleges	54
Veterinary & Animal Husbandry	33	Miscellaneous	50
		Agricultural Training Depot	650
			<hr/>
		TOTAL :	3122
			<hr/>

University Section	.....	628
Technical	.....	2788
Agricultural	.....	3122
		<hr/>
		6538
		<hr/>

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A.I.F. PERSONNEL ACTUALLY ENGAGED IN NON-MILITARY  
EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL) AT 28-6-19.

---

<u>Class of Occupation.</u>	<u>No.</u>
	262
Shipbuilding	685
General Engineering	673
Motors	103
Aeroplanes	241
Electrical	24
Wool & Textiles	362
Building trades	47
Butchers	67
Bakers, Confectionery, etc.	364
Insurance, Banking etc.	97
Bootmakers & Leather workers	66
Tailors, Cutters etc.	98
Railway workers	13
Tobacco trade	31
Cinema, Stage etc.	66
Linotype & Printing	31
Watchmakers & Jewellers	44
Grocery trades	23
Cabinet Makers	623
Trades not otherwise specified	14
Flour Mills	14
	3936
	3936

Toy Manufacturers  
Blind Manufacturers  
Compass Adjusting  
Pottery  
French Polishers  
Tile Manufacturers  
Lace Manufacturers  
Musical Instrument  
Manufacturers  
Fruit Industry  
Glass Blowing.

Picture framing  
Sign writing  
Shop fitting  
Methods of Refrig-  
erating  
Tea expert  
  
Hairdressing  
Fur trade  
Surveying  
Piano Works  
Dye Works.

Seamen  
Lime Burning  
Umbrella Makers  
Dentistry  
Hat Manufacturers  
Weighing Machine Works  
Typewriting Ribbon Works  
Chiropodists & Massage  
Wire Weaving  
Chemistry.

etc.

etc.

etc.

REPATRIATION and DEMOBILISATION.

From: 1.D.

To : 1.D.1.

1.D.2.

1.D.3.

3.D.

5.D.

Records.

All Area Officers (including Lieut. PAINTER 12)

A.Q.M.G.

DIVISION of SCOTLAND INTO TWO AREAS.

In view of the number of A.I.F. personnel now on Non-Military Employment in SCOTLAND and taking into consideration the size of the Area, approval has been given by the Deputy Director-General for its division into two Areas, to be known respectively as NORTHERN SCOTLAND and SOUTHERN SCOTLAND.

NORTHERN SCOTLAND will comprise the following

Counties:-

ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS  
SUTHERLAND  
ROSS AND CROMARTY  
ELGIN AND MORAY  
ABERDEEN  
BANFF  
INVERNESS  
PERTH

FORFAR  
KINCARDINE  
ARGYLL  
STIRLING  
CLACKMANNAN  
FIFE  
DUMBARTON  
LINLITHGOW

SOUTHERN SCOTLAND will comprise the remaining

Counties, namely:-

WIGTOWN  
KIRKCUDBRIGHT  
DUMFRIES  
ROXBURGH  
SEIKIRK  
BERWICKSHIRE

PEEBLES  
MIDLOTHIAN  
HADDINGTON  
EDINBURGH  
LANARKSHIRE  
AYR, & RENFREW.

Lieut. E. A. PAINTER "MC", from 1.D.3 has been appointed Area Officer for NORTHERN SCOTLAND. Lieut. G. H. THORNTON "MC" at present Area Officer for the whole of SCOTLAND will be Area Officer for SOUTHERN SCOTLAND.

When Lieut. PAINTER has taken over his Area, the address of his Headquarters will be notified to all concerned.

*Accepted*  
.....Major.  
For Colonel,  
Director, Branch 1.D.

WAR DIARY

Army Form C. 2118.

Instructions regarding War Diaries and Intelligence Summaries are contained in F. S. Regs., Part II. and the Staff Manual respectively. Title pages will be prepared in manuscript.

~~INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY~~

(Erase heading not required.)

Place	Date	Hour	Summary of Events and Information	Remarks and references to Appendices																									
LONDON.	1.6.19 to 30.6.19		<p>1. <u>PROGRESS REPORTS.</u> Copies attached for period covering Office routine of Department I.D.I.</p> <p>2. <u>APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH.</u> The following is a Summary of the applications dealt with for Non-Military Employment, Leave, Early Repatriation, Discharges and Leave during period :-</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="721 695 2759 1192"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Applications received.</th> <th>Applications Approved.</th> <th>Applic. not approved.</th> <th>Applns approved &amp; held awaiting for men to report who have been wired for.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Discharge</td> <td>279</td> <td>266</td> <td>3</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Early Repatriation</td> <td>290</td> <td>215</td> <td>75</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Extended Leave</td> <td>82</td> <td>82</td> <td>--</td> <td>275</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-Military Emplt.1949</td> <td></td> <td>1645</td> <td>304</td> <td>2475</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>3. <u>STRUCK OFF STRENGTH.</u> 1985 Officers and O.R's have been struck off strength on leave expiring or cancellation.</p> <p>4. <u>STRENGTH OF DEPARTMENT :-</u> 13 Officers and 86 Other Ranks.</p> <p>Struck off strength      Capt. McDONALD, Capt. JACKSON, and Lieuts. HARRIS &amp; BURKE.                      Taken on strength      Capt. CUMMING, N.      Lieut. GIBBS transferred IDIA to IDID</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SGD) R. Marsden, Lt-Col, I.D.I.</p>		Applications received.	Applications Approved.	Applic. not approved.	Applns approved & held awaiting for men to report who have been wired for.	Discharge	279	266	3	200	Early Repatriation	290	215	75	--	Extended Leave	82	82	--	275	Non-Military Emplt.1949		1645	304	2475	
	Applications received.	Applications Approved.	Applic. not approved.	Applns approved & held awaiting for men to report who have been wired for.																									
Discharge	279	266	3	200																									
Early Repatriation	290	215	75	--																									
Extended Leave	82	82	--	275																									
Non-Military Emplt.1949		1645	304	2475																									

APPENDIX "G"

32

I.D.S.

A.I.F. EDUCATION SERVICE

WAR DIARY.

JUNE, 1919.

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35-4

STAFF MOVEMENTS

OFFICERS TAKEN ON STRENGTH

Lt. Brady R. C.  
Lt. Boydell J. D.

O.R.'s TAKEN ON STRENGTH.

6644 BR/Cpl.	Wilson T. S.
W/O	Yeomans S. E.
76301 RQMS	White W. M.
27052 SPT.	Hammond S.

OFFICERS STRUCK OFF STRENGTH

Capt. Mulholland W. A.D.E. France to N.M.E.  
Lt. Pratt J.H. to Australia  
Lt. MacKenzie R. S. (N.M.E)  
Lt. Malone J. J. (N.M.E)  
Capt. Gillespie R. to Depot  
Lt. Taylor to Australia

O.R.'s STRUCK OFF STRENGTH

2447 Sgt.	Johnston W.	to Australia
2962	Pte Seymour R.H.D.	to Australia
4131 T/Cpl	Palmer J.	(not be required after discharge from Hospital)
4939 Sgt.	Page G.E.	to Australia
2600 Sgt.	Kelly J. E.	to N.M.E.
6208 T/Cpl	Kirkwood H.R.	to Hospital
59460 Gnr.	Matthews J.A.F.	to Hospital
957 B/A.M.	Wollaston C.L.	to N.M.E.
4071 L/Cpl	Brumming R.S.	Repatriation

OFFICERS TEMPORARILY DETACHED

Brig. Gen. McNicoll returned from France 5/6/19  
Lt. Vaughan J. H. to France duty 2/6/19. Returned 18/6/19.  
Capt. Birks W. R. to Aberdeen 5/6/19. Returned 11/6/19  
Lt. Creed S. S. to Lincoln 2/6/19. Returned 12/6/19.  
Lt. Toser H. J. Leave 9/6/19. Returned 23/6/19  
Capt. Holme E.R. Returned from France. 7/6/19  
Lt. Crowe H. V. to Edinburgh 10/6/19. Returned 13/6/19.  
Brig. General McNicoll W.R. to Birmingham 16/6/19. Retn 18/6/19  
2/Lt. Baker E.G.R. Duty Cambridge 17/6/19. Returned 20/6/19.  
Lt. Creed to Norfolk. Returned 19/6/19.  
Lt. Baker E.G.R. to Cardiff 22/6/19. Returned 26/6/19.  
Lt. Kelly W.S. to Cardiff 22/6/19. Returned 26/6/19.  
  
Capt. Birks to Norwich 17/6/19. Returned 19/6/19  
Capt. Birks to Cardiff 24/6/19. Returned 26/6/19

5  
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O.R's TEMPORARILY DETACHED

7839 Spr. Pooley E.C. returned from leave 2/6/19  
 5157 Pte. Ferguson F. returned from leave 8/5/19  
 2447 Sgt. Johnston W. returned from leave 8/5/19  
 470 Cpl. Pickering H.P. leave 10days from 9/6/19  
 30693 W/O Wright L.H. returned from Scotland 13/6/19  
 30693 W/O Wright L.H. to Cardiff 22/6/19. Returned 29/6/19  
 5119 Pte Sullivan J. Sick in billets from 20/6/19 to 23/6/19  
 651 Pte. Turnhill W.A. leave from 23/6/19 to 5/7/19  
 12395 Dvr. Hardwicke S.R. to Cardiff 22/6/19. Returned 29/6/19  
 W/O Yeomans S.E. to Cardiff 22/6/19. Returned 29/6/19  
 W/O Beames A.L. to Hospital 22/6/19  
 30701 Cnr. Warren W.R. Leave 10 days from 26/6/19.

6

IMPERIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

37

23.5.19. Meeting held at Adastral House.

Present: Colonel Lord Gorell, Deputy Director of Staff Duties,  
(Education) War Office. Chairman.  
Lieutenant Allen. Australia.  
Captain Archey. New Zealand.  
Lieutenant Colonel Bathurst. Ministry of Labour.  
Colonel Curtis, Deputy Director of Training (Education)  
Air Ministry.  
Lieutenant Colonel E. ff. W. Lascelles, S.D.S. Vice-Chairman.  
Major Lowther, M.P. Colonial Office.  
Captain McEachran. Canada.  
Lieutenant Murrell. Newfoundland.  
Mr. T. J. Young. Board of Agriculture.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION.

Lord Gorell read the following copy of cablegram received from the American University Union.

"Confident American Universities will be glad to reciprocate privileges extended the American Army students admitted without examinations to British Universities if each student will bring certificate from school or college showing exact work accomplished. In various subjects believe most universities will accept the certificates in place of entrance examinations in same or equivalent subjects entrance certificate or degree from institution of standing would be generally accepted at full value here assume that regular tuition fees and other charges will be paid except where individual students are promised scholarships Professor Duggan Educational Director Institute of International Education 431 West 117 Street New York which is working in close co-operation with Union will be very glad to represent here London Branch in arranging details believe that quality of students their earnest desire to come to America and capacity to profit by stay here rather than larger numbers should be determining factors in selection next summer schools be in about July first and are in session from six to eight weeks not requiring entrance examinations".

Lieutenant Colonel Bathurst asked if this applied to Overseas students only.

Lord Gorell in reply stated that the admission of British students depended entirely on the question of the issue of grants.

Agreed that the matter be referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Australian, Canadian and New Zealand representatives and a representative of the Board of Education to meet at Khaki University of Canada, 1 Charing Cross at 3 p.m. on the 29th. Lieutenant Colonel Lascelles was appointed convener.

GRANTS UNDER A.O.I. 280 of 1919.

Lord Gorell reported that he had been informed by the Board of Education that the Treasury were raising the question as to the period of duration of grants and that it had been stated that the limit was to be two years.

After discussion it was resolved on the motion of Lieutenant Colonel Bathurst,

Seconded by Major Lowther, that

"The Imperial Education Committee is of opinion that in prescribing the length of time during which ex-service officers and men under training shall receive financial assistance regard must be paid to the time necessary to enable the student to complete such period of study or training as may be appropriate to his case, and that the Department concerned - The Board of Education, Board of Agriculture or Ministry of Labour - should be given power to determine within the prescribed financial limits the period over which the grant for higher education to ex-officers or men should extend".

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After a general discussion it was resolved on the motion of Colonel Curtis, Seconded by Captain Arthey, that

"The Imperial Education Committee is strongly of opinion that in view of the number of cases of great difficulty arising in connection with the award of financial assistance it is desirable that very wide latitude should be permitted the Ministry of Labour in determining on the ground of domicile the eligibility of applicants".

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING UNDER A.C.I. 230 of 1919.

Lieutenant Colonel Bathurst raised the question as to the training which would be accepted as coming within the Scheme.

Agreed that "The Imperial Education Committee is strongly of opinion that financial assistance to enable an ex-officer or man to receive agricultural training Overseas should be granted only in cases where such training is to be undertaken in a recognised school, college or institution or on a farm or estate recommended by and under the supervision of such school, college or institution".

The Committee is also of opinion that financial assistance to enable an ex-officer or man to receive agricultural training in a Green Colony should be granted only in cases where such training can be given upon a farm or experimental station under the immediate control, direction or supervision of the Department of Agriculture of the Colony.

TOURS.

The Secretary reported progress in regard to the various Tours which had been arranged by the Committee.

ENROLMENTS IN A.I.F. EDUCATION CLASSES

ON MAY 17TH, 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.	656	362	446	728	118	4981	7271
A.I.D. Sutton Veny	609						609
Harvey Sch. Southampton					80		80
Depots London			11				11
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>1245</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>4981</b>	<b>7271</b>

Number granted non-military employment 4227.

Instructors placed on outgoing transports - Officers 6 - Other ranks 54

Total.....60

ON MAY 24TH, 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.	575	594	654	991	94	5156	8064
A.I.D. Sutton Veny	609						609
Harvey Sch. Southampton					87		87
Depots London			13				13
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>1184</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>5156</b>	<b>8773</b>

Number granted non-military employment 4620.

Instructors placed on outgoing transports - Nil.

ENROLMENTS IN A.I.F. EDUCATION CLASSES

ON MAY 31ST, 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.	737	624	685	1319	324	4440	8139
A.T.D. Sutton Vary	596						596
Survey Sch. Southampton					65		65
Edgers London			7				7
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>1333</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>1319</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>4440</b>	<b>8797</b>

Number granted leave for non-military employment 4903.

Instructors placed on outgoing transports to date - Officers 52 - other ranks 361. Total 413.

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APPLICATIONS FOR NON-MILITARY EMPLOYMENT

Hereunder are given particulars of receipt, completion (despatched to SD) and rejection of S40's in the various branches for the month:-

Received:-

<u>Date</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Technical</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Totals</u>
June 2	1	50	125	155
3	1	5	45	51
4	-	20	-	20
5	4	57	43	84
6	-	27	-	27
7	-	3	-	3
9	1	-	23	24
10	2	13	18	33
11	1	39	3	43
12	3	70	50	123
13	-	18	9	27
14	5	22	21	48
16	2	8	3	13
17	2	31	20	53
18	-	79	-	79
19	2	33	41	76
20	2	22	15	39
21	1	23	1	25
23	1	39	60	100
24	1	50	21	58
25	2	11	40	53
26	1	65	19	83
27	-	6	-	6
28	3	29	11	43
30	2	20	21	43
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	57	678	589	1304

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Despatched:-

<u>Date</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Technical</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Totals</u>
June 2	6	21	8	35
3	1	7	28	36
4	-	4	-	4
5	1	70	1	72
6	4	37	28	69
7	2	-	11	13
9	-	1	1	2
10	2	31	16	49
11	-	3	3	6
12	1	19	10	30
13	1	14	11	26
14	-	29	8	37
15	2	14	23	49
17	-	-	-	-
18	1	57	16	74
19	-	21	7	28
20	1	11	22	34
21	-	26	11	37
23	1	37	18	55
24	1	12	23	36
25	-	32	3	35
26	1	26	21	47
27	1	23	25	48
28	1	5	22	28
30	-	30	16	46
<hr/>				
	27	526	341	894
<hr/>				



Rejected:-

<u>Date</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Technical</u>	<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Totals</u>
June 2	-	24	15	39
3	-	15	3	18
4	-	-	-	-
5	1	1	-	2
6	-	24	3	27
7	1	-	-	1
9	-	-	-	-
10	-	2	1	3
11	-	12	1	13
12	-	5	-	5
13	2	16	10	28
14	-	8	6	14
16	-	-	-	-
17	-	6	27	33
18	1	13	7	21
19	-	12	-	12
20	-	10	-	10
21	-	-	-	-
23	-	27	-	27
24	-	15	1	16
25	-	11	-	11
26	-	12	5	17
27	-	22	6	28
28	-	-	-	-
30	-	-	2	2
<hr/>				
	5	235	27	267

In addition to the foregoing 76 forms were passed to I.D.S. during the month for action, and 378 applications for extension of N.M.E. leave were recommended and passed to SD.

FINANCE

10/5/19

The following expenditure has been incurred by the Education Service under various authorities given by the G.O.C., A.I.F. and the Director-General Repatriation and Demobilisation.

5/6/19

Period ending 24/5/19	£11784. 14. 2
Week " 31/5/19	439. 6. 8
	<u>£12224. 0. 10</u>

The expenditure authorised for week-ending 31/5/19 shows an increase of £140. 15. 6 and is accounted for as follows:-

24/5/19		31/5/19	
Books & Publications	£24. 3. 10	Books & Publications	£142. 8. 6
I.C.S.	6. 1. 6	Lecturers fees	45.10. 0
Travelling	68. 12. 11	Travelling	77. 0. 8
Lecturers fees	59. 13. 0	Miscellaneous	19.10. 6
Miscellaneous	142. 16. 11	Agricultural	154.17. 0
Agricultural	16. 12. 0		
	<u>£298. 11. 8</u>		<u>439. 6. 8</u>

5/6/19

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

18/6/19

Period ending 31/5/19	£12224. 0. 10
Week " 7/6/19	243. 2. 0
	<u>£12467. 2. 10</u>

The expenditure authorised for the week-ending 7/6/19 shows a decrease of £196. 4. 8, and is accounted for as follows:-

31/5/19		7/6/19	
Books & Publications	£142. 8. 6	Books & Publications	£30.15.7
Lecturer's fees	45. 10. 0	Lecturer's fees	21. 0.0
Travelling	77. 0. 8	Travelling expenses	58. 7.5
Miscellaneous	19. 10. 6	Miscellaneous	79.19.0
Agricultural	154. 17. 0	Agricultural	23. 0.0
	<u>£439. 6. 8</u>		<u>£243. 2. 0</u>

5/6/19

The following expenditure by the Education Service under various authorities given by G.O.C., A.I.F. and the Director General of Repatriation and Demobilisation.

7/6/19

Period ending 7/6/19	£12467. 2. 10
Week " 14/6/19	275. 4. 0
	<u>£12742. 6. 10</u>

The expenditure authorised for the week-ending 14/6/19 shows an increase of £32. 2. 0, and is accounted for as follows:-

7/6/19			14/6/19		
Books & Publications	£60.	15. 7	Books & Publications	£48.	0. 4
Lecturers' fees	21.	0. 0	Lecturers' fees	42.	0. 0
Travelling expenses	58.	7. 5	Travelling expenses	68.	6. 4
Miscellaneous	79.	19. 0	Miscellaneous	26.	17. 1
Agricultural	23.	0. 0	General	16.	13. 6
			Agricultural	73.	6. 9
	<u>£245.</u>	<u>2. 0</u>		<u>£275.</u>	<u>4. 0</u>

20/6/19 The following expenditure by the Education Service under  
to various authorities given by the G.O.C., A.I.F., and the Director  
26/6/19. General Repatriation and Demobilisation

Period ending 14/6/19	£12742.	6. 10
Week " 21/6/19	£30.	1. 1
	<u>£12972.</u>	<u>7. 11</u>

The expenditure authorised for the week-ending 21/6/19 shows a decrease of £43.2.11 and is accounted for as follows:-

14/6/19			21/6/19.		
Books & Publications	£48.	0. 4	Books & Publications	£38.	19. 7
Lecturers' Fees	42.	0. 0	Lecturers' Fees	58.	16. 0
Travelling	68.	6. 4	Travelling	55.	13. 1
Miscellaneous	26.	17. 1	Miscellaneous	16.	2. 4
General	16.	13. 6	General	5.	5. 11
Agriculture	73.	6. 9			
	<u>£275.</u>	<u>4. 0</u>	Adjustments & Deductions	£32.	15. 11
				2.	15. 10
				<u>£230.</u>	<u>1. 1</u>

JOURNAL.

15

46

The June/number (Vol.1.No.6) of the Education Service Journal was published and 8,000 copies are being distributed through the Stationery Department. Copy is attached (Annexure A). The reduction to 8,000 copies, as against 10,000 for May, is due to progress in demobilisation.

LECTURES

30/5/19

By request of the War Office (S.D.S.a) Lt. J. H. Vaughan went to Cologne to lecture to British troops on Australia.

to

5/6/19

Arrangements were made for Capt. Chatterton to lecture in the Burdcott area on "Freedom of the Seas" and "Problems of the Day" and for Mr. Wallace Attwood to lecture at Tidworth, Burdcott, Codford and Hoytesbury on the "Human Machine, or mobilising yourself for Action"

6/6/19

to

The demand for outside lecturers is slackening somewhat as A.I.F. lecturers are generally found more satisfactory. The following tours for outside lecturers were arranged:-

12/6/19

Codford area

R. Turtle Esq.:

"Beneath Big Ben"

Sutton Veny area

Miss Mary Proctor F.R.A.S.

"Other Worlds than Ours"  
"The Romance of Starland"

Burdcott area

Mrs B. M. McKernan :

"The Soul of Russia"  
"Flashlights on Russia"  
"Russian Literature"

1/6/19

to

Lt. J. H. Vaughan returned after having lectured for a fortnight to British troops in area of occupation Cologne on "Australia" at the request of the War Office.

15/6/19

Sir Cecil Hortalet, for many years H.M. Consul General in Belgium, who recently lectured for us in the Burdcott area, reported that he lectured to audiences of from 800 to 1,000 and was delighted by the splendid attention with which the men listened to his own and other lectures. On one evening there were three lectures of an hour each, one after the other, and, although attendance was voluntary, all the men stayed. He had had a wide experience of army education schemes and considered the A.I.F. Education Service the finest he had encountered and the one most appreciated by the men concerned.

The work of the A.I.F. lecturers has been most effectually performed. Through the energy of W/O Ostrom the Diggers' Parliament at Longbridge Deverill continues a huge success. No. 2 Group reports "The A.I.F. lecturers supply men with practical ideas applied to Australian conditions and generally are more useful than outside lecturers". The lectures delivered by W/O Jamieson were largely attended and the audience manifested considerable interest judging by the questions asked. The lecture by W/O Clauert on the Australian Aborigines was especially appreciated by the men at Bulford, who are looking forward to his next lecture.

The demand for civilian lecturers has again slackened, but tours were arranged as follows:-

Sutton Veny area:

- A. J. Glasspool Esq. - "The Guildhall of London"
- Major C. J. Vasey - "Industrial History of the 18th & 19th Centuries"
- "The Rise of Democracy"
- P. J. Kirwan Esq., - "Shakespeare's Atmosphere"
- "The First London Theatres"

Godford area:

- Miss Joan Cooke - "Early Colonisation"
- "Our Country and Others"

20/6/19 By request of the War Office it was arranged that Lt. Leitch and Sgt. Clayton of the A.T.D. should lecture to British troops at Winchester on the Fruit and Wool industries respectively.

22/6/19 Miss Proctor had to be sent to Godford instead of Sutton Veny to lecture, owing to lack of accommodation for ladies at Sutton Veny.

Arrangements were made for the Rev. Joseph Gay and C. Pilkington Esq., to lecture in the Sutton Veny area, their subjects being Cromwell and Malaya respectively.

18  
49

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

1/8/19	Scholarships granted during month	-	6
	Scholarships cancelled " "	-	16
to	Diplomas sent during month	-	16
30/6/19	Progressive total of scholarships	-	479
	Progressive total of Diplomas		52

Cancellations were mostly due to students returning to Australia.

LIBRARY

30/5/19  
to

Owing to Audit Stocktaking and the ruling off of the ledger as from May 30th, no figures are available for the week for books taken on charge and issued.

5/6/19

Books indented for week-ending June 5th:-

5th June 1919.....38

Special concessions given to Officers and Men by publishers for books not stocked in Central Library.....4

The auditors have made a thorough examination of the records of the Central Library with a most satisfactory result.

1st Division and Havre Branch Library have returned surplus books to the Central Library.

6/6/19

Books in stock June 5th 31085

to

Books brought to charge June 12 \_\_\_\_\_

12/6/19

31085

Books issued to June 12th 4647

26438

Issues were made as follows:-

Branch Libraries

Fidworth	97	Weymouth	511
Button Vaux	59	Hurdsett	858
London	1909	Transports	1306
Longbridge Dvrll	107		

Reference Library

4

Books indented for week-ending June 12th 1919.

June 5th 38

June 11th 150

Total..... 138

The Branch Library of the 1st Division has been finalised.



5/6/19	Books in stock June 18th	26436
to	Books brought to charge June 19th	<u>15163</u>
19/6/19		39599
	Books issued to June 19th	<u>695</u>
		<u>38904</u>

Issues were made as follows:-

Branch Libraries

Godford	326	Hurdcott	165
London	94	Longbridge Dvrll	95

Reference Library

17

Books indented for week-ending June 18th, 1919

June 18th.....52

Special concessions given to Officers and men by Publishers for books not stocked by Central Library.....1

Le Havre Branch Library has been finalised this week. With the closing of the accounts of this Branch Library, all the dealings with France have ended.

52

20/6/19  
to  
26/6/19

Books in stock June 19th	58,904
Books brought to charge June 26th.	<u>1,155</u>
	40,059
Books issued to June 26th.	<u>2,907</u>
	<u>37,152</u>

Issues were made as follows:-

Branch Libraries.

Reference Library.

Transports	1998
London.	478
Button Verry.	237
Tidworth.	179
Hurdcott	2
Godford.	2

11

Books indented for week ending June 26th.

June 20th.	100
June 26th.	53
June 26th.	<u>40</u>
	<u>173</u>

Special concessions given to Officers and men  
by Publishers for books not in stock:- 5.

UNIVERSITIES

30/5/19

The number of applications received shows a marked falling off, about 50 % less than for many weeks past, and nearly half those received are for extensions.

5/6/19

Telephonic approval to the placing of Education Officers and N.C.O's at the Oxford Summer School has been received, and a list of the selected applicants is now being prepared.

The Chairman is still in France where he has had a busy time interviewing our students and the University authorities, and generally examining the conditions for study available. A preliminary report of his investigations has been included in the monthly report for May forwarded to the Australian Universities.

8/6/19

The Chairman returned from France on 7th inst. after a busy visit to Paris and other French Universities, during which at the request of the French Government, he acted as representative of the Australian Universities at a Conference held to consider the interchange of professors, lecturers and students between French and British Universities. In the course of this visit he has interviewed most of our students now studying in Paris, and has investigated various matters wherein they appeared to be working under disabilities.

12/6/19

On Wednesday and Thursday the Imperial Education Committee Conference has been held at Australia House. Our Chairman opened a discussion on the interchangeability of standards between the Universities of the Empire, and was present during the whole of the Conference. Lieuts Clark, Allen, and Gordon also attended some of the sessions.

With the approach of the summer vacation, arrangements are being made for vacation courses for those men whose leave extends into the ensuing term. Members of the teaching profession have been fortunate in securing admission to the Summer Schools for Teachers, held largely in Wales, where they will meet a large number of members of their profession for the interchange of ideas and experiences. The study of psychology will form the groundwork of most of these schools, but geography is attracting a large number to the Summer School at Aberystwith.

15/6/19

A large number of men who have already been out on N.M.E. for some while are enquiring about the possibility of extensions, but, except, in very special cases are being discouraged from making definite application.

19/6/19

The Committee have been consulted by several men, both English and Australians who have served with the B.E.F., about assistance in Australia under A.C.I.280. A special case has been put up to the Imperial Education Committee about the position of Australian members of the B.E.F. who, under present W.O. regulations are debarred from any benefits in Australia under this scheme.

20/6/19 . Vacations are approaching, and vacation courses are being  
to arranged for our men placed at Universities and similar institutions.  
26/6/19. Various summer courses are being held, in England, Scotland, Wales,  
Ireland and France, at which men can profitably continue their  
studies. Other men are studying privately, under advice from their  
Professors and Tutors, or are getting experience in solicitors'  
offices.

Reports in general on the work of our men are very satisfactory,  
and often very laudatory. We have heard so far that three have  
taken their University degrees, one with honours. Other results are  
awaited.

24  
55

TECHNICAL

50/6/19

Incoming forms showed an increase of 70.

to

A party of Officers and men were the guests of the Osram Lamp Dept., of the General Electric Co. The party met at the Clarendon Restaurant at 1 pm and were entertained at luncheon by members of the Co. Afterwards a very interesting and instructive tour was made of the works. Every dept. was visited, and the various stages in the manufacture of metallic filament lamps explained and demonstrated.

5/6/19

5/6/19

to

Incoming forms showed a decrease of 101. Correspondence continues to increase, and all Sections found difficulty in coping with the work in office hours.

12/6/19

A visit to the works of Ernest Watts & Sons, Surveying Instrument makers, was conducted by Lt. E. B. Stanbury. A party of 20 Officers and O.R. assembled at the works. A very instructive lecture on "Modern Surveying Instruments and Recent Improvements" was given by Mr. George Watts, after which the party adjourned to the first floor of the factory, where they inspected Theodolites, Dumpy Levels etc. and had explained to them by representatives of the firm intricate points in design and operation.

Afternoon tea was provided, and afterwards the party was conducted round the works, where they saw the various instruments in the course of manufacture, from the rough gun-metal and Bell metal ingots to the finished article. The fact that most of the machinery used in the factory for engraving and graduations on the scales and verniers and for testing the instruments was designed by Mr. Geo. Watts, added interest to the tour, seeing that the gentleman himself was there to explain their operation.

This firm has made a standing offer to the Dept. to show any member of the A.I.F. who is interested in surveying ~~things~~ through their works. Arrangements can be made through I.D.S.c (Technical Section).

5/6/19

to

Incoming forms show an increase of 90 on previous week, while the number rejected shows a decrease of 42.

5/6/19.

Correspondence in connection with extensions has considerably increased during the week.

A.I.F. members of the Town Planning and Garden City Tour (organised by Khaki University of Canada) returned to London. The tour was a complete success in every way. The party was met at the various Garden Cities by experts, who explained the aims of the movement, and the degree of success obtained in each instance.

The fourth party of Officers and men were conducted over the Osram Lamp Works. The tour was particularly beneficial to members of the party who are in the trade in Australia.

1/6/19

to

1/6/19

Incoming forms show a decrease of 50 on the previous week.

Majority of the correspondence is still in connection with extensions.

25  
56

AGRICULTURE

30/5/19

Reports from the Officers in charge at the Woollen Centres (Leeds and Galashiels) are highly satisfactory.

to

5/6/19

The second Wool course at the Technical College, Bradford, terminated on 2nd inst., and as far as the number of marks gained by the students at the final examination are concerned, it was a more successful course than the previous one. The third course at the College commences on 15th inst., and as anticipated a great many more students applied for the course than could be accommodated by the College.

The sheep shearing courses at Birmingham and Dursley are fully attended, and great interest is being taken in the work by the students.

The tour in the wool, skin, hide and meat industries in London is still being greatly appreciated by the students.

A highly interesting and instructive lecture on wool was delivered in the room of the Director of Education by Mr. Thomas of the firm Thomas and Cook, Wool Brokers, London. The lecture was attended by about 30 men specially selected from the A.I.F. interested in the woollen industry. Mr. Thomas was able to give valuable information and advice especially as regards the "set up" of clips for the English market. The audience was intensely interested and bombarded him with questions.

Under the auspices of the Imperial Education Committee, a party of 90 members of the A.I.F. together with representatives of other Dominions visited Ipswich on June 5th, and were given a welcome by the Lord Mayor of Ipswich on arrival at the show grounds. The organisation and exhibits of the show were most instructive. The County of Suffolk is peculiar in that it has three distinctive breeds of stock i.e. Suffolk Punch Horses, Red Poll Cattle and Suffolk Sheep. The very <sup>best</sup> specimens were seen and all our party were very much impressed by the very high standard of the exhibits. The stewards and local farmers intermingled with our men and many useful discussions ensued. Splendid hospitality was extended and much appreciated by all.

Under Lt. Creed a specialists tour for long wool sheep and cattle properties left London on the 2nd inst. It is proposed to visit Lincoln, Hull, Driffield, York and Malton. This should prove a very interesting tour, as it embraces some of the finest cattle raising parts of England.

W/O Yeomans has just completed another very successful tour of the Northampton district. He has found another 20 farms on which our men can be placed.

6/6/19

to  
2/6/19

A particularly interesting tour of Long Wool Sheep and cattle properties has just been completed under Lt. Creed, through Lincoln Hull, Leconfield, Driffield, Eastburn, Gainsford, North Grimston, Swinton and York. The men's conduct was very good, and they showed great keenness and enthusiasm throughout. They were much impressed by the hospitality extended to them everywhere.

Our party under Lt. Boydell have had a very interesting week on the London Markets. They also saw American grain being handled in bulk on arrival at Victoria Docks. One of the head clerks gave them a very interesting insight into the various phases of this very important branch of the wheat industry. Many applicants for farming experience were placed during the week, & all men waiting N.M.E. on

"Pool" sent for.

15/6/19  
to  
19/6/19

Lt. Boydell's party on the London Markets have spent another very interesting week. One day was spent on the London Docks seeing wheat and wool from Australia unloaded and the remainder of the week visiting the wool warehouses in the mornings, and the Wool Exchange in the afternoon.

Great difficulty is being experienced in placing men for wool classes. The cancellation of the course at Halifax College has caused many men to be left without places to which they can go.

Lt. Crowe visited Edinburgh on the 18th inst. to arrange for 60 of our men to have a course of Forestry under Professor Stebbing at the Edinburgh University. Arrangements for this are proceeding favourably, and it should start some time next month.

The men who went on the specialists' tour to the Rothemstead Experimental Plots at Cambridge, and the Royal Show at Norwich have just returned, and all applicants to this Dept. from "Pool" to date have been sent for.

20/6/19  
to  
26/6/19.

Our men have taken full advantage of the opportunity to see the Royal Show, Cardiff, which is the best of its kind in England. All arrangements were made by the Imperial Education Committee in the matter of camping and rationing, this office only having to select the men. A camp was formed at Barry, a few minutes in the tram from Cardiff, where it is anticipated 1,000 overseas troops will be accommodated. The men selected to attend include Lieut. Boydell's party, Animal Husbandry courses, Edinburgh and Aberdeen, men from Bradford and Leeds Colleges, Kilmarnock Dairy School and specially selected men from Depots.

W.O. Wright is back from Scotland, where he has been arranging for an extensive tour of stud properties, about the middle of next month. This should be a very interesting tour, and Depots are being asked to send only specially selected men.

All applicants to this Department from "Pool" to date have been sent for.

A.I.F. DEPOTS IN THE U.K.

17/5/19  
to  
25/5/19

General - A further increase in enrolments of 716 and in attendances at lectures of 1491 is reported. It is being more and more appreciated that Education is not a synonym for "Class" but rather for "Thought". Those who have been wise enough to take an active part in some Educational work will realise how much it has benefitted them, when they return to their home and civilian conditions, where they must think and feed for themselves, and not have a great organisation making certain that they are fed, clothed and kept in health.

Lack of interest, lukewarmness, sympathy that is very passive, are still to be encountered. In spite of this and the hundred obstacles that are inevitable, the interest, the activities, continue to grow and too much cannot be said of the Depot Education Officers and their staffs who are throwing every ounce of energy they possess into a work, the benefit of which others must reap. When it is appreciated that on an average only two quotas per Depot are available for Education work, the result tabulated cannot be counted as anything but good.

Quotas - All Quotas who have returned from their embarkation leave are doing useful work, and are organising to be ready for some useful work at sea. The time spent in Depots is a busy one for Quotas, and the results obtained is exactly commensurate with the energy and interest put into organising and advertising the advantages to be gained.

Quota 27 (1st Div. C.I.B.) has used every minute and show much initiative and is thoroughly prepared for its education work on the transport. It has availed itself of neighbouring farms, a large apiary, and was not to be debarred for want of accommodation, for it conducted its classes outside, a much pleasanter place than between four walls. Excellent work has been done by Quota 22, in Group 2. Quota 59 is not a whit behind any Quota that has marched into England in Educational activity. It has its own lecturers, its own debating society, in addition to 13 classes with an enrolment of 260.

Lectures - The table below shows how much lectures are appreciated:-

<u>Group</u>	<u>No. of Lectures</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	<u>Last weeks Attendance at lecture</u>
1	7	2200	2000
2	15	4340	4200
3	8	1558	1994
4	13	11125	7800
5	7	2190	2350
6	5	1662	2620
	<u>60</u>	<u>22955</u>	<u>20964</u>

The short period men remain in Depots, the unsuitable accommodation and the disinclination of men to settle down to hours of systematic study makes this form of Education activity the one eminently suited for such a period.



28  
59

These are not idle entertainments, but mental feasts, often where men learn much of other peoples and countries, of big movements, and in Model Parliaments and Debates discuss and think of many problems of national interest, unbefogged by political catch words and prejudices.

That Model Parliaments and debates are growing more and more popular is the best proof that men are learning, that they are studying the political economy of their own country, thinking of the big problems to come, and so will be better citizens.

In this work the maximum efforts of No. 4 Group are an example of what untiring unselfish interest can do. No effort is spared to use every moment, and no opportunity missed to bring to the attention of the men of the Camp the lecture or debate of the evening.

Here too the weekly debate is the most popular. A visit to an audience of 800 - 900 when the Peace Terms were being discussed, the absorbed interest of the hearers, the questions, would have made one feel that the men wanted to know, to feel and to think about what they had won.

Group 1 - The work of all Groups now is represented by the work of Quotas. In Group 1 each Quota carries on its own classes under the able leadership of W/O Ostrom. All quotas meet in the Model Parliament which has been organised. The subject for the week was the "Bachelor's Tax" which attracted an audience of 300. The visits to the neighbouring farms are continuing and are fine object lessons for the students of the Agricultural class.

Group 2 - Each quota in this Group now has its own accommodation and is so able to conduct more class work than before. Here too the Diggers' Parliament is the most popular form of lecture. Here during the week books to the value of £18. 15. 4 were sold.

Group 3 - Quotas 29, 54 and 39 have all combined to make the figures for the group most satisfactory. The time devoted to assisting quotas has been amply paid by the keen desire to excel, that all quotas of the 3rd Division have.

Group 4 - Accommodation has again proved too small, for as rapidly as new accommodation is obtained, so new classes are formed. Not the largest class, but perhaps the most interesting is a boot-making class where men are learning to make and mend their own boots, and excellent work men, with but a fortnight experience with leather and knife, are doing.

The carpentry class is beginning to rival this work. As far as figures go, however, the Motor Mechanics and Book-keeping classes, as in general through the A.I.F. lead. The Motor Mechanic class is greatly handicapped not being able to obtain an engine to assist in its studies.

As has been mentioned under "Lectures" the attendance at lectures and the interest taken in them are records and will remain records.

How genuine is the interest taken in Education work can be gauged by the fact that men walk 4 to 5 miles into Walton and back again to visit the Earl of Pembroke's estate and inspect the Carpet Factories of that town.

Group 5 - The tours arranged by the S.E.O. to Portland Quarries and Preston Brewery has helped to gain further interest in the Quotas. The Motor School and Carpentry School are kept full by men from the Quotas. A feature of this Depot work is its paper "The Five Austras" which is now being printed and circulated free through the Camps.

28a  
60

Parkhouse, C.T.D. & Bulford - These Depots continue to do very useful work and are making full use of neighbouring farms to study irrigation.

A.T.D., Sutton Veny - The A.T.D. in addition to its classes and lectures has inaugurated "A Farmers Conference" which meets every Thursday to discuss Agricultural Problems. A general invitation has been issued to all Groups and many men have expressed a desire to attend. Visits to local farms and markets continue to give much useful information to classes as well as visits organised by the Director of Education.

A.I.F. Survey School, Southampton - The topographical section completed its course during the week. Advantage was taken of the fine weather to do as much out door work as possible. Excellent work is being made by all students and the school can be said to be a great success.

24/5/19  
to  
30/5/19

General - Thirteen Quotas only were available for education work during the week. With these men only available the results shown in the attached table must be regarded as most satisfactory. Class work shows a slight increase, whilst an increase of nearly 5,000 is reported on lectures. By means of attractive posters all ranks are kept informed of tours, lectures and classes. No efforts are spared in order to reach every man.

Quotas - All the quotas which have returned from embarkation leave have classes organised and in operation. In Groups 1, 2, 3 and 5, each quota conducts its own classes. In Group 4 all classes are conducted under group arrangements.

The work of Quota 39, No. 3 Group, Codford, is worthy of special mention, in addition to 13 classes a very live Debating Society is operating. A card system is used to follow up progress of each student, and the most complete records kept of all activities.

In No. 1 Group, Quota 32 has also been doing excellent work, its best attended classes being bee-keeping - visits being made to a neighbouring apiary - Book-keeping, Elementary Subjects and Cinema operating.

Lectures - The table below shows how much the lectures are gaining in popularity:-

<u>Group</u>	<u>No. of Lectures</u>	<u>Attendances</u>	<u>Prev. Week's Attendance</u>
1	9	4650	2290
2	14	5250	4340
3	15	3010	1353
4	19	11020	11125
5	9	2115	2190
6	6	1787	1662
	<u>72</u>	<u>27852</u>	<u>22955</u>

On all sides proofs are forthcoming of the popularity of this side of the activities of the Education Service.

Of the 72 lectures delivered in the Depots more than half were given by A.I.F. Lecturers. These men spoke on subjects of Australian interest and it is these subjects men wish to hear about. In No. 1 and 2 Groups, Model Parliaments meet weekly and interesting and spirited debates result. At No. 4 Group the Debate night invariably results in a crowded house. At A.T.D. Sutton Veny, the Farmers' Conference is giving valuable information to all who attend.

W/O Barlow has been conducting a large class, with an average attendance of 91, in Memory Training, at No. 5 Group and excellent reports are received of the work done.

Tours - In addition to the tours conducted by the A.T.D. the following tours have been undertaken by the Groups:-

- Group 2 Walking tours to neighbouring farms.
- 4 Tours to the Duke of Pembroke's properties to study Farming methods and afforestation.
- Visits to Carpet Factory - Wilton.
- " 5 Visits to Portland Quarries.
- " " Whitehead Porpedo Works.
- " " Electric Power Station
- " " Groves Brewery
- " " Dorchester Cattle Show
- Parthouse " " A large irrigation farm ( Stevens Farm).

Group 1, Longbridge Deverill - Class work has been hindered by lack of accommodation, but not to be deterred studies have been conducted in the open.

The Model Parliament is a big feature of the work in this Group. In addition to the organisation of classes and lectures, answering the hundred and one questions re R & D., the organisation of concert parties is added to the activities of the Education Staff.

Group 2, Sutton Vony - Suitable accommodation has made it possible to extend classes and an increased enrolment and attendance has resulted. The Commercial Art class has re-started, and classes in Music and Voice production in Theory and Harmony have been commenced. A Glee Club has been inaugurated and is making good progress. This Group keeps well at the top of the list with its book sales - 176 having been sold for £31. 11 4.

Group 3, Godford - The attendance at lectures still climbs up - 11,000 men attending 19 lectures - so there can be few men who do not receive some good and some subjects for thought.

The Quota classes are conducted under group arrangements, and as new accommodation is obtained it is as quickly filled

The Photography class is very strong, the Carpentry class is doing excellent work under difficulties, and when it is stated that 80 pairs of boots have been repaired by the Boot-making class, nearly all beginners, the excellent work done in this sphere can be judged.

Group 5, Weymouth - The second number of the "Five Austras" was printed during the week. The special schools are kept filled from personnel in the Quotas of this Group.

A special side of the activities of this Group is the tours to neighbouring industries and markets.

Special classes in Motor Mechanics, Wool classing, Fitting and Turning, Telegraphy, Shorthand, Typing, Mathematics are regularly attended by 20 or more students.

The total enrolments for the week 491 is an indication of the enterprise of those conducting the Education Activities of this Group.

1st A.D.H. Bulford - Although there is a steady exodus of students the enrolments keep up as a persistent canvass brings in new students. 64 regular students marched out and 34 new enrolments were made.

much ~~important~~ lectures were given by W/O Jamieson which were

The class studying farming under Irrigation visits Mr. Stevens farm regularly and is gaining valuable information.

A.T.D. Sutton Vozy - The number of students enrolled at A.T.D. is 576. Very satisfactory progress is being made in all branches and full advantage taken of all tours to see all that can be seen. Nine short tours were conducted to farms and markets in the vicinity during the week.

A.I.F. Survey School, Southampton - This School is now preparing for embarkation towards the end of June. The week was mostly spent in practical field work, astronomy and private study. The topographical section having marched out the enrolment in the school is now 68.

11/5/19

to

Despite the departure of several quotas during the week an increase of 256 in enrolment in classes, and 7,159 in attendance at lectures is reported.

6/6/19

Quotas - The quotas which have excelled during the week are quota 59 and Quota 42. The former has 13 classes with an enrolment of 215, and in addition a very live debating society.

The following is an extract from Quota E.C. report:-

"Progress made in organising Quota for education work on Transports. All classes progressing favourably. Classes for those interested in Vet. work and Motor Mechanics have been arranged and will begin at an early date.

All students in the Telegraphy are now on Instrument working, Reading and Sending. We have a make-shift Wireless set with us, and Wireless Telegraphy will be included in this School aboard the Transport.

The Commercial School leaves nothing to be desired. Book-keepers and Shorthand students are well advanced. Those not going on the boat will have lost nothing, but gained much by taking on Education work.

Steam Engines and Boilers - Instruction is as far advanced as Engines. Pumps and Boilers have been exhaustively dealt with, students have openly expressed their appreciation of this School.

The General training School naturally shows great progress, Sgt. Sigg who is in charge is an M.A., and good results are inevitable

Quota 42 is composed on Railway Units and in 14 classes has an enrolment of 284 men. Lieut. Hall, the Education Officer, has spared no efforts to further the work of his Unit and to obtain special equipment.

A keen rivalry exists between the debating societies of these two Quotas. In addition to classes a tour to Port Sunlight was organised and conducted by this Quota.

Quota 54 has also done excellent work and has an enrolment of 168.

A championship debate between Quotas 54 and 39 on "Should Civil Hospitals be nationalised and under direction similar to that of Military Hospitals" was won by the former. The G.O.C. Brig. General Jess, G.M.S., D.S.O. took the chair.

Quota 52, 1st Div. (O.T.B.) has 9 classes with 135 enrolled and in addition has a syllabus of lectures prepared for work on the boat.

Quota 53 2nd Div. (No. 2 Group) in 8 classes had 138 men enrolled.

Quota 50, 2nd Div. (No. 3 Group) which has recently returned from leave has 270 men enrolled.

Quota 36, No. 5 Group, is thoroughly prepared for work on the ship, with 100 men attending 16 classes.

Quota 47, No. 5 Group, has 194 men in 15 classes.

Lectures:-

<u>Group</u>	<u>No. of Lectures</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	<u>Prev. Weeks Attendance</u>
1	13	6550	4650
2	19	7530	5250
3	11	3290	3010
4	23	12325	11030
5	11	2535	2115
6	6	2500	1787
	<u>83</u>	<u>35000</u>	<u>27332</u>

The appeal of this form of educational activity is shown by the above figures.

74 lectures were delivered by 23 lecturers of whom 10 were civilians. In addition 7 debates were held, which included two sessions of the Model Parliament.

At Weymouth an interesting innovation in the form of a special cinema exhibition of the picture "What a man soweth so shall he reap" was included in the Educational activities through the instrumentality of W.O. Boxall-Chapman.

No. 4 Group, Hurdcott keeps well at the head of the list in attendance. The interest and energy taken in organising the lectures is shown by the fact that 3 lectures were delivered in the same hall on the one evening.

No. 3 Group too uses every available hall and intervals at entertainments, and its figures are mounting every week.

Visits - In No. 1 Group the classes studying Bee-keeping continue to visit neighbouring apiaries with much benefit.

Advantage has been taken to include members of the quotas in No. 2 Group in parties to neighbouring farms conducted by A.T.D.

Visits have also been conducted by classes at A.G.H. to vegetable and fruit gardens in connection with a Fruit and Vegetable canning class at that Hospital.

From No. 3 Group (Quota 42) a party of 3 Officers and 12 other ranks visited Port Sunlight during the week to study the model settlement and town planning, and a party of 7 other ranks visited the Loco sheds at Westbury.

The visits to the Whitehead Torpedo Works, Electrical Power Station, Weymouth Co-operative Bakery, were continued during the week, and in addition a party to see some sheep shearing was conducted by Cpl. Vandry the wool classing instructor at this Group.

Bulford continues to garner much useful information for its agricultural class from surrounding farms.

Group 1 - A decrease in enrolment, due to Quota 37 moving off to Australia is reported.

A class in dancing and Deportment has been formed and is extremely popular.

A Glee club has been formed in Quota 32 and has almost completed its rehearsals and should form a very valuable addition to the entertainment Committee of this Quota.

The Diggers' Parliament continues to be a huge success and is more popular even than lectures.

Group 3 - Nineteen lectures were delivered during the week with a total attendance of 7,520, and when it is shown that the strength of the Depot is 9,978 some idea of the wide reach the service has here can be gained.

Perhaps the most pleasing side of the Group work is the branch at 1st A.G.H., there over a hundred students are enrolled and a bed to bed visit is paid to all students.

A new office and class room have been made available.

Lectures and practical demonstrations by Sgt. Hogarth in Fruit and Vegetable canning have attracted good attendances.

An excellent French class is much appreciated as the Instructor is a student of the Elysee and has remained to instruct in order to assist the Service before returning to France for demobilisation. This is the spirit of the service in this Group.

The art work of Sgt. Mockorage is of high order. In addition to portrait work, art classes are taken to the country, where pictures are painted from nature.

The Sisters are doing some really fine work in this class.

The Digger's Parliament continues with unabated enthusiasm and the Group Glee Club is developing. Instruction in singing and voice production is much appreciated.

A special feature of this Group's work is its publicity Dept., by means of posters, cinema slides, and dodgers. The work of Sgt. G. H. Brown is of such a high standard that it cannot fail to attract attention.

Group 4 - An increase of 246 in classes is reported. The inter-quota debates are a feature of the educational activities of the Group.

In a debate between Quotas 34 and 39 during the week, the G.O.C. of the Group, Brig. General Jess C.M.G., D.S.O. took the chair with 4 adjudicators to decide the winners, Quota 34 won.

Again this Group must be congratulated for the fine work done in its quotas.

Group 4 - Despite the departures of quotas for Australia, there has been an increase in enrolment. No class room can be found sufficiently large to accommodate students attending the photography class - 70 students are enrolled with an average attendance of 62.

The bootmaking and carpentry classes have increased by nearly 100 %.

Book-keeping and motor mechanics are also very well attended.

At 22 lectures delivered during the week there was a total attendance of 12,635, and it is interesting to note that on Monday 2nd instant, three lectures were delivered in the same hall and the audience numbering about 900 remained to the three lectures.

In lecture work this Group has created a record that will be extremely difficult to beat.

Group 5 - "D" Sub-Depot has been closed down. The fine enrolment in classes of Quotas 36 and 47 are keeping the special schools filled.

The class in mind training conducted by W/O Barlow has been regularly attended and much appreciated.

The special classes on motor mechanics, carpentry, turning and fitting, telegraphy, wool classing and commercial subjects are as popular as ever. In addition classes in General subjects are very well attended.

The visits made to neighbouring industries are giving every satisfaction.

Debates are attracting much attention and through the initiative of W/O Boxall-Chapman the picture "What a man soweth so shall he reap" was shown with marked effect.

1st A.D.H. Bulford - New enrolments were made at Bulford, and one new class came into operation i.e. French.

The Agricultural class paid several visits to neighbouring farms, and is gaining much valuable information from these visits.

G.T.D. Parkhouse - There has been a slight decrease in enrolments owing to men marching out. This has been made up to some extent by 18 new enrolments.

A.T.D. Sutton Veny - All Groups continue to do fine work and good progress is being made.

The Blacksmithing and saddlery classes are in full swing and the knowledge and ability to make and mend gained in these classes should prove of much value to many of the students on returning to agricultural pursuits in Australia.

Visits as usual played a big part in the week's work of the classes. These are valuable object lessons and supply the practical experience not permitted by time and cost at this school.

A.I.F. Survey School, Southampton. - This School has resumed its classes after a short break for embarkation leave. Preparations are being made for early embarkation and the continuance of studies on the Transport.

TABLE SHOWING ENROLMENTS OF CLASSES IN A.I.F. DEPOTS IN U.K. FOR WEEK-ENDING 30TH MAY, 1919.

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.	£.	s.	d.
No. 1	O.T.B. Longbridge DLI	23	337	72	65	101	5	520	1100		1065	55		1.	19.	11
"	R.B.A.A. Heytesbury	10	13	10	8	429	16	515	984		483	501		4.	4.	5
									<u>2084</u>							
No. 2	1 C.D. & 1 T.B.S. Veny	18	82	110	125	123	8	305	751		752	-	1	21.	11.	4
									<u>751</u>							
No. 3	2nd T.B. Godford	13	65	70	142	96	102	201	676		691	-	15	5.	19.	9
									<u>676</u>							
No. 4	4 C.D. & 3 T.B. Hurdcott	24	58	98	77	62	130	570	985		1140	-	155	17.	12.	4
"	A.A.M.C. Fovant	5	-	-	11	13	-	470	494		564	-	70	5	3	11
									<u>1479</u>							
No. 5	"A" Sub-Depot Weymouth	15	10	96	6	31	-	150	283		319	-	36	-	-	-
"	"B" " "	15	21	131	59	76	-	303	690		326	-	146	3	9	8
"	"C" " "	5	-	-	47	121	-	250	418		450	-	32	3	3	2
"	"D" " "	21	66	-	55	111	55	140	425		317	103	-	-	6	6
									<u>1606</u>							
No. 6	1st A.D.H. Bulford	12	18	16	30	51	-	450	565		646	-	81		5	0
"	Extension Parkhouse	13	68	31	12	38	-	334	533		546	-	13		19	
"	3 Camp Parkhouse	17	-	-	55	67	10	94	215		243	-	27		1	
"	Hdqs Tidworth	3	-	-	19	-	-	-	19		24	-	5	1	0	8
									<u>1533</u>							
TOTALS		194	737	624	685	1319	324	4440	8129		3064	65		261	16	10
Special Schools																
	A.I.D. Sutton Veny	10	596	-	-	-	-	-	596		609	-	13	-	-	-
	Survey Sch. Southampton	2	-	-	-	-	65	-	65		87	-	22	-	-	-
	Telegraphy Sch. Weymouth			H	I	L		R	E	T	U	R	N.			
TOTALS		206	1333	624	685	1319	389	4440	8790		3760	30		281.	16.	10

Grand Total Enrolments 8,790. No. of Lectures given 72, Total Attendance 27,852. Av. Attendance 387

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34



TABLE SHOWING ENROLMENTS OF CLASSES IN A.I.F. DEPOTS IN U.K. FOR THE WEEK-ENDING 25/3/19

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.	S.	S.	d
No. 1	G.T.B. L <sup>1</sup> Deverill	23	335	72	65	98	5	490	1065		352	213	-	2	11	5
"	R.B.A.A. Heytesbury	10	12	30	2	130	-	300	435		417	66	-	4	6	6
										<u>1548</u>						
No. 2	1 G.D. & 1 T.B. S. Vony	21	23	98	174	154	8	300	752		617	135	-	18	3	4
										<u>752</u>						
No. 3	3 T.B. Godford	12	78	46	105	318	18	226	691		517	74	-	5	4	3
										<u>691</u>						
No. 4	4 G.D. & 3 T.B. Hardecott	20	25	79	73	64	44	855	1140		300	251	-	14	11	5
"	A.A.M.C. Foyant	5	-	-	11	13	-	540	564		365	199	-	3	2	5
										<u>1704</u>						
No. 5	"A" Sub-Depot Weymouth	17	10	90	6	9	3	200	317		521	-	4	-	-	-
"	"B" " "	15	6	83	27	35	-	675	638		764	62	-	1	16	-
"	"C" " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	450		78	372	-	-	-	-
"	"D" " "	13	15	45	46	98	13	100	317		374	-	557	-	8	2
										<u>1910</u>						
No. 6	1st A.D.H. Bulford	13	20	23	54	65	4	500	646		652	14	-	-	17	9
"	Extension Parkhouse	15	46	38	12	50	-	400	546		578	-	52	-	-	-
"	3 Camp Parkhouse	16	-	-	75	48	-	120	243		226	17	-	-	7	0 1/2
"	Edgers Tidworth	3	-	-	24	-	-	-	24		125	-	101	1	16	8
										<u>1459</u>						
TOTALS.....		136	575	594	654	991	94	5156	8064		7253	1403	694	53	5	4 1/2
Special Schools																
	A.T.D. Sutton Vony	10	609						609		609	-	-	-	-	-
	Survey Sch. Southampton	8					37		37		30	7	-	-	-	-
	Telegraphy Sch. Weymouth															
TOTALS.....		190	1184	594	654	991	131	5156	8760		716		253.		5.	4 1/2

GRAND TOTAL ENROLMENTS - 8760. NO. OF LECTURES GIVEN 60. TOTAL ATTENDANCE - 22,955. AV: ATTENDANCE 383

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TABLE SHOWING ENROLMENTS OF CLASSES IN A.I.F. DEPOTS IN U.K. FOR WEEK-ENDING 8/8/19

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	O.T.B. L'Deverill	13	36	27	58	74	6	490	691		1100		419	1.	3.	6
"	R.B.A.A. Heytesbury	11	12	27	5	448		517	1004		984	20		4.	10.	0
										<u>1635</u>						
No. 2	No. 1 C.D. & 1st T.B. Sutton Veny.	22	74	129	147	355		396	1001		751	250		19.	7.	10
										<u>1001</u>						
No. 3	2nd T.B. Codford	16	108	300	153	180		300	1021		676	345		3.	16.	4
										<u>1021</u>						
No. 4	4 C.D. Hurdcott & No. 3 T.B. " A.A.M.C. Fovant	25	45	107	81	68	144	603	1046		985	61		7.	2.	6
		5			11	13		287	311		494		183	1.	0.	11
										<u>1357</u>						
No. 5	"A" Sub-Depot W'Mouth	14	4	22	5	24		230	285		283					
	"B" " " " "	17	38	259	216	237		255	1003		630	323			10.	9
	"C" " " " "	5			47	51	92	200	370		418		48	3.	0.	8
										<u>1656</u>						
No. 6	1st A.P.H. Bulford	13	16	17	38	50		425	546		565		19		2.	6
	1st Extch. P'House	13	62	51	12	44		500	649		533	116			13.	7
	No. 3 Camp Parkhouse	14		55	42	41		325	443		216	227			5	0
	Hägers Tidworth	2			27				27		19	8		2.	5.	9
TOTALS.....		170	385	953	818	1563	342	4523		8385		1350	669	43	19	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
SPECIAL SCHOOLS:-																
	A.T.D. Sutton Veny	10	596						596		596					
	Survey Sch. Southampton	2					65		65		65					
	Telegraphy Sch. Weymouth	1					10		10		10					
TOTALS.....		133	979	953	818	1563	517	4523	9056			256				

GRAND TOTAL ENROLMENTS - 9,056. NO. OF LECTURES GIVEN - 62. TOTAL ATTENDANCE - 35,000. AVERAGE ATTENDANCE - 427.

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EDUCATION IN THE LONDON AREA

The number of 540's lodged at this Office during May was the largest on record, totalling 437 compared with 318 for March, and 258 for April. The applications for evening classes were again very small totalling only 16, as compared with 110 in February, and 23 last month. The applications for all-day tuition numbered 107, and for non-military employment 314.

In the all-day classes the George Williams College attracted 37 applicants out of a total of 107, and in addition upwards of 60 extensions were granted to students at this Institution.

Of the 314 applications for non-military employment, 84 were former mechanics, and 82 for the A.I.F. American Scheme. Farming attracted 24 applicants, and wool classing 25. Details of the applications for non-military employment are as follows:- Motor Mechanics 84, America 82, Wool Classing 25, Farming 24, Mechanical Engineering 7, Electrical Engineering 6, Tractor Flowing 6, Salesmanship 5, Cinematography 4, Journalism 3, Channel Islands 1, Commercial Experience 1, Architecture 2, Confectionery 1, House Painting 2, Fruit trade 4, Plumbing 1, Printing 2, Tailoring 2, Navigation 3, Boot-making 4, Sculpture 1, Groundsman 1, Music 2, Incubators 1, Shearing Machines 1, Sheet Iron 1, Forestry 1, Lithography 1, Cinema acting 2, Sailmaking 1, Advertising 1, Line Operating 1, Warehouseman 2, Photography 1, Galv. Iron 1, Bakery 1, Cabinet making 1, Electric Welding 1, French Polishing 2, Jewellery 1, Denmark 2, Leather Dressing 1, Engine Driving 1, Saw Milling 1, Building 2, Sign Writing 1, Veterinary Practice 1, Aircraft 2, Dentistry 3, Surveying Instruments 1, Mercery 1, Sheep Breeding 1, Sawyer 1, Carpentry 3, Carpet Trade 1, Ironmongery 1, Traffic Control 1, Stock-Raising 3, Wireless 3, Telephony 1, Dyer 2, Check-Adder 1, Harvesters 1, Coal-mining 1, Wheelwright 1, Accountancy 1, Sheet Metal Working 1, Watch making 2, Sanitary Inspection 1, Meat Industry 1, Draughtsman 1, Paper Hanging 1, Millinery 1, Butcher 1, Stone Masonry 1, Dairying 1, Poultry Farming 1, Blacksmith 1, Surveying 1.

EDUCATION ON TRANSPORTS.

The following arrangements have been made for education on transports:-

Troopship	Port.	Date of Sailing	Education Officer	Books Text	Books Library	Equipment	No. of Troops
ARNEAS	Liverpool	31/5/19	Lt. F. W. A. Lane, 1st AMO.	77 2 10	7 11 31	2 12 11	1115
SOMALI	Devonport	1/6/19	Lt. A. R. Cartwell, 39th Bn.	97 10 8	8 1 8	15 9	1344
BILTANA	Devonport	2/6/19	Lt. T. C. Walters, Gen. List.	91 18 8	9 15 3	3 5 9	1488
MANIA	Devonport	4/6/19	Lt. H. W. Cartrell, Gen. List.	73 8 9	8 1 8	12 11	1240
BRITISH PORT DARWIN	Liverpool Plymouth	4/6/19 12/6/19	Lt. T. S. Halpin, 16th Bn. Lt. C. E. Bootle, 5th Bn. 3rd M.D.	41 1 0 72 1 8	7 6 8 7 6 1	6 10 1 15 5 1	548 1215
THEMISTOCLES.	Devonport	do.	Lt. C. S. Trudgian, Gen. List. No. 1 M.D.	82 10 3	6 17 6	1 3 6	1425
PORT LITTLETON	Devonport	14/6/19	Lt. C. J. Rocks, G.L.	57 19 10	7 4 2	10 10	853
ORMONDS	Devonport	17/6/19	Lt. E. L. Grimstone 9th Bn.	97 2 1	8 19 1	29 14 10	1195
WINDHUK	London	19/6/19	Lt. R. Fenton G.L.	51 19 8	7 12 4	23 5 6	233
MILTIADES	Devonport	19/6/19	Lt. J. P. Tuke G.L.	76 1 0	7 12 0	29 0 11 1/2	1259
SWAKOPMUND	Devonport	20/6/19	Lt. G. B. Cornish 50th Bn.	63 14 9	7 4 2	1 5 10	865
KONIG FRIEDRICH AUGUST	Devonport	20/6/19	Lt. W. Bartrop 1st F.R.	60 6 3	7 17 0	23 17 8	829
KONIGIN LUISE	Devonport	21/6/19	Lt. C. Stevens. G.L.		10 15 0	29 1 11	1500
ORITA	Plymouth	23/6/19	Lt. G. L. Sanders G.L.	94 14 7	7 7 10	29 9 10	1362

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Howard Taugham. Lt.

for Brigadier General.  
Director of Education.

1.7.19.

I.P. 2

*Branch 3 H.*

# A.I.F. Education Service Journal

Vol. I.

JUNE 15, 1919.

No. 6.

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LONDON:

EDUCATION SERVICE, A.I.F., ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS,  
32, Grosvenor Place, Westminster, S.W. 1.

# A.I.F.

## Education Service Journal.

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### The Wool Industry.

As the production of wool is the greatest, most typical, and most widely followed of Australian industries, and the one in which Australia indisputably leads the world in quantity, in quality, and in efficiency of production and marketing, it is fitting that the study of wool should be one of the main branches of the A.I.F. Education Service. The men who have pursued this study so eagerly have been amazed in this country by efficiency and inefficiency in the wool industry—the inefficiency being in production and the efficiency in manufacture. For centuries England was the world's chief source for wool, yet to-day our men, with tallies of over 300 sheep shorn by one man in a working day not unknown at home, find that even on the largest runs in Scotland 60 is regarded as a limit. Moreover, the sheep are small and the yields light, and while a surprising quantity of wool is left on the sheep, a surprising quantity of skin is taken away. When he asked to see the shearing shed on one of the largest and most progressive farms in Scotland, one of our men was shown a patch of grassy sward where stood three posts to which the sheep were tied while the "clipping" was in progress. No attempt was made to separate even dags or stained, but everything was bundled into the bale together, and the brokers purchased it on the reputation of the farm without even seeing a sample.

But, on the other hand, all the men who have visited the great wool manufacturing centres of Yorkshire, or have had the privilege of attending the splendid courses at the technical colleges there, are unanimous in praise of the wonderful efficiency shown, and in appreciation of the value of the knowledge and experience they have gained. That so many breeders have come into contact with the greatest works and keenest minds of the manufacturing industry is bound to produce a further improvement in the average quality of Australia's wool.

The visit of the Director of Education to the manufacturing centres is reported elsewhere. Hereunder is given a selection, taken almost at random, from reports of other activities connected with the wool industry.

Reports from the Officers in charge of the Woollen Centres (Leeds and Galashiels) are highly satisfactory.

The second Wool Course at the Technical College, Bradford, terminated on 2nd inst., and as far as the number of marks gained by the students at the final examination is concerned, it was a more successful course than the previous one. The third Course at the College commences on the 16th inst., and as anticipated a great many more students applied for the course than could be accommodated by the College.

A highly interesting and instructive lecture on wool was delivered in the room of the Director of Education by Mr. Thomas, of the firm of Thomas & Cook, wool brokers, London. The lecture was attended by about 30 men specially selected from the A.I.F. interested in the wool industry. Mr. Thomas has travelled through a good many of the back stations of Australia and New Zealand, and so with his experience as a wool broker was able to give valuable information and advice, especially as regards the "get up" of clips for the English market. The audience was intensely interested and bombarded him with questions. Anyone interested in wool should see a cabinet of samples prepared by Mr. Thomas and now on view in the Wool and Stock Room at the Education Service Headquarters at 32, Grosvenor Place.

The Sheep Shearing Courses at Birmingham and Dursley are fully attended, and great interest is being taken in the work by the students. This is an important branch. In the past, shearers have been expert at *working* the machines, but in too many cases have not been sufficiently expert in taking them to pieces and putting them together and rectifying defects. Yet this knowledge is all-important with a plant hundreds of miles from anywhere. Consequently, teams of men have been sent to the works of all the leading manufacturers of sheep shearing machines in this country to get such knowledge at the fountain heads.

Describing such a team, under the heading "Australia in Dursley," the local *Gazette* says: "It was the 'real thing' brought from the other side of the world, and one could easily have imagined oneself in a sheep-shearing shed on one of the great Australian 'runs.' The little scene was in fact quite antique. A flock of heavily 'wooled' sheep—a row of six shearing

machines driven by an overhead shaft—six sturdy Australians so engrossed in their work that they hardly gave an occasional glance at their interested audience—and a large pile of fleeces, rolled and ready for the auction sales. The skill with which each man caught his sheep, sat the animal up for the commencement of the operation, and in an average of two and a half minutes had set him free and added his fleece to the growing pile, was quite a wonder to us all. What especially struck, and indeed amused, us was the understanding way in which the sheep submitted to the process, and the still more understanding way in which the shearer by deftly using his knees and left elbow kept the animal in a steady position. We were told that in Australia a top speed record for one man was ten sheep in thirteen minutes, and that for such a speed perfection of the machinery was very essential; we were further assured by the shearers that this perfection is not lacking in the machines turned out by the Dursley works." The paper also mentions appreciatively that the men handed to the Gloucester Infirmary the "3d. per sheep" which was paid by the farmer.

The course is one of six weeks' duration, and the men, who start work at 7.30 and finish at 5, speak highly of it. They first assembled and erected a ten-stand plant and were then divided into groups, each group having a week at each branch of the work, including the engine.

## Mining and Metallurgy.

Lt. H. R. Hellyer, who is doing a six months' intensive course in ferrous metallurgy at the University of Sheffield, reports that the subjects taken were steel making, refractory materials, pyrometry and calorimetry, analysis of steel, gas, coal, ores, etc., metallography, geology, magnetic properties, and mechanical testing. In normal times this should be a three years' course. There are eleven lectures a week and some practical work, and the staff have shown every readiness to give special facilities to students who are backward in any particular subject. Invitations are sometimes given to the students by the various scientific societies to attend their meetings and hear papers read and discussed. These are very interesting, as they are often attended by leading metallurgists, who discuss the papers freely, sometimes to a late hour. Organised visits of students are sometimes paid to works. On one of these a photo was seen of a tramway crossing for the intersection of Elizabeth and Liverpool Streets, Sydney. A special steel is made for crossings and points containing 11-13 per cent. iron, which makes it very resistant to abrasion.

Many visits were also made privately, and in this

respect the Australian is at a distinct advantage. The hat apparently is the open sesame. Heads of departments are courteous and obliging, and—if they find one intelligently interested—generous with their information. Nine works have been visited in this way.

In Sheffield they live on steel, and one quickly develops the habit of talking steel, so that besides gaining a knowledge of metallurgy, one acquires an education with regard to the possibilities of the iron and steel industry in Australia.

Capt. L. de Grut is furthering his knowledge of the manufacture of steel at the Frodingham Iron and Steel Works in Northern Lincolnshire. The ore is one of the lowest grade now treated in the world and is of a very strong basic character, with high phosphorus and sulphur content. The firm specialises in the production of mild steel for constructional purposes, the pig iron produced at the works being turned into steel by two different types of furnaces, the Siemens fixed over hearth and the Talbot tilting, the product being passed to the rolling mills. Much interesting and valuable technical detail has been imparted confidentially, and the company has been "more than good" in giving access to knowledge.

Capt. W. L. Cleland is with the Skinningrove Iron Co., Saltburn, to gain experience in iron and steel practice, and every facility has been granted him.

Lt. N. C. Parry is attending a special course at the Camborne School of Metalliferous Mining to get technical instruction in assaying, chemistry, mineralogy, metallurgy, and geology. The course is essentially practical in chemistry, geology, and mineralogy. In metallurgy it is limited to lectures, except in tin, arsenic, wolfram, and to a lesser degree copper, as there are a number of mines where one can get a practical demonstration of the methods employed. In assaying the instruction is very thorough and the laboratory facilities excellent.

Lt. O. R. Howie is with the Harton Coal Co., South Shields, possessing, besides five collieries, its own wharves and steamers and a fair length of railway, and giving employment to 10,000 people. His object is to study modern mining methods, especially with regard to the use of electricity in coal mines. Every facility was granted him, the electrical equipment being remarkably complete. At one colliery there is an electric winding engine of 1,040 horse power, continuous, which for one minute will take an overload of nearly 100 per cent. At another the motor is 1,700 h.p., raising coal from a depth of 1,320 feet, and a complete wind and change occupies 55 seconds. Sixteen winds have been completed in a quarter of an hour and 3,000 tons of coal have been raised in 15 hours by this one motor. Railway trains, turbine and ram pumps, mine fans and haulages, screening plants and auxiliaries are also operated by electricity. Lt. Howie's practical work has been mostly repairing 3-phase motors. Polyphase motors seem to be employed generally at all the newer British collieries.



## Experiences of an A.I.F. Lecturer.

The writer well remembers his initiation at lecture work nearly 12 months ago, at a time when his unit was out of the line "resting," and when an effort—a successful one too—was being made to obey the suggestion of the Director-General to divert the thoughts of men from war—even while the hostilities were on—by establishing classes and giving lectures whenever units were in the back areas. The course of lectures was on "The Birth and Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia," and the response in interest and attendance was most gratifying and led the way to a lengthy syllabus on matters affecting the land under the Southern Cross. Comparisons between their own and other countries led to a desire to know about the latter, and so later on, by easy transitional stages, information was demanded and given as to all parts of the world, all places of interest, all matters affecting the lives, habits and conditions of existence of humanity. The high tide of success was reached when in England, at the various Depots where the soldiers were camped awaiting embarkation, sound organisation and keen administration gave a result which exceeded the expectations of the most optimistic. The figures in the following return as to the attendances at lectures and debates during the past two months speak for themselves:—

Week ended	Lectures	Attendance	Average
April 4th ...	37	9,679	260
„ 11th ...	73	13,171	194
„ 18th ...	34	9,975	296
„ 25th ...	33	10,686	324
May 2nd ...	48	17,700	368
„ 9th ...	50	20,405	408
„ 16th ...	60	21,464	358
„ 23rd ...	60	22,865	381
TOTALS ...	395	125,945	318

If only a photograph could have been taken secretly of the vast audiences of anything in the neighbourhood of 1,000 men at a lecture on a subject such as the League of Nations, a clear indication would be obtained from the facial expressions of the keen, intelligent interest being taken by all.

The lecturer, from his position on the platform, is the one man who can see it all. As his eyes roam over the hall he can realise with certainty the interest of his hearers—mental faculties rapidly re-awaking, alert thoughts concentrating in the brain, arguments and questions forming in the mind. And, above all, there is the courtesy to the lecturer. It is the intense silence that is the most gratifying feature to the man on the platform. For three-quarters of an hour or an hour—that is the general duration of the lectures—hardly a sound is heard save a sudden exclamation of "Take your boots off" to a late arrival. They are there to hear what is to be said, to learn what is to be learnt, and they will brook no interference with this determination. A touch of humour in the relation of

an incident, or in a criticism, always finds a ready response and is appreciated as relieving the mental strain of listening to "solid stuff" for a considerable time. The Australian soldier dearly loves an argument. He is not satisfied to take a thing for granted, to accept a doctrine merely because someone has enunciated it; the point has to be well thought of and thoroughly discussed, and the material provided by the lecturer gives plenty of scope for this. As a man said to the writer after a lecture on one occasion, "I thoroughly enjoyed myself, but you have not convinced me," and he went away glorying in the fact that his convictions had not been altered by the arguments adduced.

One must remember that the audiences at these lectures are drawn from every rank of life and from all parts of the world. Constantly men have come to the writer after a lecture and said they had been intimately associated with some work or gathering of which he had been speaking. After a lecture on "The Panama Canal" two men approached him and admitted that they had been actually engaged on that great work when it was in course of construction for two or three years. On every hand kindness and consideration is shown. After a reference to the late Lord Forrest's great political career a soldier approached the writer and said, "You have referred so highly to the late Lord Forrest that I think you would like to have this photograph I took of the coffin containing his body being moved from the ship on which he died," and he handed over a splendid snapshot. There are hundreds of highly educated men in the audiences, men who have had public school and university instruction, men of all professions, men from every class of work—agriculture, pastoral pursuits, all kinds of manual labour, men who have visited and worked in most countries of the world, men of brilliant intellect, those who have made their way and mark in life, those who still have to achieve those ends. All are comrades, wear the same uniform, live the same kind of lives, and have learnt to have that respect and consideration for one another which nothing but their association owing to the exigencies of the Empire's trouble could have made possible. And they like to hear lectures from one of themselves.

The range of subjects dealt with is shown by the following list of lectures actually given:—

Australia.—Discovery, Early Colonisation, Aborigines, Australia and her Soldiers, History of Australian States, Commonwealth Taxation, The Australian Constitution, Unification of Australia, Returned Soldiers' Association, Australia's Legacy, Repatriation and Demobilisation, Australian Industries, Chats about Parliament, Australian Railways, Pt. Augusta-Kalgoorlie Railway.

Historical.—Poland, China, New Guinea, Russia, Peoples of Europe, Canada, Paris, New Hebrides, Khartoum, Mexico, Germany, Norway, Constantinople, Ireland, Czecho-Slovakia, Bohemia, Salisbury Plain.

Biographical.—Shakespeare, Dickens, Garibaldi, President Wilson, Abraham Lincoln, Oliver Cromwell, Frederic the Great, A. L. Gordon, Dr. Johnson.

Political, Social and Economic.—Trade Unionism, Industrial Economics, "White" Australia, Political Economy, A.I.F., Socialism, The Party System, Our Political Duties, The Whitley Reports, Economics, Democracy, Monarchy and Democracy, Free Trade or Protection, Psychology, A Political Conscience, Parliamentary Procedure.

Crafts and Handicrafts.—Prospecting, Poultry, Stock, Plant Diseases, Pigs, Bees, Dairies, Wool Classing, Harvesting, Haymaking, Silos, Farm Mechanics, Cereals, Veterinary Science, Gold-mining, Sheep Farming, Tropical Agriculture, Horses, Architecture, Rubber and Copra.

General.—Prehistoric Man, Humour, Education, Fighting Ships, Aircraft, Finance of the War, Journalism, Town Planning, Banking, The Trawler in Peace and War, Problems of the Pacific, Making of a Paper, The League of Nations, The Peace Terms, The Panama Canal.

Can anyone contend that the 395 lectures on these subjects, addressed to audiences totalling 125,945, have not done a world of good and have not justified the special efforts put out by the Education Service to advance this particular branch of their work?

#### CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT.

Capt. L. G. Merkel, who was engaged in engineering work for the Victorian State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, with which he had considerable experience in construction, is now gaining experience in design with a firm manufacturing reinforcement for concrete and designing reinforced concrete structures. The firm has branches throughout the U.K., Australia, and America. The developments in reinforced concrete have been great during the last four years. He is directly under a civil engineer, who gives all possible assistance, and once a week visits jobs under construction. With the growth of irrigation, and in other ways, reinforced concrete is bound to play a big part in the development of Australia. Capt. Merkel writes: "I would like to say how I appreciate having been given such an opportunity to improve my knowledge and what an excellent scheme the A.I.F. Educational one is for those who have availed themselves of it. Not only is it a benefit individually, but to Australia as a whole."

## Visit to the Royal Herd at Abergeldie.

The Overseas students who for the past two months have been attending a course in Animal Husbandry at the Aberdeen University made a visit on Saturday, May 24th, to Bailater, and by the gracious permission of His Majesty the King had an opportunity of visiting Balmoral Castle and Abergeldie, inspecting the Royal herd of Aberdeen Angus at the latter place. The herd was founded by the late Queen Victoria, who was so impressed after seeing Mr. McCombie's herd at Tillyfour, where over 300 head of black cattle were inspected, that she on her return instructed her Commissioner to start a herd at Abergeldie. Major Strachan traced the history of the herd. The first purchases were made in 1880; important purchases were made from Ballindalloch, where Erica and Georgina blood was introduced; the bulls Elcaner and Jeric did a lot to bring the herd to what it is to-day. The cows were carefully bred from picked dams, and many prizes were gained by the herd both at the Royal and Highland Shows.

The party were fortunate to have the opportunity of hearing the advice of Mr. Cran, who is recognised as the best judge of the breed at the present day. Last year he judged the American International and the previous year was at Buenos Aires, and this year is to be judge at the Highland.

Several judging contests were carried out; first of a class of bulls of which Elgina, a fine beast, was placed at the top; next a class of six cows of various ages, followed by some fine heifers.

Mr. Cran pointed out the characteristics in typical males and females of the breed, and gave useful hints in the judging of these animals. He also indicated that a polled sire crossed with other breeds would give 90 to 95 per cent. of the calves black and polled, which is proof positive that through good judgment and careful, clean mating this is perhaps the purest and most predominant breed of the day, and will in time to come take a prominent place in the scroll of fame of the world's beef producers.

### Enrolments in A.I.F. Education Classes on May 31st, 1919.

	LAND PURSUITS	TRADES	COM- MERCIAL	ELE- MENTARY	UNI- VERSITY	GENERAL	TOTAL
Depots in U.K. ... ..	737	624	685	1,319	324	4,440	8,129
Agricultural Training Depot, Sutton Veny ... ..	596	—	—	—	—	—	596
Survey School, Southampton ... ..	—	—	—	—	65	—	65
Headquarters, London ... ..	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
	1,333	624	692	1,319	389	4,440	8,797

Number granted leave for non military employment 4,903.  
Instructors placed on outgoing transports to date—Officers 52, other ranks, 261. Total 313.

## Problems.

By an Instructor in the A.I.F. Education Service.

When first the A.I.F. Education Scheme was mooted, I felt very diffident in offering my services as an instructor, but once launched on the work, I soon found my early qualms disappear. Instead of finding it a task to learn the new circumstances that faced me, I saw that I had fallen in with the most interesting set of problems that it has so far been my lot to experience. It was apparent to me that I could not use the old methods of teaching which had been the mainstay in the schools. I had to approach the men as men, not as children, and therein lies one of the greatest problems. Others are: (a) The brief period for which we have the men. (b) The various stages of their knowledge of their subject. (c) The dormant mentality, combined with the knowledge that we have to deal with an adult mind. (d) Self-consciousness of students. (e) The number who approach with some purely utilitarian outlook. (f) The difficulty of inducing a man to express himself. (g) Lack of initiative in reasoning. Let us approach each of these problems and see what it really is.

### THE BRIEF PERIOD FOR WHICH WE HAVE THE STUDENTS.

I am in a C.T.D., where we have the men only during the convalescent stage. This may extend over 13 weeks or only 10 days. It takes a few days at least for us to get into touch with the men even with a good system of propaganda. The average time left is really less than three weeks, yet there must be constructed a sure foundation for the structure of education in the subject being taught, and yet there must be sufficient advance to make the knowledge gained of some real value to the student. There must be no cramming, for what is taught must be so given to the recipient that it becomes a part of him.

This short period of instruction, then, has its own particular problems which must be met before anything like efficient work and progress can be obtained: (a) Where to start, (b) What to eliminate, (c) The choice of absolute essentials.

(a) *Where to Start.*—Practically every new student whom we receive has reached a different point of progress from the others. Our first work, then, is to establish a sure knowledge of what he does know. This can be done by a few judicious questions, in which we judge for ourselves, rather from the impression gained from the answers than from the answers themselves. Now that we have satisfied ourselves that we have reached the limits of his absolute knowledge we can proceed to teach him. Here we are up against a new problem again, for we find that we have a fair number of men all at more or less advanced steps of knowledge, and we have to decide on the advisability of classifying them or of dealing with each individual.

Where the classes are large there can be only one answer to this, and this is classification; but where the numbers are not very great I have been inclined to take each man on from the point of his attainments. This gives scope for individual teaching, an experience which usually comes to the coach alone.

(b) It is self-evident that there will be much in whatever subject we are teaching that cannot be brought within the limits of our time, and herein lies the problem of what to teach and what to eliminate. There must be inculcated within the student a knowledge of the basic principles of his particular course of study. We must give him as nearly as possible everything that we consider "essentials," and we must so instruct that these essentials are grasped through an appeal to reason, for we have learned that the average man who has learned a thing through an appeal to reason has learned that thing for all time. We are faced here again with the old danger of "cramming." We find that the student aids us a good deal to combat this by the questions he puts on being brought face to face with anything he does not fully grasp. Very often, however, we find him inclined to blame himself for lack of comprehension, rather than to state wherein his particular difficulties lie. But given that the student is in earnest, he will usually ask questions till his mind is satisfied that it has grasped the principles under discussion.

### DORMANT MENTALITY.

One could perhaps see within this heading the strongest argument for the A.I.F. Educational Service. We have found that the mind of the average soldier has been sleeping; in many cases for years. He has lost much, if not quite all, of his early education, but has, of course, gained the wider knowledge of experience. Our work then lies in re-awakening his mind to its own possibilities. In gauging the depth of sleep into which these men's minds have been steeped we are able to give a very sympathetic reading, for have we not, too, felt the numbing effect of the few years of war in which we have lost many of those mental activities which formerly were ours? If we, who have up to the time we left Australia been kept in touch with the various subjects of the ordinary school education, have felt that our mental faculties have lost a good deal of their virility, how much more must these men, who for years have done nothing but forget, feel the dearth of life in theirs? Our great task, then, is to recreate a live mental activity, and once having created it, to keep it so exercised that the danger of slipping passes away.

We must not forget, however, that it is an adult mind and an adult individual with which we are concerned. To attempt to instruct in the primary school methods would be, I think, a great error. It would tend to make the average man feel he is being relegated to the position of a child. We must therefore evolve a system which will meet both aspects of the case, a system which will adequately deal with the more or less backward stage of the student, and yet at the same time make him feel that we appreciate the fact

that he is a man. This is no small problem, as all who have been personally concerned will agree, and again each instructor is left to his own ingenuity to find a solution. It is evident we must go right outside the ordinary highways of school pedagogy.

#### PURELY UTILITARIAN MOTIVES.

In putting this point of view I have in mind several students who have studied mathematics as applied to their particular trade. There are quite a number of men who are in trades where a knowledge of arithmetic, geometry, and trigonometry would be of the greatest value. These men, too, have learned that such is the case, and come asking to be taught on the lines that will give them the best opportunity of benefiting by the various mathematical formulas they meet in their practical and theoretical books. One was a linesman on the railways. He could do all the practical work and could work his angles and points in a practical way. But he said he could sit down and work it all out beforehand if he only had the knowledge of mathematics required, but there was much he would have to learn in elementary mathematics, before he could approach his ideal. He was enthusiastic, and to-day he has grasped those formulas and uses them. That is one example, and we have had a fair number here, but they constitute a big problem when viewed from the standpoint of the time at our disposal.

#### DIFFICULTY OF INDUCING MEN TO EXPRESS THEMSELVES.

One of our greatest aims must always be to increase a man's powers of expression and to give him self-confidence. We find men who amongst themselves have strong opinions based on good logical grounds, but if we ask them to express those opinions and their reasons for holding them, we find they are all at sea. They suffer from self-consciousness, they lack confidence in themselves, and we must make it our aim to inculcate a greater idea of their own value and teach them that to give a thought its true worth it must be expressed in rational language. This self-confidence can best be obtained by talks and debates, but each teacher will use his own initiative.

#### LACK OF INITIATIVE IN REASONING.

I have often wondered what is the greatest difficulty of the student when a problem is placed before him in a new form. He has all the various rules at his finger tips, but he seems to approach the new problem as though it is there simply to trip him up. He has within his grasp all the knowledge that is necessary to solve his difficulty, but his one lack is the power to choose exactly which operation to perform. Our task is to guide his mental faculties so that soon he will be able to fly direct to the correct method of procedure. It may be that to us the difficulty over which he stumbles does not even exist, and here we remember that we are dealing with men to whom we have tried to give the power of expressing themselves. They will be able to tell us their difficulties, and then perhaps we can guide them in their choice of methods. We all have a more or less analytical mind,

we all have fair reasoning faculties; it then devolves upon us to so systematise our knowledge that that knowledge will always take its correct place in a logical summary of a certain set of facts.

This lack of method and of initiative in reasoning is only too prevalent. I have met men who if one gave them the price of two apples could tell the price of a dozen, but could not reconstruct the train of reasoning they followed to arrive at the result. They employed certain methods, did certain things, but were not really conscious of any act of reasoning in the process. We are striving to make this sequence of thought, which makes the process as a whole plain to the man himself, and until we have set him on his feet in following an argument on logical lines, knowing what he is doing, we have failed to give him anything worth while. Once put him in possession of a well-organised thinking department, and we have achieved the greatest step on the highway to success in whatever walk of life his work may be.

### Education on Transports.

The Education Officer, H.M.A.T., Port Denison, reported from Cape Town on 14/4/19 that work was severely handicapped by the fact that men who embarked were not assembled till they reached the boat. They were distributed over three camps at Weymouth and one at Sutton Veny. This made final decisions re classes and instructors impossible until the voyage had actually commenced. Nevertheless, classes were formed in architecture and building construction, book-keeping, physics and chemistry, mathematics (three grades), English, French, German, and shorthand, the popularity of the subjects being in the order given; but the total enrolment was only 10 per cent. of the men on board. Popular lectures proved more attractive, and the following subjects attracted audiences of about 200 each: Commonsense Houses for Australia, Reinforced Concrete on the Farm, Artesian Water, Australian History. The reference library of twenty volumes proved inadequate and a few of the books for sale were transferred to it. Philosophic works were much in demand. The greater part of the books for sale had been cleared.

The Education Officer, H.M.A.T., City of Poona, reported on 7/4/19 that no educational personnel had been selected at the time of embarkation on 29/3/19, but classes were started on 1/4/19. The number of enrolments was 150. The classes in progress, with number of students, were book-keeping 23, arithmetic (elementary) 6, advanced 13, building construction 19, land pursuits 25, electricity and magnetism 14, French (elementary) 10, (advanced) 3, algebra 11, English (elementary) 6, (advanced) 4, shorthand 5, physics 1, wireless telegraphy 2. Discussion classes and debates on political economy were held two evenings per week. One engineer class was conducted over the ship's engine room by the Chief Engineer. Daily average of classes held 10, daily average attendance 92, daily average hours 10, library open 6 hours daily, number of books sold 67, lent 155.

## Director's Visit to Wool Centres.

One of the most active branches of the A.I.F. Education Service has been that connected with instruction in wool. Very soon after the Armistice was signed negotiations were entered into to obtain access to institutions for men who were especially interested in the woollen trade. These negotiations were most successful and soon classes were arranged at Halifax under Dr. Crowther, and at Bradford under Dr. Gardiner, and at Leeds under Professor Barker. All these classes are now in full swing, and it was in order to see the work that was being done that Brig.-Gen. W. R. McNicoll, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel J. H. Bruche, C.B., C.M.G., Colonel Sanday, D.S.O., M.C., Major Ryan (representing the Minister for Repatriation), and Capt. Birks visited the wool centres.

The party were met at Leeds by Major Marfell, D.S.O., who is in charge of the wool areas and who had arranged the details of the tour, Lt. W. S. Kelly, and Lt. Walsh, and proceeded to Leeds University, where they were shown over the portion of the establishment set aside for instruction and research in the textile industry. The equipment in the textile department of this University stands out from those of all other such institutions in the United Kingdom or the Continent. A number of our more advanced men were engaged in taking an intensive course in the earlier stages of woollen manufacture. Others were taking a specially arranged course for men interested not only in wool growing, but in the breeding and care of stock. The syllabus includes a scientific treatment of subjects such as should qualify a keen man to understand sufficient of the sciences relating to breeding and feeding to enable him to carry on investigation and research upon return to Australia. The A.I.F. Education Service is deeply indebted to Professor Barker for the great pains he has taken to arrange for an excellent staff of lecturers dealing with a great variety of subjects. There are about 40 A.I.F. students now attending these two classes at Leeds University.

During the evening the party was entertained at the Midland Hotel for dinner, which was presided over by Professor Smiddles, of the Leeds University. An interesting discussion took place on education in general and technical education in particular. At the conclusion of the discussion General McNicoll spoke on behalf of the A.I.F. Education Service and also of the students and stated how greatly the work of the Leeds University was appreciated.

Next morning the party proceeded to Bradford, where they were taken at once to the Bradford Technical College and taken over the institution by Dr. Gardiner and Professor Midgley. The scouring, spinning, and weaving sheds were all inspected. Fifty-six of our students were taking an intensive course at this College, and 50 had passed through the College course and they speak most highly of the knowledge and experience they have gained. The class ended on May

31, but a third class is ready to start by June 16. It is indeed an excellent opportunity for a large number of our men. Obviously men cannot be made manufacturers during these short intensive courses. In fact, most of the students are wool-growers, classers, and brokers, and are only incidentally interested in the manufacturing process. Such men are gaining unique experience and will be enabled to handle the wool upon return with much greater knowledge and skill.

Dr. Gardiner and Professor Midgley spoke most highly of the attention and keenness of our men. "Not a slacker in the team" was their verdict. But this is largely due to the great interest and kindness that is shown towards them by Professor Midgley and Mr. Dumville, the senior instructor. We are indeed fortunate in that our men are under the charge of such competent and enthusiastic gentlemen.

After the inspection of the College the students were assembled in the College Hall and General McNicoll delivered a short address and thanked the College authorities on behalf of the students for the work that was being done.

The party was then entertained at luncheon by the Chairman of the College. A busy afternoon was spent inspecting the world-renowned Saltaire Mills and afterwards the Shower Mills. The extent and the perfection of the machinery compelled the admiration of the whole party. The Technical Colleges far from exhaust the opportunities that are offering. A number of men desired immediate practical rather than technical instruction. The Woolbuyers' Federation has greatly assisted Major Marfell in securing openings, and the managers of many of the warehouses and mills have treated our men in a generous spirit and have offered them excellent opportunities for gaining experience. A number of the more successful of the technical students are being placed in the warehouses where they can obtain practical experience in wool sorting which will enable them to fix the knowledge they have gained at the technical colleges. During the course of demobilisation well over 300 students will have gained experience in the mills and warehouses.

Unfortunately time was too short to visit Halifax, where an excellent class is being conducted by Dr. Crowther and his keen and enthusiastic chief instructor, Mr. Turner. This class is really the pioneer of its kind, for the Red Cross arranged for small classes to be held here during the war, and the Education Service merely carried on and extended the good work. The A.I.F. owes a great deal to the Halifax Technical College. Another class is doing excellent work at Galashiels, in Scotland, where there are 30 students.

The party left Bradford after two busy days. The general feeling was of satisfaction. The work had been started in trepidation and carried through in spite of many obstacles, but it has proved worth while and will have big results for Australia.

## Tour of the Channel Islands.

No. A.I.F. party has made a tour at once so pleasant and so educational as that of a party consisting of six officers and 19 O.R.'s which Capt. Joynt, V.C., accompanied by Capt. Birks, Assistant Director of Education (Agriculture), took to the Channel Islands, primarily to visit the first Royal Show to be held on Jersey since the war.

Jersey is the largest of the Channel group and lies about 15 miles off the French coast and 120 miles from Southampton, and has a population of 54,000. It is an island of many interests—historical, political, horticultural, and agricultural. It was the scene of many military "stunts" in the eighteenth century, and there are many old castles of great interest. Here we have Home Rule in the true sense of the word, for the island does not contribute to the Imperial Exchequer, the only duty is on spirits and wines, and the island has its own States (parliament).

Horticulture is an important industry and there are few places in the Northern Hemisphere where one can see flowers in such abundance, perfection, and profusion. Many exotics flourish in the open air. Jersey rightly deserves the name of "The Garden Island." Flowers are sent to London market. Grapes, cucumbers, and tomatoes are grown under glass, also for the early London market.

Agriculturists found much to interest them. Perhaps in no part of the world is cultivation carried out so intensely. This is a necessity where rents are as high as £12 to £15 an acre and even £30 to £40 for best eastern slopes, which grow the earliest crops. Rents are about 10 per cent. on land values. To make agriculture pay, specialised farming has to be followed and the main crops are early potatoes and tomatoes, with exports of half a million sterling each. At the start of the season potatoes often bring over 1s. per lb., and at time of writing are bringing 9d. per lb. Special attention is paid to cultivation, some farmers practising the system of digging the bottom of the furrow with the spade after the plough; headlands and corners of the fields are all hand dug. All the potatoes are lifted green and only the early varieties are sown. Tomatoes follow potatoes. Where stock is kept, much potato land is followed with crops for winter feed; part in barley, which is sown before the potatoes are dug, so that the seed is covered in the one operation; part in swedes, mangels, and turnips; and a part is sown to grass for next year's grazing.

The party was met on arrival by Lieut. H. G. Benest, of the Imperial Army, who had all the arrangements for the tour well in hand and filled in an odd hour by sailing out to Elizabeth Castle and Fort.

In the afternoon Mr. F. D. Houillebecq's St. Clement's Farm, and Mr. P. J. Bree's La Sente Farm were visited. Mr. Houillebecq is a most successful grower of potatoes and tomatoes. A new machine of interest was that for brushing and cleaning the tomatoes before packing. He also keeps a small herd, a number being of the famous Lady Aldane family.

Mr. Bree is one of the best farmers on the island and has a large farm—45 acres—carrying 45 head of cattle (20 cows in milk), 4 horses, 64 pigs, and five acres planted out in tomatoes. This was quite a model farm, all the buildings being well kept, conveniently arranged, and lighted by electricity, which also drove the farm separator. Many noted winners have been bred in this herd. The stud bull, La Sente's Prince, was much admired, also his dam, "Mistletoe," who has been sold to America at a long price. La Sente's Surprise, Champion Brisbane 1917, was bred in this herd.

Wednesday, May 21, was a red-letter day for anyone interested in Jersey cattle. The party were the guests of the Society both on the grounds and at luncheon to witness the Royal Show. What a grand display it was! The prize-winners of the 12 parishes all grouped together to fight out the championship of the island. The aged cow class was a revelation to all, some 30 odd cows paraded, each a champion in herself, and it was no easy task the judges had. Perhaps the best prize of the day was the Jersey Dog Club Challenge Cup, for best cow with milk record, which fell to Mr. E. C. Leonard's Madam La Source, a beautiful specimen of the breed and a grand dairy cow. Her record is: Days in milk, 259; milk, 8,316½ lbs.; average per cent. fat 6.26, 520.68 lbs. fat or 612½ lbs. butter. In the younger classes the numbers and quality of the stock were just as good.

In the forenoon, next day, the butter factory was visited and the working of plant explained. Milk is purchased on cream test and paid for at so much per unit. The butter fat test is not used. Butter was being sold at 2s. 10d. per lb. In the afternoon Messrs. J. P. Ahier, J. S. Le Sueur, and J. A. Perree's herds were visited.

Mr. Ahier has bred some of the most famous animals of the breed, viz., Golden Fern's Lad, Eminent Second, Stockwell, Leda's Golden Lad. The cows in the herd at present are all of the "Dairylike" family. "Sweet Dairylike," a noted dairy cow, made 10,862 lbs. milk, 597.4 fat, in 300 days. Lady Dorothy Second, a cow of interest to Australians, has a record of 10,988 lbs. milk, average test 6.02 per cent., and 752.67 lbs. fat; she is the dam of Mr. G. T. Chernside's (Victoria) imported bull, "Island Butter Boy."

Mr. Sueur has a small herd, but all good. Here we saw two noted cows, Lady Plymouth and Castille Second. Age 11 years; days in milk 281; milk 13,199 lbs.; average per cent fat, 4.39=580.72 lbs. fat or 683.2 lbs. butter.

Mr. Perree is one of the largest farmers on the island and has a noted herd. For many years he was Secretary to Jersey Herd Book Society, and he has done much for the breed. He has an exceptionally fine property and all the steadings are modern buildings built on the American plan. The cow byre has accommodation for some 50 head and manure is removed by overhead truck to the manure pit. A stud of bulls is kept, viz., Masterman of Oakland, Rosebay's Was Wanted, Noble's Sultane of Oakland, Fern's Oxford Noble Second, and Oxford Sultan of Oakland, and

many noted cows, amongst them Lady Vedas Third, the Reserve Champion at Wednesday's show.

On Friday Mr. C. E. Leonard's and Mr. F. P. Hacquoil's farms were visited. Mr. Hacquoil had a noted herd of cows of the Mona tribe, which were noted prize-winners on the Island and in U.S.A. He still keeps a small herd, but gives most of his attention to potatoes and tomatoes. Northdale Farm (Mr. Leonard) was the most successful exhibitor at the show. Madam La Source, the dairy champion, was again inspected, also other animals already seen at the show, but one could not look too often on such animals. The herd cows were next inspected, and a grand type of Jersey dairy cow soon attracted attention

In Guernsey the party were met by Mr. Kirts, President of the local Agricultural Society, under whose able guidance they spent the four following days inspecting some of the principal herds, farms, and glass-houses of the island.

On the first afternoon the farm of Mr. Hanley was visited, where some very good butter producers were seen, most of the mature cows having yielded over 600 lbs. of butter in a year. This herd includes "Sweet Briar of Picley," who holds the island record both for a day and for a month, having given 90 lbs. of butter fat in one month and over 700 lbs. in a year, on her second calf.

On the following afternoon (Sunday), the party



AUSTRALIAN SHEARERS AT DURSLEY.

and turned out to be the noted cow "Boutillere 9670." She has a record of over 1,000 gallons of milk and 600 lbs. odd of butter, and is of interest to Australians as one of her sons, "Pretty Noble," did well in Mr. Woodmason's herd (Victoria) and sired many grand testing cows in his herd.

The value of these trips cannot be estimated, either to the individual or to Australia. Jersey, with all her small spaces and large population, must have an outlet for her people; thousands emigrate every year and Australia is getting the best advertisement she ever had. The party left by Saturday morning's boat for Guernsey, full of regrets that their stay had been so short.

walked out through pleasant country lanes and beautiful avenues of trees to the "Valley Farm." The most notable thing about this farm is the up-to-date arrangement of buildings and fittings, the sheds, like those on several other farms on the island, being lit throughout by electricity, while the cowsheds are fitted with tubular iron partitions and adjustable stanchions by which the length of each stall from stanchion to drain may be varied to suit the length of each individual cow. Some "Large White York" pigs of good quality were also seen here, these and Middle Whites being apparently the favourite breeds on the island.

On Monday morning drags took the party to Longfield Vinery, where the system of intense culture under

glass excited much interest, the owners being inundated with questions. Tomato picking was in progress and the method of packing tomatoes in baskets of twelve pounds each for the English market was viewed with interest.

In one glasshouse the men were engaged in thinning out the grapes on the bunches with scissors. This house alone, 750 ft. long by about 20 ft. wide, was estimated by the owners to contain about 25,000 bunches, which, when ripe, would yield about seven tons of marketable fruit.

After a pleasant picnic lunch Mr. Langlois' "Le Gree Farm" was visited, where a fine three-year-old bull "Governor Seventh of Le Gree," who gained first prize for the island last year, and a fine cow, "Buttercup of Le Gree Fourth," were much admired.

On Tuesday the afternoon was spent with Mr. Kitts' stock, among which are some of the best cows on the island, including "Princess of the Bray," mother of several prominent American prize-winners, and "May Rose of the Vrangue," two of whose daughters have yielded 652 and 564 lbs. of butter fat respectively. This herd also contains Merry Maid, a King's Cup winner, bred on Sark, and an exceptionally good-looking cow, "Lil of Clovelly," now under test. Here also a "Large White" sow of exceptional quality, with her litter, excited much admiration.

The afternoon was concluded with a visit to "Vauxvelet College," where the Christian Brothers have an up-to-date farm among beautiful surroundings, and a herd of fine cows, including some noted producers and many in the "Advanced Register," to be eligible for which a mature cow has to reach a standard of 360 lbs. fat.

This visit ended a very enjoyable and instructive trip, which should do much to increase the popularity in Australia of a breed already noted for good constitution and heavy butter production.

## A Visitor to the Bush.

"Outback in Australia," by Captain Walter Kilroy Harris, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I., is just such another book as those of his friend, C. E. W. Bean, "The Dreadnought of the Darling," etc. That is to say, it is well worth reading. Bean and Harris are both careful and conscientious journalists, generally entertaining if rarely inspiring, and very often in their books one experiences the pleasurable excitement of visiting again one's own old haunts.

The author writes not as a bushman, but always as a visitor to the Bush. To him its commonplaces are strange and its oldest lies are new. To "go bush," he tells us, "means to leave the road and run straight across country." It does certainly, but it means something much more. It means "The mighty wind arises roaring seaward and I go," the bush being to

Australians what the sea is to Englishmen. Still, it is quite natural that when the telegraph line left the road at Overland Corner to take a short cut, the local talent should say it had "gone bush." The Australian loves a touch of irony in his metaphors.

Then a footnote attempts to give a description of mallee and makes no mention of roots or eucalyptus? It does say, however, that mallee is "an evergreen shrub," and liken it to "an ordinary English hazel copse"!

Again, we are told that "outback" the paddocks are five miles square, whereas every "Ausy" knows that even in the outer suburbs they run to ten, and most will agree that the Never Never is somewhere beyond where fences end. However, Capt. Harris has some justification in that "outback" is a sort of geographical to-morrow, and to go in search of it is to chase the horizon. When you are at the 'Curry, it is at Camooweal; when you reach Camooweal, it is at Anthony's Lagoon; and as you leave Anthony's Lagoon, they warn you to be careful you do not run into the Overland Telegraph Line.

However, when it is said that our author's route was Adelaide, Blanchetown, Renmark, Mildura, Euston, Hay, Wellington, Newcastle (with postscripts on the Ninety-Mile Desert, the Wimmera, and the North Coast of New South Wales), it will be gathered that he was never in any danger of "falling over the edge"—unless it was into the sea.

Incidental chapters on coaches and bush parsons take us to Euriowie, White Cliffs, and Canbelego, and it is perhaps churlish to be picking holes in a book that has given one real pleasure. The photographs with which it is lavishly illustrated are "dinkum Ausy."

One of Harris's yarns? Oh, well! "The most interesting sundowner that ever came out as far Outback as Bogadilla was a big, red-whiskered man, carrying a bundle of rags for a swag. He became something of a nuisance after hanging round the place for a week, so I gave him three hours to get out of eye-shot. Then he made me a proposition: "Look here, squatter," he said, "give me a good feed—a hot, five-course dinner, with wine, and I'll hang myself!" "What guarantee have I that you will keep your word?" I asked. "None," said he, "and I can give you none." He amused me; I was alone and bored. I had the amiable scamp in and gave him a five-course dinner, with wine. We discussed the theme jocularly, he insisting that what strengthens the man only strengthens his intentions, good, bad, or indifferent. "When you feed a thief you make a better thief, not a better man," he said. I held that temperament was largely a matter of conditions, and that a good meal, well placed, was calculated to ruin many resolutions. "It is an interesting experiment we are trying," he said, as I turned him out after dinner. Next morning I was awakened early by the yelling of a servant. My guest of the previous evening had broken in and hanged himself to the chandelier over my dinner-table. On the table was a note: "You see, I was right!" "



## Telegraphy and Telephony.

Lt. J. Malone, in charge of the Telegraphy and Telephony Section of the Education Service, recently visited France and Belgium to investigate postal engineering problems, on which he will report to the Postmaster General. In Paris he had several days in the Central Telegraphic Office, Bourse Telegraphic Office, Central and Gutemberg telephone exchanges, and the Eiffel Tower Wireless Station, and made special enquiries into the Baudot system of machine telegraphy, which originated in France and is now being taken up largely by the British Postal Department. It will probably be introduced into Australia in the near future. In Brussels he visited the Telegraph and Telephone Offices, and in Antwerp the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company's works, where, prior to the war, much of the telephone apparatus used in Australia was manufactured. Through the courtesy of the R.E. Signal people he was able to see in Cologne the big Poulsen Wireless Station, the telephone exchange (20,000 lines with many features), and the telegraph office.

Lt. G. F. Falkner reports that work of decided advantage has been done by those members of the A.I.F. under his charge at the Central Telegraph Office, London. The facilities afforded the students by the authorities for gaining knowledge and information are precisely those used by the officers of the English Postmaster General's Department, and as the members of the A.I.F. attached to this office are from the P.M.G.'s Department, Australia, it is obvious the advantages that must accrue from access to the latest methods employed in this most important office in the world are of primary importance.

A special room fitted with Wheatstone and ordinary telegraphic apparatus, including tape sets, by which each student can judge his signals as a corrective agency, is set apart where he employs his time in acquiring a knowledge in (a) sound-reading and (b) Morse transmitting, (c) handpunching, (d) Kotyra (pneumatic), (e) Gell working—(c), (d), and (e) being means of preparation of tape for the Wheatstone transmitter—(f) punched tape reading, (g) gumming received tape, and (h) typewriter.

It is essential that officers of the P.M.G. Department, Australia, to qualify for promotion as telegraphists, should pass in (a) sound reading, (b) transmitting on Morse key at the rate of 25 words each way and when transferred, as telegraphist, to a Capital City, he is required to further qualify in (c) tape punching, (d) Kotyra working, (e) Gell working, (f) gumming received tape, (g) transcribing from Morse tape, (h) transmitting from Morse tape on a telegraph set, and (i) balancing a quadruplex or duplex set, etc. Officers are also required to pass in typewriting, and the students are availing themselves of the means at their disposal of becoming conversant with the several branches necessary for their future.

The whole Telegraph Office, fitted with the latest and most up-to-date system, is available for their information. This office is fitted with sets that are not yet installed in Australia, principal amongst them being the Baudot, Murray and Hughes, all of which, although most intricate and complex in their mechanism, are very simple in manipulation. In each case the transmitted signals, instead of appearing in Morse code at the distant station, are made to appear in ordinary type and received on tape which is gummed to a form and issued to the public in that manner.

The first-named (Baudot) outrivals the whole of the other systems of the telegraphic world in the thoroughness of its work. By this means one single wire between two stations is made, if necessary, to carry 12 different telegrams simultaneously as independent of each other as if special circuits had been provided. The advantage of saving in cost of material, erection and maintenance of lines by this installation is clear, and several students, anticipating its adoption in Australia, are giving attention both to the practical and theoretical details of this masterpiece. As against the Wheatstone in use between our Australian capital cities the Baudot facilitates the work of disposal of business in that the transmitting officer, who can work at ease at a speed between 30 and 35 words per minute with a minimum of exertion, can see his typewritten messages pass before his eyes and any error can be immediately rectified. On the other hand, a perforated tape for the Wheatstone has to be prepared by the handpunchers, Kotyra or Gell (C., D., and E.), and is liable to be mislaid, torn, or destroyed.

### A STUDENT'S OPINION.

The opinion of a man who was at the 5th Divisional School at Solre le Chateau :

Everything was splendid. We were located in magnificent premises, which during the German occupancy of the town were utilised as a huge hospital for the Boche wounded and sick officers. The dormitories were large and fitted with beds for all of us, the class rooms numerous and the commissariat well looked after. There were about 200 students all told. Classes in all educational subjects were held from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and every week two or more lectures were given in the evenings. A huge recreation room, well furnished and with a good library, could hold an attendance of 500 at a concert; while in the day time, it was used as a writing-room. All the principal papers, daily and illustrated, from England and Australia, were to be seen there. There was a large staff of instructors in such subjects as English, history, geography, shorthand, mathematics, French and book-keeping. All realised that immense benefits were being gained by attendance at the School.

## No. 4 Group Activities.

At the time of the signing of the Armistice the Education area now known as No. 4 Group (Hurdcott area) was divided into three branches, each of which carried out its own activities. The camps were occupied, both then and for some time subsequently, by men forming reinforcements and miscellaneous details, and as the personnel was of a strongly migratory character, considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining satisfactory results. To secure sufficient and efficient lecturers was almost impossible, as the majority of civilian and military men suited for this work were being absorbed in France and Belgium, where the units were all dug in for the winter. These are sufficient reasons for the returns from this district showing an average attendance per week during the winter months of not more than about 1,000 per week.

It was with the movement of Australian troops from France to England that the wave of success began here, and as the successive quotas made their appearance from the "clearing house," at Le Havre the personnel were received, instructed, interested, and dealt with in a manner most creditable to the system, and with the exception of the chronic grumblers, satisfactory to the men. Arrangements were simplified and vastly improved by the grouping of all the camps in this area under the general name of Group 4, with the headquarters of the Group Education Service at Hurdcott. A large suite of office huts was obtained and, as shown in the statistical returns, various activities made rapid progress. Many difficulties had to be overcome. Temperamentally the men were disinclined to study or to set pursuits of any kind. The war for them was over; they had broken completely all associations with the theatre of war; they were on quotas for embarkation; it was, in their opinion, useless to settle down to anything serious during the few weeks that would intervene before they embarked; they had final leave to receive and enjoy; many were expecting notice that applications for non-military employment had been granted; others desired to secure "indefinite" leave to spend with their English wives pending their departure in a "family" ship—and so on. These factors militated considerably against the chance of numerous applications for what might be termed "class" education; but experiments soon proved that there was an effective method of ensuring the receipt of educational instruction by the men, that being by way of lectures and debates. And it has been by the adoption and extension of this principle that, in narrative form, the soldier has been supplied with a fund of useful and interesting information which will stand him in good stead when he returns to Australia and civilian life.

Time hangs heavily on the hands of the man who eagerly awaits his return home and, in this group, he looks to the Education Service to assist him to pass his time, also to give him information and advice on almost every question under the sun. The Y.M.C.A. have two large halls here, which are constantly used for concerts, dances, cinematographic entertainments,

etc., and through the courtesy of the officials of that body an opportunity is afforded the Education Service to enable their lecturers to be listened to by large bodies of men who are comfortably seated in good halls. In one hall over 1,000 men can be accommodated, and on many occasions the overflow from halls gathered round the door numbers hundreds. The organisation for the supply of lecturers has been most complete, as, in addition to a number of civilians—many of whom are professors—sent from London, warrant officers, who have seen service in the Australian Imperial Force in France, are attached to the groups for short periods and give series of lectures principally on matters affecting Australia. Debates have proved most successful. In most instances the principal speakers on either side have been drawn from the staff of the Education Service, but an opportunity has always been afforded to anyone in the audience to speak on the questions at issue. This chance has not been availed of to any material extent, but the keenest attention and interest have been shown in the arguments by the hundreds of soldiers who are always present at "Debate" evenings. A complete system of advertising lectures and debates exists. At 2 p.m. one day it was ascertained that both halls would be vacant that evening. Two debates and two lectures were arranged, the advertising agent got to work, and the attendance at the halls that evening numbered over 2,000. It is impossible to give with perfect accuracy the attendances at the halls, but a practice has been made to estimate always on the most conservative basis, and it is safe to say that a 25 per cent. addition to the totals would be nearer actuality than the figures set out in the statistical sum-

So far as educational classes are concerned, it is instruction of the technical or practical kind that is most favoured. Such subjects as English, Arithmetic, History, and Geography—which were largely taken up in France during the winter months—are not so popular here. Book-keeping is the "inside" subject which commands most attention. There is every indication that the men are fully alive to the necessity that exists for preparing themselves for the civilian life now opening to them and know that the care-free, irresponsible existence of a soldier is about to end, and the work of the Service in bringing this home to them and in affording opportunities for improving their civilian status has been of immense value. So far as this Group is concerned, the men are rather handicapped owing to the fact that military exigencies in France prevented their Division from offering such general educational facilities as was the case with some of the other Divisions. The men are, however, making up leeway rapidly. Another reason for disinclination by the troops to attend classes is that the time to be spent here is not only relatively short, but is also greatly broken into by leave, efforts to obtain leave, parades, etc., and they think it would not be worth while to take up the study of history, geography, or the like, for so short a period. They know that all these subjects will be taught on board ship and are reserving themselves for that opportunity, when all will start equal and the course will be undisturbed.

Recently all the instructional staff have been grouped in the central organisation and thus the best of teachers are available. Technical classes of the practical kind, such as boot-making, carpentry, and especially motor-car repairing, are now attracting large numbers, and on receipt of additional appliances for these works the attendances will increase materially. Trips, under proper instructional supervision, have been conducted to various factories in the neighbourhood, and in some cases the men have cheerfully walked eight or nine miles to participate therein. A visit to the famous carpet factories at Wilton is always appreciated, as have been trips to the estate of the Earl of Pembroke, where the farming and forestry operations prove most interesting. Arrangements have been made for trips to Oxford and to the many interesting historical spots on Salisbury Plain. For all these outings many more applications are always received than can possibly be granted.

Brief mention has been made above of the manner in which the organisation has come to be looked upon as a sort of intelligence bureau. It is a low estimate to put down the number of callers at the office at 350 daily. The range of the queries is enormous. For instance, "What is the present state of the pearl industry in Broome, Western Australia, and would you advise me to go there?" "What is the system of computing the number of Germans in the United States?" "Would you recommend me to have a 'fly' at the Army in Russia?" "Will my baby, born in England the other day, be English or Australian?" and so on, *ad infinitum*. Then there are the men who come for, and receive, advice on personal and domestic matters. They look upon the Education Service as being semi-military, and all sorts of delicate private affairs are submitted here for advice, while scores of letters concerning legal matters are put weekly before the professional members of the staff for explanation and assistance.

The library is much valued owing to the opportunity that is afforded to obtain technical books at a much lower price than they could be purchased at in the shops. Works on the trades and professions which intimately bear upon the future civilian career of the soldier are in chief demand. Lectures and debates frequently accentuate the desire for technical books on social questions, while there is always a demand for the works of Shakespeare and the standard authors of fiction. Appended are a few statistics showing the response of the men awaiting transhipment to the facilities for instruction afforded to them.

Week ended	Attendances at			Ration Strength	Library Sales		
	Classes	Lectures and Debates			£	s.	d.
April 28th ...	876	4,500	5,215	9	3	4	
May 2nd ...	836	8,140	5,796	13	3	1	
" 9th ...	840	7,554	5,386	21	6	3	
" 16th ...	1,254	7,800	4,872	11	10	0	
" 23rd ...	1,484	11,125	5,250	14	11	5	
Totals ...	5,290	39,000	—	69	14	1	

## No. 27 Quota.

In No. 27 Quota, which embarked towards the end of May, educational organisation had been in progress since the unit entrained at Charleroi. The personnel was investigated for suitable instructors and eleven were appointed, who then proceeded to scour the huts for classes, with the result that eighteen were established, with the following enrolments: General Farming 102, Dairying 102, Irrigation 102, Veterinary Science 5, Building Construction 8, Motor Mechanics 16, Electrical Engineering 7, Mechanical Drawing 6, Carpentry 6, Book-keeping 12, Shorthand 8, Business Organisation 12, Arithmetic 27, English 28, Algebra 1, Reading 1, Writing 1, History 4. Suitable text-books were secured from the group library. Classes were held in the open air. The intention was to promote discussion throughout. The chief duty of instructors was to promote discussions and guide them upon right channels. Arrangements were made with a farmer for the land class to visit his property for practical demonstrations of land fertilisation, drainage, irrigation, tractor ploughing, and farm team work. Lectures were given by members of the unit on pearl fishing, the Northern Territory, refrigeration, wool-classing and grading, bee-keeping, salesmanship, Australian history, Australian possessions in the Pacific, life in New Guinea, the operations of Zeebrugge and Ostend, life on a Queensland cattle station, potato growing, architecture, mine surveying, etc. A committee was formed to arrange debates and literary circles during the voyage. A "diggers' parliament" had also been organised.

## NORTH OF SCOTLAND COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Members of the A.I.F. attending the North of Scotland College of Agriculture have found the work very interesting, and are all paying the keenest attention. The lectures are thorough and clear, and where possible are illustrated by lantern slides or actual demonstrations. The College has an experimental farm of 140 acres.

Professor Hendrich, of the College, has shown that in Scotland at any rate, though conditions may vary in other countries, one-third super-phosphate and two-thirds mineral phosphate will give practically the same result as all super-phosphate at very much less expense, as the price of the sulphuric acid used in the manufacture of super-phosphate adds greatly to its price.

In the stock lectures the various breeds of horses and cattle have been dealt with extensively, and the visits of students to famous studs have already been mentioned.

## Electrical Engineering.

Lt. E. H. Battershill is gaining experience in the manufacture of electrical equipment for automobiles with a firm which were pioneers in the industry. Electric lighting for motor-cars was introduced into Australia about 1910, and numerous improvements have been effected in the generator, and the introduction of self-starters, warning signals, etc., has further complicated the system. During the war the firm manufactured munitions, including accumulators, signalling devices, self-starters (for motor-boats, tanks, and submarine chasers), carburettors, fuses, detonators, etc., but have now re-organised their works and are turning their attention solely to the production of electrical equipment for automobiles and motor-cycles. The works are the last word in perfect organisation and systematic control. Each department is under a specialist, and complicated processes are so simplified and disintegrated that men and girls each become experts at their own particular job. This results in efficiency, high-class workmanship, and speed of production. There are 2,000 employees working under ideal sanitary conditions. The three Australians here received every possible assistance from the firm and its employees.

Lt. V. L. Molloy is with a firm of consulting engineers and has had opportunities of seeing and discussing systems with various engineers in this country and of obtaining knowledge in the developments in electrical generating stations, distributing and transmission systems, switchgear generators, boilers, converting and transforming plant, ways and means of distributing coal and ash, and prospective developments with regard to super-power stations. He has inspected the distributing systems and power stations of the L.C.C. at Greenwich, the London Electric Supply Co. at Chelsea, the Metropolitan Railway Co. at Neasden, the borough systems at Hammersmith and Fulham, and the West End Electric Supply Co.'s station at Bow Bridge. At Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Manchester, Glasgow, and Newcastle he obtained information on systems employed and specialities and peculiarities contained in each that are the ideas of the engineers of the various Corporations and companies. He went thoroughly into the systems of generation, distribution, and transmission, cable layouts, and sub-station designs, and the records that are considered necessary for keeping of statistics of various schemes.

At Newcastle an interesting development is the means adopted for load control peculiar to the North-East Coast, and rendered necessary on account of the number of large power stations on the system and the great area over which they are distributed. It is interesting also to note how in this district full utilisation is made of waste heat coming from exhaust steam at collieries, coke ovens, furnaces, etc., and how it is used for generation of electrical energy.

He saw the machinery, etc., which is at present under development and construction by various recog-

nised firms of the country, and discussed with the designers what one can expect in formulating specifications for the supply of efficient generating plant, including improvements that have been suggested by the various engineers. The firms visited in this connection include Willans and Robinson and the British Thomson Houston Company of Rugby, the General Electric Company, Witton, and Chamberlain Hookham Electric Meter Company, of Birmingham, the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Ferranti Meter Company, Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., and the British Insulated and Helsby Cable Company at Manchester. At Glasgow the works of Stewart & Lloyd, steam pipe manufacturers, and Babcock & Wilcox's Boiler Workers were visited, and in Newcastle the manufacture of Parsons' steam turbine and the Reyrolle switchboard were inspected. At the Reyrolle Works special gear is under construction for super-power station control.

Capt. H. Cross, with the Western Electric Company, is pursuing a series of studies into one of the most efficient and up-to-date systems of machine switching for telephone exchange work. The studies embrace the circuits for systems installed in Europe as well as those under construction in Australia and New Zealand, and the methods and traffic data upon which the relative proportion of the various machines and number of trunks are estimated. All diagrams, records, specifications, and information of every description were placed at his service, and the engineers showed every desire to assist, so that instead of returning to Australia five years behind the times in his profession, he will be primed with the latest information.

## TOWN PLANNING.

Lt. H. St. A. Murray, who was an architect in civil life, has been doing a course of Town Planning under Prof. Adshead at London University College, which proved most interesting, practical, and instructive. He has also had practical experience on some of the largest and most interesting town planning schemes at present under consideration in this country, including the contour lay-out and design and keeping in view the requirements of the future. A new class of construction in concrete for the new town of Dormanston was studied.

Under arrangement with the Khaki University of Canada, a party of officers and other ranks of the A.I.F. are at present on a tour of the garden cities of England. The party assembled at Adastral House, where a lecture was given by a representative of the Garden City Association. The tour includes Crayford Garden Village, Kent; Toynbee Hall; Rae Green Garden Village; Hampstead Garden Suburb; Letchworth Garden City; Bournville Garden City; Port Sunlight; Wavertree Garden Suburb; New Earswick, near York; and Rowntree Garden Village. Lt. C. Greenwell is in charge of the Australians in the party.

## History and Exercise.

Amongst the subjects covered by the Education Scheme at Hurdcott, under the direction of Lt. Clerke, are some of historical nature, taken by Capt. George C. Neech. This officer deals in an unconventional way with Salisbury Plain and its associations with the cradlehood of the British race, in half-hour chats, entitled "The Passing of the Plain." His endeavour is to induce his hearers to take advantage of the beautiful English summer weather, and the many hours of leisure occupied in "waiting for the boat," which are apt to hang very heavily, to fossick out for themselves traces of our "great-great-great-grandfather," which are to be found readily enough on the portions of the Plain watered by the Wylde and the Nadder. This endeavour has been provocative of some interesting results.

To this officer, also, is entrusted the subject of historical architecture, and in a series of half-hours sufficient information is imparted in an attractive manner to enable the student to go "Back to the Stone age" during the time that leave carries him all over the kingdom, or the long hours of waiting are employed in strolling through the lovely little old-world nooks which nestle in the valleys of the Wylde and Nadder rivers and which abound in illustrations of every period in the history of the science.

In connection with this course, trips of inspection and investigation are arranged to suitable spots; a typical one (on 13th instant) may be cited. Leaving Salisbury—itsself the purest representative of the Early English Gothic, and a perfect collection of medieval work—the party went to Bath. The walls and baths of the famous old town supplied excellent illustrations of the period of the Roman occupation, the houses and buildings reflected the Georgian era and even the earlier periods, while in the cathedral itself was found one of the most complete examples of the "very latest" in Perpendicular. At Bradford-on-Avon the wonderful old specimen of Saxon work was examined, stone by stone, while the parish church proved an eldorado to these fossickers of antiquity. At Bretton the party was introduced to the famous earthworks.

## THE EIGHTH FIELD AMBULANCE.

When the communication from Bishop Long suggesting that educational classes should be started for the men while the War was on was made known to the unit, says a member of the 8th Field Ambulance, we looked upon it as rather a ridiculous scheme and thought it was doomed to fail, imagining that when we were out of the line we should be too occupied in seeking a good rest to go back to school—which was the general impression then of what the proposal really meant—and that none would feel inclined to formal study. This was about June, 1918—I forget the exact

date—when the Ambulance was at Petit Camon. But after we had been there for a few days time began to hang heavily on our hands and we welcomed a proposal put forward by Col. Clayton that classes should be started. A large hall in the village was secured and men were enrolled for classes in French, English (elementary and advanced), arithmetic, shorthand, history and book-keeping. The response was wonderful. Most of the classes had to be divided into two, there being too many students for one. In addition, lectures were given on Australian history and the Australian Constitution. The men soon settled down to their studies and thoroughly appreciated the opportunity afforded to them of rubbing up their old work and making some preparation for the civilian life ahead of them. The work was carried on in the unit right up to the time of leaving Belgium for England.

## COKE BY-PRODUCTS.

Lt. L. Stead, 2nd Australian Tunnelling Coy., who is a certificated colliery manager, has been gaining experience in the coke by-products industry at the Robin Hood Collieries, Yorkshire, where the firm claims to have mined coal continuously for over two centuries. Prior to 1915 he knew of no coke works in Australia where by-products were recovered, but in 1917 the Broken Hill Proprietary were extracting sulphate of ammonia and benzol, so evidently they were the pioneers. In that year N.S.W. produced nearly half a million tons of coke.

Lt. Stead was given every facility for investigation into the production of benzol (used for many of the aniline series of dyes, as well as for motor fuel), toluol, solvent naphtha (used in dry cleaning and in dissolving resin and rubber), pitch, anthracine paste, anthracine oil, creosote oil, middle oil (used in huge quantities for fuel by the Navy). These oils also contain carbolic, cresylic, and picric acids.

A machine was seen which reduced the cost of handling coke from 7d. per ton to 1½d.

## REPATRIATION.

The A.I.F. is now getting home to Australia at an increased rate. No fewer than ninety-five transports have sailed for Australian ports carrying a total of 4,324 officers and 85,198 other ranks; also 535 nurses.

One hundred and sixteen Australian soldiers married English girls the first week in June. Nearly eleven thousand wives and children dependants are awaiting embarkation for Australia, and a number of well-equipped "Family" ships are allotted and being fitted for their transportation. Over 3,000 have already embarked.

Over 5,000 Australian munition workers have returned to Australia.

## The London Markets.

An exceptional opportunity has been offered members of the A.I.F., writes Lt. E. C. Johnson, by Lt. Pratt's tour around the various markets and industries of interest to Australians in London. During the two months Lt. Pratt has had command, the following markets have been visited by the party: meat, wool, furs, skins, etc., ivory, rubber, and tropical imports. In addition, the party have visited the following places of interest to those concerned: London slaughter houses, bulk handling of wheat, Smithfield cold storage and fellmongers. At all the above competent men explained matters very thoroughly to the members; in fact, everywhere the party went valuable information was freely given by experts, and this information was of exceptional value to those interested in his own particular line.

My special branch being wool, I shall only deal with my experiences relating to this line. The London wool warehouses are at Aldgate. All wool is exposed for sale at these warehouses, each bale being shown. (In Australia we only show 10 per cent.) The various brokers are allotted their share for sale, which takes place at the Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C., commencing at 3 p.m.

The idea for members of Lt. Pratt's party was to go down to the warehouse each morning and value the wool, then attend the sales. To value wool just at present according to all the buyers is an impossible task, as each buyer just now wants his special line and has to buy practically regardless of price. My method was to get to the warehouse early and go around with an expert each day. The brokers are very obliging, and if they cannot get around with you they will usually find someone to take their place. In this way you learn the qualities and yields and from these two you get your values. This, to my idea, is the best way to pick up information at the warehouses, and a couple of hours with a competent man each day is far better than hours spent by oneself trying to value knowing practically nothing of qualities and yields. During the last sales I managed to get around with both English and foreign buyers, and the information gained was of unlimited value.

In conclusion, I would like to state my appreciation to all these experts who have helped me. The fact of their knowing I was an Australian and out for information was enough to induce them to do a lot to help me, and I am sure other members of the party will endorse what I say.

Gnr. J. Cozens writes: My course began with a visit to the butchers at Smithfield Markets. The methods of handling stock and beef, compared with those of Australia, were not just all that one wished. I think it is a mistake to tie up bullocks who are not accustomed to being handled, because they bruise themselves considerably. I also think Australian butchers pay much more attention to beef during transit from slaughtering premises to shops, etc., by the covering for protection from flies and dust.

A week was then taken up by visiting various warehouses at the London and other docks in connection with skins and furs. It appears to me that in regard to sheep skins there is a great opportunity for the treatment and manufacture of them into an almost unlimited variety of fancy leather goods in Australia, and the processes (with little experience) should not be difficult to acquire. Rabbit skins, cured, dyed, and partially shorn, are very similar to seal skins, except in size, and quite an industry could be started in this line. Owing to there being very few arrivals of skins from Australia, the prices in London at the present time are considerably higher. Fellmongery was seen in all stages at several different works around the city.

A visit to the Victoria Docks, where the handling of wheat in bulk was explained, proved very interesting. The elevating system was similar to that which is used in Australia for filling "Silos."

At Covent Garden it seemed a pity that there were no Australian fruits, for the prices of all kinds were fabulous. South African fruit had the field to itself.

Pte. E. Milne writes: The first thing to strike an Australian on such a tour as this is the immensity of trade and dealing in what to most, at least in regard to ivory and spices, would deem to be quite sidelines. Thousands of elephant, buffalo, walrus, and other tusks, the former up to ten feet in length and valued at £1 per lb. for the best; tons of nutmegs and spices from South America, Zanzibar, Ceylon, etc.; and rubber in various stages of manufacture by the million pounds' worth is calculated to rather take anyone's breath away.

At Covent Garden, amongst fruit, flower, and vegetable. It seems the packing of Australian fruit is not all it might be sometimes; for instance, for oranges to be packed like apples is hardly quite right, and I was told this was sometimes actually done. Early Belgian peaches at 6s. each rings rather untrue to Australian ears, yet that was the price on the day in question. Pineapples up to 10s. each were in strong demand. Australian granadillas were absolutely the best ever received at Covent Garden, but it appears they always arrive in a messy condition, or nearly always. African (South Africa) pears just arrived in beautiful condition and of fine quality sold, and are selling, briskly.

Australian hides and skins may not be so good as English, but it is obvious, especially on the tanned hide, that multiple or much branding does not improve them and ought to be stopped straightaway. Apparently there is a preference in England to do their own tanning, and this may indicate carelessness on our side. There is a great field for the extended treatment of all skins and hides, but especially in regard to sheep and rabbit skins. Splitting of skins could be done in Australia if it is not, and ought to be. Chamois leather from sheepskin fleshings is a wonderful production, also the supposed white kid for ladies' gloves (the washable kind or American patent) from the same sheepskin, and the various qualities and patterns (printed) for fancy leather goods, including the finest

and softest, not so difficult as simple of manufacture, given capital for plant and buildings. In regard to marsupial skins it appears the trappers would be well advised to drop the practice of tanning their skins altogether, unless better results can be obtained; so this end of the business declares.

Buyers complain bitterly of the bad effects of even the tiniest speck of tar which is frequently found on Australian wools. One small spot of tar when wool is undergoing the process of felting will spread and absolutely spoil a piece of the finished article; besides, if the speck of tar is scattered in the disentangling stage, many pieces of cloth may be at least partially destroyed.

### ON LECTURING TO AUSTRALIANS.

Mr. F. J. Adkins, M.A., who has delivered a great many lectures to troops in France and the U.K., writes :

Overseas soldiers proved my best audiences. There was a sense of responsibility, a desire to know, a feeling that knowledge was a necessary part of the equipment of a self-governing people, that the opinion of the individual was a drop in the stream of public opinion which determined policy, a sense that it was "up to them," their business that I was talking about, a matter not to be left to others or done by proxy, which kept them riveted on the subject from start to finish, and keen for more, either in the form of an additional lecture or else in answer to questions. Indeed, the difficulty was usually to bring the meeting to a close; and upon occasion it was necessary to switch off the light as a hint that, at least as far as the lecturer was concerned, the subject was finished.

Occasionally when lecturing to the various Army Schools in France, the subject of my voluntary after-dinner lecture was put to the vote, and as a rule the topic chosen was "The U.S.A. and Japan." For this reason: the keenest men in the choosing were usually the handful of Overseas officers and N.C.O.'s, and their interest in the Pacific and its problems was such that, although they formed a relatively small minority in the course as a whole, their wish usually prevailed. The rest of the course were not particular, provided the lecture was not too boring or too long.

Since the Armistice, lecturing has been on rather a different footing, and I must confess that as far as I am concerned the palmiest days were in France during the war, when I had on occasion an Army Commander in the chair, and Corps and Divisional Commanders and Staffs to the number of I forget how many in the audience.

Nevertheless when, on a delightful Spring evening, a voluntary Australian audience on the Plain has sat out seventy minutes of rapid fire on "The Slavs," and then asks for a completely new lecture on Problems of the Pacific right away, one feels that perhaps such spontaneous recognition is worth more than all the official letters and brass hats put together.

### What Men are Studying.

The personnel actually engaged in educational courses (non-military employment) as at June 7 numbered 5,152, of which 2,401 come under the Technical section of the Education Service, 2,192 under the Agricultural, and 559 under the Universities section. The subjects men are studying, with the number of men for each subject, are as follows:—

Technical: Cinematography and Photography 59, Metallurgy Firms 8, Metallurgy Schools 17, Schools and Colleges 61, Draughtsmen 36, Marine Engineering 13, Aircraft Manufacture and Aeronautics 37, Mining, Engineering and Assaying 37, Postal, Telegraphy, Telephony, and Wireless 243, Motor Engineering and Driving 238, Public Works (Engineering and Sewerage Works, Sanitary, etc.) 26, Business, Clerical, etc., Experience 74, Natural History, Museums, etc., 3, Royal Sanitary Institute, 60, Nursing and Massage 38, Languages (Courses) 23, Cookery, Baking, and Domestic 85, Printing 28, Science, etc., 3, Building 40, Art Schools 57, Art Firms 2, Commercial Courses 410, Music 62, Tailoring 87, Optical 27, Navigation 27, Journalism 15, Surveying 118, Chemistry and Pharmacy 50, Railways 11, Engineering Schools 48, Engineering Firms 129, Architecture Schools 71, Architecture Firms 24, Miscellaneous 120, Dentistry 13.

University: British Universities 127, Foreign Universities 18, Colleges and Schools Economics, etc., 47, Educational Teachers' Training and Courses, etc., 98, Parliamentary 1, Legal Education and Studies 74, Medical Courses, etc., 9, Medical (545's) 173, Theological and Philanthropical Inst. 12.

Agricultural: Farming (Gardening and Vegetable) 57, Farming (Horticultural and Fruit) 104, Farming (Sheep Shearing Machines) 112, Stock, Cattle Breeding, etc., 287, Agriculture, Machinery Mechanics 53, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry 30, Farming (General) 870, Farming (Dairy and Poultry) 111, Forestry 64, Wool (Courses, etc.) 416, Agricultural Colleges 54, Miscellaneous 34.

### AN APPRECIATION.

Sir Cecil Hertslet, who was H.M. Consul-General for Belgium from 1903-15, and was in Antwerp during the bombardment, recently lectured for the A.I.F. Education Service in the Furdcott area to audiences of from 700 to 1,000 men on "The Siege and Fall of Antwerp" and "The Romance of Empire," and was much impressed by the splendid attention with which he was followed and by the excellence of our education scheme generally. He considers it the finest scheme of the sort that he has seen in a wide experience and the one most appreciated by the men concerned. He noticed also that the people in the neighbourhood spoke well of the Australians and were glad to have them there.

## Presentation Day.

From my experience of Commemoration Day in Sydney—a day of rollicking fun for the students—I fully expected to find the Albert Hall packed with undergraduates, each endeavouring to excel the others in hair-raising racket and riot, writes a member of the A.I.F. who attended the Presentation Day of the University of London, but the very opposite was the case, the audience seated itself quietly, and when people conversed at all it was in an undertone.

A very large number of those present wore academic costumes. The Arts hood of this University is of black silk, lined with russet brown for Masters, and just edged with the same colour for Bachelors. I thought it monastic-looking and distinguished. A large number of both ladies and gentlemen wore scarlet gowns and hoods. These were lined with the colours of their respective faculties, blue, white, violet, and gold. As the centre of the hall and the orchestra benches filled up, they looked like gorgeous flower-gardens. A good orchestra played at intervals, and the time passed rapidly and pleasantly.

At three o'clock exactly the vast audience rose, and the Vice-Chancellor's procession commenced to file in, and a most dignified and imposing show it was. Along with professors and senators were masters of ancient city guilds in full regalia, high officials of the Board of Education, Members of Parliament, and at least a half-dozen mayors of boroughs within the metropolitan area. These last were resplendent in black robes richly embroidered with gold, and had their maces borne in state before them. All the authority of all the grandees in this country seems to be centred in a short thick stick with a heavy gilt knob at one end. I have seen the same sort of thing in the Australian bush, only there it is not called "mace," but "Nulla-nulla," and the authority is with the man who carries it. He uses it to drive home the main points of his arguments with the lady (or lubra) of his choice.

The proceedings opened with an oration in classical Latin by the Acting Public Orator.

Then there was great movement on what might be called the ground floor of the hall. Past the Vice-Chancellor the successful students proudly strode, each being given the glad hand (the new Doctors were, in addition, gravely saluted with the raised velvet hat). As they all got well under way they formed great delightful revolving wheels of colour, "the which, when I had seen, I wished myself among them," as dear old John Bunyan would say.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, the President of the Board of Education, made the kind of speech that we expect and welcome on occasions such as this. He struck the right note—the all importance of character.

Then the stately recession (I saw the faces this time) passed beneath me and the great assemblage dispersed, followed by thunder-rolls from the great organ. I am proud to have been the guest of the great University of London. I know that I have seen

some of the eminent scientists, the profound lawyers, the celebrated physicians, the world-honoured teachers of the future. The very air I breathed was redolent with learning, and it pleases me to think that I, as the solitary representative of the Australian Commonwealth, mingled with something of the higher and grander life of London, the mighty city I have learned to love so well.

## ON AN ENGLISH FARM.

Here is a typical report from a member of the A.I.F. who was given leave to gain experience on an English farm, Pte. L. H. Leverington, 38th Battn. (Heron Farm, Buckhold): I had three miles on foot each way to and from work. I was placed with an experienced hand in the sheds with young Jersey cattle from nine days to six weeks old, and was shown the manner of feeding and general care, including treatment of minor illnesses. Later I moved into the sheds with older stock which was being prepared for sale. Again a general practical knowledge was gained of feeding, treatment of minor illnesses, ringing, branding, and record keeping. A knowledge of breeding was also to be gained. Most of my ten weeks was spent in these two sheds. On this farm special attention is paid to the production of high-class butter without artificial colouring. This is done by winter feeding of grass hay, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage, giving a rich golden colour and very fine flavour. Before the war visitors from France, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany made the journey especially to visit this estate to gain information on this matter. The cattle are among the finest. One Jersey cow produced 3,600 lbs. of butter in three years, another, 6,000 lbs. in seven years. Up to 100 lbs. of butter are made per day. I had experience of separating and testing milk. The knowledge will certainly be of great use to me, and I am deeply grateful to the A.I.F. for the opportunity it has afforded me.

## AGRICULTURAL HANDBOOKS.

A.I.F. Landbook No. 15, "The Farm Horse," now available at the Library, is a 50-page booklet by W/O G. R. B. Williams, of the Agricultural Training Depot at Sutton Veny. It gives a description of the three great British breeds from which the Australian draught horse is derived, and then deals with breeding, care of young stock, condition, feeding, stables and stabling, methods and care in working, health and management, suggestions with regard to buying. The price is 1s.

The New Zealand Expeditionary Force Education Service has issued excellent booklets similar to our own on land settlement, live stock, agriculture, fruit-growing, and bee-keeping respectively.



## IPSWICH SHOW.

Under the auspices of the Imperial Education Committee, a party of 90 members of the A.I.F., together with representatives from other Dominions, visited Ipswich on June 5, and were given a welcome by the Lord Mayor of Ipswich on arrival at the Show grounds. The organisation and exhibits of the Show were most instructive. The county of Suffolk is peculiar in that it has three distinctive breeds of stock, *i.e.*, Suffolk Punch Horses, Red Poll Cattle, and Suffolk Sheep. The very best specimens were seen, and all our party were very much impressed by the very high standard of the exhibits. The stewards and local farmers intermingled with our men and many useful discussions ensued. Splendid hospitality was extended and much appreciated by all.

## CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Mr. A. T. Sharp, Land Settlement and Immigration Commission for Victoria, writes: "I have read with interest the article on Agricultural Co-operation which appeared in the February number of the *Education Service Journal*. In it the writer stated that little or no attention has been paid in Australia to the question of co-operative credit. You will see, however, by the enclosed reprint that in Victoria, at all events, there is at least one of these institutions, of which I was one of the founders. It is still a going concern and much useful work has been achieved since it was established."

The reprint is an admirable pamphlet from *The Journal of the Department of Agriculture of Victoria*, from which it appears that the society he mentions consists of members and ex-members of the Imperial, Commonwealth, and State Civil Service, was founded in 1906 with a capital of £425, and in 1917 had a subscribed capital of £1,938, granted loans totalling £1,200, and made a profit of £36, of which £30 was absorbed by a 4½ per cent. dividend.

## MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING.

Capt. P. H. M. Macintosh has been studying harbour works and municipal engineering and the administration of municipal works, with special attention to the equipment of docks for the economical handling of shipping and cargoes. The harbour works at Glasgow afforded an exceptional opportunity of studying this class of work. Sewerage, city cleansing, road and street construction and maintenance, as carried out in Glasgow and Dunfermline, were studied. An extensive housing scheme is being carried out at Dunfermline. Evening classes in civil engineering and design of structures are attended at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow. The practice in this country varies in many ways from that in Australia, but in most cases can be adapted to Australian conditions.

## Show Dates for 1919.

## JUNE.

24 to 28.—*R.A.S.E. Show at Cardiff.*

## JULY.

3.—*Selby A.S.*

4 and 5.—*Richmond Royal Horse Show.*

8, 9, and 10.—*Highland Show at Edinburgh.*

8, 9, and 10.—*Peterborough A.S. Show.*

9.—*Haxby (Yorkshire) Agricultural Show.*

9.—*Shire and Hackney Show and Sale at Peterborough Respository.*

9.—*South Molton A.S.*

14.—*Sherburn-in-Elmet Show.*

16.—*Malton Agricultural Show.*

17.—*Bedfordshire A.S. Show at Dunstable.*

23.—*York A.S. Show.*

30.—*Heavy and Light Horse Show and Sale at Derby Respository.*

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.*

## Poultry Farming.

Sgt. C. W. Cann writes of a big poultry farm which he visited while studying English methods of breeding and poultry keeping.

The place is at St. Mary's Cray, about 15 miles from London on the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway, and it is well worth a visit by any "digger" who is interested in poultry keeping.

It is the home of the famous Orpington breed, which is as well known as its originator, the late William Cook, and it is his daughter, Mrs. Clarke, who is carrying on at the above premises.

Just think of it, over 200 acres of land devoted wholly to poultry, row upon row of roomy grass pens, carrying in all 7,400 breeding stock, to say nothing of thousands of young stuff.

The incubator house is a long brick building, divided into cubicles, with a passage down the centre. Each cubicle holds six incubators, and there are 150 incubators in the building. It reminded me of a big hospital ward. All the machines were running at full pressure on the occasion of my last visit there, and I was lucky enough to see a batch of 2,400 eggs "put down," every one of which was laid that day. The balance of the day's yield—another 2,400—being sent away to fulfil orders for setting and table. Every one of those 4,800 eggs was handled by Mrs. Clarke herself.

The breeding stock occupy roomy houses opening on to large grass runs, abundantly sheltered by nice shady trees. The doors from all the houses open into the passages, and the eggs can be collected and floors relittered without entering the grass runs. The passages are all cindered, which makes walking agreeable in all weathers. Water and grit troughs stand in niches in the passage, and are reached by the fowls through slatted openings in the wall of the house. Labour-saving appliances are evident everywhere and the farm is laid out with that object in view.

The stock are both exhibition and utility, and comprise the following breeds: Orpingtons—naturally predominant—Black, White, Buff, Blue, Spangled, and Jubilee are the varieties kept. Then come Leghorns, both White and Black, while Rhode Island Reds (both single and rose comb), Light Sussex, Speckled Sussex, White Wyandottes, and Houdans all help to swell the grand total. There are also big flocks of Buff and Blue Orpington ducks, and White and Fawn and White Indian runners. These are all graded according to their egg-laying capacities.

Pte. J. S. Bullingham reports on a visit to the "Northern Utility Poultry Society" Egg-Laying Competition at Burnley.

The competition is held on the Society's farm, some four acres, having a nice slope with southern aspect. Here I saw some 535 birds, consisting chiefly of White Leghorn, White Wyandottes, a few Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks, Anconas, Sicilian Buttercups, Black and Brown Leghorns. All birds looked in excellent condition and health.

The competition consists of four sections:—(1) White Leghorns, (2) White Wyandottes, (3) any other variety, (4) small breeders' section. Sections 1, 2, and 3 are in houses, 12 ft. by 8 ft., divided in the centre with grass runs, having 15 birds in each half. Houses were built on each side of a central passage, with doors opening into passage. There were no thoroughfares through pens, which undoubtedly saves time and labour. Section 4 consists of one large house, 36 ft. by 15 ft., divided in the centre to separate light from heavy breeds. This section is not giving as good results as Sections 1, 2, and 3, which perhaps shows that birds give better results when kept in smaller numbers, although one must remember that Section 4 consists of birds bred and selected by amateurs.

Grain is fed in the morning, consisting of wheat, barley, oats, and maize, and at night as mash, consisting of boiled rice, bran, middlings, Sussex ground oats, and fish meal.

During the month 10,435 eggs were laid by the 535 birds, giving an average of 19.15 over the whole competition, White Leghorns and White Wyandottes giving best results.

Apparently the food costs about 4½d. per bird per week, so that the food for 535 birds costs £37 18s. Eggs were quoted at 3½d. to 3¾d. each wholesale. Taking the lower price, the value would be £152 3s. 6½d., showing a margin of £114 5s. 6½d.

The general management of the competition was very good; but I thought that running three breeders' teams, 15 birds, in one pen a weak point, although all birds are "trap-nested." Should a bird of one entrant become ill, the whole pen may be affected and would have to be quarantined. By trap-nesting, individual scores are obtained as well as flock scores for competition. Trap-nesting or single pen testing is most essential for successful poultry farming. Local birds apparently showed better results, at least better than birds brought from a distance, and as Burnley has the highest rainfall in the United Kingdom, acclimatisation is a factor to be reckoned with. Mr. Longbottom, the Society's Secretary, has heard very little of the great advance of the poultry industry in Australia, and would be very pleased to receive some reports of our Government Competitions.

When one remembers that the industry in this country is left entirely to the individual without Government assistance or advice, great praise is due to the body of working men who formed the Northern and National Utility Poultry Society.

## SPECTACLE MAKING.

Several members of the A.I.F. who are studying for the fellowship of the Spectacle Makers' Council at the School of Optics, London, are highly pleased with the instruction given. They know of no adequate means of obtaining such instruction in Australia at present. In Queensland the law now requires opticians to have a certificate from a recognised school.

# DON'T REGRET LOST OPPORTUNITIES

**SEIZE  
THEM  
NOW**

**SKILLED  
MEN**

**A-I-F EDUCATION  
SERVICE**



## The Service in U.K. Depots.

The work of the Education Service is now practically confined to men on non-military employment and those in depots in the United Kingdom, the only field of any size for class work. Despite the departure of several quotas, an increase of 256 in enrolments in classes and of 7,159 in attendances at lectures was noted during the first week in June, the latest for which figures are available.

The quotas which excelled during the week were 39 and 42. The former had 13 classes with an enrolment of 215 and a very live debating society. A makeshift wireless set will enable wireless telegraphy to be taught on the transport, and classes in veterinary work and motor mechanics have been arranged. Classes in progress include telegraphy, book-keeping, shorthand, steam engines and boilers, general subjects (under a sergeant who is an M.A.), agriculture, sheep-breeding, and wool-classing. In the dark room of the camera club scores of films were to be seen drying.

Quota 42 is composed of railway units and in 14 classes had an enrolment of 264. A tour to Port Sunlight was organised. Keen rivalry existed between the debating society of this quota and that of quota 39.

Quota 32 had an enrolment of 163 and won the championship debate against Quota 39 on "Should Civil Hospitals be Nationalised and under Direction similar to that of Military Hospitals?" Brigadier-General Jess, C.M.G., D.S.O., presided.

Quota 32 had 9 classes with 135 enrolled, and a syllabus of lectures had been arranged for work on the boat. A glee club had been formed.

Quota 33 in 8 classes had 138 enrolled, Quota 50 had 270, Quota 36 had 160 in 16 classes, and Quota 47 had 194 in 15.

During the week 74 lectures were delivered by 23 lecturers, of whom 10 were civilians, and seven debates were held, including two sessions of the Model Parliament. Attendances at lectures and debates totalled 35,000, against 27,832 for the previous week, No. 4 Group (Hurdcott) still keeping the lead with 12,625 attendances. In this group three lectures were held in the same hall one evening. No. 2 Group (Sutton Veny) uses every available hall, and intervals at entertainments.

In No. 1 Group (Longbridge Deverill) the classes studying bee-keeping continue to visit the neighbouring apiaries, and parties from No. 2 Group join in the visits to farms conducted by the Agricultural Training Depots. Visits have been conducted by classes at the A.G.H. to vegetable and fruit gardens in connection with a fruit and vegetable canning class at the Hospital. A party from No. 3 Group (Codford) visited the locomotive sheds at Westbury, and visits to the Whitehead Torpedo Works, Electrical Power Station and Weymouth Co-operative Bakery were continued by No. 5 Group.

Group 1 has a dancing and deportment class, which is very popular, and the Diggers' Parliament continues to be a huge success.

Group 2 had 7,520 attendances at lectures with a depot strength of 9,978. An excellent French class is much appreciated, as the instructor is a student of the Elysee who has remained to assist the Service before returning to France for demobilisation. Art classes, in which the nursing sisters are doing fine work, take portraiture as well as landscape. The Diggers' Parliament continues with unabated enthusiasm, and the Group Glee Club is developing. Instruction in singing and voice production is much appreciated. A special feature of this group's work is its publicity department, which uses posters, cinema slides and dodgers. The quality of Sgt. G. H. Brown's work of this nature is very high. A specimen poster by him is given on another page.

Group 3 reported an increase of 246 in enrolments for classes. Inter-quota debates are a feature of the work. The championship debate has already been mentioned.

Group 4 also reported an increase in enrolments, despite the departure of quotas for Australia. The photography class has 70 enrolments with an average attendance of .62. Classes in bootmaking, carpentry, book-keeping, and motor mechanics are well attended.

Group 5 had well-attended classes in motor mechanics, carpentry, turning and fitting, telegraphy, wool class, and commercial subjects, besides general instruction. Debates are attracting much attention, and the picture "What a man soweth so shall he reap" was shown with marked effect.

## Lectures and Debates.

The attendance at lectures and debates during the week ending June 13th totalled 32,380. Although this shows a decrease of 2,200 when compared with the previous week, the results are most satisfactory, when it is borne in mind that the Whitsuntide holidays interfered to a great extent with the activities of the Education Service.

During the week 55 lectures were delivered by 21 lecturers, of whom 10 are attached to the A.I.F. In addition, five debates were held, as well as two sessions of model parliaments.

The lecturers attached to the A.I.F. again performed their duties most efficiently. Their lectures are always well received, and reports show that their energy is mainly responsible for the success of the debates and meetings of the model parliament.

Of other lectures, Mr. Humby's were especially good. They dealt with coloured races and created a great deal of discussion. So many questions were asked that Mr. Humby prepared a special lecture dealing with the problems raised, and 700 men attended to listen to the discourse. Mr. Hyndman supplied a good deal of valuable information concerning petroleum and coal. He dealt with the prospecting, mining, and treatment in a clear and interesting manner. The Hon. C. Vaughan was much appreciated. Captain

Thurston's lecture on "Flying" was given a good reception.

The popularity of lecturers and their subjects may be gauged by the attendances they attract in the concentration groups. W./O. Ostrom gave two lectures on Australia, each of which attracted 900 men. Sgt. MacKenzie's lecture on Experiences in German East Africa was listened to by 900. W./O. Harris spoke to 850 men on The War Service Homes Act. Audiences of 800 listened to Lt. Clerke on "Problems for Returned Soldiers," to W./O. Harris speaking on "Australia" and "Partnership," and to Mr. Hyndman's lectures on "Petroleum" and "Coal and its Use."

The interest in debates is well maintained; at the O.T.B. the session of the model parliament was attended by 900 men, and at No. 4 Group 800 men were present at the debate on "Should Technical Education be Made Compulsory in Australia?" Another debate on "Should State Governors and the Governor-General be Abolished?" attracted 750. The A.I.F. lecturers take a very active part in these debates. At No. 2 Group Miss Richardson is an enthusiastic leader in the Diggers' Parliament, where she is always well received.

## Sydney University Scholarships.

Applications have been authorised from members of the University of Sydney for the following scholarships tenable by graduates:—

The James King of Irrawang Scholarship.—Awarded to a graduate of not more than four years' standing. £150 for two years.

The Woolley Scholarship.—Awarded to a graduate in arts of not more than four years' standing. £200 for two years.

The Cooper Graduate Scholarship.—Awarded to a graduate in arts of not more than four years' standing. £200 for two years.

The Barker Graduate Scholarship.—Awarded to a graduate in arts or in science, including engineering, of not more than four years' standing. £200 for two years.

The Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 award scholarships to graduates in science of this University, upon the nomination of the Senate. £150 for two or three years.

Applications will now be received by the Chairman, Administrative Committee of the Australian Universities (Capt. E. R. Holme), 32, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1, and will be transmitted by cable to the University, first at the end of this month, on July 14th, and afterwards as convenient, but without guarantee that the later ones will arrive in time for adjudication.

The James King Scholarship is open for any kind of study or research, and to any kind of graduate.

The Woolley Scholarship is given for further study

of any subject falling under the heads of language, literature, history, and philosophy.

The Cooper Scholarship is given for further study of classical literature.

The Barker Scholarship is for mathematical study.

The 1851 Exhibition requires that the applicant shall be "a student of three years' standing" and shall be willing to prosecute "study and research in some branch of science with a view of developing the manufacturers and industries of his country."

Each scholarship may be held in any approved place. The awards are generally made in March of each year, but some are overdue on account of the war.

The attention of qualified candidates in Europe, and particularly of such as are on service with the A.I.F., is directed to the opportunity afforded them of making immediate application here, so that the University may know how it can best consult the interests of those whom it may select for appointment at any time.

## CURATIVE WORKSHOPS.

The curative workshops at "A" sub-depot, Weymouth, were originally organised for the purpose of giving instruction in various trades to men who through wounds had temporarily lost the use of their limbs. The use of the many tools in these shops gave necessary action to the limbs and enabled the men to regain the use of them. Over 100 men have passed through these shops with very satisfactory results, as a majority of them not only regained the use of their limbs, but turned out very efficient tradesmen, especially in carpentry. When hostilities ceased and casualties became nil and the bulk of the men who required this special treatment had returned to Australia, other men were allowed to enrol as vacancies arose. The classes were carpentry, sign-writing, saddlery, surgical bootmaking, splint-making, and light forging and oxy-acetylene welding, all under highly competent instructors. The light forging class proved especially valuable to men intending to take up agricultural pursuits.

## APPLES FOR EXPORT.

Spr. J. J. Turner, who is on leave to study the fruit industry, reports on Australian apples which arrived ex S.S. "Somerset." Considering the unusual time taken in transit, the fruit was in excellent condition. Apples to 2½ ins. diameter were invariably good, but over that size some were wasty. In isolated instances the fruit was of poor quality and too small in size. Had this arrived when prices were not controlled, it is questionable whether it would have paid expenses. In most instances the packing was good, but in others there was room for improvement. The effect of slack packing was very marked. The average weight of cases tested in different towns was good.

