

*Rambler's
Diary.*

Aug. 3rd - today week
The land. Dole Cove
Weeks July 6th. Kase Cove

The
RAMBLER'S DIARY
1940

Edited by
N. S. WATERWORTH

"Few things are more delightful than a country
ramble. Exploring woods, wandering over
green commons, loitering in shady lanes, the
air full of perfume, the heart full of bliss."

Disraeli.

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THE RAMBLERS' ASSOCIATION,

*Hon. Secretary:—G. R. MITCHELL,
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FOREWORD.

BY THE RT. HON. LORD ABERDARE, CHAIRMAN OF
THE NATIONAL FITNESS COUNCIL FOR ENGLAND AND
WALES.

Among the numerous and diverse ways of taking exercise with the object of becoming or of keeping physically fit, there is no more natural or more efficient way than that of walking. It is an admitted truism that "the simplest is the best," and walking is not only the simplest form of exercise—it is also the cheapest.

Many a town dweller would gain enormous benefit if, instead of always travelling to and from his work by car or 'bus or underground, he could so arrange his time-table that part, at any rate, of his journey was made on foot.

"Walk for health" is not a bad motto and it is a very good habit. "Walk for pleasure" is, however, a better motto and brings results even more worth while. It is the country Rambler who benefits the most in body and in spirit. Consciously he exercises every muscle of his body, unconsciously he absorbs into his spirit much from the quiet and beauty of the countryside. Unlike the city-bound, hemmed in by edifices of bricks and mortar, buffeted by crowds of hurrying men, his ears afflicted by strident noises so that his nerves become red and raw like an exposed wound, the country-free moves leisurely among green open spaces, alone or in pleasant company at his own choice, his ear eager to welcome the ripple of water and the songs of birds. His body is zestful, his mind happy, his spirit at peace.

By popularising the cult of rambling, the Ramblers' Association is doing most valuable work and greatly assisting the campaign toward National Fitness. May I, both personally and as Chairman of the National Fitness Council for England and Wales, thank the Association for all its past efforts and express the wish that in the future it may march—or, rather, ramble—from strength to strength.

Aberdare

THE RAMBLERS' ASSOCIATION.

Chairman.—ALEX. MCINTOSH, Esq., 7, Baron's Court Road, Penylan, Cardiff.

Hon. Treasurer.—ALFRED EMBLETON, A.C.I.S., White House, Brancote Gardens, Bromborough, Cheshire.

Hon. Secretary.—GEO. R. MITCHELL, 86, Eccleston Square, Westminster, S.W.1.

Hon. Organising Secretary.—T. E. FAIRCLOUGH, 71, Lord Street, Liverpool, 2.

The Association was formed to carry on and extend the work in the interests of Ramblers, commenced by the Federation of Rambling Clubs in London in 1905, and taken up subsequently in Manchester, Sheffield, Liverpool and other towns where autonomous federations were formed.

Country walking as a means of providing for the healthy employment of leisure has grown considerably in popularity during recent years. This, with the increased facilities for the enjoyment of the countryside, has necessitated the better correlation of the recreational and rural interests. The Association aims at the fullest measure of access to the open country, together with such improved facilities as are compatible with the preservation of places of scenic interest or natural beauty, and the necessary economic use of land in the interests of the community.

OBJECTS.

Briefly, the objects of the Association are:—

- (a) To protect the interests of Ramblers and to maintain and extend their rights and privileges.
- (b) To encourage the pastime of rambling and to foster a greater love, use and knowledge of the countryside.
- (c) To assist in the preservation of countryside amenities and to maintain friendly relations with landowners and with the rural community generally.
- (d) To secure special travelling and other facilities for Ramblers.
- (e) To function as a bureau of information for its members in regard to catering and sleeping accommodation, routes, maps, equipment, etc.

(f) To obtain public access to uncultivated mountains and moorlands, and to secure wider measures of access to the countryside by the creation of national and regional parks, additional rights of way and routes, and by other constitutional methods.

(g) To watch the course of any legislative proposals in Parliament or elsewhere, affecting the interests of the rambling public, and to make such representations on the subject as the occasion demands.

MEMBERSHIP.

There are two classes of Membership: Individual (Associate) Members and Clubs having among their objects the encouragement of walking, together with a love of Nature and outdoor life. Members are grouped in District Federations and representatives of these Federations constitute the Council of the Association, which is the governing body.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Funds are derived from affiliation fees received direct, together with a proportion of the subscriptions paid to the District Federations. The usual minimum subscription is 2/6 for an individual member or 7/6 for a club or society having not more than 50 members.

DISTRICT FEDERATIONS.

The District Federations act in all matters, in which no general principle is involved, affecting Ramblers within their respective areas. They function as centres of information with regard to footpaths, routes, facilities for visiting places of natural, historical or antiquarian interest, and generally promote the interests of members.

Information is available as to the special party rates issued by the railway companies, and vouchers for point-to-point walking tour tickets are issued.

A comprehensive catering list is supplied each year to associate members, and each affiliated club. The list contains particulars of clean, but inexpensive, accommodation at inns and rest houses. Additional recommendations, or criticisms of any house included, are welcomed.

DISTRICT FEDERATIONS IN ENGLAND & WALES.

Hon. Secretary.

Cumberland.—Roland Taylor, "Glendermott", Loop Road North, Whitehaven.

Derbyshire.—Alan P. Williams, 17, Margaret Street, Derby.

Devon and Cornwall.—H. Overton (*pro tem.*), "Hunstrete", Kinsale Road, Bristol, 4.

East Riding.—G. N. Pickersgill, 268, Kingston Road, Willerby, Hull.

Lancashire, N.E.—H. W. Kendall, 32, Blucher Street, Colne.

Leicestershire.—W. Maddock, 186, Harrison Road, Leicester.

Liverpool.—W. S. Tysoe, Oxford Chambers, 71, Lord Street, Liverpool, 2.

Midland.—Francis E. Ritchie, Alverna, Station Road, Dorridge, Birmingham.

Northern.—K. Wilson, Roachburn, Stamfordham Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Nottinghamshire.—Miss Mabel Lester, 60, Sandfield Road, Arnold, Nottingham.

Sheffield.—Stephen E. Morton, 47, Victoria Street, Sheffield, 3.

Southern.—G. R. Mitchell, 86, Eccleston Square, Westminster, S.W.1.

South Wales.—J. Thompson, 2, Pengwern Road, Ely, Cardiff.

West Riding.—Miss Lilian Robinson, 24, Florida Road, Sandy Lane, Allerton, Bradford.

West of England.—H. Overton, B.Sc., "Hunstrete", Kinsale Road, Bristol, 4.

THE SCOTTISH RAMBLERS' FEDERATION.

Hon. Secretary.—Mr. Douglas M. Greig, 95, Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.

MANCHESTER RAMBLERS' FEDERATION.

Hon. Secretary.—C. Shepherd, LL.B., 2, Clarence Street, Manchester.

LIST OF KINDRED ORGANISATIONS.

- Ancient Monuments Society.*—7, Meadow Bank, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester.
- Camping Club of Gt. Britain and Ireland.*—38, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.
- Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society.*—71, Eccleston Square, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Council for the Preservation of Rural England.*—4, Hobart Place, London, S.W.1.
- National Trust for Places of Historical Interest or Natural Beauty.*—7, Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S.W.1.
- Peak District Footpaths Society.*—55, Brown Street, Manchester.
- Pedestrians' Association.*—3, Tudor Street, London, E.C.4.
- Scapa Society for Prevention of Disfigurement in Town and Country.*—71, Eccleston Square, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
- Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings.*—20, Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2.
- The Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland.*—3, Forres Street, Edinburgh.
- Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves.*—British Museum (Natural History), London, S.W.7.

YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION.

(ENGLAND AND WALES.)

Headquarters:—Trevelyan House, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

Youth Hostels provide good and inexpensive accommodation for the walker in places specially chosen for natural beauty. Although the Association was only formed in 1930, there are already over 280 Hostels in England and Wales.

Only members are allowed to use the Hostels. Membership costs 2/6 for those under 25 years and 5/- for those over. A scheme of juvenile membership has now been completed which enables young people, who are 14 years of age but not yet 16, to have full advantages of the Association on payment of a Juvenile Membership fee of 1/-, which also includes the cost of a 6d. National Handbook. Membership is renewable annually on 1st January, but for new members, cards purchased in the period October 1st to December 31st are available until December 31st in the year following.

The overnight charge is 1/- (Juveniles 6d. at most Hostels).

No person may stay more than three consecutive nights in any one Hostel. Members are expected to arrive not later than 7 p.m., and no bed booked in advance will be reserved after that time unless the overnight fee has been paid. Hostels are closed at 10 p.m. and lights out at 10.30 p.m.

The Hostels will normally be closed during the middle of the day, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and cooking facilities are not available after 9 p.m.

The Y.H.A. has reciprocal arrangements with all the countries which have established Youth Hostel Associations. Membership of the Y.H.A. now secures admittance to 4,000 hostels in more than 15 countries.

Application for membership should be made to the National Office, and should be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope.

SCOTTISH YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION.

NATIONAL OFFICE:—13, Rutland Square,
Edinburgh, 1.

The Scottish Youth Hostels Association, founded in 1931, has now over 50 Hostels in Scotland providing cheap and simple accommodation for walkers and cyclists in places of natural beauty. Membership costs 2/6 per annum for those under 21 and 5/- for those 21 or over, and is renewable annually on 1st October. Children under 5 years of age cannot be accepted as members, but there are otherwise no restrictions of any kind on membership. Membership cards of other Y.H.A.'s are valid in Scottish Hostels.

The overnight charge is 1/- in every Hostel except Edinburgh (where it is 1/3), and there is sleeping accommodation for both sexes at all Hostels. Cooking facilities are provided always and dry grocery and farm produce are usually on sale, but cooked meals are not obtainable. Members must use a light personal sleeping bag and need to carry mug, plate, fork, knife and spoon, but not blankets. Accommodation can be booked in advance, but it is not reserved after 8 p.m. unless the overnight charge has been paid. No cooking is allowed in any Hostel after 10.30 p.m. and lights must be out at 11 p.m. An extra charge of 3d. is made for the use of Hostels between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

The S.Y.H.A. Handbook (published in April) gives full information about all Hostels, walks, climbs, etc., in the neighbourhood, methods of access and mileages, and costs 6d. or by post, 7d.

YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

Particulars from: Hon. Secretary: W. M. Capper,
31a, Wellington Place, Belfast.

OVERSEAS YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATIONS.

Communications should be sent direct to the National Secretaries. A stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed on an International Postage Coupon (price 6d. at any Post Office).

America.—American Y.H.A., Northfield, Mass., U.S.A.

Belgium.—Vlaamsche Jeugdherbergcentrale, Oudaen 31, Antwerp, Belgium; and Centrale Wallonne des Auberges de Jeunesse, 13, Rue Lefranco, Brussels, 3.

Canada.—Canadian Y.H.A., 59, Victoria St., Toronto, Ontario.

Denmark.—Herbergs-Ringen, Vesterbrogade 35, Copenhagen K, Denmark.

France.—Ligue Française pour les Auberges de la Jeunesse, 34 Bd Raspail, Paris (VIIe), and 15 Rue de Valois, Paris 1, France.

Germany.—Reichsverband für Deutsche Jugendherbergen, Klopstockstrasse 47, Berlin, N.W. 87, Germany.

Holland.—Nederlandsche Jeugd-Herberg Centrale, Tulpstraat 4/6, Amsterdam, c. Holland.

Eire.—An Óige, Irish Youth Hostels Association, C. E. Trench, 6, Fleet Street, Dublin.

Norway.—Norges Ungdoms-Herberger, Drammensvein 2, Oslo, Norway.

Poland.—Polish Travel Bureau, 25, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

Rumania.—Jugendherbergswerk des Deutschen in Rumanien, Hermannstadt, Sibiu, Rosmaringasse, 1.

Sweden.—Svenska Turistforeningen, Stureplan 6, Stockholm 7.

Switzerland.—Bund Schweizerischer Jugendherbergen, Seilergraben 1, Zurich, Switzerland.

LEGAL POINTS FOR RAMBLERS.

By

HUMPHREY BAKER, M.A. (Barrister-at-Law).

All public rights of way—footpaths, bridleways, or otherwise—are "highways," open to all subjects of the King at all times.

A highway is a right of passage only, but a wayfarer may reasonably stop to rest or eat or to admire the view.

Cycles of all kinds are legally "vehicles" and cannot lawfully be used on a footpath or bridleway, without permission from the owner of the land. Under Section 14 of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, it is an offence (penalty £5) to drive a motor vehicle (which includes motor cycles) along any bridleway or footway without the owner's consent or other lawful authority. Under Section 249 of the Local Government Act, 1933, county and borough councils have power to make by-laws prohibiting the riding of cycles on particular paths. Where such a by-law is in force a notice is displayed on the path.

Paths which are public rights of way usually lead through to some point beyond, but exceptionally they may be *culs de sac*, leading only "there and back again", especially if the terminus is some point of special public interest. Wandering paths leading nowhere in particular are seldom public.

Towpaths, like other paths, may or may not be public, according to the evidence of public use; there is no general rule.

There is no fixed width for cross-country paths. The width is usually whatever must be assumed to have been "dedicated" to the public in the particular case. Paths created under statute, e.g., by an Inclosure Award, may have their width stated—usually four feet in the case of footpaths.

Stiles, fences, gates, walls and other obstacles on a path are legal only if they must be supposed to have been there when the path first became public, and not otherwise. The owner must not diminish an existing public right by creating new obstacles to passage.

On the other hand, he cannot be compelled to enlarge that right by making the path better than it has usually been in the past, nor can anyone else do so without his consent.

Any deliberate act of obstruction which interferes with the use of a public path is unlawful, and should be reported to the local District Council, or to the ramblers' own Federation or the Footpaths Society for investigation. The placing of barbed wire so near a highway as to be likely to be injurious to persons or animals lawfully using the highway is also an offence under the Barbed Wire Act, 1893, and should be similarly reported. Natural events, however, such as falling of trees, or floods, are no-one's fault, and no-one can be compelled to remedy the damage which they do to a path, though the local authority may be entitled to repair it. If a public path is entirely destroyed by natural causes (e.g., erosion by the sea) the public right of way disappears with the path.

A public right of way never ceases to exist from mere disuse, and can therefore be reasserted at any time, provided its public nature can be proved. A member of the public is also entitled to remove any obstacles on the path, natural or artificial, to the extent necessary to force passage: but no more than this must be done. In most cases it is safer to refer the case to the local authority.

Repairs to field paths can be carried out by the Parish Council or by the County Council as highway authority. A Parish Council has no power to repair bridleways.

Bulls or other animals in fields sometimes deter the public. If an animal dangerous by nature, or known to be dangerous, is allowed to be at large on land over which an unfenced highway runs, the owner will be liable for any harm it does to users of the way: but he cannot be prevented under the general law from leaving it at large. In a number of counties, however, there is a by-law forbidding the keeping of a bull over 12 months old at large in any field through

which a public footpath runs, and in these counties any farmer who does so can be prosecuted.

As the owner must not interfere with the use of public paths, so the public must not exceed their legal rights, and must not trespass, set fire to vegetation, leave litter, or do damage.

It is trespass to enter on another person's land without his consent or some other lawful authority (such as the exercise of a right of way). A trespasser cannot be prosecuted merely for trespassing, as trespass in itself is not a crime; but he may be if he does wilful damage. The owner, however, can take proceedings for an injunction to restrain a repetition of the trespass, and also to recover damages if there is damage, e.g., to crops or fences.

The public have no *general* right of access to a "common" as such, but only if the common has been put, by the owner, under Section 193 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, or is in a borough or urban district, or is "regulated" under a Scheme. Apart from these cases, the public rights are the same as on other land. "Trespass" on a common is seldom objected to, but the "trespasser" should pay due regard to the owner's and commoners' rights.

Setting fire to any heath, gorse, furze or fern, wherever growing, is an offence under the Malicious Damage Act, 1861, and punishable with severity.

Depositing litter and uprooting wild flowers, are prohibited in the majority of counties by by-laws which apply to public footpaths. The fine may be £5.

Legal prohibitions and penalties are unnecessary where there is mutual courtesy and understanding, but a knowledge of the law of rambling is useful to both ramblers and owners of land, as it enables rights to be respected on both sides.

THE ACCESS TO MOUNTAINS ACT.

By E. ROYCE.

(Vice-Chairman, The Ramblers' Association.)

A summary of this Act, in non-legal language, will be found at the end of this article. It will operate from the 1st January, 1940, in England and Wales, but will not apply to Scotland. It is eloquent of the limited advantages of the Act that the Scottish walker is better off under Scottish law without the Act, than the English walker is with the Act.

The Act in General.—Access is not statutory as would have been the case if a Bill framed on the lines of Lord Bryce's original 1888 Bill had become law, or if a Bill based on the principle of Section 193 of the Law of Property Act, 1925—as was anticipated by ramblers' representatives when negotiations commenced—had been placed on the Statute Book. The Act only provides machinery for obtaining access in piecemeal fashion (see below) and ought properly to be entitled "The Access to Access Act." Such access as is granted is likely to be confined to some unsettled period of the year; of uncertain character, e.g., restricted to specified areas or particularised routes, and applicable only to those regions defined in the Ministerial Orders. Enormous powers are given to the Minister of Agriculture, both for the making and revoking of Orders, and the success of the Act, provided it can be worked, will depend largely upon how these powers are used.

The Effect of the Act.—As the Act does not give automatic access the position of the Rambler will remain unchanged long after January, 1940.

Immediately the first Orders are made the Rambler's world will become complicated, as he will have to distinguish between three kinds of land—Non-access

land, Access land, and Excepted land, which we will distinguish by the letters, N, A, and E respectively. "N" land will be the land for which no Order has been made, that is land still outside the Act; "A" land will be an area to which the Minister has allowed access, but "E" land will be put deliberately "out-of-bounds" by Ministerial Order. On "N" land things will be as before and if no damage is done by the trespasser the owner can only take action through the civil courts, but on "E" land you must watch your step. Even on "A" land you are liable to be challenged by a keeper if he *thinks* you have committed an offence, and many keepers are likely to be quick thinkers in this department. The essential thing for the rambler seeking his air and exercise under the Act is to be able to discriminate on what sort of land he is, or is likely to be. This will make plenty of work for the Federations, and will be complicated by the fact that at certain times of the year, "A" land will become "E" land, for example a grouse moor during the breeding and shooting seasons, or an afforested area during a period of drought. It is an anomaly of the Act that only on "N" land will you be able to display indifference to a keeper who demands your name and address on the allegation you have committed an offence; on "A" land and on "E" land the refusal to give name and address makes you at once liable to a penalty. It will be more blessed to be a good map-reader than to be virtuous.

The Act does not give the public access to any private land between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise; in the night all access land reverts to non-access and one can trespass on it with the old impunity.

Applications for Orders.—In spite of protests from the Association no modifications were made in the Bill to ease the onerous burden thrown on voluntary organisations who wish to secure access for the general public. As set out in Clause 3, the procedure is:

The preparation of the application, which must include:

- (a) A map of the area to which the Order is to apply.
- (b) Any proposed limitations and conditions.
- (c) Any objections to the application (see below).

With regard to (c), at least one month before the application is forwarded to the Minister, the applicant must publish "in such manner as the Minister may direct" notice of the intention to apply and this notice must specify where the aforesaid map and details of the application may be inspected (copies also to be available for purchase at a price approved by the Minister). The applicant must state he is prepared to receive and consider objections in writing within one month from the date of publication of the notice. The applicant has to serve copies of the notice on the owners and "on such other persons as the Minister may direct."

If the objections lodged are not withdrawn, the Minister, unless he considers the objections irrelevant, will before making the Order, hold a public enquiry, and then consider the report of the official in charge of the enquiry.

When the Order is issued, the applicant may be called upon by the Minister to publish "in such manner and to serve on such persons as the Minister may direct" notice of the making of the Order, and if this requirement is not complied with, may refuse to make the Order. Finally, the Minister can charge such fees as he may with the approval of the Treasury determine.

Ramblers' organisations should consider very carefully the full implications of the Act before applying for access to any area.

THE ACCESS TO MOUNTAINS ACT. A SHORT SUMMARY.

The Act does not give the public general access to uncultivated land but provides the machinery for obtaining access to specific areas by Orders made by the Minister of Agriculture.

Certain lands are excepted (i.e., the Act will not be applicable), including agricultural land; plantations and woods; parks and playing fields; golf courses; race tracks, etc.; land on which there are quarries, mines, etc.

On lands to which the Act will apply, the public are permitted access between one hour before sunrise and one hour after sunset, at their own risk. The Minister may specify places for entry on to access land and persons entering elsewhere will be treated as trespassers.

Applications for access may be made by

- (a) the owner of the land,
- (b) local authorities,
- (c) organisations deemed by the Minister as representative of those likely to benefit.

In making an Order the Minister can impose limitations and conditions, in particular those having the effect of prohibiting the public from entering upon the land at certain times of the year, or in particular areas. Failure to observe these conditions constitutes an offence with the exception of simple trespass without damage, unless the Minister's Order includes the trespass clause.

Power is given to the Minister to close any "access" land temporarily where, owing to drought, danger of fire exists. He may revoke or modify Orders where material loss or damage consequent upon access is proved, and exclude land where there is danger of pollution of water supplies.

Lands to which access is granted are subject to the following GENERAL conditions and infringement of any of these constitutes an offence:—no vehicular traffic; no lighting of fires; dogs to be under control;

(continued on page 26)

CAVE EXPLORING.

By SYDNEY MOORHOUSE, F.R.G.S.

It is only within recent years that the pastime of "pot-holing," or speleology (to give it its scientific name), has become really popular among ramblers. Prior to that, cave-exploration was usually practised by those interested in geology and archaeology, but the wonders of Britain's underworld and the fascination of exploring that wonderland have stirred the enthusiasm of so many out-door folk during the past few years that the pastime is increasing in popularity each year.

Theoretically, a pot-hole is a vertical cave and it can also be assumed, for practical purposes, that whereas the entrance to a cave is usually the outlet for some stream, a pot-hole is invariably entered in the same direction as the water flows. Actual fact, however, shows very little difference between a pot-hole and a cave, for Goydon Pot, in Nidderdale, is actually a cave, whilst Lost John's Cave, on Lech Fell, above Dentdale, is really a series of "pots" which require a great deal of equipment for their descent.

Caves and pot-holes can be divided into three classes. The first, such as White Scar Caverns, Ingleton, and Stump Cross Caverns, near Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire; Blue John Mine and Peak Cavern, Castleton, Derbyshire, and the Cheddar Caves, Somerset, have been commercialised and made possible for visitation by the ordinary visitor.

The second class consists of those caves which can be explored by the average fell-walker who is equipped with a good torch and who does not object to getting his feet wet. Good examples of this type of cave are Long Churn Passages, leading into Alum Pot, Selside; Sleets and Dowkabottom Caves, Littondale, and Attermire and Victoria Caves, on the hillside

above Settle, all in Yorkshire, and Giant's Hole, Rushup Edge, and Carl Wark Cave, Middleton Dale, in Derbyshire.

To explore the third class, which includes the 365-feet deep "pot" of Gaping Gill, the 200-feet "dog-leg" shaft of Eldon Hole, and similar pot-holes, a great deal of equipment is necessary.

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that cave exploration is not a suitable pastime to be undertaken alone. Three should be the minimum number for any party and it is as well to have at least one experienced cave explorer among these. There is a great deal of enjoyment to be derived from following a maze of underground passages but when there are nasty drops and slippery rocks to be encountered the risk of a sprain is far too great to be taken alone.

Never attempt any descent of unknown depth without the security of a rope and care should be taken to ensure that this is a good one. Remember, too, that the constant friction of a pot-holing rope over the rough passages and edges makes its life a great deal shorter than one used for rock climbing.

A good torch is a most important item of one's equipment and each member of the party should possess his own. A special type of torch originally designed for motor mechanics is finding much favour with experienced "cavemen." This has the actual bulb and lens mounted on a head-band, while the battery is carried in a case on the side of the head, thus enabling both hands to be left free for climbing.

Similar clothing to that worn for rock climbing will be found most suitable. The main qualification is that it must be old, for a pastime which includes crawling along muddy passages, scrambling over rocks

and running the gauntlet of underground waterfalls will soon play havoc with one's appearance. As for rock climbing, shorts are totally unsuitable, the best leg-covering being knee-breeches or a pair of old flannel trousers with their bottom ends tucked away inside a pair of thick socks.

For footwear, most pot-holers prefer strong ridge-walking boots. Light footwear is apt to rot and perish very quickly under the conditions encountered. But just as plimsolls and rubbers are being universally worn on some of the most difficult rock-climbs, so are rubber-soled pumps becoming increasingly popular with underground explorers. In wet weather these may be tricky and dangerous on the rocks above the surface, but at the bottom of the "pot" where there is no lichen and only scoured rock they will be found to afford an excellent grip.

The best centres for pot-holing and cave exploring are Horton-in-Ribblesdale, Ingleton, Austwick and Clapham, in Yorkshire; Castleton and Wetton, Derbyshire, and the vicinity of Wells, Somerset. All these are within easy reach of caves which can be explored by the rambler who takes care to observe the rules I have given.

In order to explore the really deep, and by far the most interesting, pot-holes, membership of a good club is essential. The leading clubs have large stocks of gear which they keep in excellent condition.

Although membership of one of these established clubs is not easy, the clubs are pleased to welcome any new member who is genuinely interested in underground exploration, and the aspirant to pot-holing will do well to write the secretary of one of these asking for particulars of membership. This usually leads to an invitation to turn up at a club meet, and the initial baptism to the wonders of Britain's underworld.

THE CHARM OF SHROPSHIRE.

By T. J. BUCKLEY.

(Reprinted by permission of *The Liverpool Echo*.)

England is so small a country and there is within its circumscribed area so much genuine variety and distinctive character in its topography that it is the fashion to sing its praises piece by piece. And inevitably some counties—for, strangely enough when you come to think of it, our quite arbitrary county boundaries often mark a definite break in scenery and general character—some counties are overpraised.

Yet amid all this rhapsodising who spares a thought for Shropshire, the most underrated county in England, and one of the loveliest, most varied, most fascinating and most completely and generously English of all our counties? Save that it has no coast it is the nonpareil of counties.

Let us examine this claim on behalf of Shropshire. What do you seek first—country “as God made it” in the loose phrase? You won’t find that, here or anywhere else, but if you desire a place where man’s utilitarian intrusions are as few as may be, then Shropshire is your goal. In only one small dale has industry reared its head—a mile away you are unaware of it. And so far as man’s handiwork goes, in what county are his dwellings so invariably harmonious? Where will you find such a wealth of mellow, half-timbered houses? Not the great Tudor showplaces of which Salop has its share, but the ordinary, everyday houses of the people. They are so frequent here you grow tired of remarking them.

And where will you find such beautiful towns as Shropshire has to show? Much Wenlock, with its Guildhall and Priory; Ludlow, serene and unruffled, with the Teme flowing broadly beneath its venerable castle; Bridgnorth, with its arched, high town looking

steeply down on to its low town; Newport’s wide, clean street; Whitechurch’s warm old Georgian houses; Church Stretton, mostly modern and rather genteel, but very pleasant; and Oswestry, Market Drayton, and Wellington can all show amenities not to be despised.

While as for Shrewsbury itself, though it suffers, as do all county towns, from some congestion of traffic in narrow streets, it is a charming town. Its spires, its schools, the Severn flowing round it, its lovely old buildings, the chapters of history which wall plaques remind you were enacted, often bloodily, within its walls. All these go to make up the picture of a county town.

And in what county will you find a greater variety of scenery? The staple is the lovely rural scenery of cultivated field and rolling land in all its infinite charm, but we can show you much else. Shapely green hills like Caradoc and each one of the steep group which encircles Church Stretton; picturesque hills like Breidden, and the curiously named Stiper Stones; imposing hills like the famous Wrekin and the sprawling Clec hills in the south.

You can have plenty of idyllic river scenery by Severn and Teme, or on the Longmynd you can enjoy miles of high moorland, and wander for hours amid heather and ling with only the clucking unseen grouse for your companions and with that sense of remoteness and exhilaration which only high moorland can give. Shropshire can show you, too, sylvan and extensive lakes around Ellesmere, but best of all, perhaps, there is Wenlock Edge, that fourteen-mile geological “fault” which flings itself in a straight line across the county. There are more extensive views and more sensationally beautiful prospects in other parts of the country, but for myself I know nothing which is more completely satisfying in its beauty and more gripping in its sense of being the very heart of England than the highway along Wenlock Edge.

Life moves slowly and easily amid Shropshire's extensive boundaries, and that is another thing to commend it. It rarely houses exciting happenings. The tragedies, the sensations, and the more melodramatic and violent aspects of human affairs, which so often focus the limelight of the whole country on some town or village, mercifully pass over Salop. It is symbolic that its only claim to outside fame should be a flower show.

Clunton, Clunbury, Clungunford and Clun—
The quietest places under the sun.

Housman repeated this pretty jingle of these sleepy little villages by the side of the River Clun (and, by the way, you should see the gaunt skeleton of Clun Castle still breathing defiance against the raiders from over the border), but he might almost have been epitomising the whole county in them. Natives of this delectable county are known as Proud Salopians, but their pride takes a delightfully ingenuous and subconscious form.

A year or two ago I walked through a Shropshire village on a spring morning when, after weeks of cold and dull weather, the sun seemed unbelievably bright and warm, the trees were touched with young green, and every chaffinch in the hedge was singing as if its heart would burst.

Two working men passed in the village street.

"Mornin' Jim," said one.

"Mornin' Joe," replied the other. "A Shropshire mornin'."

"It is that," said Joe.

Here was no affectation; it was just that the sense of beauty which they both felt so strongly could be expressed in no more natural way. Shropshire mornin'!

NORWAY.

By KENNETH SPENCE.

(Vice-President, The Ramblers' Association.)

There are two good ways of going to this country, which is a walker's paradise. The Bergenske Steamers, four times weekly from Newcastle to Bergen, and the Fred Olsen boats, twice weekly from the same port to Oslo. Both routes are excellent. But as Norway has quite recently been "discovered," it is necessary to book accommodation a good time ahead—there and back—during the comparatively short season (end of June to late September) during which walking in the highlands is possible, i.e. huts and hotels open, and snow at a minimum. If time presses and walking and exploring are the only objectives, then the Bergen boat should be taken both there and back. If a visit to Oslo, passing the more fertile and less spectacular but still beautiful South-East of Norway is desired, then a return by the Fred Olsen boat is recommended. There is little, if any, reduction on return tickets by the same route. Open sea journey to Bergen takes only 18 hours. As the coast scenery between there and Trondhjem is magnificent and unique, if time allows, the daily express steamer should be taken. This goes between islands and the mainland nearly all the way (no sea-sickness), and stops at Aalesund, Molde and Kristiansund, from all of which places it is possible by changing to small fjord steamers to get into the heart of the country. Enough time is given at each of these halts to get a quick glimpse of the town, and the places to be reached from them are respectively Oie or Hellesylt, Andalsnæs and Sundalsoren, which in diminishing order, are good starting-points for walking tours.

If, however, no further voyaging is desired after reaching Bergen, it will be advisable to take the train (only two good trains a day) as far as Voss (67 miles) or Myrdal (98 miles) or Finse (119 miles). The journey

to Voss is very beautiful, on to Myrdal it is spectacular, and further to Finse, over snow patched and arid uplands, one has climbed nearly 4,000 feet. From Voss walks are only possible to the Sogne Fjord northwards, or to the Hardanger Fjord southwards; from Myrdal the descent to Flaam, on the Sogne, though amazing in its grandeur, is limited in its scope. Finse offers far greater advantages for upland walking. But from Voss a motor bus can be taken to Gudvangen on an arm of the Sogne Fjord, from where boats run daily to Sjøldern or Lårdal or Aardal, from all of which places the famous Jutenheim—the area of the highest, most spectacular and best rock-climbing mountains—is to be found, but which has unfortunately become so popular that accommodation, though excellent and capacious, is often likely to be fully taken up, and where one meets far more English and Americans than one does in other walking districts. It is not at all necessary to choose the Jutenheim for walking, almost all Norway is good walking country and the Jutenheim is little bigger in circumference than the Lake District. Tourist huts and other accommodation are to be found in most parts of the land: Sunnmøre, Romsdal, Trollheim, Snøhetta, Rondane, and other districts south of the Sogne, will give the more adventurous walker a greater change than the tourist-ridden Jutenheim. Most of these districts can be reached more easily from the three aforementioned stopping places of the coastal steamers, or from Trondhjem by taking the early morning train south to Opdal or Dombaas. The whole country being wild, unspoilt, beautiful and mountainous, one cannot go far wrong.

Hotels are simple—spotlessly clean—cheap—friendly—adequate. The huts either belong or are affiliated to Den Norske Tourist Forening (D.N.T.). To become a member the subscription for the year is 10/6, and as the price of a night's lodging is reduced for members from 3/- to 1/- in most of the huts, membership is recommended if a hut tour is projected. In the less frequented districts D.N.T. has made arrangements

with the owners of sæters to set aside a house or hut for tourist accommodation. Sæters are upland steadings owned by the valley farmers to which the farm girls take the cattle, goats and sheep for the short summer season when they can get nutriment from the upland fells and while the hard farmwork is being carried on by the menfolk in the valleys. The high walking country is isolated and a very arduous day's walk may separate one club hut from the next without any sign of other habitation. The weather is fickle and much like that of the Lake District. Heat and cold are both possible—glorious cloudless days interspersed with days of torrential rain or snowstorm. Walking is always very rough. Nailed boots are essential. Raging torrents hip deep may have to be forded. Ways are usually marked by cairns. Those marked by the D.N.T. have a red "T" painted on unnecessarily frequent stones.

Plain food—but excellent and novel—is to be found at all hotels and huts, though at some of the more isolated of these and at the sæters it will consist mostly of hard bread (the original and varied forms of Ryvita), butter, many kinds of cheese—the famous and omnipresent mysost or yetost (whey cheese or goat's cheese) as it is alternatively called, jam, eggs, and always an abundance of the most lovely milk and cream, also excellent sour milk called rømme or rømmekolle. Trout—both pink and white—are a commonplace of diet and not a luxury as in England. The coffee that is present at all meals (and often between them) would almost always disgrace any English household's special effort in that line. But the tea is very weak.

The Bergen rucksack, a Norwegian invention and manufacture is carried by everyone. Shorts are recommended, especially for stream wading and snowslope crossing. (The Norwegians swear by a heavy form of plus fours, but perhaps they like plenty of ballast after wading a river.) But otherwise one should dress as one would for Highland, North Wales or Lakeland tramping—every kind of apparel is permissible, and Sunday clothes are unnecessary.

The scenery beggars description, but can roughly be classed as rugged coast and island fringe, steep precipitous fjords extending up to 100 miles into the heart of the land; wooded precipitous coastal valleys, vast uplands above the tree line but with a most interesting flora of dwarf willows, birch, mosses, berryed plants, including the bilberry, cranberry, crowberry, and the delicious cloudberry. This tableland is interspersed with snowslopes, glaciers and rugged mountains, and these give place gradually towards east and south to gentle, more open and fertile valleys running down to Oslo Fjord. The fauna brings the new experience of the reindeer—tamed, and not too common in the southern half of the country; the elk, the mountain hare, the little lemming, coming in tens of thousands in certain years and moving always in one direction, usually westward; and further north than Trondhjem, the occasional bear.

The language should be for the Englishman the easiest of all teutonic languages. With a knowledge of German one is soon able to pick up enough to be able to make oneself understood. But in most places English is spoken. But just because the Norwegians are themselves so much a people after the Rambler's heart, most of those who go walking in Norway will wish to be able to show their appreciation of the ever friendly welcome that they receive by learning a few phrases of the speech of a country where outdoor activity is perhaps most fully understood and appreciated.

Access to Mountains Act—(cont).

no pursuit of game; no litter; no bathing where this is forbidden; no wilful damage to the land, etc.; no political meetings; no interference with owner, etc.

PENALTIES.—For starting fire, first offence £5, subsequent offences £10, plus damages. For other offences, first offence up to £2 and a further ten shillings per day if offence is continued, plus damages.

Any landowner, tenant or keeper, having reason to THINK anyone guilty of an offence, may require him to give his full name and address, and refusal, or the giving of false information, will itself be an offence.

FIRST AID FOR RAMBLERS.

Every true Rambler should carry a first aid outfit, as, although he or she may be hardy, no one is immune from accident or sudden illness. The Rambler should also possess at least an elementary knowledge of the principles of first aid, in order to be able to deal, quickly and efficiently, with any accident which may occur to himself or a member of his party.

The following small first aid outfit can be recommended as containing essentials for dealing with accidents, but, of course, other equally useful articles may be added should space in the rucksack permit.

2" Roller bandage.

1 or 2 finger bandages.

Small packet white gauze.

A few square inches of Boric lint.

Card of Assorted safety pins.

Needles and thread.

Scissors.

[of Iodine.

1 Small bottle Tincture of Iodine, or "ampoule"

Ammonia in well-corked bottle, or Blue-Bag, for insect Stings.

Small spool $\frac{1}{2}$ " adhesive strapping.

Boracic Acid Powder.

Small packet Soda Bicarbonate (for burns).

Small bottle 1 per cent. Picric acid.

Few crystals permanganate of potash.

1 Small bottle Sal Volatile.

Tweezers for removing thorns, etc.

The above articles should be packed in a tin box with a tight lid, and should occupy but little space in the pack.

The following are a few hints on dealing with accidents or illnesses most likely to be met with on rambles:

Animal Bites.—(Healthy animal). If finger, encircle it at base with finger and thumb and squeeze towards wound to make it bleed more freely.

If forearm, leg, etc., hold part under tap of fast flowing water, suck wound vigorously, spitting out blood. Keep part hanging low. Pour methylated spirit or tincture of iodine into wound. Apply clean dressing.

(*Rabid animal or Snake bite*). Tourniquet or handkerchief around limb above wound (i.e., round base of finger or round arm for forearm bite). Squeeze part to make blood flow freely and hold under water tap. If it does not bleed, open wound with needle or knife. Rub two or three crystals of permanganate of potash in wound. Apply dressing.

(*Improvised tourniquet*). Wrap flat object, size of five-shilling piece, in handkerchief to form pad. Place over main artery, in case of arm (which must be extended at right angles to body) place on inner side, half way between shoulder and elbow, and in case of lower limb (which must be raised) place on thigh, in front, about 6 in. below groin. Tie handkerchief loosely round limb, put stick through the loop formed and twist until bleeding stops. Padding (such as towel) should be placed between skin and tourniquet. *The tourniquet must be relaxed each 15 mins.—if necessary, tightened again.*

Bleeding.—Place finger, covered with clean handkerchief, at once on spot; replace finger by firm pad of clean rag or antiseptic dressing. If necessary press on main artery of part, with fingers or tourniquet. If limb, lay patient down and elevate limb, remove garters or other constrictions.

To stop bleeding at the nose, lay patient down, head raised; cold water pad (renewed frequently) on bridge of nose—nose must not be blown. If necessary plug nostril with clean white silk handkerchief or gauze. Finger pressure outside nostril for 10 mins. usually will be effective. Patient should breathe through mouth.

Bruise.—Apply pad of rag soaked in cold water or cold water and methylated spirit—cover with firm bandage. Rest injured part by means of sling, etc.

Burn.—(*Skin not broken*). Apply 1 per cent. picric on lint or lint wet with solution of bicarbonate of soda.

(*Skin broken*). Apply boracic lint moistened or rag dipped in antiseptic lotion. In severe burns keep patient warm.

Cut.—Stop bleeding. If small apply iodine; if large cover with antiseptic dressing and bandage.

Dislocation.—Make no attempt to put joint in place. If arm, support in sling in position most comfortable to patient. If leg, treat as fracture.

Ear.—To remove foreign body put a little warm oil in ear. Do not attempt to extract with any instrument.

Eye.—To remove foreign body. Wash freely with warm water—if possible dip face in warm water, opening and shutting eye under water. Draw down lower lid, remove foreign body with corner of handkerchief. Turn up upper lid over match, patient to look downwards, remove foreign body with handkerchief. One or two drops of olive oil or liquid paraffin in eye will soothe.

Fainting.—Lay flat on ground, head low; loosen tight clothing, ensure fresh air, apply smelling salts. When able to swallow give Sal Volatile—teaspoon in three tablespoons water.

Fit.—Lay patient on back, support head, loosen tight clothing, allow to move freely but prevent self-damage. If necessary place stick between back teeth to prevent biting tongue. Keep charge of patient in case another fit comes on.

Fractures.—Don't move patient until splints are applied. Apply padded splints (i.e., walking sticks, rolled papers, maps, etc.), bandage firmly above and below fracture; don't obstruct circulation. A fractured leg should be bandaged to its fellow.

Heartburn.—Half teaspoon bicarbonate of soda or magnesia in water.

Insect Bites.—Apply solution of diluted ammonia, methylated spirit, bicarbonate of soda, or apply blue-bag.

Scratch.—Dab with tincture of iodine.

Sprained Ankle.—Apply bandage tightly over boot, placing its centre on the sole of instep, crossing on front of ankle, wrapping tightly round the ankle several times. Wet bandage to tighten after applying. Keep strain off injured limb.

It is advisable for all ramblers, especially leaders of parties, to take a course in first aid under the British Red Cross or St. John Ambulance Association.

MAP READING FOR RAMBLERS.

There is but one true way of seeing and getting to know the countryside—that is by walking through it—and the key to country walking is the intelligent use of a map. The following brief notes have been prepared, therefore, to aid the Rambler in map reading.

MAPS.

Ordnance Survey Maps are published in various scales, but the most useful scale for the walker is 1 in. to 1 mile. There are at present three Series of 1 in. maps; the "Popular" Series, covering the whole country, and the Tourist "District" Series, covering special areas, and a few sheets in a new style, called the Fifth Edition, have been published in the extreme South of England. The representation on a map of a Road, Track or Footpath is no evidence of the existence of a right of way.

It is stated on the "Popular" Series that "Private Roads are uncoloured." This does not necessarily mean that there is no footpath "right of way"—the road may be private to vehicles only.

Some "Popular" maps have a small reproduction of the area covered, printed on the cover, with the principal towns marked thereon. They also bear a number. This "sheet" number and its relative position to other "sheets" will be found by consulting the Index to Ordnance Sheets on the back cover of the map.

All Ordnance Maps are true North, i.e., the vertical sheet lines are running true North and South. The true N. point is marked in the top right-hand margin of the map, and crossing it is the magnetic N. point. There is a difference of about 14° (decreasing annually) between the two points, and allowance should be made for accurate work. The map should be set to the magnetic N. when using a compass.

CONTOURS.—A contour is the representation of an imaginary line running along the surface of the ground at the same height above mean sea-level throughout its length. On 1 in. Ordnance Maps, these are shown at intervals of 50', 100' and then at every 100'. Other contours which are interpolated are only approximately correct. Ordnance Maps which include sea coast show

Submarine Contours given in fathoms (6 ft.) taken from Admiralty Surveys.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS.—At the bottom left-hand corner of the map will be found a key to the conventional signs used to indicate the various topographical features shown on the map.

SETTING A MAP.—To set (or "orient") a map it is necessary to turn it so that the features on the map correspond with those seen on the ground, with the true North on the map pointing towards the North Pole.

TO FIND ONE'S POSITION ON A MAP.—If two distant points marked on the map can be identified on the ground, the map can be set and then by taking two lines of sight along the map, one through each object, by means of a straight piece of wood, the point where these lines intersect on the map is one's position on the map.

METHODS OF FINDING TRUE NORTH.

By the Sun.—At the vernal and autumnal equinoxes (end of March and end of September) the sun rises due E. and sets due W. True North is, therefore, at right angles to sunrise and sunset. Assuming that the sun rises at 6 a.m. and sets at 6 p.m., at 9 a.m. the sun will be S.E., at noon due S., and at 3 p.m. S.W.

By a Watch.—Hold a watch horizontally and face upwards, with the hour hand pointing at the sun—a line from the centre of the dial to a point half-way between the figures XII and the hour hand points South.

Allowance of one hour must be made during Summer Time.

USE OF THE COMPASS.—When compasses are used in conjunction with maps, 14° should be added to the compass reading to allow for magnetic variation, to arrive at the true bearing.

To set a map by compass, place the compass over the Magnetic North Arrow shown on the map, and revolve the map until both North points agree. The map is then set.

"Map Reading for Ramblers," price 6d., Edward Stanford Ltd., 12, 13 and 14, Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

NOTES ON ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS.

(Scale 1 in. to 1 mile.)

"Popular" Edition. See Map Section of the Diary.

"District" Maps. Published in colours in the style of the "Popular" Edition except those marked *, which are "hill-shaded." These sheets are designed to serve those towns and districts which are inconveniently placed on the maps of the regular series:—

Aldershot Command, Barnsley, Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Bristol, Bolton and Bury, *Cambridge, Chilterns, Derby, Forest-of-Bowland, Hastings and Bexhill, Huddersfield, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London (North), Maidstone and Tunbridge Wells, Manchester, North Staffordshire, North-East Wales, Oxford, *Pwllheli and Criccieth, Salisbury Plain, Sidmouth, Budleigh Salterton and Exmouth, Southampton, *Staffordshire Potteries, Weston-super-Mare, *Winchester, Worcester, Malvern, Wye Valley, York.

"Tourist" Maps. Each map covers the whole of some district noted as a holiday resort. The maps are of large extent and give a mass of useful information which is not to be obtained elsewhere. The hill features are very clearly marked, and the maps give, at a glance, a remarkably clear impression of the physical features of the country.

For England and Wales:—

Brighton, Cheltenham, Chichester, Country round London, Dartmoor, Dorking and Leith Hill, Exmoor Forest, Hertford and St. Albans, Isle of Wight, Lake District, Middle Thames, New Forest, Norfolk Broads, Peak District, Snowdon.

For Scotland:—

Burns' Country, Cairngorms, Deeside, Invergordon to Loch Ness, Lower Strath Spey, Oban, Rothesay and Firth of Clyde, Scott's Country, Trossachs and Loch Lomond.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

(Owing to the European situation, any services or fees may be suspended or altered. Inquiries should be made at any Post Office.)

INLAND.

Letters.—2 oz., 1½d.; every add. 2 oz., ½d.

Postcards.—1d.

Printed Papers.—2 oz., ½d. Then every 2 oz. to 2 lb., ½d.

Newspapers (registered at G.P.O.).—Each copy up to 6 oz., 1d.; every add. 6 oz. (per copy) to 2 lb., ½d.

Samples.—Up to 4 oz., 1d.; 6 oz. to 8 oz. (limit), 2d.

ation, ½s.

to 8 lb.

Fee 4d.

5, 2d., up

word, 1d.

3d.

5s., 1½d.

£20, 8d.

IMPORTANT

Owing to the European Situation any information contained in this Diary may have been varied since going to press.

£30, 10d.; £40 (limit), 1s.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN.

(From United Kingdom.)

Letters and Postcards.—To Empire countries on the England-South Africa, and England-India-Malaya-Australia air routes, and to Egypt: 1½d. per ½ oz.; postcards 1d. To British Empire countries other than those mentioned above, U.S.A., H.M. Ships abroad and British Post Offices in Morocco: 1 oz., 1½d.; every add. oz., 1d.; postcards 1d. Elsewhere, 1 oz., 2½d., every add. oz., 1½d.; postcards 1½d.

TELEPHONE RATES.

Trunk.—(United Kingdom only).

Minimum for 3 minutes.	9 a.m. to 2 p.m.	2 to 7 p.m. & 5 to 9 a.m.	7 p.m. to 5 a.m.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
15-20 miles	0 7	0 5	0 4
20-25 "	0 9	0 7	0 5
25-35 "	1 0	0 9	0 6
35-50 "	1 3	1 0	0 9
50-75 "	1 6	1 6	1 0
75-125 "	2 0	2 0	1 0
Over 125 "	2 6	2 6	1 0

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Aldershot Co
Wolverhampton
Chilterns, Derb
Bexhill, Hudd
London (North
Manchester, Ne
Oxford, *Pwll
Sidmouth, Bud
ampton, *Staffordshire Potteries, Weston
*Winchester, Worcester, Malvern, Wye Valley, York.

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Samples.—Up to 4 oz., 1d.; 6 oz. to 8 oz. (limit), 2d.

Registration.—Minimum Fee, 3d.; Compensation, £5.

Parcels.—3 lb., 6d.; 1d. for each add. lb. to 8 lb.; above 8 lb. and up to 15 lb. (limit), 1s.

C.O.D. Parcels.—For Trade Charge 10s., Fee 4d.; £1, 6d.; £2, 8d.; £5, 10d.; then every £5, 2d., up to £40, 2s. (limit).

Telegrams.—9 words, 6d.; every add. word, 1d.

Greetings telegrams: ordinary rate plus 3d.

Postal Orders.—6d. to 2s. 6d., 1d.; 3s. to 15s., 1½d.; 15s. 6d. to 21s., 2d.

Money Orders.—Up to £3, 4d.; £10, 6d.; £20, 8d.; £30, 10d.; £40 (limit), 1s.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN.

(From United Kingdom.)

Letters and Postcards.—To Empire countries on the England-South Africa, and England-India-Malaya-Australia air routes, and to Egypt: 1½d. per ½ oz.; postcards 1d. To British Empire countries other than those mentioned above, U.S.A., H.M. Ships abroad and British Post Offices in Morocco: 1 oz., 1½d.; every add. oz., 1d.; postcards 1d. Elsewhere, 1 oz., 2½d., every add. oz., 1½d.; postcards 1½d.

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	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
15-20 miles	0 7	0 5	0 4
20-25 "	0 9	0 7	0 5
25-35 "	1 0	0 9	0 6
35-50 "	1 3	1 0	0 9
50-75 "	1 6	1 6	1 0
75-125 "	2 0	2 0	1 0
Over 125 "	2 6	2 6	1 0

LAMP-LIGHTING TABLE.

showing variation in time of Sunrise and Sunset for principal places in Great Britain, N. Ireland and the Isle of Man, on 1st of each month. For intermediate dates, take a proportion between one month and the succeeding one.

EXAMPLE.—Required time of Sunset at Perth on June 6th, and of Sunrise at Falmouth on September 6th. The times given in the preceding pages are 9.12 and 6.52. Table shows that 44 m. have to be added to 9.12 = 9.56 p.m., and 27 m. added to 6.52 = 7.19 a.m.

Lamps must be lit between half-an-hour after Sunset and half-an-hour before Sunrise, except during Summer Time, when lamps must be lit one hour after Sunset until one hour before Sunrise.

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Set
Aberdeen	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
Aberystwyth	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
Belfast	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
Birmingham	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
Bristol	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
Cardiff	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
Cork	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
Exeter	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
Edinburgh	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
Falmouth	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
Glasgow	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
Leamington	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
Land's End	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
London	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
Manchester	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
Newcastle	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
Oxford	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
Perth	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
Reading	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
Southampton	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
Swansea	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
Wolverhampton	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34
York	8.44	4.24	8.34	4.14	8.24	4.04	8.14	3.54	8.04	3.44	7.54	3.34

The "ONE-INCH" ORDNANCE Map.



THE Ordnance Survey "ONE-INCH" Map constitutes a complete guide to the countryside. The sheets are fully coloured and contoured at 50 feet intervals. Woods, streams, footpaths, isolated houses and buildings and many other details are accurately shown which could not be portrayed on any smaller scale.—For full particulars write to the Director General, Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.



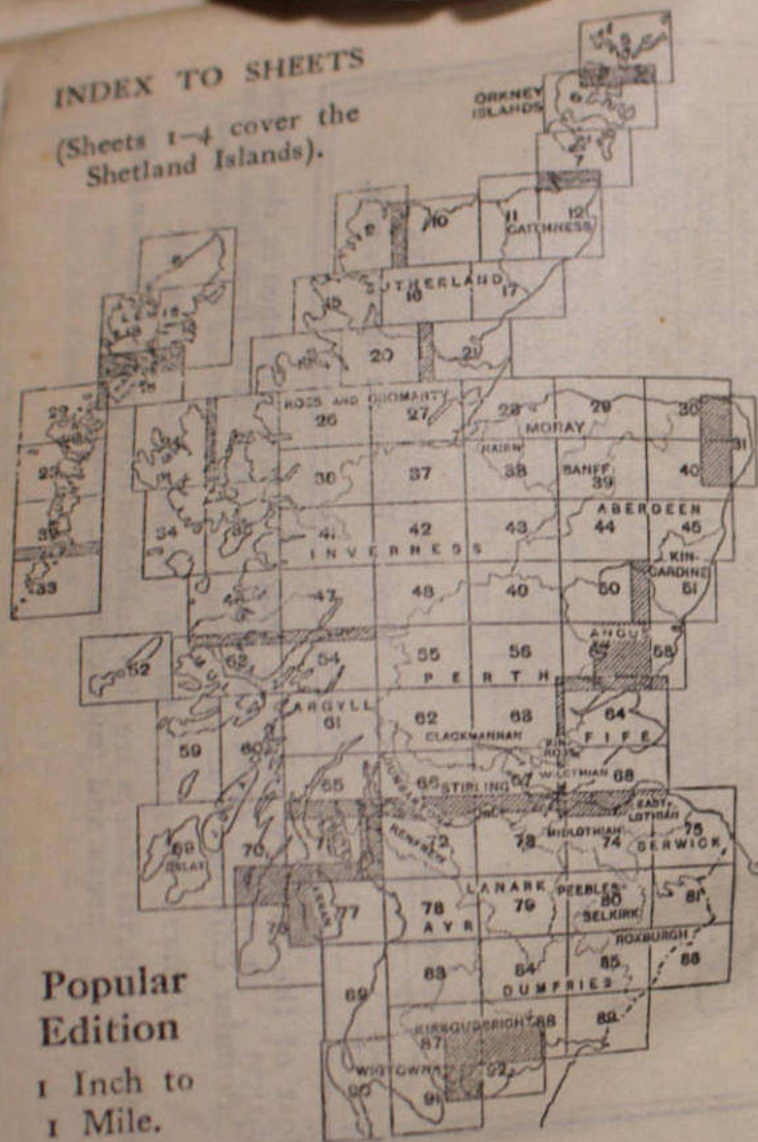
Most of the country south of Oxford is now published in the "Fifth Edition", in which sheet numbers and areas differ from those of the "Popular Edition"; full particulars will be supplied on application.

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INDEX TO SHEETS

(Sheets 1-4 cover the Shetland Islands).



Popular Edition

1 Inch to 1 Mile.

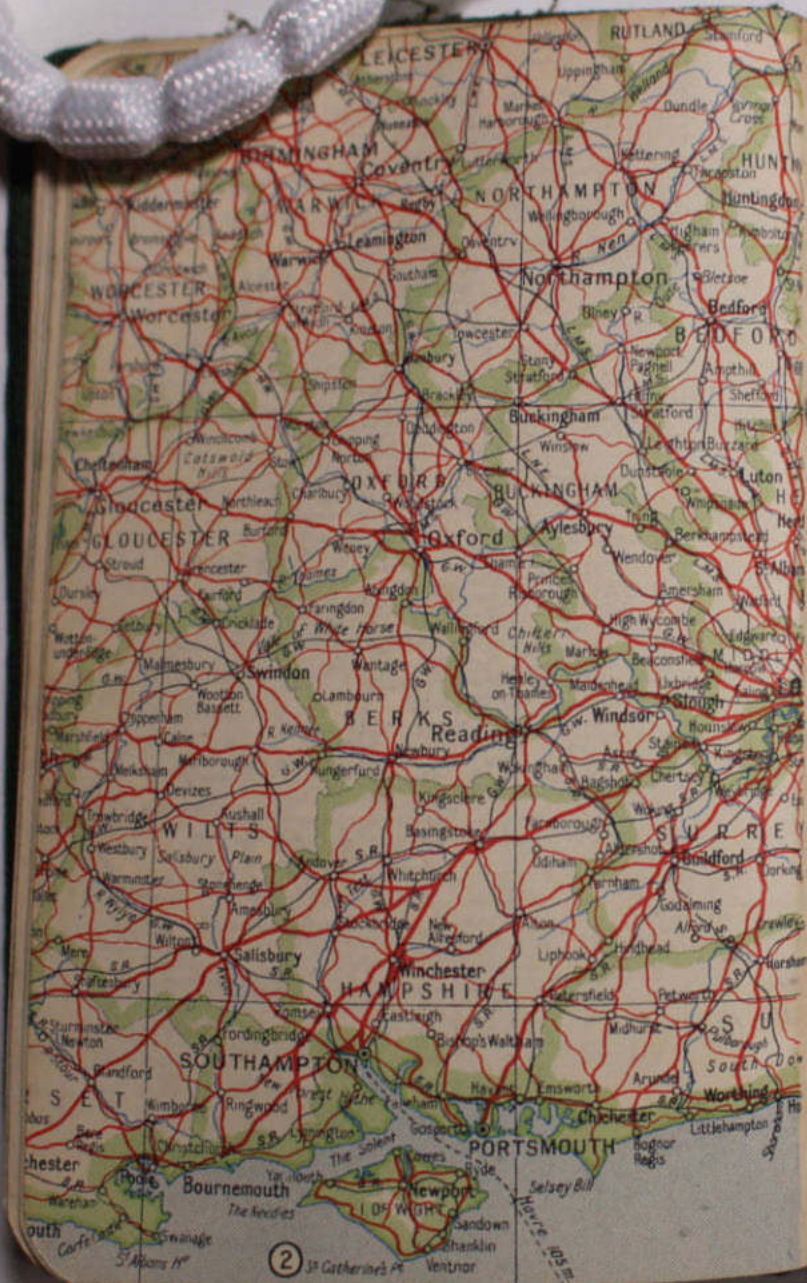
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(Prices on previous page)

16 PAGES ROAD MAPS OF GREAT BRITAIN

English Miles
0 20 40 60 80
Railways —



Charles Letts & Co. Distributors, London









Personal Memoranda

Train Service

Name *De Linde*

Season Ticket No.

Motor Car No.

Driving Licence No.

Due

Bank Pass Book No.

Holder's Reg. No. }
N.S. Certificate }

Size in Gloves

Size in Shoes

Size in Collars

Size in Hats

Life Policy No.

Premium Due

Fire Policy No.

Premium Due

Wireless Licence Due

Telephone No. *0028*

Weight.....st.....lb. Date.....

Height.....ft.....in. Date.....

To Town

From Town

Austin. A.D. Room 320
35 E.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Name	Exchange	No.
A. Knowles	260	Hawthorne Lane Kings Beach Broomfield
Wm. Hamburg	23	Room 5 Darrington
Wm. Oester	10	Leahman Darrington
Frank Desman	35	Nealas St John Maublin
Thomas Dutton	27	Kentel St Vigen
Brie Mac		
13		Hallon View Dutton, n Runcorn

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Name	Exchange	No.
Daisy	7	Green Rd. Kosta
Lyn	666	-
John		Kenmore 1527
John King	49	Schae Road Darrington
W. M.	4130729	M. J. C. The Darrington Co.
Herb Cron	1714	
Reg Bellington		Carrington Road Dallington Mon 14
Wm. Whorall		
Ballacrine		Seamus Road
ANF: 1385		Arburch 17

MEMORANDA FROM 1939

Boat 471H - Jimmy

Croston's

JB. Jenkins (also)
Kulene Jones Hill omitted

Eric Jackson
27 Sheraton St - Tarrington

Jack Roe 309 Salgate Lane

R.A.F. A.C. 2106 3346. Jorke
Kew Hotel.

Kew Row
Ebury

By Ben of Ben
Am 8/5. ✓

Am C. Collingwood
Tarrington Row

MEMORANDA FROM 1939

J. C. Collins

J. S. A. K. B. 1022

Am 224

A. D. B. B. B.

Am C. B. B.

Am C. B. B.

Am C. B. B.

No 12 Trunking Ball. Supply

R.A.S.C. Butler Barnards

Alfred's Bank.

The Astronomical and other Notes throughout the Diary refer to GREAT BRITAIN. The times of the Moon's Phases and other Astronomical data are given in Greenwich mean time and for the meridian at Greenwich. During the operation of the Daylight Saving Act times have been altered accordingly.

JANUARY, 1940

Long Johnson
34 Garrison Rd
Chatter

Arthur Roper

1 Mon—New Year's Day. Bank Holiday in Scotland
Dog and Annual Motor Licences renewable

✓ Boston 4/30720
A Co. 5 Platoon
6th Airborne G.P.O. Section

2 Tues—(Last Quarter, 4.56 a.m.

3 Wed

JANUARY, 1940

4 Thur

5 Fri

6 Sat—Epiphany

Mems

JANUARY, 1940

21 Sun—Septuagesima

22 Mon

23 Tues

24 Wed—O Full Moon, 11.22 p.m.

JANUARY, 1940

25 Thur—Conversion of S. Paul

26 Fri

27 Sat

No Great Snows

Mems

JANUARY, 1940

28 Sun—Sexagesima

None

29 Mon

30 Tues

31 Wed—(Last Quarter, 2.47 p.m.

FEBRUARY, 1940

1 Thur—Pheasant and Partridge Shooting end

2 Fri—Purification of B.V.M.
Candlemas (Scottish Quarter Day)

3 Sat

1/30 Fri to Helsby - Herts
of Snow on Crags Gullys
+ Cornices quite good.
over to Fox Resol

Mems

FEBRUARY, 1940

4 Sun—Quinquagesima

For Kaul all day except for
diversion at Malswood with
beer, mixer grill for dinner
border to station

5 Mon

6 Tues—Shrove Tuesday

7 Wed—Ash Wednesday

FEBRUARY, 1940

8 Thur—Half-Quarter Day

☾ New Moon, 7.45 a.m.

9 Fri

10 Sat—Mohammedan Era 1359 begins

Mems

FEBRUARY, 1940

11 Sun—1st in Lent. Ember Week

Delaney, J. Taylor & Loran
Service Hall, Lat. Ward, 7 May
Chimney. In books. Id!

12 Mon

13 Tues

14 Wed—S. Valentine. Ember Day

FEBRUARY, 1940

15 Thur

16 Fri—Ember Day.) First Quarter, 12.55 p.m.

17 Sat—Ember Day
Candlemas Fire Insurance ceases

Mems

FEBRUARY, 1940

25 Sun—3rd in Lent

Blue Keys with Nicholson & King
onto Scotts Cray. G. sport.

26 Mon

27 Tues

28 Wed

FEB.—MARCH, 1940

29 Thur

1 March Fri—S. David

(Last Quarter, 2.35 a.m.

2 Sat

Mems

MARCH, 1940

3 Sun—4th in Lent

Kelsey Sols

4 Mon

5 Tues

6 Wed

MARCH, 1940

7 Thur

WORK! ?!!

moon

8 Fri

9 Sat—● New Moon, 2.23 a.m.

Kelsey - Joe - Noel

Mems

MARCH, 1940

10 Sun—Passion Sunday

Messy. — I didn't know it
was.

11 Mon

12 Tues

13 Wed

MARCH, 1940

14 Thur

15 Fri

16 Sat

Mems

MARCH, 1940

17 Sun—Palm Sunday. S. Patrick
First Quarter, 3.25 a.m.

18 Mon—Bank Holiday in Ireland

19 Tues

20 Wed—Vernal Equinox
Hilary Law Sittings end

MARCH, 1940

21 Thur—Maundy Thursday

22 Fri—Good Friday

23 Sat—O Full Moon, 7.33 p.m.

Mems

MARCH, 1940

24 Sun—Easter Day

Helsby - Mumby - Delamere
Mrs. Lewis

25 Mon—Easter Monday, Bank Holiday
Annunciation of B.V.M. Lady Day
(Quarter Day)

26 Tues

27 Wed

MARCH, 1940

28 Thur

29 Fri

30 Sat—(Last Quarter, 4.20 p.m.)

Helsby to Fox Lane

Mems

MARCH-APRIL, 1940

31 Sun—Low Sunday

Heldby Lee Chem & Trav
Snow & Glas. J. Hall
Supper Mr. Taylors.

1 April Mon

2 Tues—Easter Law Sittings begin

3 Wed

APRIL, 1940

4 Thur

5 Fri

6 Sat

Coach to Blaine, Foster
into

Mems

APRIL, 1940

7 Sun—2nd after Easter

● New Moon, 8.18 p.m.

Ridge Cover Series

8 Mon

9 Tues—Lady Day Fire Insurance ceases

10 Wed

APRIL, 1940

11 Thur

12 Fri

13 Sat

Mems

MARCH-APRIL, 1940

31 Sun—Low Sunday

Helsby Lee Chem + Trav
move + Lab. J. Hall

Supper. Dr. Taylors.

1 April Mon

2 Tues—Easter Law Sittings begin

3 Wed

APRIL, 1940

4 Thur

5 Fri

6 Sat

Coach to Blaine. Jorling
Hale

Mems

APRIL, 1940

7 Sun—2nd after Easter

● New Moon, 8.18 p.m.

Rege Cover Series

8 Mon

9 Tues—Lady Day Fire Insurance ceases

10 Wed

APRIL, 1940

11 Thur

12 Fri

13 Sat

Mems

14 Sun-3rd after Easter

14 Sun-3rd after Easter
 1st - Fine Spring of day
 2nd - Clear, warm, day
 3rd - Clear, warm, day
 4th - Clear, warm, day

18 Thur

19 Fri

16 Tues

20 Sat

17 Wed

Mems

APRIL, 1940

21 Sun—4th after Easter. Summer Time begins
The Princess Elizabeth born, 1926

Wetby. S. Church. Church
Cass. Oulley. New Rags

22 Mon—O Full Moon, 5.37 a.m.

23 Tues—S. George

24 Wed

APRIL, 1940

25 Thur—S. Mark

Chor. to Mass
10.15. To St. Mark's church.

Wetby. S. Church. Church
Cass. Oulley. New Rags

26 Fri

Chor. to Mass
10.15. To St. Mark's church.

27 Sat

Mems

APRIL—MAY, 1940

28 Sun—Rogation Sunday

1st Cuckoo D. Haddock

29 Mon—Rogation Day

(Last Quarter, 8.49 a.m.

30 Tues—Rogation Day

1 May Wed—Rogation Day. SS. Philip & James

MAY, 1940

2 Thur—Ascension Day

3 Fri

4 Sat

Buo - Noa - Murchison

Mems

MAY, 1940

5 Sun—Sunday after Ascension

9.0 to 10.0
Rise to Laggan
Lith home on Lika.

6 Mon—Bank Holiday in Scotland

7 Tues—● New Moon, 1.7 p.m.

8 Wed

Legion Booth

MAY, 1940

9 Thur—Half Quarter Day

10 Fri—Easter Law Sittings end

11 Sat

2.46 Bern to Bay
Idwal - Groove and 200

Mems

→ Sunday

MAY, 1940

12 Sun—Whit Sunday. Ember Week

Deputy time 8-56
11-5 Chas to Dorrin

13 Mon—Whit Monday. Bank Holiday

14 Tues—) First Quarter, 9.51 p.m.

15 Wed—Ember Day. Scottish Quarter Day

MAY, 1940

16 Thur

17 Fri—Ember Day

18 Sat—Ember Day

Belmore

Mems

MAY, 1940

19 Sun—Trinity Sunday

Hebby. Home, 10:00 AM
Work. Ch. & L. & S.

20 Mon

21 Tues—Trinity Law Sitings begin
O Full Moon, 2.33 p.m.

22 Wed

MAY, 1940

23 Thur

24 Fri—Empire Day

25 Sat

Delaware —

Mems

MAY, 1940

26 Sun—1st after Trinity
Mary, the Queen Mother, born, 1867

Write Remble
Scoutmaster!

27 Mon

28 Tues

29 Wed—(Last Quarter, 1.40 a.m.

MAY—JUNE, 1940

30 Thur—Whitsunday Fire Insurance ceased

31 Fri

To Idwal. 11.30 P.M.

1 June Sat

Jordan & Connie Lakin
Died. M. S. J. Chem
Bochlyn. But. Choking Lake
Mems

APRIL, 1940

7 Sun—2nd after Easter

● New Moon, 8.18 p.m.

Ridge Cover Series

8 Mon

9 Tues—Lady Day Fire Insurance ceases

10 Wed

APRIL, 1940

11 Thur

12 Fri

13 Sat

Mems

APRIL, 1940

14 Sun—3rd after Easter

*Relay - First Quarter of day
also under Green,
see Day Change. Day Change
Moon*

15 Mon—D First Quarter, 1.46 p.m.

16 Tues

17 Wed

APRIL, 1940

18 Thur

19 Fri

20 Sat

Mems

APRIL, 1940

14 Sun—3rd after Easter

*Relay - Line Spoon & dip
also underlines,
see Day Chemo. Day Chemo
Damon*

15 Mon—D First Quarter, 1.46 p.m.

16 Tues

17 Wed

APRIL, 1940

18 Thur

19 Fri

20 Sat

Mems

APRIL, 1940

21 Sun—4th after Easter. Summer Time begins
The Princess Elizabeth born, 1926

Wetby. 2. Churn. clean
come powder. New Rope

22 Mon—O Full Moon, 5.37 a.m.

23 Tues—S. George

APRIL, 1940

25 Thur—S. Mark

10.55 - 10.6 to 11.15 H. 20.10
10.10 to 10.20 10.30 to 10.40
10.40 to 10.50 10.50 to 11.00

26 Fri

27 Sat

APRIL—MAY, 1940

28 Sun—Rogation Sunday

May 28th. Sunday
Yellow-bellied - Gorm
Hick Cuckoo D. Hollow

29 Mon—Rogation Day

(Last Quarter, 8.49 a.m.

30 Tues—Rogation Day

1 May Wed—Rogation Day. SS. Philip & James

MAY, 1940

2 Thur—Ascension Day

3 Fri

4 Sat

Bus - Road - Mumbidgee

Moma

MAY, 1940

5 Sun—Sunday after Ascension

9.0 on Menarmon -
Rise to Laggen
Lith home on Lido.

6 Mon—Bank Holiday in Scotland

7 Tues—● New Moon, 1.7 p.m.

8 Wed

Legion Booth

MAY, 1940

9 Thur—Half Quarter Day

10 Fri—Easter Law Sittings end

11 Sat

2.45 Ben to Bays
Ideal - Groover Apple 2.45

Mems

Purley

MAY, 1940

12 Sun—Whit Sunday. Ember Week

Day of time 8-56
11-5 Chh to 9:00 am

13 Mon—Whit Monday. Bank Holiday

14 Tues—) First Quarter, 9.51 p.m.

15 Wed—Ember Day. Scottish Quarter

MAY, 1940

16 Thur

17 Fri—Ember Day

18 Sat—Ember Day

Delivered

MAY, 1940

19 Sun—Trinity Sunday

*Helsky. Show, Center?
Woods. Ch. Lane*

20 Mon

21 Tues—Trinity Law Sitings begin
O Full Moon, 2.33 p.m.

22 Wed

MAY, 1940

23 Thur

24 Fri—Empire Day

25 Sat

Delamere

Mems

MAY, 1940

26 Sun—1st after Trinity
Mary, the Queen Mother, born, 1867

Don't Rumble
Scoutmaster!

27 Mon

28 Tues

29 Wed—(Last Quarter, 1.40 a.m.

MAY—JUNE, 1940

30 Thur—Whitsunday Fire Insurance ceases

31 Fri

To Idwal. Gwyn
Arrive 11-30 P.M.

1 June Sat

Jordan & Connie Lakin
Depart Mel. Day Chem
Bochlyn. Bud. Hocking Lake
Mems

04 JUNE, 1940 AM

2 Sun—2nd after Trinity

John. Roy, Gordon et al
Ruth A. B. Roy. Gibson
Home 12-0

3 Mon

4 Tues

5 Wed

JUNE, 1940

6 Thur—☾ New Moon, 2.5 a.m.

7 Fri

8 Sat

Delaware

Mems

JUNE, 1940

9 Sun—3rd after Trinity

Clear, after late start by
always, when. However!

10 Mon

11 Tues—S. Barnabas

JUNE, 1940

13 Thur—D First Quarter, 2.59 a.m.

14 Fri

15 Sat

JUNE, 1940

16 Sun—4th after Trinity

June. Rehearsing.

17 Mon

18 Tues—Waterloo, 1815

JUNE, 1940

20 Thur—O Full Moon, 12.2 a.m.

21 Fri—Longest Day

22 Sat

JUNE, 1940

23 Sun—5th after Trinity

Sylvan & Abby by lake,
come in. Good Day.

24 Mon—S. John Baptist
Midsummer Day (Quarter Day)

25 Tues

JUNE, 1940

27 Thur—☾ Last Quarter, 7.13 p.m.

28 Fri

29 Sat—S. Peter

To Belamene

JUNE—JULY, 1940

30 Sun—6th after Trinity

Hubby - Long.

1 July Mon

2 Tues

3 Wed

JULY, 1940

4 Thur

5 Fri—● New Moon, 12.28 p.m.

6 Sat

~~Mon~~ 4-15 G
Banged.

JULY, 1940

7 Sun—7th after Trinity

*London
the boys. Michael again
— and — Jack Grayhead
at last!!*

8 Mon

9 Tues—Midsummer Fire Insurance ceases

10 Wed

JULY, 1940

11 Thur

12 Fri—Bank Holiday in Northern Ireland
) First Quarter, 7.35 a.m.

13 Sat

*Heloby. Eric & D.
Went out Mente - Lead
over to Delamare
Mems and Boston*

JULY, 1940

14 Sun—8th after Trinity

Carrie & Joe

15 Mon—S. Swithin

16 Tues.

17 Wed

JULY, 1940

18 Thur

19 Fri—O Full Moon, 10.55 a.m.

20 Sat

Detamere

Mems

JULY, 1940

21 Sun—9th after Trinity

Shelby. Log-
Groove.

22 Mon—S. Mary Magdalen

23 Tues

24 Wed

JULY, 1940

25 Thur—S. James

26 Fri

27 Sat—(Last Quarter, 12.29 p.m.

Mems

JULY, 1940

28 Sun—10th after Trinity

Shelby - Looing

29 Mon

30 Tues

31 Wed—Game Certificates and Gun Licences
expire. Trinity Law Sittings end

AUGUST, 1940

1 Thur—Lammas Day (Scottish Quarter Day)

2 Fri

3 Sat—● New Moon, 9.9 p.m.

Done for Den. Brett
Stay on Backyard.

Mems

AUGUST, 1940

4 Sun—11th after Trinity

Queen Elizabeth born, 1900

Report on the Silver. 3-4-40
Monolith - July 1-1940
2 Tree Route -

5 Mon—Bank Holiday

Forest - Mt. - Glenelg
Summit - across from
Rock Ridge - on to Park.

6 Tues—Transfiguration

7 Wed

A-R

AUGUST, 1940

8 Thur

9 Fri

10 Sat—D First Quarter, 1.0 p.m.

Mems

AUGUST, 1940

11 Sun—12th after Trinity. Half-Quarter Day

El Mary on road -
and other. Then to the
+ Delta

12 Mon—Grouse Shooting begins

Let by up stream to the
in some land - any other
Lope + Clarity.

13 Tues

Glances - Lente.

14 Wed

Let by up stream to the

AUGUST, 1940

15 Thur

Over. Lente. Lente. Lente
Lente. Lente. Lente

16 Fri—Lammas Fire Insurance ceases

Let by up stream to the
Lente. Lente. Lente

17 Sat

Let by up stream to the

Mems

Let by up stream to the

AUGUST, 1940

18 Sun—13th after Trinity

○ Full Moon, 12.2 a.m.

Home - down & Eggs Bony
~~5-0 Oren~~

19 Mon

20 Tues

21 Wed

AUGUST, 1940

22 Thur

23 Fri

24 Sat—S. Bartholomew

Sun & Moen - along
Lute Wood to Maresbygn

Mems

AUGUST, 1940

25 Sun—14th after Trinity

20 Feb. Feb. Tally —
acorn to New York & Hawaii
Solo, Ron, and J. Lawrence

26 Mon—(Last Quarter, 4.33 a.m.

27 Tues

28 Wed

AUGUST, 1940

29 Thur

30 Fri

31 Sat

Mems

Delomere

B. Smith

SEPTEMBER, 1940

1 Sun—15th after Trinity

Heads. by L. L. L. L.
win Bernard

2 Mon—Partridge Shooting begins

☉ New Moon, 5.15 a.m.

3 Tues

4 Wed

SEPTEMBER, 1940

5 Thur

6 Fri

7 Sat

Mems

SEPTEMBER, 1940

8 Sun—16th after Trinity

1) First Quarter, 8.32 p.m.

Home - Stars - Loney

9 Mon

10 Tues

11 Wed

SEPTEMBER, 1940

12 Thur

13 Fri

14 Sat

Helby to Delamere
2

Mems

SEPTEMBER, 1940

15 Sun—17th after Trinity. Ember Week

Friday - Doctate.

16 Mon—O Full Moon, 3.41 p.m.

17 Tues

18 Wed—Ember Day

SEPTEMBER, 1940

19 Thur

20 Fri—Ember Day

21 Sat—S. Matthew. Ember Day

To Hedy & Delmen.
A.R. 5.0 a.m. It began raining the
day. For the entire morning
and up again a solid rain.
When I came my way, the rain
ceasing. Then the sun came
about 11. I was happy & good
day. The time abundantly being
the day.

SEPTEMBER, 1940

22 Sun—18th after Trinity

Subj. Bernice Rees Rig
Raenen J.

23 Mon—Autumnal Equinox

24 Tues—(Last Quarter, 6.47 p.m.

25 Wed

SEPTEMBER, 1940

26 Thur

27 Fri

28 Sat

Subj. Bernice Rees
Barn.

Mems

SEPT.—OCT., 1940

29 Sun—19th after Trinity. S. Michael & All
Angels. Michaelmas Day (Quarter Day)

*Windy. V. dry. Drying.
Drooping. Evergreens*

30 Mon

1 Oct. Tues—Pheasant Shooting begins
● New Moon, 1.41 p.m.

2 Wed

OCTOBER, 1940

3 Thur—Jewish Year 5701 begins
Ramadan begins

4 Fri

to Bangor

5 Sat

*Melkies Cat
+ Down to Lewis -
Bella's back to him today*

Mems

OCTOBER, 1940

6 Sun—20th after Trinity. Summer Time ends

Law — Michaelmas Law Sittings begin
— Facing Right!

7 Mon

8 Tues—D First Quarter, 6.18 a.m.

9 Wed

OCTOBER, 1940

10 Thur

11 Fri

12 Sat—Michaelmas Law Sittings begin

Kelsey & Delamere.

Mems

OCTOBER, 1940

13 Sun—21st after Trinity

2 Joones — Lenartkies
(2)

14 Mon—Michaelmas Fire Insurance ceases

15 Tues

16 Wed—O Full Moon, 8.15 a.m.

OCTOBER, 1940

17 Thur

18 Fri—S. Luke

19 Sat

Mems

OCTOBER, 1940

20 Sun—22nd after Trinity

Neleby - Grove & C. & Y.

21 Mon—Trafalgar, 1805

22 Tues

23 Wed

OCTOBER, 1940

24 Thur—(Last Quarter, 6.4 a.m.

25 Fri

26 Sat

Moss

Mems

OCTOBER, 1940

27 Sun—23rd after Trinity

Masjids - any with Sae.
Masjids - Id-ha Fair &
Sunday 6-33

28 Mon—SS. Simon & Jude

29 Tues

30 Wed—● New Moon, 10.3 p.m.

OCT.—NOV., 1940

31 Thur—August to October Game Certificates
expire

1 Nov. Fri—All Saints' Day. Ramadân ends

2 Sat

Delamere

Mems

NOVEMBER, 1940

3 Sun—24th after Trinity

Circus Town /
The Year - bee line to
Don't know. 20 feet out.

4 Mon

5 Tues

6 Wed—) First Quarter, 9.8 p.m.

NOVEMBER, 1940

7 Thur

8 Fri

9 Sat

Register!

Kelton. Do Release

Mems

with Apple R. 10.15 on
Keghe. K. 10.15 on

NOVEMBER, 1940

10 Sun—25th after Trinity

Send to Ben & Peepfort

2

11 Mon—Martinmas (Scottish Quarter Day)

Half-Quarter Day. Remembrance Day

Recd A.I.

12 Tues

13 Wed

NOVEMBER, 1940

14 Thur

15 Fri—O Full Moon, 2.23 a.m.

16 Sat

*11-30 pm on Byla for
Mushy - Arrive 3-01
Rain - rain.*

Mems

NOVEMBER, 1940

17 Sun—26th after Trinity

Rain - rain - rain
Back home under trees.

18 Mon

19 Tues

20 Wed

NOVEMBER, 1940

21 Thur

22 Fri—(Last Quarter, 4.36 p.m.

23 Sat

To Kelsey and
Delmore

Mems

NOVEMBER, 1940

24 Sun—27th after Trinity (last)

Nelson - Barker. 2 Steps. C & T
r John Coady

25 Mon

26 Tues—Martinmas Fire Insurance ceases

27 Wed

NOVEMBER, 1940

28 Thur

29 Fri—● New Moon, 8.42 a.m.

30 Sat—s. Andrew

Nelson & Dehomere

Mems

DECEMBER, 1940

1 Sun—Advent Sunday

Kelsborg Cntr - Cells Bomon-

2 Mon

3 Tues

4 Wed

DECEMBER, 1940

5 Thur

6 Fri—First Quarter, 4.1 p.m.

Severe Nov 36

7 Sat

Craig y Jfe - Snow

Mems

DECEMBER, 1940

8 Sun—2nd in Advent

Traynor & Braddy. Imbin
Mrs - Leedy

9 Mon

10 Tues—Grouse Shooting ends

11 Wed—Accession of King George VI, 1936

DECEMBER, 1940

12 Thur

13 Fri

14 Sat—King George VI born, 1895

○ Full Moon, 7.38 p.m.

Is Delanone

Mems

DECEMBER, 1940

15 Sun—3rd in Advent. Ember Week

Mud-bag day.

16 Mon

17 Tues

18 Wed—Ember Day

DECEMBER, 1940

19 Thur

20 Fri—Ember Day

Blitz - Luncheon
The Paasch -

21 Sat—S. Thomas. Ember Day
Michaelmas Law Sittings end

To Keshy

The Blitz - Relief
Mems etc

DECEMBER, 1940

22 Sun—4th in Advent. Shortest Day
(Last Quarter, 1.45 a.m.)

Low ebb. Bus from
Dienas

23 Mon

24 Tues

to Idar

25 Wed—Christmas Day (Quarter Day)

Up to Slynar Jan - 29.
Pinnell Hill 1 & 2 plinkum
here snow -

DECEMBER, 1940

26 Thur—S. Stephen. Bank Holiday

Windy & P. 15. Back to Chimney
& Las Roubles on S. side.
2

27 Fri—S. John

28 Sat—Innocents' Day. ● New Moon, 8.56 p.m.

to Delymore, Kins. Very
dull & - Dornach - soon
Sun.

Mems

DEC., 1940—JAN., 1941

29 Sun—1st after Christmas

to Mousburn. The Glen
Edinburgh & back to Mousburn
More Rabbit Pie—

30 Mon

31 Tues

1 Jan. Wed—New Year's Day. Bank Holiday
in Scotland. Dog and Annual Motor
Licences renewable

JANUARY, 1941

2 Thur

3 Fri

4 Sat

Mems

NOTES, 1941

CASH ACCOUNT—FEBRUARY, 1940

Date

Received

Paid

5-5 home

6-30

50

CASH ACCOUNT—MARCH, 1940

Date

Date

Received

Paid

CASH ACCOUNT—JUNE, 1940

Date

Received

Paid

W. & N. 1/-
V. O. 1/-

For Hamon

Life as Hamon

For Hamon

CASH ACCOUNT—JULY, 1940

Date	Received	Paid
	<p>But who are ye in name? You dirty bearded, rotten stars Clothing up the day We are the Pilgrims, we shall go ahead a little further it may be beyond the last blue mountain barrier with snow across that arch to that gleaming day</p>	

CASH ACCOUNT—DECEMBER, 19

Date	Received	Paid
	<p>Plains Lemon Border Gold Lem. Can Ced. Gold Lemon Gold Maple Sun-drying</p> <p>The only change on the page of severely was when it became worse - which a return to its original uniquely was welcomed with relief when the sea came to unite you you name still at rest if you were what But how you play the</p>	

ANNUAL CASH SUMMARY, 1940

		Received	Paid
January	...		
February	...		
March	...		
April	...		
May	...		
June	...		
July	...		
August	...		
September	...		
October	...		
November	...		
December	...		
Total	...		

Boys 1062

NANI.

12 Camp St.

Total

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Jackman's quercus
Laginas has grown
to be perfectly barren

Last January six dozen
men and boys collected
for the local hospital
to keep the sick; the
results were very good
and, beyond ^{quite} ~~expedition~~
parts of India are
covered with extensive
jungles in which
wild animals roam
and birds dart
quickly among the
branches.

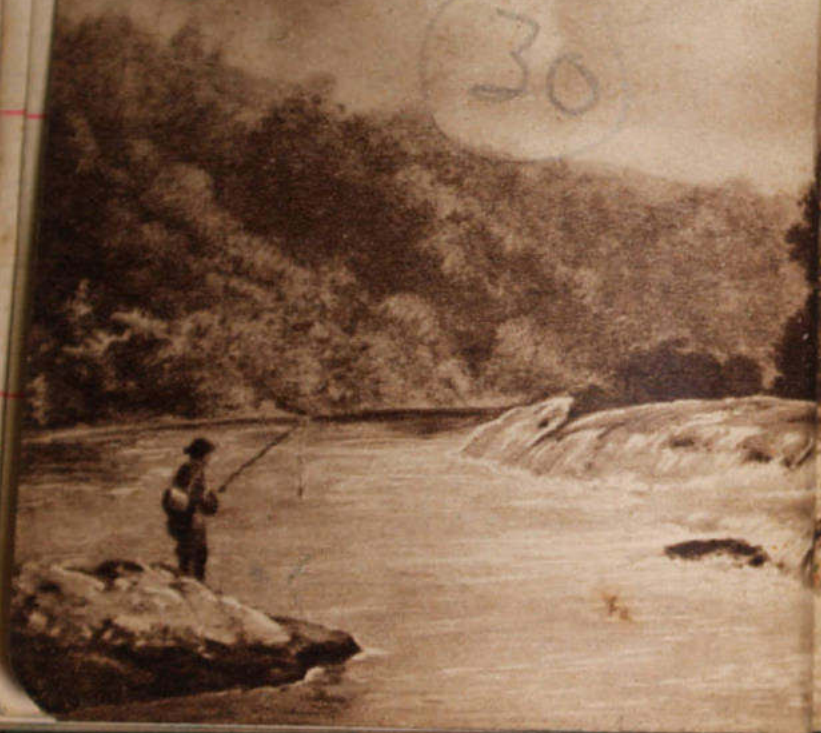
15-0

5-0-0

13-6

17-6

30



~~15-0~~
~~2-0-0~~
~~13-6~~
~~17-6~~
235
~~15-0~~

6/20

26

33

36

