trench would be marked "Trench 81, Firing Line," the second line, "Trench 81; Support", etc. The signboards are placed at the crossings or heads of approach trenches. Small boards marked "Bay 1", "Bay 2", etc., are placed on the side in a position to be readily seen. By this means the position of an observer for the artillery in, say, "Sector C, Bay 20" is known accurately to his battery. Reliefs of infantry coming in, will receive orders assigning particular platoons to particular bays, and will go without trouble to their places, unless of course, the sign boards are missing or may not be seen in the darkness. At important places, the direction boards will be illuminated by lamps in front, for night work. There are stories, however, of parties getting hopelessly lost and wandering about until friendly direction set them aright. But one has also heard of persons, even in a city, walking along a street in the wrong direction!

All other trenches are indicated by names.

During an engagement, communication trenches which normally take traffic in both directions, will be separated into trenches for inward and outward traffic. These are then additionally marked, the former by black boards with the word "In" in white, while the so-called "evacuation" trenches, along which the wounded are sent out, are marked with white boards with the word "Out" in black.

In preparing for a general advance, the enemy's trenches having been carefully studied, new names are given, name boards prepared and set in place when the attack has succeeded. Signs are also prepared for the Battalion forward signal station, and Battalion command posts, with direction boards to the latter. Instead of a sign, these may be indicated by a small flag, the nature of which will be indicated in the operation orders.

Specially prepared positions for machine guns in the trenches, are marked "M.G.", and no infantry must occupy them. The emplacements for those front line nuisances, "Tok Emmers" or trench mortars, such as Stokes guns, etc., are marked "T.M." Dugouts and shelters for machine gun sections, are marked "M.G. Section". Lewis gun positions are marked "L.G."

Boxes and recesses, in which bombs are placed ready for instant use, are marked "Bombs", and similar recesses in parapets or traverses in which "small arm ammunition" is stored out of the weather, are marked "S.A.A."



"CLOSER RELATIONS"

-Brooklyn "Eagle".

Sentinels watching for gas, are the signal for "on with masks" provided with a large sign on which will be the words "Gas Alert Off", on one side, and on the other "Gas Alert On". When the weather vane shows the wind as blowing from the enemy trenches, the latter is turned out and the garrison immediately transfer their gas masks from over the shoulder to around in front, so the mask can be put on in a few seconds in case the gas observer sees the wave coming, and sounds the gong or siren which is

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Dugouts for the company commander, the signallers, and the company sergeant major, will be marked. Rearward everything important, such as dumps, subway entrances, etc., are marked with sign boards, indicating their specific nature. Military bridges, too, will be placarded to warn against heavier traffic than such structures will bear. The direction of drainage will often be indicated by boards with the word "Drainage" and an arrow, or simply by an arrow. At a watershed, such arrows point in each direction. Sumpholes, for local drainage, are also marked.

Names which have actually been given to trenches, include such curious ones as "Stretcher Lane"; 'The Strand'', "Ship Creek", and "Rotten Row". In the area held by the First Canadian Division in front of Messines, some of the communication trenches were,—"Medicine Hat Trail", "Calgary Avenue", "Winnipeg Avenue", "Regina Cut-off", "Currie Avenue". Trenches containing dugouts, rearward, were named "King Edward Trench'', "Lindsay Lane", "King Edward Terrace", "Ft. Osborne Barracks", etc. Other names were "Shell Walk", "Dragoon Alley", "Melville", etc.

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Aeroplane observers must also know the location of various Headquarters when used as Report Centers. Such points are marked on the ground, by strips of canvas 3 feet wide and 10 to 15 feet long. arranged in the form of triangles, diamonds, crosses, and circles. Also solid round or half round sheets, with distinguishing "call" letters alongside.

Small flags are used in rearward areas for day use, and series of red, white and green lamps for night use. General H. Q. carries the Union Jack; an Army H. Q. a white cross on red field; Hospital or Field ambulance, the Geneva Flag, a red cross on white, alongside the Union Jack. Telegraph offices carry a white and a blue bar, and these indicate the relay posts for runners. The post office emblem is a white and red bar; etc.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI VISITS ST. JOHNS.

During the past week, Monseigneur Bruchesi, Archbishop of the Diocese of Montreal, visited St. Johns in connection with his annual inspection of this Parish. Accompanying his Excellency was the Rev. Father Laberge, Parish Priest of Notre Dame Auxiliatrice, and Rev. Father LaMarche, Parish Priest of St. Johns. During their stay at St. Johns, the reverend gentlemen also found time to visit the Barracks of the Canadian Engineers.

It is always a sincere pleasure to have the honor of welcoming Archbishop Bruchesi at our Depot. We beg to assure him that his thoroughly practical interest and concern in the welfare of our men, is deeply appreciated by all ranks.