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Field Service Pocket Book

Pamphlet No. 11

1939

**DISCIPLINE, OFFICE WORK
AND BURIAL PARTIES**

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H. Greedy

THE WAR OFFICE,
18th October, 1938.

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FIELD SERVICE POCKET BOOK PAMPHLET No. 11, 1939

DISCIPLINE, OFFICE WORK AND BURIAL PARTIES

1. Discipline

(Note.—Certain of the following provisions concerning the performance of duties when under arrest, and those relating to field punishment and forfeiture of ordinary pay, are applicable only on active service. When, therefore, troops not on active service are engaged on manoeuvres or exercises, these provisions should be referred to for instructional purposes only, but must not be put into practical use.)

Arrest

1. Under Sec. 45 of the Army Act any person subject to military law when charged with an offence punishable under the Army Act may be taken into military custody, which means that the offender is placed under arrest.

Arrest is either close arrest or open arrest. When arrest is not described by the authority ordering it as open arrest it means close arrest.

Close arrest in the case of an officer, warrant officer or N.C.O. means placed under the charge of an escort consisting of another officer, warrant officer or N.C.O. of the same rank, if possible. If circumstances so require, he may be placed for custody under the charge of a guard, piquet, patrol, sentry or provost-marshal.

Close arrest in the case of a private soldier means being placed in confinement under charge of a guard, piquet, patrol, sentry or provost-marshal. On being placed in close arrest he will be searched and deprived of knives or other weapons. If drunk he may, except in cold weather, be deprived of his bedding and boots.

An officer or warrant officer may be placed under arrest when charged with an offence, but will not ordinarily be placed under arrest by an authority other than his C.O., unless the needs of discipline so require, nor

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will he be kept under arrest unless his C.O. is satisfied, on investigation, that it will be necessary to proceed with the case and to report it to superior authority.

A N.C.O. charged with a serious offence will be placed under arrest, but if the offence alleged is not serious it should be disposed of without previous arrest.

A private soldier charged with a serious offence will be placed under arrest. He will not be placed under close arrest unless confinement is necessary to ensure his safe custody or for the maintenance of discipline. (A private soldier who disobeys an order distinctly given, or resists the authority of an officer, warrant officer or N.C.O., will be placed under close arrest forthwith. If the offence alleged is not of a serious nature, the offender should not normally be placed under arrest, but should be informed of the charge and ordered to attend at the orderly room at a specified time.

An officer, warrant officer or N.C.O. under close arrest will not leave his quarters, except to take such exercise under supervision as the medical officer considers necessary. When under open arrest he may take exercise at stated periods and within stated limits, but is not to appear in any place of amusement or public assembly.

A private soldier in open arrest will not quit barracks except on duty.

An officer or warrant officer under arrest will not perform any duty other than personal routine duties and such duties as may be necessary to relieve him from the charge of any cash, equipment, accounts, etc., of which he may have charge. A N.C.O. under arrest or a private soldier under close arrest may be ordered to bear arms, attend parades and perform all such duties as may be required of him. A private soldier under open arrest will attend parades and may be ordered to perform all duties.

Care will be taken to ensure that a soldier under arrest is called upon to perform no duties in addition to those performed by soldiers not under arrest or undergoing punishment.

Powers of a commanding officer

2. A commanding officer may, subject to the soldier's right to elect, previous to the award, to be tried by district court-martial, inflict the following summary punishments:—

On a private soldier

1. Detention not exceeding 28 days, but the power of awarding detention exceeding 7 days, except in cases of absence without leave, will not be

exercised by a C.O. under the rank of field officer, except when specially authorized.

- ii. Field punishment not exceeding 28 days.
- iii. Forfeiture of all ordinary pay under Sec. 46 (2) (d) of the Army Act for a period commencing on the date of award and not exceeding 28 days.
- iv. In the case of drunkenness a fine not exceeding 40s.
- v. Any deduction from ordinary pay allowed under Sec. 138 (4) and (6) of the Army Act, except that in the case of a soldier who, by neglect or culpable mismanagement, loses or damages any articles of his personal equipment or any other Government property, the approval of the G.O.C. must be obtained if the amount proposed to be recovered from any soldier exceeds £4.

On a non-commissioned officer

- vi. Any deduction from the ordinary pay of a N.C.O. allowed by Sec. 138 (4) of the Army Act.

A commanding officer may also inflict the following minor punishments, the offender having no right to elect trial by a court-martial:—

Private soldier

- vii. Confinement to barracks not exceeding 14 days.
- viii. Extra guards or piquets as punishment for minor offences or irregularities when on or parading for these duties.
- ix. Admonition.

Non-commissioned officers

- x. Severe reprimand or reprimand.
- xi. Admonition.

Notes:—

(a) Any N.C.O. or man holding any appointment or acting rank or lance appointment may be ordered by his C.O. to revert to the rank (whether permanent or temporary) which he was holding at the time of appointment to acting rank, or revert to any intermediate acting rank or lance appointment, but is not to be awarded for the same offence any other punishment in addition. A N.C.O. holding temporary rank cannot be ordered by his C.O. to

revert to any lower rank by way of punishment for an offence.

(b) A C.O. has no power to award summary or minor punishment in the case of any warrant officer. Summary punishment in such cases can only be awarded as laid down in Section 47, Army Act.

(c) Forfeiture of pay begins on the day of award. If, therefore, it is desired to award forfeiture of pay for a period in excess of the field punishment awarded, e.g., 10 days' field punishment and an additional 14 days' forfeiture of pay, it will be necessary to award 10 days' field punishment with forfeiture of 24 days' pay.

Powers of a company commander

3. A company, etc., commander may award a private soldier punishment not exceeding seven (7) days' C.B. for minor offences, extra guards and piquets, fines for drunkenness, and he may deal with cases of absence without leave, where pay is automatically forfeited, and may award any punishment within his ordinary powers for such absence. He may admonish or reprimand, but not severely reprimand, a N.C.O. below the rank of sergeant (or the appointment of lance-serjeant).

Powers of detachment commander

4. A detachment commander may award summary punishment as under:—

(a) If of field rank.—The full powers accorded to a C.O. of a unit.

(b) If not of field rank.—The power of awarding detention is limited to 7 days, except when specially authorized.

2. Courts-martial

1. Courts-martial under the Army Act—

Description of court-martial	Minimum number of members	Minimum service of members in years	Rank of president	Powers	Convening authority
General	5	3	Field Officer (colonel if possible)	Death and all less punishments	The King or G.O.C. by warrant.
District	3	2	Field Officer, but if a Field Officer is not available a captain may sit	All punishments except death and penal servitude †.	G.O.C. or other officer having a warrant to convene a G.C.M. or D.C.M.
Field General	3*		Same as for a D.C.M.	Same as G.C.M. (unless there are only 2 members)	G.C. or any officer in immediate command of a body of forces, on active service where G.C.M. not possible, or practicable.

* Except that, if 3 officers are not available, the court may consist of 2 officers.

† But with limited powers in relation to warrant officers as defined in Section 182 (2), (a) A.A.

Note.—Officers can only be tried by G.C.M. or F.G.C.M.

For any offence committed by a soldier on active service any court-martial may, in addition to or without any other punishment, sentence the offender to forfeit all ordinary pay for a period not exceeding 3 months beginning on the day of sentence. For any offence committed by a soldier on active service any court-martial may award field punishment.

A sentence of penal servitude is ordinarily undergone in a penal servitude prison in the United Kingdom, but where the sentence is passed for an offence committed on active service, part of the sentence, not exceeding two years, may be ordered to be served in a military prison (A.A., Sec. 58, proviso).

2. *Field general courts-martial*.—A field general court-martial has the same power as a general court-martial, provided that the court is composed of at least three officers. If, in the opinion of the convening officer, three officers are not available, two officers are legally sufficient, but a court consisting of two officers cannot award a sentence in excess of field punishment or imprisonment (A.A., Sec. 49 (1)). The president of a F.G.C.M. may be of any rank, but, if practicable, must not be below the rank of captain.

A sentence of death requires the concurrence of all the members (A.A., Sec. 49 (2)).

The provost-marshal, an assistant provost-marshal, the prosecutor or a witness for the prosecution must not be appointed as a member of the court. In certain circumstances the convening officer may appoint himself president. (A.A., Sec. 49 (1) (c); R.P. 106 (B) and (D).)

The convening officer may appoint a judge-advocate.

A F.G.C.M. is subject to exceptional rules under which the procedure is or can be of a more summary character than that of other courts-martial (A.A., Sec. 49; R.P. 105-123). But provision is made whereby a large number of the rules applicable to district courts-martial should be applied to a field general court-martial so far as practicable (R.P. 121).

3. *Field punishment*.—Rules for field punishment made under Sec. 44 of the Army Act.

- i. A court-martial, or a commanding officer, may award field punishment for any offence committed on active service, and may sentence an offender to such punishment for a period not exceeding, in the case of a court-martial, 3 months, and in the case of a C.O., 28 days.
- ii. Where an offender is sentenced to field punishment he may, during the continuance of his sentence, unless the court-martial or the C.O. otherwise directs, be punished as follows:—

- (a) He may be kept in irons, i.e. in fetters or handcuffs, or both fetters and handcuffs; and may be secured so as to prevent his escape.
- (b) Straps or ropes may be used for the purpose of these rules in lieu of irons.
- (c) He may be subjected to the like labour, employment and restraint, and dealt with in like manner as if he were under sentence of imprisonment with hard labour.

- iii. Every portion of a field punishment shall be inflicted in such a manner as is calculated not to cause injury or to leave any permanent mark on the offender; and a portion of a field punishment must be discontinued upon a report by a responsible medical officer that the continuance of that portion would be prejudicial to the offender's health.
- iv. Field punishment will be carried out regimentally when the unit to which the offender belongs or is attached is actually on the move, but when the unit is halted at any place where there is a provost-marshal or an assistant provost-marshal, the punishment will be carried out under that officer.
- v. When the unit to which an offender under sentence of field punishment belongs or is attached is actually on the move, such offender shall march with his unit, carry his arms and accoutrements, perform all his military duties as well as extra fatigue duties, and be treated as a defaulter.

3. The Provost Service

1. The head of the Provost Service at general headquarters will be the Provost Marshal (P.M.). He is the adviser of the staff at G.H.Q. in matters concerning provost duties and the provost service.

The Provost Marshal's representative with a formation is the C.O. of all provost units within the formation, and is responsible for:—

- i. The execution of the orders of the Provost Marshal.
- ii. The organization, efficiency and co-ordination of such police duties as may be required by his formation.

A provost company is commanded by an officer, who is responsible for the allotment of duties to personnel in accordance with such orders as he may receive.

The legal status of provost officers is governed by the Army Act, Sec. 74.

2. The personnel of the service is provided by the Corps of Military Police and, besides personnel posted to the headquarters of reception camps, rest camps, general base depots and infantry base depots, personnel is organized in units as under:—

- i. Provost companies.
- ii. Headquarters provost company (L. of C.).
- iii. Provost sections (L. of C.).

Provost companies are allotted to divisions and higher formations as laid down in war establishments. The headquarters provost company (L. of C.), and provost sections (L. of C.) are allotted to headquarters of L. of C. areas in accordance with the local conditions and length of the L. of C.

3. The Provost Service will work in close touch with the field security police, whose duties include the detection and prevention of offences prejudicial to the security of the forces in the field. The field security police are administered as part of the Intelligence Corps.

4. The duties of the military police include:—

- i. Patrols by day and night within the station and extending to places where soldiers are likely to frequent.

The duties of these patrols are:—

By their presence to act as a deterrent to any soldiers who may contemplate the contravention of local orders or the commission of any other offences, military or civil.

To take all necessary steps to prevent the commission of offences by soldiers, and, when an offence (other than one of a trivial nature) is committed by a soldier, to take him into military custody.

To come to the assistance of soldiers when necessary.

- ii. Investigation of complaints, whether made by officers, soldiers or civilians, against soldiers whose names and units are unknown.
- iii. Keeping a look-out for and making inquiries regarding lost W.D. property.
- iv. Carrying out investigations regarding military, public, garrison, regimental or personal property reported as stolen.
- v. Apprehension of absentees and deserters in accordance with the provisions of the Army Act, Sec. 154.
- vi. Providing escorts for senior officers.
- vii. Assisting in the collection of stragglers.
- viii. Custody of prisoners of war from the time that they are handed over by the fighting troops to the time of their handing over to prisoners of war units.
- ix. Executive duties in connection with the control of military traffic.

- x. Executive duties in connection with the control of inhabitants when the civil authority has ceased to function or does not exist, or a proclamation of martial law has been issued.
- xi. Assisting in the investigation of complaints brought by inhabitants against soldiers.
- xii. Policing of depots and L. of C. installations.
- xiii. Police duties in connection with railways and docks.

5. In cases of emergency the military police may call on any troops to assist them in providing guards, sentries or patrols, etc. All persons belonging to or employed with the forces in the field are required to give every assistance to the military police in the execution of their duty, in accordance with the provisions of the Army Act, Sec. 6.

4. Office Work

General Rules

1. Office work in the field is to be restricted to what is absolutely indispensable; no office work will be transacted with a unit on service in the field that can possibly be dealt with at a stationary office.

2. Equipment accounts will not be kept by units.

3. Routine work connected with the provision, pay and records of personnel will, as far as possible, be dealt with by the officer i/c 2nd echelon and the paymaster-in-chief.

4. Documents which contain anything of a nature likely to prove useful when the history of the campaign is written, such as recommendations for rewards for bravery or reports of abnormal sickness, will, when no longer required, be sent to the officer i/c 2nd echelon.

5. A state is a report whereby a commander is kept informed of the fighting condition of his command. Punctuality in rendering it is more important than extreme accuracy.

A daily strength state (A.F. W. 3006 shown below) denoting losses incurred, reinforcements received, total strength and names of officer battle casualties as at 0000 hrs. will be rendered daily by all fighting units to brigade headquarters (a copy being telegraphed to officer i/c 2nd echelon). After noting at brigade headquarters these states are passed to divisional headquarters for consolidation into approximate divisional fighting strength on A.F. W. 3007, which is passed to corps headquarters for consolidation into corps fighting strength, thence to army headquarters for respective consolidation.

ARMY FORM W. 3006.

MESSAGE FORM

(ABOVE THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY.)

TO
Brigade,
 D.A.G., 2nd Echelon.

FROM	State		Ax	Originator's Number		Date	In Reply to Number
	Strength						
Ay	0		and	5		and	50
and	5		B	10		As	1
C	22		and	5		and	20
				600		D	

THIS MESSAGE MUST NOT BE SENT BY WIRELESS.

ORIGINATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS
 DEGREE OF PRIORITY

TIME OF ORIGIN.

SIGNED.....

(BELOW THIS LINE IS FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY.)

This procedure will result in supplying automatically all commanders and the War Office with the daily approximate fighting strength, giving the base an idea of probable reinforcement requirements and supplying the 2nd echelon with names of officer battle casualties for telegraphic transmission to the War Office for notification to next of kin.

The letters prefixed in the text of the message indicate:—

A. Losses since the last state was rendered (figures for officers and other ranks to be given separately under the subheads).

Ax. Battle casualties, *e.g.*, 5 and 50.

Ay. Sick (evacuated beyond R.A.P.), *e.g.*, 0 and 10.

Az. Other causes (transfers, etc.), *e.g.*, 1 and 5.

B. Reinforcements (officers and other ranks) received since the last state rendered, *e.g.*, 5 and 20.

C. Total strength (officers and other ranks) now with unit, *e.g.*, 22 and 600.

D. Names of officer battle casualties listed as:—

Killed.....Wounded.....Missing.....

6. A return is a document for statistical purposes, or to show the condition of the forces more accurately than is possible in a state. Accuracy in their compilation is essential.

Returns will be forwarded by commanders of all units and formations to the officer i/c 2nd echelon, as follows:—

Field return, officers (A.F. W 3008)	} Weekly on Sunday, made up to and for the previous day.
Field return, other ranks (A.F. W 3007 series)	
Casualty return, officers (A.F. W 3010)	} Daily or as often as practicable.
Casualty return, other ranks (A.F. W 3011)	
Casualty return of attached personnel (A.F. W 3012)	
	} As necessary.

7. The senior staff officer of each branch is responsible for the custody of secret or confidential books, etc.; he will take necessary precautions to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy.

8. Letters in the field should be drawn up in minute form. The same rules should be applied to them as given in Pamphlet No. 2 for orders and messages.

5. War Diaries

1. A war diary will be kept in duplicate from the first day of mobilisation, or in the case of new units from the day of formation (in order to record early difficulties), or creation of the particular command or appointment* by:—

- i. Each branch of the staff in the headquarters of a formation, a subordinate command and area or sub-area on the L. of C.
- ii. Unit commanders.
- iii. Commanders of detachments of a unit.
- iv. Officer i/c 2nd echelon, officers holding technical appointments and personal staff.
- v. Base, auxiliary and advanced depot commanders.
- vi. Heads of services and their representatives, controller of salvage and his representatives.

2. A war diary is secret. Its objects are:—

- i. To furnish an historical record of operations and a record of raising new units.
- ii. To provide data on which to base future improvements in training, equipment, organization and administration.

It will be entered up daily, each entry initialled by the officer detailed to keep it, on A.F. C 2118; officers mentioned should be named and not referred to as the "C.O." or "G.O.C.". The extraction and retention of appendices, maps, etc., from a war diary is an offence under the Official Secrets Acts.

3. The cover will bear the following inscription:—

SECRET
WAR DIARY
OF

From..... To.....
(Volume.....)

4. In so far as they are applicable the following points should be recorded when preparing a diary:—

- i. Important orders (including verbal orders), instructions, reports, messages or despatches received and issued, and decisions taken. These should be summarized in the diary as well as being attached.

* In the case of formations and units of the Territorial Army, war diaries will be kept from the first day of embodiment.

Copies of all routine orders will be attached to each Q diary from the date of mobilization or date of formation.

- ii. Daily location. Movements during the past twenty-four hours and present dispositions. March tables in the case of large units or of formations are of assistance. Field returns (A.F. W 3008 and A.F. W 3009).
- iii. Important matters relating to the duties of each branch of the staff.
- iv. Detailed account of operations. Exact hour of important occurrences, factors affecting operations, topographical and climatic. Clear sketches showing positions of troops at important phases. Condition of roads and ground. Maps used and map references.
- v. Nature and description of field engineering works constructed or quarters occupied.
- vi. Changes in establishment, strength or armament. As regards casualties the names and ranks of officers and the number of other ranks or followers and of vehicles and animals should be noted. In addition in the case of units on the L. of C. changes in stores, transport, etc. At the end of each month give the name of the commander of the unit or formation and show all changes of commander and acting commander.
- vii. Meteorological notes. A.F. C 2118 should have a special column for weather.
- viii. Summary of important information received, whether military or political.
- ix. The original copy of all maps and sketches will be attached to the war diary.

5. Appendices as under will be attached to the original copy of each war diary. In brigades, divisions and higher formations it is convenient to keep "IN" and "OUT" orders, messages, etc., in separate files.

- i. Copies of orders, or instructions, received from higher commands if no longer required for reference.
- ii. A copy of each narrative or report on operations drawn up by a subordinate formation or unit to supplement the account of operations furnished in the text of the diary.

Appendices will be numbered in consecutive numbers for each file if separate files are kept, and each will have

a brief descriptive heading naming the author. References to appendices will be made in the last column of A.F. C 2118.

6. Disposal of war diaries will be made monthly as follows:—

- i. Unless otherwise ordered, the original copy, complete with appendices, for the preceding month will be forwarded on the first day of the succeeding month direct to the O. i/c 2nd echelon for transmission to the War Office.
- ii. The duplicate copy, marked as such, of a cavalry or infantry brigade or higher formation will be forwarded within a period of two months to the O. i/c 2nd echelon for transmission to the Under-Secretary of State, The War Office. Duplicate copies of diaries of units will be sent within a period of three months to the O. i/c 2nd echelon for transmission to record offices at home for safe custody.

6. Burial Parties

1. Anyone in charge of a burial party will require sandbags to keep separate the personal belongings removed from the bodies.

2. Before burial, the following points should be noted:—

- i. The large identity disc must be left on the body.
- ii. The small identity disc must be removed. In cases where there is only one disc, it must be left on the body.
- iii. Care should be taken, in every case, to leave on the ground a sufficient mark to preserve the identity of the body buried in the grave.
- iv. If there is no ready means of identification, any detail that may assist, such as the number on the equipment, shoulder titles, etc., together with the exact spot on which the body is found, will be noted, and the date of death (if known). Special care must be taken in marking such graves to facilitate subsequent recognition in the event of identification of the body being established from the effects.
- v. A.B. 64, or in the case of a civilian the pass-book and pay book, together with all personal property found on the body, must be removed.

3. The effects so collected, and notes regarding unidentified bodies, will be handed in to the collector's unit,

where an inventory will be made and checked by an officer. The effects and notes will then be transmitted by the unit to the effects section, 2nd echelon.

4. The collection and disposal of the personal effects of enemy dead will be carried out in a similar manner.

5. If possible, before the burial of enemy dead, a staff officer should be afforded the opportunity to examine uniforms, etc.

6. A form of service for the burial of the dead is given at Appendix I.

APPENDIX I

SHORTENED FORM OF SERVICE FOR THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD

I AM the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord ; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live ; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. *St. John xi. 25, 26.*

Psalm 23

Dominus regit me

The Lord is my shepherd ; therefore can I lack nothing. He shall feed me in a green pasture ; and lead me forth beside the waters of comfort.

He shall convert my soul ; and bring me forth in the paths of righteousness, for His Name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil ; for thou art with me ; thy rod and thy staff comfort me.

Thou shalt prepare a table before me against them that trouble me ; thou hast anointed my head with oil, and my cup shall be full.

But thy loving-kindness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life ; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.

Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery. He cometh up, and is cut down, like a flower ; he fleeth as it were a shadow, and never continueth in one stay.

In the midst of life we are in death : of whom may we seek for succour, but of thee, O Lord, who for our sins art justly displeas'd ?

Yet, O Lord God most holy, O Lord most mighty, O holy and most merciful Saviour, deliver us not into the bitter pains of eternal death.

Thou knowest, Lord, the secrets of our hearts ; shut not thy merciful ears to our prayer ; but spare us, Lord most holy, O God most mighty, O holy and merciful Saviour, thou most worthy Judge eternal, suffer us not, at our last hour, for any pains of death, to fall from thee.

¶ *Then, while the earth shall be cast upon the Body by some standing by, he who conducts the burial service shall say,*

FORASMUCH AS OUR BROTHER HATH DEPARTED THIS LIFE WE THEREFORE COMMIT HIS BODY TO THE GROUND ; EARTH TO EARTH, ASHES TO ASHES, DUST TO DUST ; IN SURE AND

CERTAIN HOPE OF THE RESURRECTION TO ETERNAL LIFE, THROUGH OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST; WHO SHALL CHANGE OUR VILE BODY, THAT IT MAY BE LIKE UNTO HIS GLORIOUS BODY, ACCORDING TO THE MIGHTY WORKING, WHEREBY HE IS ABLE TO SUBDUCE ALL THINGS TO HIMSELF.

I HEARD A VOICE FROM HEAVEN, SAYING UNTO ME, WRITE, FROM HENCEFORTH BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHICH DIE IN THE LORD: EVEN SO SAITH THE SPIRIT: FOR THEY REST FROM THEIR LABOURS.

OUR FATHER, WHICH ART IN HEAVEN, HALLOWED BE THY NAME. THY KINGDOM COME. THY WILL BE DONE, IN EARTH AS IT IS IN HEAVEN. GIVE US THIS DAY OUR DAILY BREAD. AND FORGIVE US OUR TRESPASSES, AS WE FORGIVE THEM THAT TRESPASS AGAINST US. AND LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION; BUT DELIVER US FROM EVIL. AMEN.

Prayers

(i) O God, in whose embrace all creatures live, we beseech Thee for him (or *them*) whose every need Thou knowest.

Vouchsafe him (*them*) light and rest, peace and refreshment, joy and consolation in the ample folds of Thy great love; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

(ii) O Lord, support us all the day long of this troublous life, until the shades lengthen and the evening comes, and the busy world is hushed, the fever of life is over, and our work is done. Then, Lord, in Thy mercy grant us safe lodging, a holy rest and peace at the last, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE GRACE OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST, AND THE LOVE OF GOD, AND THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE HOLY GHOST, BE WITH US ALL EVERMORE. Amen.

(In the case of Roman Catholics, the form of service prescribed in the Roman Catholic Prayer Book should be used.)