

Supply and transport in time of peace; rations, quarters, equipment, clothing, necessaries.

Sketch of different military systems: the German Empire, France, Austria, Russia, Italy, United States; Canada, Switzerland.

Appointment and promotion of officers in different armies.

Organization and distribution of the staff of the British army. Staff belonging to different units. The Prussian general staff.

*Office Work* and method of conducting official correspondence.

Conditions and principles of supply in time of war.

Supply of ammunition in the field; expenditure in battle.

Equipment of infantry and cavalry.

*Rations.*—Amount of nutriment required, carbonaceous and nitrogenous properties of different kinds of diet, daily rations per man and horse, how carried and amount required by an army in the field.

Method of obtaining supplies of food and forage: by contract, by purchase, by requisitions, &c.

Billeting of troops, forage and ration depôts, railway depots; the Prussian system of supply.

*Military Transport.*—Employment of inland water transport, such as navigable rivers, lakes, canals, and their comparison with railways. Use of railways in war, construction of military railways. Relative merits of transport by draught and by pack animals, also by human carriers. Requisites of a good military carriage, relative merits of two-wheeled and four-wheeled vehicles.

Traction engines.

Organization of military transport. "Regimental transport" of a battalion, regiment of cavalry and battery of artillery.

"Departmental transport" of an army corps. The Army Service Corps. Calculation of length of road occupied by military transport. Advantages of working "general transport" on the stage system.

*Railways.*—Their value and use for the conveyance of troops and stores; their influence on supply. Organization required for the working of railways. Administrative and executive staff. Number of trains that can be despatched in one day. Entraining and detraining troops; rate of travelling. Requirements of a railway station.

Arrangements for protecting and maintaining the *line of communications* of an army in the field.

Duties of the Inspector-General, road commandants, station commandants, &c. Force required for the defence of the line of communications.

*Encampments.*—Military and sanitary requirements. Principles for encampments. Spaces required by different units. Formations for encampments. Estimates of water supply required and watering arrangements. Bivouacs. Cantonments, area over which troops can be spread; calculation as to number of troops that can be cantoned in a town or district; arrangements for cantoning troops.

*Marches.*—Number of roads to be used by an army; rates of march; length of marches. Arrangements for a march. Order of march in proximity to and at a distance from the enemy. Length of column of route for British divisions and army corps. Calculations of space required. Considerations limiting the size of columns that can march on one road. Marching in "echelon." Framing orders for a march.

*Embarkations and Disembarkations.*—Transport and freight ships. Vessels, how chartered and by whom. Boards of Survey. Vessels most suitable for troops, capacity required; fittings and interior arrangements of transports. Calculations as to the number of men and horses a ship will accommodate. Operation of embarking troops and horses. Disembarkation in presence of an enemy, orders for. Selection of landing places.