

standards of skill in mounted combat. For many years before the recent world upheaval, cavalry schools were maintained at Weedon, England; Fort Riley, U.S.A.; Vienna, Austria; Saumur, France; Hanover, Germany, and Pinerola, Italy.

Cavalry personnel were taught the theories and principles of horsemanship and instructed in the correct methods of teaching them. Upon completing their

instructional courses, students returned to their respective units as qualified instructors in equitation. Though each school developed a particular style of seat most suitable and applicable to its national requirements, all were in accord on the general basic principles of horse control. By the efforts of skilled equestrians of many nationalities the horseman's technique has thus steadily improved, and knowledge of horsemanship is more universal today than ever before among those who derive profit and pleasure from the horse.

The machine, accepted today as a necessity, is such a comparatively recent innovation that many settlers of Western Canada still alive were at one time entirely dependent upon the horse for transportation. Military tacticians within living memory relied largely upon the mobile cavalry arm for rapid movement and surprise attack, therefore it is reasonable to suppose that these factors influenced the recommendations of those instrumental in the organizing in Canada of a North West Force suitably equipped and sufficiently mobile to enforce laws over a large territory with alacrity and speed.

British Army cavalry manuals on drill, adopted by the N.W.M.P. during its

Section jumping.

