

WHILE 'TIS DAYTIME LET US WORK.

Every mortal has his mission
In this world of active strife.
Whether in a high position
Or a lowly walk of life.

He it is who now fulfilling
Every duty day by day,
Shows the mind and spirit willing
To perform its onward way,

Life's a bark upon the ocean,
Tossed and rocked by every gale;
Now scuds on with speedy motion,
Now with rent and tattered sail.

Life's a bright and sunny morning,
With some light refreshing showers,
Followed by dark cloudy warning
Of the storm that o'er us lowers.

Life's the cord of silver, binding
Man in contact with his kind,
Death is but that boon unwinding,
Setting free the earth bound mind.

Life's the pitcher at the fountain
Whence immortal rills descend:
'Tis the fragile wheel surmounting
Cisterns where pure waters blend.

Life's the day for deed and action,
Death's the rest the time of night.
He who works with satisfaction
Works while yet the hour is light.

Forward, then, the day is waning,
Westward sinks the setting sun,
Onward! on! without complaining,
Work while yet it may be done.

LESSONS OF THE DECADE APPLIED.—
FINIS.

(From the Army and Navy Journal.)

REGIMENTAL DRILL.—To men who have been through a rigorous course of individual instruction, regimental movements are easy. The regiment is only an amplification of the troop. The troop takes the place of the sections of fours. Troop wheels used in all movements if the ground permits. If not, the colonel will order "By fours" in addition to the other commands. There are twelve troops to a volunteer cavalry regiment. Each troop has a captain, first sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant, three duty sergeants, four corporals, and eight lance corporals. The field and staff comprise colonel, major, adjutant, commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance officer. Non-commissioned staff are sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, commissary-sergeant, and ordnance sergeant.

Their posts are as follows on dress parade: The colonel in front of the centre of the regiment; the major in rear of the same; each at twenty paces therefrom.

Captains in front of centre of troops; first sergeant in rear of the same, three paces distant.

Adjutant behind the colonel, at two paces distance. Ordnance officer attending the major similarly. Quartermaster and commissary, and the non-commissioned officers of their departments, regimental and company, form a line in rear of the major at ten paces, commanded by the quartermaster. All other company non-commissioned officers at right of fours, according to rank, the centre being the post of honor, the right and left flanks following. The regiment drawn up in three lines, of four troops each, at twelve paces interval.

The standard in the centre of the second line, carried by the sergeant-major; the ordnance sergeant behind him as file-closer. Brevet officers as file-closers on their troop flanks, to attend to the pivots.

Dress parade becomes battle order by the commands, *Attention—Open to battle distance*—GALLOP! MARCH! At the word "March" the first line canters forward fifty paces. The third goes fours about, to the rear, fifty paces.

The Quartermaster's Department takes back all led horses, etc. To advance on the enemy the colonel commands, *First line deploy as skirmishers*—MARCH! The first line deploys at a walk, taking out their carbines, and holding them with the butt on the right thigh, muzzle up, on the captain's ordering *Advance*—CARBINE! The major gallops up to take command of the skirmish line. The colonel keeps in front of the second. The ordnance officer takes the third.

On the colonel's ordering, *Attention lines, forward*—MARCH! the skirmish line advances. The second follows, after a hundred paces interval in line. The third breaks at the order, *By fours*—MARCH! from the ordnance officer, and follows.

In line, an interval of twenty paces will be left between the flanks of troops.

Advances and retreats will always be made in this order; the skirmish line being always ready to gather in fours and dismount, in broken ground. The second line advances with drawn sabres, ready to charge if the skirmish line is checked. In woods, etc., they will form column of fours and advance carbine. The third line is the last reserve. The above is the form of advance for a regiment acting independently.

LINE MOVEMENTS.—A regiment from dress parade may be placed in one line, either—1, as skirmishers; 2, in line, 3, in line of troop columns; 4, in column of troops, 5, in column of fours. To prepare for the first three movements the colonel commands, *Unmask the standard—Fours right and left*—GALLOP! MARCH! The first line always goes fours left; the captains repeating the orders except the first. The colonel waits till the second line is unmasked, when he commands, *Columns—HALT! FRONT! DRESS!* The right and left lines wheel up into line at the word "Front." The standard moves to the front, and all the regiment dresses on it, forming line. 2. To deploy as skirmishers from line, the order is given as already described in skirmish drill (repeated by captains). 3. Forming line of troop columns from line, the colonel orders, *In each troop—By fours*—MARCH! (repeated by captains).

4. To form column of troops from dress parade, the colonel orders, *By troops*—MARCH! waving his sabre to the flank from which he breaks. Each line breaks till in column, the captains ordering successively, *Troop forward—Guide centre*—MARCH! 5. To form column of route, the colonel orders, *By fours*—MARCH! signifying the flank to break from with his sword. Each captain in turn follows the order, repeating it.

A regiment in line can break in six ways, like a troop. To go to the front from either flank, the colonel orders, *By troops*—MARCH! Each captain orders, *Troop oblique*—MARCH! as soon as his flank is fairly uncovered, resuming the forwards as he gets behind his next troop in front. To go to either flank, the colonel orders, *Troops right wheel*—MARCH! (or left). To go to the rear from either flank, the colonel orders (repeated); *Troops right about wheel*—MARCH! *By troops*—MARCH! The colonel will always designate the flank with his sabre, not using words.

DEPLOYING COLUMNS.—A regiment in column of troops, or fours, with wheeling distance can be deployed in six directions like a troop, and by the same orders, substituting "troops" for "fours," and "line" for "troop." To form line to the front the colonel commands, *Form line*—GALLOP! MARCH! designating the flank with his sabre. The captains command (if in troop front). *Troop oblique*—GALLOP! MARCH! and resume the forwards when opposite their places. Crowding must be avoided here, and the line preserved with constant care by the

captains, the oblique being at an angle of 45 degrees, till opposite their places. To form to either flank, the colonel orders, *Troops right* (or left) *wheel up*—MARCH! (repeated). To form to the rear, the colonel orders—1. *Troops right about wheel*—MARCH! (repeated) 2. *Form line*—GALLOP! MARCH! as prescribed above. If in columns of fours, the captains repeat the colonel's order, substituting "troop" for "line."

Close columns are to be used when resting, going into camp, or to leave the horses in dismounted fighting, but never as a manoeuvring body, mounted. Being at column of troops, to form close column the colonel orders, *Close column*—MARCH! when the distance will be lessened to twelve paces.

From column of route he orders, *Form troops—Close column*—MARCH! (repeated by the captains).

To open a close column into troops, command, *Troops open distance*—MARCH! when all halt, and move on only when their leaders have attained full wheeling distance, to be measured by the eye. To open into column of route, command, *By fours*—MARCH! repeated successively by captains.

A change of front in line is equivalent to a regimental wheel. In battle or parade order it is equivalent to a turn. The regiment being in line, the colonel successively commands, *Change front to the right* (or left)—*Troops half wheel*—MARCH! *Forward*—MARCH! *Wheel up*—MARCH! *HALT! Standard dress*—FRONT! Repeated by all captains in low tones. The colonel will wave his sabre to show the direction of the movement. The regiment being in parade order and in motion, the colonel commands successively, *Change front to the right* (or left)—*FORWARD! First line wheel*—GALLOP! MARCH! *Second and third lines oblique*—MARCH! When the first line has completed its wheel, *Second line wheel*—GALLOP! MARCH! When the second line is finished, *Third line wheel*—GALLOP! MARCH!

In battle order the second and third lines go straight instead of oblique, having distance to wheel. The outside troops in wheels gallop; the pivot troops walk. In full advance order with skirmishers, the latter file around at a gallop to the indicated flank. The second line wheels. The third turns and takes its place behind the second.

These are all the regimental movements to be required of volunteer cavalry. They are for use, not for show.

FORTRESSES IN MODERN WAR.

The editor of the *Allgemeine Militar Zeitung* publishes an article on this subject, the main portion of which we translate for the benefit of the readers of the *Journal*, with the statement that he does not agree with all the opinions expressed by its author (who is a staff infantry officer), but he hopes that it may lead to discussion and new light on so important a subject;

When it was asserted after the campaign of 1866 that this campaign had added new proofs to the fact that fortresses in general had lost their value, and especially those which, having no special object as barriers, had been converted into so-called strategic points, the objection was raised that the campaign of 1866 had been too short to decide the question. It was important, therefore, to note carefully whether the campaign of 1870 would confirm earlier experiences in respect to fortresses. Now it at least cannot be said that the campaign of 1870-71 was too short, and certainly not that it failed in sufficient opportunities of testing the value of fortresses. We have