7. As a general rule, the SLOW MARCH should be used when boys are moved about in the School Room, the QUICE MARCH when they are drilled out of doors.

MARKING TIME-BLOW.

Slow Mark —TIME.	Commencing with the left foot, the feet will be alter- nately raised about three inches from the ground, by bending the knees, at the rate of 37 or 38 steps to a half- minute. The feet must be kept flat, the too not point- ing downward—the bodies must be perfectly steady.
HALT.	The moving foot will complete its pace, and will then remain perfectly steady at p. of a.

BLOW MARCH.

At word March, every boy (slightly bending his knee, keeping his too turned out at the proper angle, and not pointing upwards) will carry his loft foot out and advance ore full pace; then the right foot, and so on, Slow-MARCH. at the cadence with which he will already be familiar by having learned to mark time. Care must be taken to have the body accompany the feet in their forward movements.

The n oving foot will complete its pace; the rear HALT. foot will then be brought up into p. of a.

STEPPING OUT.

When marching in slow time, on the words Step-out, the boy must be taught to lengthen his pace about 2 Step-out. inches by leaning forward a little, but without altering the cadence.

This step is necessary when a temporary exertion to the front is required, and is applied both to slow and quick time; at the words Slow (or Quick) the ordinary pace will be resumed.

STEPPING SHORT.

	(On the words Step-short, the foot advancing will
Step-short.	finish its pace, and afterwards each boy will take paces
	the usual nace will be resumed.

This step is useful when a slight check is required.

STEPPING BACK IN SLOW TIME.

In stepping back, the pace will be 20 inches and the cadence the same as in the slow march. The squad Step Back must be taught to move straight to the rear, preserving Slow-MABCH. their shoulders square to the front and their bodies

lerect. On the word Kalt, the foot in front must be brought HALT. back equal with the other.

When a definite number of paces is named, Halt need not be givon. Rear Rank stepping back. When it is desired to increase the distance (at the halt) between the ranks, the orders are :- Rear Rank a pace to the rear-march. And to re-form close order. Close order-march. very few steps backwards at a time only can be necessary. See that they step with left foot first

CHANGING FEET.

A knowledge of this is quite indispensable; for by it a boy is able, when he finds himself out of step on the march, to regain step without word of command and without halting.

To change feet. The advancing foot will complete its pace, the toe of the rear foot will then be rapidly brought up to the heel of the front foot, which then instantly makes another step forward so as not to lose the cadence. Two successive steps are, indeed, taken with the same foot.

THE QUICE STEP.

The cadence of the slow march having become perfectly familiar, marching in quick time will next be taught.

The time having been given by the Instructor, on Quick-MABCH. the word March, the squad will move off, particular at-tention being paid to the points alluded to in slow marching.

When the squad is perfectly grounded in marching in quick time, all ' the alterations of step laid down for the slow march must be practised in quick time.

In marking time at the quick cadence the feet will be raised alternately about three inches from the ground, and the command will be Quick Mark Time.

THE DOUBLE MARCH.

The time having been given by the Instructor, on the word March, the squad will step off together with the left feet. with the head kept erect, the shoulders square to the front, and the knees a little bent; the body Double-MARCH.

being well thrown forward, both hands to be raised in line

with the elbows, and clenched. The full pace of 22 inches must be taken, otherwise the habit of a short trot will be acquired, which will defeat the advantages of the double march.

The squad will be halted as in the slow and quick marches, and will be taught to mark time at the Double in the same manner as in quick time, only that the feet will be raised higher, and the knees be more bout. Marking time at the Double is an excellent practice for giving elasticity to the muscles of the legs.

THE SIDE OR CLOSING STEP.

Pupils taught the side step first by numbers, then judging their own time.

1. By Numbers.

Caution .- Right close by Numbers.

- On the word One, the right foot will be carried from 8 to 10 inches (for adults 12 inches) to the right, the shoulders and face being kept perfectly square to the ONE. front, and the knees straight.
- On the word Two, the left foot will be closed smartly TWO. to the right foot, heels touching.
- The word One being repeated, the right foot will be ONE. carried on as before described, and so on.

Wher the word Halt is given, the left foot will be Squad-HALT. closed to the right as on the word Two.

If the squad be told to close to the Right or Left a certain number of paces, the word Halt should not be given.

WHEN TO GIVE THE WORD MARCH, AND WHEN TO GIVE THE WORD FORWARD.

In moving off from the halt the order march must always be given ; but if the boys be already marking time the word will be

At the word the moving foot will complete its movement without gaining ground; the first step forward will be taken by the other foot, which immediately

commences the march without losing the cadence.

Examination Questions.

PAPERS FOR JULY, 1877.

EUCLID.

Examiner : J. C. GLASHAN.

Τ.

SECOND CLASS TEACHERS AND INTERMEDIATE.

N.B.-Algebraic symbols must not be used. Candidates who take Book II will om' Questions 1, 2 and 6, marked thus* ; Candidates who take only Fook I, will omit Questions 7, 8 and 9.

FORWARD.

*1. (a.) Which of the axioms in Euclid relate to geometrical magnitudés only ?

(b.) There are four cases in which Euclid proves two tri-angles to be equal in all respects. What are they? Enunciate the omitted case of equality.

*2. To draw a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line of unlimited length from a given point without it.

A straight line drawn perpendicular to the base of an isosceles triangle through the middle point of the base, will pass through \vee the vertex.

3. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.

The straight line which joins the vertex of a triangle to the middle point of the base is less than half the sum of the two sides.

4. If a straight line falling upon two other straight lines make the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite angle upon the same side of the line, the two straight lines shall be parallel to one another.

If two straight lines be either parallel or perpendicular to two