

wrights, saddlers, and workshop artificers are to be had, also the types, patterns and carrying capacities of the vehicles in common use, including motor vehicles. They are also to consider the whole question of railway sidings and wharves, with a view to the conveyance of horses and transport by rail and by water.

Instructions Relating to War Outfit.⁹

Reference has been made to this on page 67. On principle, every unit on the peace establishment should hold in regimental charge the whole of its mobilization equipment, including technical vehicles and harness of military pattern. Similarly, in divisional (or district) ordnance charge, mobilization equipment should be held and ear-marked for the use of units which are formed on mobilization. In existing circumstances, however, war outfit will be provided by the issue of the peace equipment and clothing in regimental charge, by the mobilization equipment in ordnance charge, and by local purchase.

Men will be encouraged to provide themselves with a good pair of boots and with necessaries before they join. Clothing and equipment will be issued under regimental arrangements, but service ammunition will not be issued to the men of rural units nor will regimental equipment be issued until arrival at places of mobilization.

The men transferred from one unit to another take with them their arms and personal equipment.

Divisional and district commanders are required to keep themselves informed of the sources from which equipment, clothing and supplies can be obtained on emergency at short notice.

When units move to their war stations they take with them rations of food and forage sufficient to keep them supplied up to and for the date of their arrival.

Procedure on Mobilization.¹⁰

Duties of Divisional District and Fortress Commanders.

As already stated the order to mobilize is issued by the A.G., when divisional and district commanders will at once arrange

⁹ *Mob. Regs., 1913, Section V.*

¹⁰ *Ibid, Section VI.*