

COMPANIES, IN FRONT, ABOUT—TURN) when the Captain will halt (and, if retiring, front) the named company, the others will move up in succession into line.

At an angle.—A battalion in echelon may form into line at an angle to the original alignment, by a named company being formed in the required direction and the remainder forming on it. If it is intended to reform line to the right or left of the original alignment, it will be found most convenient to march off at company distance. If line is to be formed obliquely, the distance between companies should not exceed the number of files in the company, to obviate the companies moving into the new alignment by a long flank march. The word will be COMPANIES HALF—RIGHT OR LEFT—FORM. When the companies have formed into the required angle, LINE ON NO.—, REMAINDER, FORM—FOURS, RIGHT (LEFT OR INWARDS) on which the named company will advance five paces and halt by order of the Captain.

The section on "resisting Cavalry" begins as follows:—

When Infantry is threatened by Cavalry in force, formation suitable to the moment must be adopted. It will usually be sufficient in open ground to throw back the threatened flank of a firing line, and the unmolested flank may, if desirable, be advanced. If the line is greatly extended fire units may be closed, or the company may be formed as laid down in Part II., S. 16. In either case the men will move by word of command of the company leader.

Squares are only considered necessary in warfare with savages. The two deep square is formed from line almost exactly as before, except that the double is always to be used, and that the colour party will, on account of the increased distances between the ranks, step back five paces instead of three. The direction in the old book for forming squares when there are only six or four companies, are omitted. The directions for forming squares from column, apparently always from company column, are as follows:—

If necessary, a square may be formed from column, in which case it will be formed on the front company, the remainder forming alternately to the right and left, and the rear company forming the rear face. If there are an uneven number of companies in the battalion, the rear company but one will form half company column on the march, halt in the square and fix bayonets.

The words for forming square from company column will be FORM—SQUARE, when No. 1, if on the march, will be halted and bayonets will be fixed, REMAINDER—DOUBLE OR DOUBLE—MARCH, when the companies will be formed as before described. Company column will be re-formed by reversing the above movements on the command RE-FORM COMPANY COLUMN—UNFIX BAYONETS, SIDE

FACES and REAR COMPANY ABOUT—TURN. No. 8 will then step off at the double by word of the captain, while the Captain of No. 7 will give the command *On the Move, Rear—Form, Double*, the remaining companies will move off in succession. The adjutant will mark the point where the flank of the rear company will rest in company column, and when the company reaches this point, the captain will halt and front it. The remaining companies will be halted and fronted at company interval from the preceding company.

Squares move on the same principles as in the old book.

The section on "Spring drill" is omitted, and those for drill in single rank and skeleton drill, are practically the same as in the old book. These conclude Part III., "Battalion Drill." The only exercises actually omitted are "Charging in line," "Dressing the line," and movements in oblique echelon. But as will have been seen, the directions for the other movements are generally much condensed and simplified, principally by the adoption of the system of working without foot point, and partly by marching by the centre instead of by a flank.

The title of Part IV. which was "Brigade Drill and Drill of Divisions or larger Bodies," is now altered to "Formation of a Brigade or a Division for Assembly or Manœuvre." The new Part IV. is so short that it will be most convenient to give it in full:—

I. MOVEMENTS IN BRIGADE.

GENERAL RULES.

1. *Orders.*—The brigade commander will give his orders verbally to battalion commanders, and explain his intentions to them. Orders of importance should be written.

2. *Intervals.*—Intervals and distances of at least 30 paces between battalions and brigades, and 60 between divisions, will be preserved in all formations, unless special orders are issued.

3. *Point of Direction.*—Battalions or half battalions, in line, will move by their centre, and by the flank in column, preserving their intervals from the battalion of direction, which is invariably to be named.

4. *Points of formation.*—Mounted points only will be given. The Brigade-Major will cover the mounted points from the brigade point of formation. The flank of formation will be marked by the nearest mounted officer of the battalion of formation, the other marking the outer flank of the battalion. A mounted officer of each of the remaining battalions will mark the point where the outer flank of his battalion will rest in the new alignment. In central formations, mounted officers of the battalion of formation will mark both flanks, and a mounted officer of the remaining battalions will mark where the outer flank of their battalions will rest in the new alignment.

These principles apply equally to the formations of divisions or larger bodies of troops.

5. *Movements to be by the shortest lines.*—In all interior movements of a brigade, battalions will move to their places by the shortest lines, cutting off angles, when possible, by the diagonal march.

(To be continued.)

QUESTIONS FOR ARTILLERYMEN

The following are the questions to be put to the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Artillery in connection with this year's efficiency competition, under the auspices of the Dominion Artillery Association:—

FIELD ARTILLERY—OFFICERS.

(Questions—Value ten each.)

1. State briefly the principal points to be considered in order that shrapnel fire may be effective, at varying ranges and targets.
2. What general principles should be observed in moving a battery into position, and in subsequent changes of position?
3. State briefly the general "Duties on the Line of March."
4. What are the most important conditions requisite for a position for action, and how may they best be fulfilled?

Explain the detail, [on parade, for the following:—

5. Changing the nature of fire from *common shell*, to *shrapnel*, and to *case shot*, and in accordance therewith, the rate of fire from *slow*, to *ordinary*, and *rapid*.
6. From Line to retire in column of Sections from a Flank.
7. From Line to Countermarch when at diminished Intervals.
8. From Quarter Column of Sections to Deploy.

FIELD ARTILLERY—N. C. OFFICERS.

(Questions—Value eight each.)

1. State the rules for giving deflection.
2. At a range of 1,850 yards the shell is over—at 1,650 yards under, at what range should the next round be fired—if it should be under or over at what range should the fourth round be fired?
3. Describe how to bore a time fuze.
4. Detail the equipment carried on the gun limber.
5. State the weights of the projectiles and charges.
6. Detail the "sword arm signals."
7. Define the meaning of—windage—angle of elevation—angle of descent—dangerous zone.
8. What are the variable causes affecting the accuracy of shooting?
9. State the rules for fitting the bearing rein—the breeching—curb chain or strap, stirrups.
10. Describe briefly the 15 sec. wood time fuze.
11. Describe how to put on or take off the drag shoe.
12. State the general instructions for N.C. officers and men saluting.
13. Detail the equipment of a N.C. officer's horse, marching order.
14. State the "Distances in Column."
15. State the positions of the Battery Staff Sergeants in Battery line or column.
16. State the general duties of Nos. 1 when not on parade.

GARRISON ARTILLERY—OFFICERS.

(Questions—Value eight each.)

1. What mechanical advantage is gained by the use of palleys. What allowance should be made for friction? How can you ascertain the safe working strain and weight of service rope?