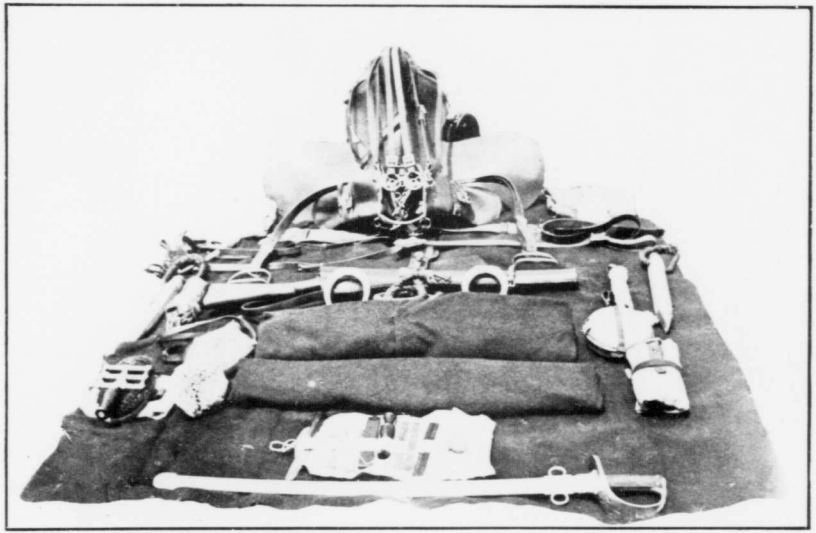
STANDING ORDERS

Centenary Issue, 1810-1910



Saddlery and Kit laid out on blanket for Inspection in Camp.

(See "Marching Order" and "List of Necessaries.")

Regimental Standing Orders

of the

Governor-General's Body Guard

With Prefatory Historical Summary
and Lists of Officers and
Sergeant-Majors

By

Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Hamilton Merritt

Centenary Issue, 1810-1910

TORONTO
THE HUNTER-ROSE COMPANY, LIMITED
1910

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Preface

Summary of Historical Record of the Governor-General's Body Guard

"D" Squadron

Of the units composing the Governor-General's Body Guard, the first raised was the Button's Troop, in 1810, by Capt. John Button, who received his commission from General Brock. This is the first body of cavalry raised in Canada. In 1812 they were to have formed a squadron with the "Niagara Light Dragoons," under the command of Major Thomas Merritt, but it does not appear to have been carried out, fifteen of Button's Dragoons, however, operating with Lieutenant William Hamilton Merritt, of the "Niagara Light Dragoons," in the movement from Port Dover against Detroit in 1812. Captain John Button was gazetted as Major, 29th September, 1831. In 1837, Captain Francis Button brought down to York (Toronto) many of the same men who served in 1812, clad in the same old uniforms. The troop was joined with the Denison Troop as a squadron. In 1853, and again in 1855, this troop was included in the "First York Light Dragoons," to the command of which regiment Lieut.-Col. W. M. Button was gazetted in 1868.

In the Button Troop, Lieut.Col. W. M. Button served as a trooper in 1837. This officer celebrated his ninetieth birthday December 1st, 1906, at Locust Hill, in the county of York, where he died January 1st, 1908.

On 10th May, 1872, this troop was made part of the 2nd Dragoons.

"A" and "B" Squadrons

In 1822, Capt. George T. Denison raised the Denison Troop. For 15 years the troop provided uniforms and drilled without arms. When the rebellion of 1837 broke out the troop was called out and named the "Queen's Light Dragoons." It was armed by the Government, and on arms being called in the officers provided swords at their own expense, and this state of affairs continued until about the year 1853, when arms and uniforms were provided by the Government. In the reorganization of the Militia in 1846, the name of the troop was changed to the "First Toronto Independent Troop of Cavalry," and in 1853 it was gazetted as the "First Troop of a Volunteer Cavalry Regiment," called the "First Regiment York Light Dragoons," which consisted of four troops. Under the organization of the Active Militia in 1855, this troop was still in the "First York Light Dragoons," in which regiment the old Button Troop was still retained. Lieut.-Col. Geo. T. Denison (1) was the first Commanding Officer of this regiment, gazetted 12th March, 1853. On the 27th April, 1866, the name of the "Governor-General's Body Guard of Upper Canada," was given to the first troop of York cavalry.

On 22nd April, 1876, the corps was, by a General Order (7), "divided into two troops, to be numbered the 1st and 2nd Troops respectively." They were afterwards known as "A" and "B" Troops.

"C" Squadron

The old Oak Ridges Troop, raised by Lieut.-Col. Norman T. McLeod, on March 12th, 1853, as the "Second Troop of the First Regiment York Light Dragoons." The Oak Ridge Troop was officially rec-

ognized as part of the cavalry of Canada in G. O. of 27th December, 1855, headquarters Oak Ridges, County of York. This troop united with the Denison Troop in escort duty to the Prince of Wales (the present King) in 1860. On 10th May, 1872, this troop was made part of the 2nd Dragoons, which corps was then formed.

The Regiment

On May 3rd, 1889, the Oak Ridges and Markham Troops were detached from the 2nd Regiment of Cavalry and attached to the Governor-General's Body Guard as "C" and "D" Troops, and on May 17th, 1889, the corps was formed into a regiment, as a city corps, headquarters at Toronto.

General Order (36) of July, 1895, authorized the name of "Governor-General's Body Guard," the words "for Ontario," previously used, being struck out.

On the 1st July, 1901, the troops were converted into squadrons.

General Orders 35, of March, 1907, changed headquarters of "C" Squadron to Brampton, and "D" Squadron to Aurora.

Active Service

Since the formation of the regiment the corps has not been in active service, but some fifty of its members served in other organizations in the Boer War of 1899-1902.

Previously, certain units, now part of the present regiment, operated in the War of 1812-14 (1), in the Rebellion of 1837-8 (2), in the Fenian Raid of 1866 (3), and in the North-West Rebellion of 1885 (4).

Escorts

Parts of the corps from time to time performed the duty of escort to members of the Royal Family,

(1) Button's Troop.
(2) Button's Troop and Queen's Light Dragoons.
(3) Governor-General's Body Guard (Troop).
(4) Governor-General's Body Guard (Squadron).

Governors-General and Lieutenant-Governors of the Province. These are mentioned in the Historical Records of the Regiment, and include the escort to Lord Elgin in 1849 during the troubles arising from the Rebellion Losses Bill.

As the following memoranda pays the regiment the unusual compliment of signalling it out from the others in the Garrison, all of whom, including the permanent corps, performed escorts or guards of honour on that occasion, it is produced for record:

(*Extract from Regt. Orders.*)

"Escort to the Governor-General

The Commanding Officer, in testifying his appreciation of the zeal and public spiritedness of all ranks and appointments in turning out entirely at their own expense to Escort His Excellency the Governor-General, has now much satisfaction in reproducing a Garrison memo. which shows that His Excellency recognises the status of his Body Guard, though it was the only Corps in the Garrison asked to turn out without expense to the public.

'Garrison Memo.

Ceremonial Visit of His Excellency the Governor-General to Toronto.

The following letter from Headquarters is published for the information of all concerned:

603—1—8. OTTAWA, 8th May, 1905.

From the Adjutant-General, To the O. C. Western Command.

SIR,

1. I am directed by the Minister in Militia Council to inform you that a communication has been received from the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor-General to the effect that His Excellency desires his high appreciation of the manner in

which the various military duties in connection with his recent visit to Toronto were carried out to be made known to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men concerned.

2. Further, that it gave Lord Grey special pleasure to have an opportunity of being escorted by the Governor-General's Body Guard, whose smart appearance was very noticeable.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) H. B. VIDAL, *Colonel.*
Adjutant-General.

By order,

(Sgd.) SEPTIMUS A. DENISON, *Lt.-Col.,*
C. S. O., Western Ontario Command.

To

LT.-COL. WM. HAMILTON MERRITT, *O. C., G.G.B.G.*' "

(End of Preface)

List of Officers A and B Squadrons and the Regiment

DENISON, GEORGE TAYLOR (1); Capt., 16th Aug., 1822; Major, Bt., 15th Dec., 1837. Retired 1st Nov., 1838.

SILVERTHORNE, AARON; Lieut., 16th Aug., 1822. Retired 1832.

RICHARDSON, CHARLES; Cornet, 16th Aug., 1822.

DENISON, RICHARD LIPPINCOTT; Lieut., 16th Feb., 1832; Capt., 1st Nov., 1838; *Active Service*, Rebellion, 1837-1838, including action of Gallows Hill and operations at Brantford and Scotland Village. Retired 23rd Feb., 1848.

LAWRENCE, PERINE; Cornet, 15th Dec., 1837.

DENISON, GEORGE TAYLOR; (2) Lieut., 1st Nov., 1838; Capt., 23rd Feb., 1848; Major, Bt., 6th Dec., 1850; Lt.-Col. Commanding "First York Light Dragoons," 12th March, 1853; *Active Service*, Rebellion, 1837-1838, including action of Gallows Hill and operations at Brantford and Scotland Village.

RANKIN, CHARLES; Cornet, 25th Dec., 1837; Quartermaster. Retired March, 1838.

FISHER, EDWIN C.; Cornet, 1st Nov., 1838. Retired May, 1839.

DENISON, ROBERT BRITTAIN; Cornet, 1843; Lieut., 5th May, 1848; Capt., 6th Dec., 1850. Retired 13th Nov., 1856.

MCCUTCHEON, PETER MCGILL; Cornet, 5th May, 1848; Lieut., 27th Dec., 1855; Capt., 11th Dec., 1856. Retired 11th Dec., 1856.

DENISON, GEORGE TAYLOR; (3) Cornet, 15th Dec., 1854; Lieut., 20th March, 1856; Capt., 23rd April, 1857; Major, Bt., 22nd April, 1862; Lt.-Col., Bt., 13th Sept., 1866; retired 31st July, 1868; Lt.-Col. 5th May, 1876; *Active Service*, Fenian Raid, 1866; North-West Rebellion, 1885. Retired 8th June, 1898; Hon Lt.-Col. 1st Feb., 1899; Colonel, Nov., 1907.

DE LA HOOKE, J. ACKLAND; Surgeon, 22nd Sept., 1854.

BOULTON, G. D'ARCY; Cornet, 20th March, 1856. Retired 15th May, 1856.

RIDOUT, WILLIAM; Cornet, 15th May, 1856; Lieut., 22nd April, 1857. Retired 6th Dec., 1861.

CAMPBELL, PATRICK; Cornet, 22nd April, 1857. Retired 19th June, 1861.

DENISON, CHARLES L.; Cornet, 19th June, 1861; Lieut., 6th Dec., 1861. Retired 25th Aug., 1865.

TUTHILL, JOHN; Cornet, 27th Dec., 1865; Veterinary Surgeon.

DENISON, EDWIN P.; Lieut., 25th Aug., 1860; Capt., Bt., 6th June, 1867; 18th Aug., 1868; Adjutant; *Active Service*, Fenian Raid, 1866. Retired 1st March, 1872.

DENISON, G. SHIRLEY; Cornet, 27th Dec., 1861. Retired 25th Aug., 1865.

DENISON, FREDERICK CHARLES; Cornet, 25th Aug., 1867; Lieut., 18th Aug., 1868; Capt., 1st March, 1872; Major, 9th Nov., 1876; Lt.-Col., Bt., 9th Sept., 1884; *Active Service*, Fenian Raid, 1866; Red River, 1870; Soudan (Egypt), 1884; Despatches; C.M.G.; Died 16th April, 1896.

DUNN, ORLANDO; Cornet, 18th Aug., 1868; Lieut., 1st March, 1872; Capt., 5th May, 1876; Major, Bt., 3rd June, 1881; Lt.-Col., Bt., 25th Aug., 1891; *Active Service*, Fenian Raid, 1866; North-West Rebellion, 1885. Retired 15th Oct., 1897.

DENISON, CLARENCE A. KINSEY; Cornet, 10th May, 1872; Lieut., 5th May, 1876; Capt., 9th March, 1883; Major, Bt., 9th March, 1893; Lt.-Col., 11th June, 1898; Adjutant; *Active Service*, North-West Rebellion, 1885. Retired 15th July, 1903.

BROOKE, GEORGE H. C.; 2nd Lieut., 5th May, 1876. Retired 10th March, 1877.

HEWARD, E. H. T.; 2nd Lieut., 27th Oct., 1876; Lieut., 2nd May, 1879; *Active Service*, North-West Rebellion, 1885. Transferred to R.S.C., Quebec, 21st Dec., 1883.

BOND, JOHN P.; 2nd Lieut., 5th Sept., 1879; Veterinary Surgeon.

BALDWIN, JAMES B.; 2nd Lieut., 23rd Jan., 1880; Surgeon, 16th, 1885; *Active Service*, Fenian Raid, 1866; North-West Rebellion, 1885. Transferred to 2nd Dragoons.

DEACON, ANDREW T.; 2nd Lieut., 27th Feb., 1880; Quartermaster.

KANE, J. HAMILTON; 2nd Lieut., 7th May, 1880;

SLOAN, JOHN; 2nd Lieut., 8th March, 1883; Maj., Hon., 9th March, 1893; Quartermaster. Retired 18th Sept., 1900.

MOWAT, FREDERICK; 2nd Lieut., 15th Nov., 1879.

MERRITT, WM. HAMILTON; 2nd Lieut., 29th Feb., 1884; Lieut., 15th May, 1884; Capt., 31st May, 1889; Major, 11th June, 1898; Lt.-Col., 11th July, 1903; Adjutant, 2nd Aug., 1889; 2nd in Com., 10th July, 1901; *Active Service*, North-West Rebellion, 1885. Commanding party G.G.B.G., capture Sioux Chief Whitecap and band 19th May. Medal. South African War, 1899-1902—Operations in the Orange Free State, Feb. to May, 1900, including defence of Wepener (April 9th to 25th); operations in the Transvaal, west of Pretoria, July to 29th Nov., 1900, including Schoolplatz

(Aug. 12th), Magato's Nek (Aug. 16th), Doornhoek (Aug. 26th), Kwaggafontein (Aug. 31st) and Cyferfontein (Sept. 1st); operations in Orange River Colony, May to 28th Nov., 1900, including Lieliefontein (June 26th), Roode Krantz (July 23rd), comprised in action at Wittebergen (1st to 29th July) and Vredefort (Oct. 5th, 6th and 7th); operations in Cape Colony, south of Orange River, 1899-1900, including Labuschagne's Nek (March 4th and 5th) and Aliway North (March 11th); operations in the Transvaal, between 30th Nov., 1900, and 31st May, 1902; Queen's Medal with five clasps. Transferred to R.O. 15th Dec., 1908.

FLEMING, FRANK A.; 2nd Lieut., 16th May, 1884; Lieut., 21st Aug., 1885; Capt., 21st Aug., 1891; Major, 10th July, 1901; 2nd in Com., 28th June, 1904; Lieut-Col. 15th Dec., 1908; *Active Service*, North-West Rebellion, 1885, with G.G.B.G. party, capture Sioux Chief Whitecap and band, 19th May.

THOMAS B. BROWNING; 2nd Lieut., 18th July, 1884. Retired 8th April, 1893.

MAIR, CHARLES; 2nd Lieut., April, 1885; Acting Quartermaster; *Active Service*, North-West Rebellion, 1885.

GRASETT, FREDERICK LE MAITRE; 2nd Lieut., 4th Feb., 1887; Major, 4th Feb., 1887; Lt.-Col., 8th June, 1903; Surgeon. Retired 8th June, 1903, with hon. rank of Lieut-Col.

CAMPBELL, FRANK A.; 2nd Lieut., 23rd Dec., 1887; Capt., Hon., 23rd Dec., 1892; Major, Vet.-Maj., 1st April, 1903. Transferred to R.O. 13th Nov., 1905.

DIXON, R. CASIMIR; 2nd Lieut., 22nd Oct., 1886; Lieut., 2nd Aug., 1889. Transferred to R.O. 8th April, 1893.

BUTTON, JOHN R.; 2nd Lieut., 2nd Regt., 8th June, 1872; Capt., 2nd Regt., 22nd June, 1883; Major, Bt., 23rd June, 1893; Major, 10th July, 1901. Transferred to R.O. 6th May, 1904.

BUTTON, FRANCIS; 2nd Lieut., 2nd Regt., 10th May, 1872. Retired 1889.

ELLIOTT, R. BUTTON; 2nd Lieut., 2nd Regt., 13th Jan., 1888; Lieut., 31st March, 1892; 19th Dec., 1903. Retired 12th June, 1899; Re-gazetted Lieut., 1904. Resigned 19th April, 1905.

BUTTON, PHILIP GEO. BENDER; 2nd Lieut., 2nd Regt., 13th Jan., 1888. Retired 1889.

MCCONNELL, JAMES; Lieut., 2nd Regt., 6th June, 1871; Capt., 2nd Regt., 24th April, 1874. Retired 1889.

ELLIOTT, ROBERT; Lieut., 2nd Regt., 20th July, 1883. Retired 1889.

HAMMILL, J. D.; 2nd Lieut., 2nd Regt., 2nd Oct., 1885.

DENISON, GEO. T. (4); 2nd Lieut., 2nd Aug., 1889; Lieut., 30th Jan., 1891; Capt., 13th June, 1896; Major, 10th July, 1901. Retired with hon. rank of Major, 25th July, 1904.

COCKBURN, H. Z. CHURCHILL, V.C.; Lieut., 20th Nov., 1891; Capt., 11th June, 1898; Major, Bt., 17th May, 1901; Major, 10th July, 1901; *Active Service*, South African War, 1899-1900; operations in the Orange Free State, February to May, 1900, including actions at Vet River (5th-6th May), and Zand River (10th May); Transvaal in May and June, 1900, including actions near Johannesburg (29th May), Pretoria (4th June), and Diamond Hill (11th-12th June); Cape Colony, south of Orange River, 1899-1900, including actions at Colesberg (1st January to 12th February;) slightly wounded; despatches; Victoria Cross; Bt. Major, Queen's Medal with 4 clasps. Transferred to R.O. 28th June, 1904.

THOMPSON, A. E. S.; Capt., Hon., 13th May, 1892, Quartermaster; 13th May, 1892; Major, Hon., 13th May, 1902; Paymaster, 19th May, 1904; *Active Service*, North-West Rebellion, 1885.

PETERS, GEORGE; 2nd Lieut., 20th Nov., 1891; Lieut., 13th June, 1896; Capt., 28th June, 1899; Adjutant, 11th June, 1898. Transferred 1st April, 1901, to T.M.R. as Major Commanding.

HAGERMAN, W. BUTTON; 2nd Lieut., 20th Nov., 1891. Retired 20th Jan., 1897.

McCARTHY, D. LALLY; 2nd Lieut., 28th July, 1893; Lieut., 22nd March, 1897. Retired 21st March, 1900.

BICKFORD, HAROLD C.; 2nd Lieut., Prov., 9th Feb. 1895; 2nd Lieut., 16th Aug., 1895; Retired 22nd March, 1897; *Active Service*, South African War, with his Regt., 6th D.G.

DENISON, FRED. C.; 2nd Lieut., 31st Aug., 1895; Lieut., 22nd March, 1897; Capt., 9th Aug., 1901. Transferred to R.O. 9th Feb., 1904.

WILLIAMS, H. H.; 2nd Lieut., 22nd March, 1897; Lieut., 5th Jan., 1898. Retired 8th Sept., 1899.

ELMSLEY, JAMES H.; 2nd Lieut., 22nd March, 1897; Lieut., 5th Jan., 1898; Resigned 15th June, 1898; *Active Service*, South African War, with his Regt., R.C.D.

CAMERON, MATHEW CROOKS; 2nd Lieut., 22nd March, 1897; Lieut., 5th Jan., 1898; Capt., 9th Aug., 1901; Major, 28th June, 1904; Adjutant, 9th April, 1901. Transferred to Corps Reserve 9th July, 1906.

BUTTON, ERNEST A.; 2nd Lieut., 22nd March, 1897; Lieut., 30th April, 1901; Captain, 1st Feb., 1908.

WARREN, DARREL I.; 2nd Lieut., 7th July, 1898; Lieut., 21st

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Nov., 1898; Capt., 9th Aug., 1901; *Active Service*, South African War, 1900-1902. Operations in the Orange Free State, February to May, 1900; Vet River (5th and 6th May), and Zand River (10th May); Transvaal in May and June, 1900, including actions near Johannesburg (29th May), Pretoria (4th June), and Diamond Hill (11th and 12th June); Transvaal, east of Pretoria, July to 29th Nov., 1900; Transvaal, east of Pretoria, July to 29th Nov., 1900, including actions at Belfast (26th and 27th Aug., 1900). Transferred to Corps Reserve 10th Dec., 1906.

MACKLEM, C. D.; 2nd Lieut., 5th Jan., 1898; Lieut., 21st Nov., 1898. Retired 10th May, 1900. *Active Service* South Africa, R.I. Fusiliers.

BROCK, REGINALD; 2nd Lieut., 5th Jan., 1898; Lieut., 21st Nov., 1898. Transferred 7th Jan., 1904.

SMITH, SANDFORD F.; 2nd Lieut., 11th June, 1898; Lieut., 21st March, 1900; Capt., 9th Aug., 1901; Major 18th Dec., 1907. Staff, 18th Dec., 1907.

DENISON, WALTER W.; 2nd Lieut., 11th Sept., 1899; Lieut., 18th June, 1900; Capt., 9th Aug., 1901; Adjutant, 24th Feb., 1906; Major, 19th Feb., 1908.

WARREN, W. SHIRLEY; 2nd Lieut., 11th Sept., 1899; Lieut., 18th June, 1900; Capt., 9th Feb., 1904; Adjutant, 9th Feb., 1904. Transferred to R.O. 2nd July, 1904.

TAYLOR, ALLEN E.; 2nd Lieut., 21st March, 1900; Lieut., 30th Nov., 1900; Capt., 10th July, 1906; Corps Reserve, 16th July, 1906. Returned to Active Force 16th Aug., 1908.

WALLACE, C. LEONARD; 2nd Lieut., 21st May, 1900; Lieut., 30th April, 1901; Capt., 2nd June, 1905. Transferred to Corps Reserve 24th Jan. 1907.

FUDGER, R. B.; 2nd Lieut., 1st June, 1900; Lieut., 23rd Sept., 1900; Capt., 18th May, 1906. Transferred to Corps Reserve 4th July, 1906.

WELCH, E. A., CANON, THE REV.; Capt., 4th July, 1900; Chaplain.

YOUNG, D. D.; Lieut., 4th Feb., 1901. Transferred to R.C.D. 1st May, 1902. *Active Service* South African War, 1900-1901, with his Regt., R.C.D.

STRATHY, Frank W.; Capt., Hon., 13th May, 1901; Quartermaster. Retired 19th May, 1904.

ANSLEY, A. M. N.; 2nd Lieut., 13th May, 1901; Lieut., 25th Nov., 1901; Major, 15th Dec., 1908.

DENISON, E. S.; 2nd Lieut., 25th June, 1901. Retired 7th July, 1904.

CREELMAN, JOHN J.; 2nd Lieut., 16th Oct., 1901; Lieut., 15th Nov., 1902. Transferred to 3rd Montreal Battery, 4th May, 1906.

MACDONALD, ARTHUR N.; 2nd Lieut., 17th Feb., 1902; Lieut. 30th April, 1902. Retired 25th March, 1904.

JONES, T. ROY; 2nd Lieut., 17th Feb., 1902; Lieut., 31st March, 1902. Transferred to Corps Reserve 8th Jan., 1907.

HOLCROFT, H. S.; Lieut., 30th April, 1902. Transferred to Corps Reserve 25th April, 1906.

HARDISTY, W. D. P.; 2nd Lieut., 22nd Jan., 1903. Retired 19th Dec., 1903.

WRIGHT, W. F.; 2nd Lieut., 19th Dec., 1903; Lieut., 31st May, 1905. Retired 20th July, 1906.

KENNEDY, THOMAS L.; 2nd Lieut., 19th Dec., 1903; Lieut., 28th Feb., 1906; Capt., 27th Sept., 1906; Major, 20th Feb., 1908.

MILNE, A. W.; 2nd Lieut., 2nd Jan., 1904. Retired 7th April, 1905.

KEEFLER, JOSEPH K.; 2nd Lieut., 7th Jan., 1904; Lieut., 30th Nov., 1904; Capt., 20th Feb., 1908.

LAWSON, J. H.; 2nd Lieut., 19th Jan., 1904. Retired 11th Aug., 1905.

ROGERS, E. W.; 2nd Lieut., 25th March, 1904. Retired 31st Oct., 1905.

LENNOX, T. HERBERT; 2nd Lieut., 2nd June, 1904. Retired 11 Jan., 1909.

SELBY, W. J. P.; 2nd Lieut., 3rd June, 1904; Lieut., 31st Jan., 1905. Transferred to Corps Reserve 4th Feb., 1907.

NEWBERY, OSCAR E.; 2nd Lieut., 28th June, 1904; Lieut., 31st Jan., 1905. Deceased June, 1908.

GORDON, B. A.; 2nd Lieut., 3rd Nov., 1904; Lieut., 4th March, 1905.

LACE, A. F. D.; 2nd Lieut., 3rd Nov., 1904; Lieut., 31st May, 1905.

ROCHE, FRANCIS J.; Capt., Hon., 9th Jan., 1905; Major, Hon., 13th March, 1907; Paymaster.

LA FRAUGH, C. F.; 2nd Lieut., 7th March, 1905. Retired 3rd April, 1907.

NORRIS, FRED. J.; 2nd Lieut., 30th June, 1905. Retired 2nd March, 1909.

MCCORMACK, GORDON; 2nd Lieut., 30th June, 1905. Retired 5th June, 1906.

CAMPBELL, J. ARCHIBALD; Lieut., 14th Nov., 1905.

LITTLE, GEORGE B.; 2nd Lieut., 31st Jan., 1906. *Active Service*, South African War, 1899-1900. Operations in the Orange Free State, February to May, 1900, including Paardeberg (17th to 26th February); actions at Poplar

Grove (7th March); actions at Hout Nek (1st May), Vet River (5th and 6th May), and Zand River (10th May); in the Transvaal in May and June, 1900, including actions near Johannesburg (29th May), Pretoria (4th June); in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, July to 29th Nov., 1901; Orange River Colony (May to 28th Nov., 1900). Queen's Medal with two clasps.

HAMILTON, ANGUS; 2nd Lieut., 24th March, 1906.

DUNBAR, A. PERCY; 2nd Lieut., 30th March, 1906. Retired 6th Aug., 1908.

MCCOLL, ERNEST L.; 2nd Lieut., 16th May, 1906; Lieut., 5th June, 1906; Capt., 24th Feb., 1908.

MACKENZIE, J. PERCIVAL; 2nd Lieut., 4th July, 1906; Lieut., 31st Oct., 1906. Transferred to Corps Reserve 12th April, 1907.

MARTIN, J. S.; 2nd Lieut., 10th July, 1906; Lieut., 28th March, 1907. Retired 1st June, 1909.

SPRAGUE, D. E.; 2nd Lieut., 16th July, 1906.

MCCORMICK, E.; 2nd Lieut., 27th Dec., 1906. *Active Service*, South African War, 1900-1901. Operations in Natal, June, 1900; Transvaal, east of Pretoria, July-Nov., 1900, including actions at Belfast (26th-27th August); Lydenberg (5th-8th Sept.); Transvaal, west of Pretoria, Nov.-Dec., 1900; Orange River Colony, Dec., 1900-January, 1901; in Transvaal, Feb.-31st May, 1902. Queen's Medal with five clasps.

PIPER, J. M.; Major, 16th May, 1907; Surgeon.

DEAN, J. A.; 2nd Lieut., 3rd June, 1907.

PRINGLE, H.; 2nd Lieut., 23rd July, 1908.

PROCTOR, F. T.; Prov. Lieut., 11th Feb., 1908; Lieut., 19th May, 1908.

WARREN, G. B.; Prov.-Lieut., 18th Feb., 1908; Lieut., 11th June, 1908.

EATON, R. B.; Lieut., 14th Sept., 1908. *Active Service*, South African War, 1899-1902. Operations in the Orange Free State, February to May, 1900, including actions at Vet River (5th and 6th May) and Zand River (10th May); Transvaal in May and June, 1900, including actions near Johannesburg (29th May), Pretoria (4th June), and Diamond Hill (11th and 12th June); Transvaal, east of Pretoria, July to 29th Nov., 1900; Cape Colony, south of Orange River, 1899-1900; Transvaal, between 30th Nov., 1900, and 31st May, 1902; Orange River Colony, between 30th Nov., 1900, and 31st May, 1902. Queen's Medal with four clasps; King's Medal with two clasps.

STREIGHT, J. E. L.; Prov. Lieut., 21st Sept., 1908; Lieut. 20th Nov., 1908. *Active Service*, South African War, 1900-1902. Operations in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, July to 29th

Nov., 1900, including actions at Reit Vlei (16th July), Lydenberg (5th to 8th Sept.), and Rhenoster Kop (29th Nov.); Transvaal, between 30th Nov., 1900, and 31st May, 1902; Orange River Colony, between 30th Nov., 1900, and 31st May, 1902; Cape Colony, between 30th Nov., 1900, and 31st May, 1902. Queen's Medal, three clasps; King's Medal, two clasps. Natal Zululand Rebellion, 1906, including Ukandhla Forest, 4th June; Mome Gorge, 10th June; Insuzi River, 1st July, and Tugela Valley, 8th July (wounded). Medal and one clasp.

WARWICK, R. D.; Prov. Lieut., 11th Jan., 1909.

FLETCHER, EDGAR S., Prov. Lieut., 22nd Feb., 1909; Lieut., 10th April, 1909.

RAWLINSON, W. L., Prov. Lieut., 29th March, 1909; Lieut., 1st June, 1909.

HALL, ALBERT E.; Lieut. 17th October, 1909. Transferred from 2nd Dragoons. *Active Service*, South Africa, 1899-1902; actions in Orange Free State, advance on Kimberly, Modder River, relief of Kimberley; operations in Transvaal between 30th November, 1900, to 31st May, 1902; operations in Orange River Colony, 30th November, 1900 to 31st May, 1902. Queen's Medal, four clasps; King's Medal, two clasps.

Honorary Lieut.-Colonel

COL. G. T. DENISON, (3) 1st February, 1899.

Commanding Officers

TROOP, "A"—

G. T. DENISON (1), from 16th Aug., 1822, to 1st Nov., 1838.
R. L. DENISON, from 1st Nov., 1838, to 23rd Feb., 1848.
G. T. DENISON (2), from 23rd Feb., 1848, to 6th Dec., 1850.
R. B. DENISON, from 6th Dec., 1850, to 13th Nov., 1856.
G. T. DENISON (3), from 13th Nov., 1856, to 31st July, 1868.

SQUADRON, "A" AND "B"—

F. C. DENISON, from 1st March, 1872, to 5th May, 1876.
G. T. DENISON (3), from 5th May, 1876, to 17th May, 1889.

REGIMENT—

G. T. DENISON (3), from 17th May, 1889, to 11th June, 1898.
C. A. K. DENISON, from 11th June, 1898, to 11th July, 1903.
W. HAMILTON MERRITT, from 11th July, 1903, to 15th Dec., 1908.
F. A. FLEMING, 15th Dec., 1908.

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Squadron Commanders in 1910

Major A. M. N. Ansley, O.C. A Squadron.
Major W. W. Denison, O.C. B Squadron.
Major Thos. L. Kennedy, O.C. C Squadron.
Lieut. D. E. Sprague, O.C. D Squadron.

REGT. SERGEANT-MAJORS AND SERGEANTS

Sergeant-Majors

Queen's Light Dragoons, 1837-56, Troop Sergt.-Majors Heyden, Wilby (1853), and John Watkins.[1]

1st Troop York Cavalry, 1856, Troop Sergt.-Major Michael Power.

1st Troop York Cavalry and G.G.B.G., 1857 to 1868, Troop Sergt.-Major Orlando Dunn.[2] [3]

G.G.B.G., 1872 to 1875, Troop Sergt.-Major Stephen Scott.

G.G.B.G., 1876 to 1885, Squadron Sergt.-Major Robt. Smith.

G.G.B.G., 1885, Squadron Sergt.-Major Geo. Watson.[3]

G.G.B.G., 1889 to 1891, Regimental Sergt.-Major Charles Grainger.[3]

G.G.B.G., 1892, Regimental Sergt.-Major R. H. Bell.[3]

G.G.B.G., 1892 to 1903, Regimental Sergt.-Major A. M. Stretton, W.O.[3]

G.G.B.G., 1903 to 1907, Regimental Sergt.-Major E. W. Hodgins.[4]

G.G.B.G., 1908, Regimental Sergt.-Major Geo. Smith.[4]

Sergeants in 1910

Staff

Reg. Sergt.-Major, Geo. Smith. *Reg. Q.M. Sergt*, R. H. Cox. *Band Master*, F. C. Barkey. *Orderly Room Sergt.*, Ed. H. Woolley. *Paymaster Sergt.*, W. J. Grant. *Sergt. Signaller*, E. A. Wickson. *Acting Hosp. Sergt.*, H. Sherry. *Sergt. Rough Rider*, W. Q. Bragg. *Armourer Sergt.-Major*, J. R. Honeycombe. *Band Sergt.*, R. H. Burke. *Acting Sergt.*, Wm. Bail. *Acting Sergt. Cook*, H. Dixon.

A Squadron

Squadron Sergt.-Major, H. C. Clarke. *Squadron Q. M. Sergt.*, W. R. Wager. *Farrier Sergt.*, D. Carruthers. *Sergts.*, T. A. G. Moon, Wm. Macklem, Jos. Johnston, Geo. Hopkinson, E. J. Summers. *Lance Sergts.*, T. A. Chichester, H. McKinley, L. F. Landers.

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[1] *Active Service*, Rebellion of 1837-8.
[2] *Active Service*, Fenian Raid, 1866.
[3] *Active Service*, North-West Rebellion, 1885.
[4] *Active Service*, South African War, 1899-1902.

B Squadron

Squadron Sergt.-Major, A. Emo. *Squadron Q. M. Sergt.*, R. D. Fraser. *Farrier Sergt.*, John Lovegrove. *Sergts.*, W. K. Logie, H. Tomenson, D. O'Brien, W. Price, W. A. McDonald. *Lance Sergts.*, E. Cairns, Wm. Latham.

C Squadron

Squadron Sergt.-Major, A. McKenzie. *Squadron Q. M. Sergt.*, T. D. Schiller. *Sergts.*, J. R. Kennedy, W. W. Coates, R. D. Etches, R. L. McBride.

D Squadron

Act. S. S. M., Wm. Brophy. *Act. S. Q. M. S.*, Chas. A. Fry. *Farrier Sergt.*, J. Montgomery.

War Strength

Reg. Sergt.-Major, A. M. Stretton. *Reg. Q. M. Sergt.*, W. F. Busteed. *Squadron Sergt.-Major*, W. E. L. Coleman. *Squadron Q. M. Sergt.*, Jas. Monkhouse. *Sergts.*, T. W. Dunlop, T. F. Livingstone.

(End of List of Officers, Sergt.-Majors and Sergeants)

HEADQUARTERS,
TORONTO, June 19th, 1908.

Revised Regimental Standing Orders are hereby approved and published for the information and guidance of all ranks.

They will be observed in the Governor-General's Body Guard, except where they may be at variance with any orders that may hereafter be issued from the Militia Department.

All ranks and appointments down to, and including, that of lance-sergeant are required to be in possession of a copy of the same, and, as ignorance of them will never be allowed as an excuse, careful study and implicit obedience to the spirit as well as the letter of their precepts is enjoined.

All former Standing Orders are cancelled.

WM. HAMILTON MERRITT, *Lt.-Col.*,
O. C., G.G.B.G.

Standing Orders

of the

Governor-General's Body Guard

SECTION I

OFFICERS

Officer in Temporary Command

1. The officer in temporary command is held responsible that the regimental system of drill, and interior economy is strictly adhered to, and he is on no account to pursue any system of his own which may be at variance with that established by the Commanding Officer of the regiment.

2. He will not make any promotion or appointment above the rank of lance-corporal without reference to the Commanding Officer.

3. He will not issue any standing orders or verbally cancel or change any permanent or regimental order. In a case of emergency he may suspend it in regimental orders, but must without delay report his having done so to the Commanding Officer.

Major (Second in Command)

1. It is the duty of the Major (second in command) to aid the Commanding Officer in the most zealous and energetic manner, and when at any time in command of the regiment to maintain its discipline and strictly enforce all orders in existence.

2. He will exercise a general supervision over the duties of the regiment and a constant supervision over its musketry training. He will see that the range

officer is always present (Rule No. 8 of G.G.B.G. Rifle Assoc.)

3. He is to be early on parade and see that the squadrons are inspected according to order, and see that all officers attend parade, stables, etc., at the specified time.

4. He is responsible to the Commanding Officer for the general uniformity of the dress and appointments of both officers and men.

5. He will invariably serve as President of the Regimental Board for examination of non-commissioned officers for promotion.

6. He will see that the several squadrons are divided into troops and squads, and that each is placed under charge of a subaltern, sergeant and corporal, both in tents and stables, frequently questioning the officers to ascertain that they are acquainted with every particular relative to their respective troops and squads, and that they have lists of the same.

7. He will inspect the accounts of the Sergeant's Mess, and will see that they are properly audited previous to the annual meeting of the Mess.

Officers Commanding on Detachment

1. An officer on detachment will adhere strictly to the Standing Orders of the Regiment as far as circumstances permit.

2. He will furnish for the information of the Commanding Officer a copy of any route he may receive, and also of any official notification of a likelihood of change of quarters for the whole or any part of his detachment.

3. He must furnish the regiment with copies of all official communications and make immediate report to headquarters of any extraordinary occurrence.

4. He will not appoint or reduce non-commissioned officers, other than in a purely acting capacity, with-

out the authority of the officer commanding the regiment.

5. He will, on arrival at a new station, send in to the officer commanding the station, a marching in state, showing strength of his detachment, and reporting any casualties, showing also the names of all officers under his command.

6. He will never leave his detachment for more than 48 hours at a time, or grant the same indulgence to officers under his command, and this only on occasion of urgent private affairs.

7. Officers commanding detachments will forward their requisitions for fixed equipment through the Commanding Officer in order to maintain their respective commands in serviceable condition, and will on no account draw any equipment, clothing, etc., from the ordnance store without having first obtained the Commanding Officer's sanction to the requisitions, and except in case of extreme urgency, and when this course is taken a copy of the requisitions, with remarks giving full explanations of the necessity, will be forwarded for the Commanding Officer's approval, and until the vouchers have been signed by the Commanding Officer of the regiment, the officer commanding detachment will remain responsible for the articles drawn. If the stress of active service makes it imperative for officer commanding detachment to draw from ordnance to supply deficiencies he will at earliest opportunity forward the Commanding Officer a list of articles drawn and names of men to whom issued, with full explanation in each case why they were drawn, whether they are first issue, etc.

8. He will, on his arrival as aforesaid (should there be no medical officer or veterinary surgeon attached to him), inquire whether there be means of obtaining assistance from any medical staff officer or military veterinary surgeon in their reach, and it is only in cases where such aid cannot be obtained that

he is justified in having recourse to civil practitioners, a special report of which must immediately be made to the officer commanding the regiment.

9. When there is more than one subaltern with a detachment there must be an orderly officer, but the duty may be taken a week at a time, and one officer must always be present with the detachment. If there are more than three subalterns there must be an orderly officer daily.

10. How weak soever a detachment may be, one officer will daily visit the tents, and attend at guard-mounting, issue of rations and forage, men's dinners and watch-setting. On active service he will visit any posts or pickets by day or night and see that all sentinels are alert.

11. On arrival at post the officer commanding detachment will at once ascertain what reports and returns are required from him by the district and other authorities, keep an accurate list thereof, and furnish them as required.

12. If there are enough men to allow each man three consecutive nights in bed, a guard must be mounted. If a guard cannot be furnished a non-commissioned officer will be appointed and made responsible for the police work by day and night, and an inlying picket will be detailed. A guard will always be mounted if there are any prisoners under confinement. In every case stable guards by day and night will be mounted.

13. The officers commanding detachments must study every detail of their quarters, and should early acquire a good knowledge of the country for not less than ten miles around.

14. Should any disease of an infectious nature appear among the men or horses, a report must be made to regimental headquarters, also if any horse dies, is destroyed, or cast.

Officers Commanding Squadrons

1. Officers taking command of a squadron must be particular in examining the state of the arms and accoutrements, as, from the moment they receive them they become responsible for, and are required to keep them in a perfect state of repair. They receive them from their predecessors, accompanied by a list of arms, accoutrements, etc., which they will personally satisfy themselves corresponds with the quarter-master's books.

2. They are responsible for the proper fitting of every article of appointments, clothing and saddlery, the latter of which requires their more particular attention.

3. They are to make themselves so thoroughly acquainted with the interior economy of their squadrons that they may be able to answer all questions concerning their men and horses.

4. They are responsible that their subalterns are each put in charge of a troop and constantly attend to their duties, and that the greatest care and attention is paid to all details, stable management, care of saddlery, etc.

5. The squadron commanders will use their best endeavors to have a smart type of horse in their squadrons, as far as possible of the same color, not less than 14¾ hands high and not more than 16 hands. They will see that they all pass the veterinary surgeon, and are entered on the descriptive Horse Rolls. They are responsible for the care and attention given to the horses of their squadrons.

6. Officers commanding squadrons are strictly responsible for their requisitions, parade states, duty states and crime reports being correct in every respect, and will personally examine them before signing and sending them into orderly room.

7. They will make themselves perfectly acquainted with the circumstances under which any man belong-

ing to them is confined, and will see that the information required on the "crime" is correct and that the evidence is complete, and any witnesses the man may wish to call are in attendance at office hour, and they will then attend office.

8. They will carry out orders regarding division of their squadron into troops and squads. They will take care whenever possible the men and horses of squads are quartered together, and they will not change them from one squad to another except when absolutely necessary. The section of four to be considered an unbreakable unit as far as possible.

9. Officers commanding squadrons will be responsible to the Commanding Officer that the subalterns, non-commissioned officers and men of their respective squadrons are thoroughly acquainted with their drill and with their respective duties, both mounted and dismounted, that they may have to perform in scouting, reconnoitring and outpost duties, musketry and riding.

10. They will see that their subalterns are also well instructed in interior economy.

11. Squadron commanders will at all times exercise a general supervision over their squadrons both in quarters and in the field.

12. They will inspect every horse on the horse-lines at least once daily.

13. The attention of officers is required at all times to be directed to the conditions of arms in possession of their squadrons; frequent inspections should be made.

14. Each squadron should have non-commissioned officers and men capable of making a good and clear sketch of country and road report.

15. They will note the photograph herein, showing the regimental method of laying out kits and saddlery for inspection.

16. Squadron commanders will keep a squadron record of those present on all occasions when their squadrons turn out.

Second in Command of Squadron

1. He will in every way assist the officer commanding the squadron, and under him exercise a general supervision over the duties of the squadron, and especially a constant supervision over its musketry. He will give attention to the instruction of recruits, and he will encourage the attendance of members of his squadron at the non-commissioned officers' classes or schools of instruction.

2. He will superintend generally the duties of the squadron quartermaster-sergeant, acting as the executive officer in regard to everything connected with the payment of the squadron, issue and return of stores and preparation of returns and reports, personally checking every document which is submitted to the officer commanding the squadron for signature, and he will particularly check every item in the pay list.

3. He will give attention to the interior economy of the squadron and will inform the officer commanding the squadron of any irregularity that may come under his notice.

4. He will see that the subalterns turn out promptly with their troops at all parades, and that the squadron is ready for the inspection of the officer commanding it at "Officers' Call."

5. He will constantly give assistance to the subalterns, and will see that they are prompt in their attendance at stables and that they give zealous attention to all duties connected therewith.

6. He will pay particular attention to the uniformity and cleanliness of the uniform of members of the squadron and bring any deficiencies at once to the attention of the officer commanding the squadron.

7. He will assist the officer commanding the squadron in the division of the troops into squads, and will see that a proper distribution of non-commissioned officers is made in charge of the same.

He is to be in possession of a squadron list of non-commissioned officers and men showing this.

8. He will precede the Commander, and call the squadron to attention at parades, dinners, etc.

9. In action he will be responsible for the horses of the squadron and will keep them under best available cover at nearest point to the dismounted men who are engaged.

10. On the march he will ride in the rear and see that no men lag behind, etc.

Adjutant

1. The general duties of the adjutant are that he should keep his eye everywhere and report to the Commanding Officer any irregularity that he may see, of any sort whatsoever; always bearing in mind that the smartness and soldierlike appearance of the non-commissioned officers and men greatly depend upon him.

2 He receives all orders from the Commanding Officer, and is answerable that they are properly communicated. All orders coming from him, whether verbal or otherwise, are to be considered as coming from the Commanding Officer, and obeyed accordingly.

3. He is not to make or permit to be made the smallest alteration in any orders or discipline established, and he is on all occasions to report immediately to the Lieutenant-Colonel appointed to the command of the regiment (whether present or absent) any deviation from the Standing Orders.

4. His particular duties are a perfect knowledge of all the details in the orderly room and on parade; the care of all regimental records, books, etc.; the superintendence of the drills and instruction of recruits; the parades of all guards, orderlies and other men for duty; the roster of all duties, leave of absence, etc.; the preparation of all returns from the regiment for the completion of which he is responsible.

5. He will frequently turn out and inspect the guard and see that the orders are in every way attended to, and will occasionally visit the sentries.

6. He will parade all guards, parties and other men for duty, inspect and hand them over to the officer or non-commissioned officer who is to command them.

7. He will facilitate in every possible way the [illegible]ing of the regiment, and render every assistance [illegible]sible to the regimental staff officers.

8. The sergeants' mess will be especially under his charge, and constant supervision to prevent all irregularities and to see that a proper tone prevails therein; he will see that the King's Regulations on the subject are carried out to the letter.

9. The band and trumpeters, when not with their respective squadrons, will be especially under him for discipline, etc., like a troop.

10. He will see that all returns and field states are prepared correctly and in good time, and will examine them carefully before submitting them to the Commanding Officer for signature.

11. He will read the charges to men about to be tried by court-martial 24 hours before trial, or not less than 18 hours before trial, by a regimental court-martial, and he will warn prisoners that evidence as to their previous conviction (if any) will be brought forward against them.

12. He will ask if they want to bring forward any witnesses in their defence, and will warn the latter and all necessary witnesses to attend.

13. If the prisoner has no adviser, the adjutant will see that he is put to no disadvantage thereby, and that all evidence material to the proper investigation of the case is laid impartially before the court.

14. He will attend all courts-martial as prosecutor.

15. He will see that all official books and orders having reference to courts-martial are laid before the court.

16. He will order all witnesses who may give evidence to attend before boards and courts of inquiry.

17. He will promulgate the proceedings of courts-martial.

18. All officers' parades are formed by the adjutant, he will inspect the band and trumpeters, and report to the Commanding Officer when he comes on parade, or to a senior officer who may be in command, absentees without leave.

19. He will parade all detachments leaving the headquarters of the regiment.

20. The adjutant will immediately report to the Commanding Officer all neglect and irregularity which he is not authorized to correct, but he is not to interfere in the interior economy of squadrons.

21. Regimental books in his charge must be neatly and accurately kept. He will not allow any individual to examine or take any extract from them without the Commanding Officer's leave.

22. His roster of duties of all kinds must be most accurate; he will also frequently examine that of his sergeant-major and correct anything wrong with it.

Assistant Adjutant

Orders for the adjutant will be considered applicable to the assistant adjutant, who will take the adjutant's duty whenever he is absent.

Subalterns

1. The squadron duties of subalterns are to be regulated by the officer commanding their squadrons, of which they are expected to have a perfect knowledge.

2. Each subaltern will have a troop allotted to him, for the state of which he will be responsible to his squadron commander.

3. He will keep a troop and squad book containing every information both as to horses and non-

commissioned officers and men in his troop, and everything appertaining thereto.

4. He will at once report to the officer commanding his squadron any sick or disabled man or horse.

5. He will obtain the permission of the officer commanding his squadron before applying for any leave of absence, who will affix his signature to the application for such leave.

6. He will precede the squadron commander and call his troop to attention at stables, parades, etc.

Quartermaster

1. The duties of the quartermaster extend to all that concerns the accommodation of the regiment in barracks, camp or quarters, the issue of forage, provisions and fuel, the necessaries—clothing, ammunition and saddlery; and the laying out of camp for the regiment.

2. He will attend the issue of forage and rations.

3. He is responsible for the cleanliness of the camp and the surroundings, and will employ his sergeant to assist him, and apply for fatigue parties through the adjutant when necessary.

4. All clothing, stores and ammunition, not in possession of the squadrons, are in his charge.

5. The quartermaster will make arrangements with the sanction of the Commanding Officer for the carriage of the baggage on the march, and that it is all weighed and labelled before loaded, and that nothing but authorized regimental baggage is carried.

6. No requisition will be forwarded to replace articles of equipment, arms or accoutrements, unless they have become thoroughly unserviceable and are condemned by a Board of Officers or by the Inspecting Officer.

7. He will not deal with the quality of supplies received from contractors for the use of the troops, or have anything to do with the admission of forage

into store, but solely with the gross quantity to be received, and with the subsequent regimental distribution after it has been duly passed.

8. The quartermaster receives all orders from, and reports direct to the Commanding Officer in all matters relating to his department.

9. He will keep his stores' books correctly entered up and constantly check them with charges from ordnance stores and with the squadron stores books.

Paymaster

1. The paymaster will attend to the instructions issued for his guidance from the Militia Department, and to all such orders as may from time to time be issued in regard to matters connected with his duties as paymaster.

2. Every paymaster will immediately, on being placed on active service, draw up an accurate nominal and numerical roll of the men of his regiment, with a column of remarks, showing when any man becomes non-effective, and he will lose no time in forwarding a requisition according to form for a week's pay in advance for his men.

3. Unless under extraordinary conditions, no leave of absence will be granted the paymaster after annual training until he has satisfied the Commanding Officer that all matters concerning pay, both directly and indirectly, have been settled up by him and an audit made of his accounts.

4. It is a paymaster's duty to bring to the notice of his Commanding Officer any improper or unnecessary issue of pay or allowances. The Officer Commanding will cause the circumstances to be inquired into, and see that any allowance improperly issued is refunded.

5. Should a paymaster at any time experience difficulty in obtaining the reimbursement of moneys due from officers or others, he is to make a prompt representation of the circumstance officially.

6. Paymasters are strictly prohibited from applying public money to any purpose not authorized by regulations of the service. They are not on any pretext or in any shape whatever to advance, lend or exchange any sum for which they are accountable. Nor are they directly or indirectly to derive any advantage from their positions beyond their authorized pay and allowances.

7. He will submit to the Commanding Officer all documents, and other matters requiring reference to him, at the orderly room during the usual office hour.

8. In accordance with King's Regulations, his books will be inspected from time to time in the pay office by the Commanding Officer.

9. Previous to any march, he is responsible that sufficient money is provided for the purpose, and that all sums for detachments arrive in time to prevent inconvenience.

10. On active service he will use every diligence to obtain funds and keep his regiment paid up.

11. The paymaster will pay all officers, non-commissioned officers and men on the regimental staff. He will not pay any officer, non-commissioned officer or man until he has a memo from the mess president of the officers' mess, the secretary of the sergeants' mess or the squadron commander of the squadron to which the man has been attached, that all messing charges have been satisfied, also a memo from the quartermaster in the case of non-commissioned officers and men that all regimental stores issued to the non-commissioned officer or man have been correctly turned in.

Medical Officer

1. This officer is responsible for everything relating to the medical service of the corps. When the force is on actual service, or out for annual training, a

report of the sick is to be given in daily to the Commanding Officer.

2. He will also inspect every man on enlistment; also upon assembling of the corps for annual training, and during active service at least once a week. All field days, and all practice at firing, are to be attended by him.

Veterinary Officer

1. Will attend strictly to the instructions laid down for his guidance in the King's and veterinary regulations.

2. All horses will be inspected by the veterinary officer before proceeding to camp.

3. Any horse not actually fit for service is not to be allowed to proceed on this duty.

4. He is responsible for the general health of the horses, the shoeing and the superintendence of the sergeant farrier and shoeing smiths, and that the sick lines are properly cleaned.

5. He will inspect the lines, forage and water supply daily, and send a daily report to the Commanding Officer of the sick and lame horses.

6. He will on no account give orders affecting the horses of a squadron without informing the officer commanding the squadron, nor will he inspect the horses in charge of any officer without notifying him beforehand of his desire to do so.

7. The forage and every article of public property belonging to the sick horse-lines are all in his charge.

8. He will communicate to the Commanding Officer any circumstances that he may deem detrimental to the health or condition of the horses or any arrangement he may think beneficial.

Signalling Officer

1. He will be in charge of the signallers and responsible for their efficiency. He should make

and keep himself acquainted with the individual capabilities of the signallers in his charge. He must also know what equipment is available and its condition, and must take steps to keep up the supply of consumable stores, so that communication never breaks down for the want of same.

2. He will be responsible for all signalling apparatus.

3. He will send in a report of his work daily to the orderly room.

4. He will act as intelligence officer so far as his signalling duties allow him.

Officers in General

1. They are always to have in their possession, and are to make themselves acquainted with the Militia Act, Regulations and Orders, and the *Standing Orders* of the regiment, and the latest edition of those books (corrected up to date) required by the Regulations, are to be produced at the annual inspection.

2. All officers are desired to bear in mind the powerful effect of example, and should endeavour by punctual attendance at all parades, an exact and cheerful performance of their own duties, and a general courtesy of demeanor and propriety of conduct, to acquire the respect and insure the willing obedience of those under them. All officers are expected to attend voluntary parades, as well as when ordered out, and do their tour of duty at the rifle ranges.

3. All officers are at once to check any deviation from the Standing Orders of the regiment, and any laxity of discipline or impropriety of conduct on the part of any non-commissioned officer or trooper, either on or off duty. They are to be most particular in never allowing any man to pass unnoticed who is not regimentally dressed, or not clean.

4. They will at all times salute general officers

under whom, or with whom, they are serving, also the Commanding Officer and second in command. Also whenever an officer has occasion to speak to a senior officer on parade or duty, he will salute on approaching him.

5. Officers entering the orderly room will, if in uniform, salute the senior officers present and, if in plain clothes, take their hats off. They will be as particular in their behaviour in the orderly room as if on parade.

6. No officer is to dismiss a troop, guard or detachment in presence of a senior officer, without asking permission to do so.

7. No officer is to change his tour of duty without leave from the Commanding Officer, obtained through the adjutant.

8. All applications for leave from the regiment or from parade must be made in writing through the adjutant. Applications for leave by squadron officers must be approved by their squadron commanders. No officer is to be absent from camp at the orderly-room hour of the regiment unless he has leave from the Commanding Officer.

9. Squadron commanders will invariably report to the adjutant the names of all officers of their commands absent from any parade of their squadrons (voluntary or otherwise), except in cases where leave has been granted.

10. When an officer is sick, he must immediately cause himself to be reported as such to the adjutant and also acquaint the orderly sergeant of his squadron with the circumstance.

11. All duty officers will attend all stables.

12. Minor punishments may, besides the Commanding Officer, only be awarded to men as follows, subject always to King's Regulations, by

(*a*) Officers commanding a detachment.

(*b*) The officer in command of a squadron.

13. A whistle and Army Book 153 and correspond-

ing envelopes; Army Form C 398, with carbon paper for reconnaissance reports, will invariably be carried by all officers on mounted parade; also on all reconnaissance work they shall be provided with compass and field glasses (or telescopes).

14. It is the duty of all officers, particularly the seniors in the regiment, to attend to the general conduct of the officers at mess, and any impropriety which may be committed by any officer in the mess is to be checked at once, and subsequently reported to the Commanding Officer by the senior officer present at the time.

15. Punctuality at the dinner hour must be observed at mess, and all officers must appear as correctly dressed as if on parade.

16. Officers having any official communication to make to the Militia Department will address their correspondence through the Commanding Officer.

17. The orderly officer will always dine at mess. Any other officer who wishes to be absent must obtain permission from the Commanding Officer.

18. Officers who have been absent from the regiment will on returning report their arrival to the adjutant and make themselves acquainted with all orders which may have been issued during their absence.

19. Officers may apply at any time for explanations on points of duty to the Commanding Officer, who will afford them every information.

20. It will be clearly understood that whenever the men turn out for voluntary parades it is expected that all officers and non-commissioned officers who are appointed to positions in charge of them, and to whom they look for assistance and guidance, will turn out also, and be found in the proper positions with their respective troops or squadrons.

21. At all regimental parades the adjutant will ascertain from the squadron commanders the names of officers and non-commissioned officers who are not present, and the numbers of all ranks on parade.

Officers' Mess

1. An officers' mess shall be established, of which every officer shall become a member, subscribing thereto such sums as may from time to time be mutually agreed upon.

2. The mess shall be directed by a committee of three (the president being a field officer or captain), who shall be appointed by the members and hold office until their successors are appointed, who shall govern the mess according to the usual regulations for such.

3. Permission may be given by the Officer Commanding for officers to appear at mess in other order than mess dress during annual training or on service.

Annual Meeting and Committees

1. There shall be an annual meeting before April 1st each year, whereat a statement of the officers' and other regimental funds shall be presented, together with the reports of the committees. Committees for finance, band, mess, musketry and regimental sports will be selected for the ensuing year. At least fourteen days' notice shall be given.

OFFICERS' DRESS

Full Dress

Tunic

Blue cloth, edged all round, including the top and bottom of the collar, with round-back silver cord. Collar and cuffs of white cloth; the collar laced round the top; the cuffs pointed with 1½-inch lace round the top, with an Austrian knot of round-back silver cord, and a tracing of braid in the form of eyes, 8 inches deep. Six silver olivets in front, and two buttons at the waist behind; a blue cloth flap

on each skirt behind, with three buttons, and edged with round-back silver cord. Shoulder straps, similar to Household Cavalry, lined with blue. Badges of rank in gold. The skirts lined with white. Gilt regimental badges on collar. Centre of badge 1¾ inches from edge of collar.

Helmet

White metal, with gilt ornaments. Bound round the edge with gilt metal. At the top a cross-piece base and a gilt plume socket, 4 inches high from point of insertion in base. A gilt laurel wreath above the front peak, and a maple leaf band up the back. A gilt plate in front; garter with "Governor-General's Body Guard" surmounted by crown, with maple leaf in centre of garter; scroll underneath "Nulli Secundus." Plain gilt burnished chain, ¾-inch wide, mounted on black patent leather, and fastened on each side with a gilt rose ornament.

Plume

White horse hair. The plume rises 2 inches from point of insertion in socket, and falls as far as the bottom of the helmet. A gilt rose at the top screwed on to the metal stem of the plume.

Sword

Half basket, steel hilt, with two fluted bars on the outside; black fish-skin grip, bound with silver wire; slightly curved blade, 35½ inches long and 1¼ inches wide at the shoulder; grooved and spear-pointed.

Scabbard

Steel, with a large shoe at the bottom, and a trumpet-shaped mouth.

Sword-Knot.

Silver cord with silver acorn.

Girdle.

Silver lace 1¾ inches wide, buff morocco leather lining, and white velvet edging. Silver buckle with gilt regimental badge.

Sword-Belt

Web, 1½ inches wide, with silver lace, sword slings an inch wide and sabretache slings ¾ inch wide; buff morocco leather lining, and white velvet edging.

Sabretache

Cloth face, light blue, with silver lace 1¾ inches wide all round within ¼-inch of the edge. Embroidered regimental device, garter with "Governor-General's Body Guard" and maple leaf in centre of garter, surmounted by crown; scroll underneath with "Nulli Secundus" in the centre, on white cloth. Morocco leather pocket of the same color as the cloth face.

Pouch-Belt

Silver lace, 2½ inches wide, with the same lining and edging as the sword-belt; silver buckle, tip and slide and breast ornament (chain and pickers).

Pouch

Black leather, with silver embroidered edging round the top; solid silver flap, 7½ inches long and 2¾ inches deep, rounded corners engraved round edges; in the centre G. G. B. G. in gilt metal.

Aiguillettes

Silver, similar to those worn by the Household Cavalry, except round cord to be slightly smaller. To be worn on the right shoulder, and with the tunic only.

Gloves

White leather gauntlets.

Overalls

Blue cloth with two stripes of ¾-inch white cloth, ¼ inch apart, down each side seam.

Pantaloons

For mounted duties, blue cloth with stripes as on overalls.

Boots

Knee-boots with pantaloons, and Wellington boots with overalls. The knee-boot with a V in front and sloped down at the back, should reach in front to about 4 inches from the top of the knee, and at the back just to the top of the calf.

Spurs

Eighth Hussar mess pattern (model with H. Maxwell & Son, London), box spurs with overalls and jack spurs with pantaloons.

Lace

All lace to be of regimental maple leaf pattern.

Buttons

Double silver-plated. Crown encircled by the words "Governor-General's Body Guard," and wreath of maple leaves.

Regimental Badge

Maple leaf surmounted by an Imperial crown.

Undress

Frock

Dark blue serge frock with yoke over shoulders 3½ inches deep, forming a point at back 4½ inches deep, with loose belt of same cloth, with black metal buckle. Four flap pockets, the upper two being pleated and bottom two without pleats. The flaps on pockets to be buttoned with small-sized regimental buttons. Two small regimental buttons to be put along seam on the under side of cuff, the first 1½ inches and the second 3 inches from the bottom edge of cuff.

All the regimental buttons to be double silver-plate. Five olivets of double silver-plate to button frock.

Shoulder straps of same cloth as jacket, buttoned with small regimental buttons. Badges of rank in white metal. Silver-plated regimental badge on collar, centre of badge 1¾ inches from edge of collar.

Service Cap (optional)

Blue cloth, flap rising from three-quarters of an inch at each end to 3½ inches in the centre; above this the cap rises 1 inch higher, showing white cloth above the flap, the flap and top edge of cap being edged with small-sized silver cord. Silver metal regimental badge on left side of cap near the front. The centre of wedge of blue cloth opening to 2 inches.

Mess Jacket

Blue cloth, collar and cuffs of white cloth, with 5 olivets down front, edged all round, including the top and bottom of collar, with round-back silver lace of the same pattern as that on the tunic, tracing of plain silver braid on inside of round lace, and scroll of tracing braid on blind pockets, eye on cuff of sleeve of round-back silver lace, which is carried round top of cuff to within 3 inches of meeting. Round-back silver lace up each back seam, ending in 3 eyes below shoulder and forming 3 loops below, 2 inches above edging. Shoulder strap and badges of rank as for tunic. The mess jacket will be made to hook up in front.

Overalls

Same as for full dress. Wellington boots and steel spurs.

Pantaloons

Same as for full dress.

Boots

Blucher regulation walking boots, black, with

pantaloons, and Wellington boots or gaiters with overalls.

Spurs

Same as for full dress.

Leggings

Black pig-skin puttee leggings, Stohwasser pattern.

Felt Hat

Dark blue, best beaver felt, strap for back of head. To be dented in at top and fastened by a stitch. Binding round edge of brim. Brim 3 1-8 inches wide, turned up on left side and held up by silver regimental badge 2 inches long, which also holds a small "natural" grey ostrich feather hanging towards right side. Silk ribbon, regimental pattern, round hat.

Regimental Ribbon

Pattern as registered in Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Forage Cap

Blue cloth with 1¾ inches silver lace; silver pearl button and braided figure on the crown (Hussar pattern); black patent leather chin-strap.

Mess Waistcoat

White cloth, laced all round edge and collar with ½-inch flat silver lace, regimental pattern, tracing of silver braid round the pockets; silver studs down front.

Mess Blazers

Dark blue flannel blazers, edged with blue and white cord.

Sword-Belt

Web, 1½ inches wide, with white patent leather slings an inch wide, silver-plated mountings.

Sword-Knot

White leather with acorn.

Pouch

Plain black patent leather.

Pouch-Belt

White patent leather 2½ inches wide.

Great Coat

Universal pattern. Edging ¼-inch white cloth. Silver-plated regimental buttons; badges of rank white metal. A detachable Persian lamb fur collar for winter wear—optional.

Cap (winter wear—optional)

Regulation wedge shape of Persian lamb fur; outside side flaps rising from nothing at each end to full 3 inches in the centre. White bag on side, with silver tracing lace and gilt regimental badge on it, buttoning over side flap.

Gloves

Short white buck-skin gloves.

Winter wear (optional), Persian lamb gauntlets.

Horse Furniture

Saddle

Hussar pattern with white metal head and cantle; regulation stirrups; blue girths, brown leather wallets.

Bridle

Brown leather, with white metal whole buckles; bent branch bit, with pads and plain bent bar; link-and-tee bridoon; plain leather head-collar; white patent leather brow-band; bit-head and bridoon rein sewn on, with white metal bosses on bit and ear bosses, crown of white metal.

Rope

White, regulation pattern.

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Breast-plate

Brown leather with white metal whole buckles, and boss as on bit.

Surcingle

Brown leather.

Throat Ornament

White horsehair, 18 inches long, white metal ball and socket.

Dress Lambskin

White lambskin, 3 feet 6 inches long, 13 inches deep, edged with dark blue cloth and lined with moleskin.

Regimental Staff Officers

Will wear the same uniform as the other officers of same rank.

General Notes Re Dress

1. Officers shall provide their own uniforms, arms and accoutrements. (Hereafter officers will not be appointed or promoted in the Active Militia unless they undertake to procure suitable uniform for themselves within three months next after the date of such appointment or promotion. Officers who now hold appointments or who may be hereafter appointed to the Active Militia are liable to have such appointments cancelled, unless they keep themselves supplied with these indispensable articles).

All regimental badges and devices, and other peculiar distinctions which may have been granted under special authority to the corps are to be strictly preserved.

2. Officers in unform when in mourning or attending funerals are to wear a piece of black crape, 3¼ inches wide, round the left arm above the elbow: this is the only mourning to be worn in uniform unless otherwise specially ordered.

3. Officers assuming prominent position at military reviews and upon all occasions of state or ceremony

should appear in the full dress of their rank; they are not to appear mounted unless entitled to do so by reason of their rank or position.

4. Pantaloons and knee-boots, or leggings, steel spurs with straps and buckles are to be worn on all mounted duties.

5. When mounted, the top of the sabretache is to be horizontal and in line with the bend of the knee. The same length of slings to be maintained when dismounted.

6. Whenever spurs are worn with overalls straps are to be worn also.

7. Watch chains and trinkets are not to be worn outside the uniform.

8. Shirt collars are on no account to be worn either in full dress or undress.

9. The sword-knot is to be attached to the hilt of the sword.

10. The cross-belt will be worn over the left shoulder, with the pouch in the centre of the back.

11. Horse plumes are always to be worn with the bridles, except in marching order.

12. Revolvers will be carried by officers, and by all ranks for whom they are provided, on active service, or where specially ordered. No special pattern is laid down for officers, but all revolvers must carry Government ammunition.

13. Field dressing will be carried by every officer and soldier on active service, or when specially ordered, in the right-hand skirt pocket of the frock.

14. Every officer and soldier proceeding on active service will carry a descriptive card, properly filled in, and sewn up inside the left skirt of the frock.

15. At all balls and public entertainments where the sword is allowed to be taken off, the belt with slings will continue to be worn.

16. When officers draw their swords the scabbard will be carried in the left hand. At funerals drawn sword is carried reversed under the right arm,

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point downwards, the hilt being grasped with the right hand.

17. On dismounted duties generally, overalls will be worn and box spurs.

18. With winter dress laced-up boots and leggings are invariably to be worn, with jack spurs.

19. The sabretache to be worn only in full dress.

20. Steel spurs of regimental pattern, both fixed and with strap and buckles, are to be worn with the Wellington, and the high boots and laced boots (with leggings), respectively. Dress spurs (silver-plated) are to be worn at levees and at evening entertainments.

21. On State occasions and when the Governor-General, the General Officer commanding, or the Lieutenant-Governor are present, full dress will be worn, unless otherwise ordered.

22. For general courts-martial, "review order," for district courts-martial, "marching order," and for regimental courts-martial, "drill order" will be worn.

23. The standard and drum banners will not be carried in drill order, or on the line of march, or when the regiment is employed on outpost duty. The standard will be uncased only in review order and during parade movements.

24. Gauntlets are only to be worn on parades and on guard with tunics and full dress head-dresses. On other duties short white buck-skin gloves will be worn.

25. All ranks will carry their swords in frogs on the saddles at all mounted parades.

26. The girdle will be worn on all occasions when the tunic is worn.

27. The pouch-belt is not to be worn at foot parades in frocks with swords only, except at the armouries, nor when walking out in undress, but it will be worn on all mounted parades, at foot parades with arms, going to and from parades at the armouries, at all parades in full dress, and by non-commissioned officers and men on duty.

28. Every officer will wear mess blazer and regimental ribbon tie for dinner at annual training.

29. Officers should note that the silver aiguillettes should *not be rubbed* at all hard or they will be spoilt. They are best cleaned by using cream of tartar, or magnesia with stale bread, then brush out with a soft brush. Avoid ammonia.

30. Officers will bear in mind that, as the silver lace on the full dress, and the silver-plated buttons, badges and olivettes on the undress, all tarnish, they must be cleaned practically every time they are worn. This is done by the usual silver-cleaning paste or powder, which does not scratch polished surfaces, and with chamois leather to finish. Officers should set the example of having their silver surfaces bright and clean.

Correspondence and Titles

1. In signing official correspondence officers shall always put their regimental rank immediately after their name, and if they have brevet rank it is to follow the regimental rank; the name of their corps shall also be added in their own handwriting.

2. Official communications should be addressed to "The Officer Commanding" the regiment. Communications on private matters by name.

3. Lieutenants are spoken to or of as Mr., and addressed by letters as Esq. In orders they are designated by rank, but under no other circumstances are they referred to in this way, except when arraigned for trial.

4. Officers above the rank of lieutenant are addressed by their militia rank.

5. The adjutant should be addressed in accordance with the foregoing rules as his rank may demand, and if by letter, followed by the word adjutant. It is very incorrect, when speaking to the adjutant, to style him "Adjutant" instead of Mr. or Captain, according to his rank.

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6. Officers cannot too promptly acknowledge or reply to all communications from a senior officer or the adjutant, who, whatever be his own rank, represents the Commanding Officer. Default in this regard is a rudeness and a breach of discipline.

7. Suitable stationery of a uniform pattern with the crest of the regiment must be used for all regimental correspondence.

SECTION II

WARRANT OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN

Non-Commissioned Officers and Troopers in General

1. The law under which a soldier serves is to be found in the Militia Act, extracts of which are read to the troops every three months when on active service.

2. The object of the Regimental Standing Orders is to ensure the uniformity and regularity of the daily routine of duty, and to fix the responsibility of those concerned in carrying it out.

3. Non-commissioned officers and men must always appear outside of camp or quarters, or at any time on the street, in uniform, clean and properly dressed.

4. When in uniform they must be particularly careful not to remove any portion of it. To avoid lounging or slovenliness in their gait, swearing or bad language, walking with known bad characters, or from doing any act unbecoming the character of a soldier and respectable man. No non-commissioned officer or private, when talking to an officer, is to stand in an unsoldier-like manner.

5. Non-commissioned officers and privates will salute all officers whom they know to be such, whether dressed in uniform or not, and this order refers equally to officers in all branches of the Militia.

6. Non-commissioned officers and men will address the regimental sergeant-major in the same manner as they do officers, but will not salute him.

7. It is strictly forbidden that any non-commissioned officer or soldier should address the General, or any other superior officer at any time. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier having a complaint or request to forward to the Commanding Officer, must do it through the officer commanding his squadron. If any man has real cause of complaint he must make it through the officer commanding his squadron.

8. When a soldier is prevented hearing the orders read at the evening stable parade, it will be his duty to inquire without loss of time from the sergeant of his squad, who will tell him all orders relating to him.

9. Non-commissioned officers and men when taken ill must immediately report themselves to the orderly sergeant of their respective squadron, who will enter their names in the sick report. Non-commissioned officers and men so entered will be marched to the hospital tent at such hour as the medical officer may appoint.

10. Non-commissioned officers and men should carry a whip or small switch when walking out.

Non-Commissioned Officers

1. On the excellence of its non-commissioned officers depends in great measure the state of the regiment. They will invariably set an example of smartness in their dress, appearance and bearing. Off duty they are not to associate with the men.

2. They should study the temper and disposition of the men under them, and perform their duty with

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tact, impartiality and firmness. They should be perfectly acquainted with every horse, as well as man, in their troop or squad, and report any irregularities to their subaltern. They should endeavor at all times to command the ready and willing obedience of their subordinates by constant help or sympathy with them in all difficulties, and care for their wants.

3. They will at all times have in their possession rolls of the squads of which they have charge.

4. Non-commissioned officers in giving orders to men must be clear and decided and make sure that they have been properly understood. Men must be treated with consideration, and an argument must never be entered into on matters of duty. Irritating language must never be used.

5. Any man not complying with an order on first receiving it should, as a rule, be warned a second time (so as to ensure his having heard) before being confined.

6. Sober men being absent from watch-setting under six hours will be made prisoners at large.

7. The following are serious offences, for which a man must be at once placed in confinement: Drunkenness, disobedience of orders, disgraceful conduct, breaking out of camp, violence, insubordination, absence from duty, absence over six hours, making away with clothing, etc., wilful damage to property, and bringing liquor into camp.

8. All prisoners will first be brought before their squadron commanders.

9. When a non-commissioned officer confines a man and hands him over to the guard, he will at once notify the squadron orderly sergeant of the man's squadron, and make out a crime sheet in the orderly tent and give it to the commander of the guard.*

10. For most other offences, such as squadron irregularities, men will be made prisoners at large, and may be dealt with at the discretion of officer

* Par. 19: Guards and Sentries.

commanding squadron, as laid down by the King's Regulations.

11. On a non-commissioned officer making a man a prisoner at large, he will at once report the same to the squadron orderly sergeant of the man's squadron and to the sergeant in charge of the guard.

12. The Commanding Officer will never punish a non-commissioned officer, feeling that the moment he deserves it he is no longer fit to be retained in his rank. Drunkenness on the part of a non-commissioned officer cannot be pardoned.

13. Prisoners at large are not to quit the camp before disposal of case; they will attend parades, but will not be detailed for duty.

Regimental Sergeant-Major

1. The regimental sergeant-major is expected to set an example of smartness, vigilance, zeal, and regular and soldier-like conduct to the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment; for upon him very materially depends the general smartness and soldier-like appearance of the non-commissioned officers belonging to it, and the harmony and tone prevailing amongst them.

2. He is the adjutant's assistant, and under his immediate orders will superintend all recruit drills. He will always consider himself on duty.

3. He is to keep a regular roster of the non-commissioned officers' duties and of the troopers so far as relates to the numbers to be furnished by each squadron.

4. He is to attend at the parading of all guards, escorts, orderlies, etc., and all parties returning from escort or other detached duty are to be paraded and seen by him. He receives all despatches and despatches all orderlies.

5. He must occasionally visit the guard and sentries, and see that the various duties are conducted

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in a smart and soldier-like manner, in accordance with the rules of the service and the Standing Orders of the regiment. He is on no account to overlook any irregularity or slovenly conduct he may observe in non-commissioned officers, or troopers, whether on or off duty, but will invariably bring to the notice of the adjutant (for the Commanding Officer's information) any circumstance which may come to his knowledge affecting the character of the regiment or the interests of the service.

6. He is to issue the regimental orders daily to the regimental orderly sergeant and see that he dictates them to the squadron orderly sergeants, and that they copy them correctly in their books.

7. He will inspect the guard tent and see that it is kept clean.

8. As the adjutant's assistant, and consequently the Commanding Officer's, the duties of the regimental sergeant-major extend to every department, and cannot be precisely laid down.

9. He will see that all non-commissioned officers do their duty and act up to their orders strictly and punctually, both in letter and spirit.

10. He will attend the Commanding Officer in all regimental inspections of camp.

Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant

1. Under the direction of the quartermaster, he will visit the horse-lines, tents and kitchens daily, and see that they are kept clean.

2. He is to the quartermaster what the regimental sergeant-major is to the adjutant, and should always endeavor to ensure his instructions being strictly carried out.

3. He will assist the quartermaster in the keeping of the books and in preparing returns, and will be under the direction of the quartermaster in the performance of his various duties. As a storekeeper

he will receive, unpack and count over all supplies, clothing and necessaries, arms, ammunition and equipment for the use of the regiment. He is, under the quartermaster, responsible for the safe-keeping and the custody of any stores not handed over to squadrons.

4. The comfort, convenience and health of all ranks very much depend upon this responsible non-commissioned officer. He must be untiring in his exertions, and conspicuous for intelligence, zeal, energy and integrity.

5. In camp, his supervision of all arrangements is even more necessary than in barracks. He must look to things in fine weather, with a view of having everything snug in foul weather. He will see that there are no nuisances in the neighborhood of the camp, no broken glass or paper left about, that all old rubbish holes are solidly filled up, so as not to become pitfalls, and that when the camp is struck the ground is left clean and in perfect order.

6. He is to be present at the issue of rations, forage, etc., and he attends all barrack inspections. All regimental fatigue parties for the removal of stores, cleaning camp grounds, etc., are under his superintendence.

Bandmaster

1. The bandmaster is responsible for the proficiency of the band and for the instruments and property of the band. He should be careful to select men of good character and ability.

2. He reports to the President of the Band Committee all requirements, and whenever any instrument is broken, damaged, or out of order, and to the adjutant on questions of discipline arising whilst he is present and actually on duty with the band.

3. He will make an inspection of all band property from time to time, reporting result to President of Band Committee.

4. All regimental stores and the music will be under his charge, and he is responsible that it is marked and kept in good condition.

Squadron Sergeant-Major

1. The squadron sergeant-major is under the immediate orders of the officer commanding the squadron. His situation is one of great responsibility, but his duties may be rendered less onerous by the establishment of a well-organized system of responsibility in his squadron, and by allotting to every non-commissioned officer, from the senior to the junior, his proper share of its duties, in which duties it will be his constant care most fully to instruct those non-commissioned officers who from inexperience may require his assistance.

2. Upon the squadron sergeant-major very much depends, the condition of the horses, the cleanliness and neatness of the horse-lines, the good order of the armouries and the general smartness of the squadron. He must pay the greatest attention to the stable duties and to the system of grooming.

3. He will see the orders read and explained to the men when the roll is called at evening stables, and will give such directions as may be necessary for the duties of the following day. Before finally leaving stables he will see that every horse has his head collar on, and satisfy himself generally that everything is correct.

4. The squadron sergeant-major, being constantly with the squadron, has an opportunity of making himself acquainted with the character and disposition of every non-commissioned officer and man belonging to it, and of checking any irregularities, which, if neglected, might assume a more serious character. By firmness, strict impartiality, friendly advice, attention to the comforts of the men and, above all, by his own good example, he cannot fail to ensure the

respect and esteem of the non-commissioned officers and men.

6. He is responsible for the personal cleanliness and general appearance of the men of his squadron. He will see that their hair is properly cut as often as required, and that they keep it properly brushed.

7. He will never forget his superiority of rank, and that he is the direct link between the troop officers and the non-commissioned officers and men.

8. He is to report to his squadron commander any irregularity or unsoldier-like proceedings he may notice occurring in the squadron.

9. He will also inspect all squadron parades, and see that every man is properly dressed, and that the horses are clean. He will pay particular attention to watering order.

10. He parades all mounted duties, recruits, rides, etc. He is responsible for the warning of all duties, fatigues, etc., in his squadron, and must keep up a correct duty roster according to regimental form.

Squadron Quartermaster-Sergeant

1. He is the pay-sergeant of the squadron, and is responsible to the squadron commander for the accounts.

2. Also for all reports and returns relating to rations, forage, clothing, equipment or ammunition.

3. He will be responsible for the accuracy of the mess books.

4. He is not to purchase any article for the men or for the squadron without an order from the squadron commander.

5. He is upon no account whatever to take any perquisite or profit of any kind for anything relating to the squadron, nor under any pretence whatever to enter into any private transaction with non-commissioned officers or men, whether of money, or furnishing with any article, regimental or otherwise.

6. He is responsible that his squadron stores are in good order and kept properly aired. He will take into his squadron stores, and be responsible for the arms, etc., of all men of his squadron who may be on leave, in hospital or prisoners. He is responsible, under the direction of the quartermaster, for the loading and care of squadron baggage on the march.

7. In case of deserters, he will take charge of their kit, and take the orders of his squadron commander regarding them. He will make an inspection of these kits in the presence of at least two witnesses, and take notes of deficiencies so as to be able to give evidence on the subject. In case of the return of the deserter, he will furnish a list of the clothing, etc., that the man brings back with him.

8. He will also take charge of the property of any other non-effectives.

9. He will be responsible that all arms, clothing and equipment are properly marked before issue.

10. Before 9 a.m. he will furnish his squadron commander with a return of rations and forage required for the following day, and will daily attend their issue.

11. He is responsible directly for all the abovementioned duties to the squadron commander.

12. He will be held responsible that all deficiencies are made good with the least possible delay. Whenever any article of a man's arms, equipment or horse appointments needs repair, the squadron quartermaster-sergeant is immediately to report to the officer commanding the squadron, and on receiving approval to direct its being done.

Sergeant-Trumpeter

1. The sergeant-trumpeter being placed in a situation of very great responsibility, he will be proportionately circumspect in his conduct.

2. He will be responsible for the conduct, cleanliness and instruction of the trumpeters.

3. He is responsible that all calls are correct and that the orderly trumpeter sounds them at the proper hours.

4. He will teach all barrack and field calls, and, in addition, is responsible that the trumpeters know the regimental calls of other regiments serving in the same garrison or camp.

Orderly Room Sergeant

1. Is a situation of great trust, confidence and responsibility, requiring the utmost punctuality, steadiness and propriety of conduct. In his capacity of orderly room sergeant he will attend only to such orders and instructions as he may receive from the Commanding Officer, second in command or adjutant.

2. He will on no account communicate or disclose any correspondence or other matters coming under his observation, nor allow books of regulations, letters or other documents to be copied or taken out of the office without the express authority of the Commanding Officer or adjutant.

3. He has charge of all books and documents belonging to the orderly room and is responsible, under the adjutant, that they are kept correctly and complete, and that returns are ready when due, and copies kept.

4. He will have nominal lists of the different ranks of non-commissioned officers, and of all men specially employed, neatly written and hung up in the orderly room, or tent, corrected to date.

Paymaster-Sergeant

Although under the immediate direction of the paymaster in regard to all points and matters having reference to the duties of his office, yet he is in

no other respect exempt from the rules, orders and regulations of the service.

Farrier-Sergeants

1. The farrier-sergeants are under the immediate orders of the veterinary officer in regard to all matters connected with the shoeing and treatment of horses, and will report all irregularities they may observe, either in shoeing or in any other part of farrier's duties.

2. They are also to give such directions to the shoeing smiths of the regiment as they shall receive from the veterinary surgeon, both in respect to the shoeing of the horses as well as in the treatment of those that are sick.

3. They will visit the hospital lines occupied by the sick horses frequently, and see the orders given respecting these horses are punctually executed.

4. The farrier-sergeants are to obtain reports from the shoeing smiths that they have minutely examined each foot of every horse daily. They will be answerable that the horses of each squadron are so shod as to be ready to march on the shortest notice.

5. When a horse is reported sick to the farrier-sergeant, or as needing assistance of any kind, he is, if serious, immediately to attend, reporting the case to the veterinary surgeon.

6. The farrier-sergeants will attend morning and mid-day stables daily and see that the shoeing smiths examine the feet, shoes, backs, etc.; that they bring to the notice of the officer commanding the squadron any casualties, and attend on such other occasions as may be directed.

7. All passes for the farrier-sergeants and shoeing smiths which interfere with the working hours will be backed by the veterinary officer.

8. Under the veterinary officer they have full power over the shoeing smiths of the regiment, but

any cases affecting discipline must be referred to the squadron commander.

9. They will inspect all squadron horses as they are shod.

10. They are responsible that no horses which do not belong to the regiment are shod without permission of the veterinary officer.

11. They will inform the squadron sergeant-majors of all sick horses reported fit to return to duty.

12. On a march they will go round the horse-lines at the first stable hour after arrival and see that the shoeing smiths examine backs, girths and every shoe in succession.

13. A spare set of shoes with a proper complement of nails, ready fitted for immediate use, will be provided for every squadron horse, and will be carried in the shoe cases.

Saddler-Sergeant

1. He is to keep the saddlery and accoutrements of the regiments in proper repair.

2. He will report to the quartermaster anything that he may at any time see wrong in the saddlery of the regiment.

3. He is responsible for the cleanliness of his work-tent, and for the attendance of his assistants.

Signalling Sergeant

1. He will, under the signalling officer, be responsible in every respect for the signallers and their proficiency. He must be in the possession of a first-class certificate and be qualified as an instructor. He must make his men thoroughly acquainted with the method of sending, transmitting and receiving service messages on each instrument, and also in their duties as sender, caller, reader or writer.

2. He will only receive his appointment after he

has thoroughly qualified and obtained the necessary certificates.

Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants

1. They should be smart and active in their habits, scrupulously exact in their performance of their duties and in requiring the same attention from those under them.

2. They will be respectful and obedient to their superiors, and considerate for all placed under their authority.

3. They will be held responsible for the order and regularity of their troops, squads, horse-lines, tents, etc. Sergeants will see that each horse of their troops or squads has been watered and fed before leaving stables, and will generally satisfy themselves that everything is correct in their squads.

4. They are forbidden to enter the canteen for the purpose of obtaining or drinking beer, and they should not frequent public houses, which only detract from their respectability.

5. They must never make use of abusive or improper language to the men, and must check the same in the men. When on parade or other duty, they are never to suffer a reply; or when off duty to be intimate or associate with the troopers.

6. When it is necessary for a non-commissioned officer to confine a man either for drunkenness, refusing to obey an order distinctly given, or resisting his authority, he must do it without altercation and report the circumstance to the squadron orderly sergeant of the man's squadron, and deliver a crime sheet with the prisoner to the commander of the guard. (Para. 19—Guards and Sentries.)

7. They are expected to be thoroughly capable of leading a troop in the field, to have a good knowledge of "pace," and to understand clearly the duties of the commander of a patrol and duties on picquet.

9. They must always have with them a roll of the men and horses of their squad or troop, and the numbers on the arms, etc., served out to these men.

10. They must report at once any injury to any soldier or horse, any damage to or loss of arms, equipment or clothing, any accident to horses, or, in fact, anything that goes wrong in their squads or troops.

11. They must have in their possession a copy of the Cavalry Drill, Regimental Standing Orders and the Musketry Regulations up to date.

12. They will inspect every horse in their troop or squad at every stable hour and report anything wrong at once to the squadron sergeant-major or their troop officer.

13. They will bring to the notice of the squadron quartermaster-sergeant deficiencies in kit, necessaries and equipment.

14. They will themselves be considered blamable if they attempt to screen any irregularity or disobedience of orders they may observe whether on or off duty.

Corporal Medical Orderly

1. The corporal medical orderly is under the special orders and directions of the medical officer. It is his duty to take over the sick from the regimental orderly sergeant and march them to hospital at the time ordered.

2. He is responsible that patients are in possession of the articles of kit required by them in hospital, and that a list of the same is sent to the man's squadron commander.

Signalling Corporal

Must be in the possession of a first-class certificate and be able to take charge of a station. He will assist the signalling-sergeant in all his duties as an in-

structor, and see that the signallers never get careless in their work.

Corporals and Lance-Corporals

1. A corporal or lance-corporal is expected to be an example in grooming, cleaning a kit, and turning out on parade. Before appointment a certificate of qualification must be obtained.

2. Corporals must obey with alacrity, and attend to all orders given to them. They will assist the sergeants in their duties, and supply their places in their absence.

3. A corporal in charge of a tent or squad is responsible that no disorderly conduct occurs without his endeavoring to check it, and he must at once report any such case.

4. He will not allow any man to leave his tent after watch-setting without sufficient cause.

5. In the absence of a sergeant from his troop or squad, the senior corporal present will be responsible for it in every way to the troop commander.

6. Corporals must refrain from undue familiarity with the troopers, and, while studying the greatest tact in their dealings with the men, must never fail to exact strict obedience of all orders.

7. They must be ready and willing at all times to instruct young soldiers in the proper manner of cleaning and taking care of their arms and kit.

8. They should endeavor to qualify themselves for promotion, by acquiring the power of imparting instruction in drill, and also by passing the regimental examination for sergeant.

Appointment and Promotion of Non-Commissioned Officers

1. In the appointment and promotion of non-commissioned officers the Commanding Officer shall exercise the power of confirming them or otherwise,

officers commanding squadrons or staff officers first having made the recommendation in their respective squadrons or departments.

2. The names of men recommended for promotion must be sent to the orderly room, particulars being given as to the vacancy to be filled, and, if satisfactory to the Commanding Officer, the promotion will be announced in orders.

3. A regimental board, for the purpose of reporting to the Commanding Officer the efficiency of members of the corps who have been recommended by the squadron commanders as fit and proper applicants for the various grades of non-commissioned officers, shall consist of the Major (second in command), who shall act as chairman, the squadron commanders, the adjutant, who shall act as secretary, and the acting assistant adjutant.

4. It will be necessary for men desiring promotion to the rank of corporal, or corporals to the rank of sergeant, to have held the rank of a non-commissioned officer in a mounted corps in the regular army, in the Royal School of Cavalry, in the Mounted Police, or to hold a certificate from the Royal School of Cavalry, or from the regimental board.

5. The Regimental Board of Examiners will grade marks for sergeants into classes "A," "B," "C."

Grade "A" may be awarded to non-commissioned officers who, after a long course at the Royal School of Cavalry, are granted sergeant-instructor's certificate, or who pass a special examination before the Regimental Board at any time after three years' service in the regiment, and who obtain 85 per cent. or more of marks.

This certificate is only to be granted in rare cases of unquestionable proficiency in every branch. It will not be granted where the man's habits are known to be unsteady.

Grade "B," 80 per cent. of marks.

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Grade "C," 60 per cent. of marks.

Sergeants obtaining Grade "B" will be eligible for promotion to the rank of squadron sergeant-major, and sergeants obtaining Grade "A" to the rank of regimental sergeant-major.

The Sergeants' Short Course Certificate from the Royal School of Cavalry to be considered equal with Grade "B."

A Corporal's Certificate from the same source will qualify a trooper for the rank of corporal.

6. Separate examinations will be held for sergeants' and for corporals' certificates. Detail will be required in the former. In the corporal's examination 50 per cent. of the total marks will be required to pass, and for sergeant's certificate a corporal will be obliged to obtain a minimum of 60 per cent. of the total marks.

7. A non-commissioned officer who is rejoining the regiment may be appointed to the same rank he previously occupied, notwithstanding any change in Regimental Regulation regarding qualification for promotion.

Enrolment

1. No man shall be eligible for enrolment who belongs to another corps, or who is under the age of 18 or over the age of 45, or who is under 5 feet 6 inches in height, or not physically sound, or not vouched for as of good character.

2. In case a man has served in another corps, whether in the army, militia or volunteer force of this or any other country, he should produce a discharge or transfer from the same.

3. On a man presenting himself for enrolment, and being approved of by the squadron commander, he must be examined and passed by the medical officer, then he shall be brought before the adjutant, by whom an attestation form shall be filled up, giving the recruit's name in full, address, height, age and

calling. This form will be signed by an officer of the squadron he desires to join and by the medical officer, and left on file in the orderly room.

4. The recruit will then be instructed to attend the recruit class until the adjutant deems him fit for his squadron.

5. Every recruit must be tested in riding before taken on strength. Each man who has not been to annual training will be tested by the squadron commander, or adjutant, and if he cannot ride he is not to be accepted on strength of regiment.

6. When passed the recruit class he will be attested by the Commanding Officer, and sign the service roll, the date of the same being filled in on the attestation form. The recruit shall then be taken on the strength of the regiment and posted to his squadron in orders, and can be served with uniform and permitted to drill with his squadron.

7. Non-commissioned officers and men must, at the expiration of each and every term of three years, so long as they remain in the regiment, be re-attested and a record of the same be placed in regimental orders.

Discharge or Transfer

1. Officers commanding squadrons will at once notify the adjutant when a man is entitled to his discharge, and if his uniform has been returned in good order, a discharge, stating length of service and character, will be given. The man's name will then be put in orders as struck off the strength of the regiment.

2. When a transfer is made from one squadron to another in the regiment, the consent of the officer commanding the squadron to which he is attached, and of that to which he is to be transferred, must first be obtained, and also the sanction of the Commanding Officer. The transfer will be announced in

orders as soon as the clothing, etc., of the man has been returned to his own squadron; or, if he be allowed to retain it, a suit equally as good is turned over.

Shoeing Smiths

1. The shoeing smiths are to observe implicitly the instructions given to them, and carefully execute all orders they may receive from the veterinary surgeon or farrier-sergeant; they are never to bleed, physic, or perform any operation upon a horse without orders.

2. They are not to get into slovenly or dirty habits when not at work, and when in the streets they are to be as clean and well dressed as other soldiers.

3. Shoeing smiths are assistants to the farrier-sergeants, from whom they will receive all orders for their work.

4. They will attend all general parades.

5. They will attend morning and evening stables to inspect the horses, and will, during the morning stables, inspect the feet of every horse in their squadron, and report to the farrier-sergeant.

6. The shoeing smiths shall fall in with their squadrons at all parades unless excused by their squadron commander on account of special work to be performed.

Trumpeters

1. They must obey in every respect the orders of the sergeant-trumpeter.

2. They will attend mounted practice frequently, as they must be expert horsemen, and able to sound perfectly at a gallop.

3. Any trumpeter who is observed to be deficient in any of the soundings will be ordered to attend extra practice.

4. The orderly trumpeter, who mounts with the guard daily, will remain constantly with the guard

when not required for soundings; he will receive from the sergeant-trumpeter instructions regarding the hours of sounding.

5. Trumpeters will draw trumpets, bugles and clothing direct from regimental stores on requisition of the adjutant, on recommendation of the sergeant-trumpeter. The sergeant-trumpeter will be held responsible that the trumpeters' receipts are obtained, and that the articles are turned in when required. The adjutant's receipt will be taken by the quartermaster for all such issues. This order will apply in addition to one assistant trumpeter per squadron who has been approved by his squadron commander as a trooper. The regimental caretaker will be present at all issuing to trumpeters and keep correct lists of same.

6. No recommendation for grant to trumpeters holding certificates will be sent in unless the annual training has been attended, or unless the trumpeter produces a certificate from the medical officer that he was unable to attend annual training through illness.

Signallers

Every signaller must be qualified to—

(1) Send a service message of 150 letters on the large flag in 6 minutes.

(2) Send and read service message of 200 letters on the heliograph, lamp, small flag, and sounder in 7 minutes.

(3) Send and read service message of 200 letters on the semaphore in 5 minutes.

(4) Possess an elementary knowledge of map reading up to the standard laid down in Infantry Training, and a thorough knowledge of the mechanism of all signalling instruments and methods of effecting minor repairs to the same.

(5) Be capable of aligning heliographs by every method, and of focussing telescopes and picking up distant objects with rapidity and accuracy.

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Troopers

1. Every soldier must remember that on him depends the honor and good name of his regiment. He can only hope to maintain this by ready and willing obedience, by careful attention to duty, and smartness in his turnout, whether on or off duty.

2. If any soldier considers himself in any way ill-used, he will make his complaint to his troop officer accompanied by the sergeant of his troop, then his troop officer will, if the matter is not arranged, take him to his squadron commander, and, if necessary, his complaint can then be brought through him to the Commanding Officer. Anonymous complaints and publishing or communicating to the press without special authority are strictly forbidden.

3. If any soldier receives an order which he considers unjust, he must remember that it is his duty to obey first, and, if he desires to do so, complain afterwards.

4. Applications for leave will be made through the squadron orderly sergeant to the squadron commander.

5. If an officer passes a soldier at any time, the latter will invariably come smartly to attention and salute, if he has any cap or head-dress on. If he is one of a party, such party must be called to attention by the senior man present, who will himself salute.

6. All soldiers when walking about the streets of any town, will invariably wear both gloves, and if not on duty under arms, will carry a whip or small cane.

7. All soldiers will salute officers of any corps, or service, even when in plain clothes, if they recognize them.

8. If military funerals pass them, they will halt, turn towards the procession, and salute the corpse.

9. If regiments or corps pass them, they will halt,

turn towards the corps and salute the Commanding Officer and colors, if any.

10. If any soldier is present when "The King" is played, he will come to attention smartly, and salute during the first two bars.

11. No soldier is to presume to reply to an officer or non-commissioned officer when reprimanded on duty, nor is he on any other occasion to argue on the propriety or justice of any order he may receive.

12. Whenever anything is the matter with a horse or with its shoeing, the trooper is immediately to report the circumstance to the shoeing smith, and also to the non-commissioned officer of his troop or squad or to the squadron sergeant-major.

AUTHORIZED UNIFORM OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD

Blue, facings white, plume white, and lace silver. Aiguillettes of white cord with enamelled wooden points; to be worn with the tunic only on the left shoulder; the band and trumpeters will wear them also with frocks. Regimental badge in brass on collar, centre of badge 1¾ inches from edge of collar.

Non-Commissioned Officers' Dress

Full Dress

Tunic

Tunic of the regimental sergeant-major, the regimental quartermaster-sergeant and the bandmaster, is trimmed with small silver cord; when a warrant officer, white cuffs and olivets down front will be worn. The tunic of all the other non-commissioned officers is plain, like that of the troopers. Brass regimental badge on collar. Badges of rank as described below under special paragraph relating thereto.

Aiguillettes

White cord with silver trophy-tags for non-commissioned officers acting as sergeant and of higher rank. The regimental sergeant-major, the regimental quartermaster-sergeant and the bandmaster will wear aiguillettes and shoulder-knots of small-sized silver cord, similar to those worn by the non-commissioned officers of the Household Cavalry, but cord to be slightly smaller. To be worn on the left shoulder and with the tunic only.

Gloves

White leather gauntlets on mounted and dismounted parades and on guard with tunics and helmets. Otherwise short gloves will be worn. Winter wear—(optional) half Persian lamb gauntlets.

Cap (Winter wear—optional)

Regulation wedge shape of half Persian lamb fur; outside flaps rising from nothing at each end to full 3 inches in the centre; white bag on side, buttoning over side flap. The regimental sergeant-major, the regimental quartermaster-sergeant and the bandmaster will wear silver tracing lace and silver acorn on the bag.

Overalls

As described for officers may be worn by sergeants for dismounted work when not on active service or on duty at annual training.

Undress

Frock

Dark blue serge, collar 2 inches high and shoulder-straps of same; seven small regimental buttons down front, four flap pockets, the upper two being pleated and the bottom two without pleats, pockets buttoned by small regimental buttons. Regimental badge, in white metal, on collar; centre of badge 1¾ inches

from edge of collar. Shoulder-straps buttoned by regimental buttons and two similar buttons on each cuff.

Mess Jacket (optional)

The regimental sergeant-major, the regimental quartermaster-sergeant, and the bandmaster, wear a mess jacket of blue cloth, with collar and cuffs of white cloth, collar 2 inches high, hooks and eyes down the front, edged all round, including top and bottom of collar, with sergeants' silver cord, and scroll of sergeants' silver tracing braid on blind pockets, eye on cuff of sleeve of silver cord, which is carried round top of cuff to within 3 inches of meeting. Similar cord up each back seam ending in 3 eyes below the shoulder, and forming three loops below, two inches above edging. Shoulder-straps of double silver cord. Collar trimmed with ¾-inch sergeants' silver braid, regimental pattern, round the top and edge. Warrant officers will wear olivets down front.

The squadron sergeant-majors,
The squadron quartermaster-sergeants,
The sergeant trumpeter,
The hospital sergeant,
The sergeant-farrier,
The orderly room sergeant,
The paymaster-sergeant,
The saddler-sergeant,
The signalling-sergeant,

are allowed the following trimmings on their mess jackets, namely: A row of sergeants' silver tracing braid, with loop around cuff, and double row of similar braid around the collar, and also double similar braid for shoulder-straps.

The other sergeants and lance-sergeants have trimming same as the last-mentioned sergeants, except that the lace on the collar is a single row.

Mess Vest

Vest to be of white cloth, same as collar and cuffs of jacket, made to hook up to the throat, blind pockets to be trimmed with scroll of sergeants' silver tracing braid, front edges and around throat to be trimmed with ½-inch sergeants' silver braid, maple leaf pattern, to be hooked up the front and edged with sergeants' silver studs. Collar to be 1¾ inches high.

Spurs

Regimental pattern (8th Hussar mess pattern). For non-commissioned officers and men jack spurs with loop end and black leather sewn on and bolt spurs.

Forage Cap.

The forage cap of all non-commissioned officers to have 1¼-inch silver lace. Regimental maple leaf pattern.

Belts

Warrant officers will wear white patent leather cross-belt and sword-belt.

Service Cap (optional)

Blue cloth flap rising from three-quarters of an inch at each end to three and one-half inches in the centre; above this the cap rises one inch higher, showing white cloth above the flap. The centre of wedge, blue cloth opening to two inches.

Rank Badges (N.C.O.)

1. All rank badges shall be procured at the expense of the wearer.

2. Chevrons shall be worn on the right arm by all non-commissioned officers, each stripe being ¾-inch silver lace, regimental maple leaf pattern, on a dark blue cloth ground, showing 1-16 inch light between and on the edges.

3. With tunics, serges, etc., all two and three bar

chevrons and under shall be worn on the upper arm, the point being one inch above the elbow, points downward. Four bar chevrons, between wrist and elbow, with points upward.

4. With great-coats four bar chevrons shall be worn with points upward between wrist and elbow; others on the wrists with points down.

5. The regimental badge, in white metal, is worn on the arm by all sergeants. It is placed immediately above the chevrons and below the other badges.

6. The several ranks are entitled to chevrons and badges as under:

*Regimental sergeant-major, four bars surmounted by a crown.

Regimental quartermaster-sergeant, four bars, surmounted by a star.

*Bandmaster, four bars surmounted by a lyre.

Squadron sergeant-majors, three bars surmounted by a crown.

Sergeant-trumpeter, three bars surmounted by crossed trumpets and crown.

Squadron quartermaster-sergeant, three bars surmounted by a crown.

Regimental farrier-sergeant, three bars surmounted by a horseshoe and crown.

Orderly room sergeant, three bars.

Paymaster-sergeant, three bars.

Saddler-sergeant, three bars surmounted by bit.

Signalling-sergeant, three bars surmounted by crossed flags.

Sergeant, three bars.

Lance-sergeant, three bars.

Corporal, two bars.

Corporal Medical Orderly, two bars surmounted by Geneva cross.

Lance-corporal, two bars.

Trumpeter, crossed trumpets.

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* If a Warrant Officer, the badge alone is worn above loop on cuff without any bars.

Shoeing-smith, horseshoe.
Rough rider, spurs.
Signaller, crossed flags.
Bandsman, lyre.
Saddler, bit.

7. All distinctive rank badges shall be worn on the right arm, and to be silver embroidery, except the regimental badges, which will be white metal, and the spurs for troopers employed as rough riders, crossed trumpets for the trumpeters, and horseshoes for shoeing smiths, which will be worsted.

8. Good conduct and service badges, and shooting badges, will be worn on the left arm below the elbow, the former with points upward.

Sergeants' Mess

1. A sergeants' mess shall be formed, and to the funds of which every sergeant shall subscribe such amounts as may be mutually agreed upon among themselves. The general rules are laid down in the King's Regulations.

2. Lance-sergeants may join the mess and have full privilege of membership, except that they cannot hold office.

3. The Major (second in command) or the officer in charge under his orders, will inspect the accounts of the treasurer from time to time, and he will inspect the audited accounts at least once a year previous to the annual meeting of the sergeants.

Squadron Messes

1. Squadron, band, or trumpeters' messes may be formed, subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer, upon the same principles as the sergeants' mess.

2. At annual training the regimental staff, including signallers, will be divided between A and B squadron for messing, and the paymaster will not pay

them until he ascertains that all messing charges are paid.

Canteen

The Commanding Officer may authorize a canteen which will be managed strictly in accordance with the Militia Regulations.

SECTION III

DUTIES

Orderly Officer

1. The orderly officer will commence his duty at reveille sounding, and remain on duty until reveille the following day.

2. He will visit the tents after breakfast and see that they have been rolled up and the bedding, clothing, accoutrements, arms, etc., arranged according to order.

3. In the absence of the adjutant he will parade the guard at guard mounting and see that every man is regular and properly turned out, with regard to his person, accoutrements, dress and arms.

4. He will visit the hospital tent, horse-lines, sick horse-lines and guard tent, and see that everything is clean and regular.

5. He will inspect the men's meals and see that they are good. He will also inspect the utensils at the kitchens when the cooking is over and see that they are clean. The cook will daily have everything laid out ready for inspection.

6. He will inspect the bread, meat and forage, and be present at its issue to the squadrons, and see that everything is of good quality and the proper weight given to each mess and squadron.

7. He will visit the guards and sentries before mid-day and at night after eleven, and also at other

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hours if necessary, and see that the guards are regular and the sentries alert and acquainted with their orders. In visiting sentries he will be attended by a non-commissioned officer and a file of the guard under arms, and will particularly observe that the sentries understand and act up to the orders of their respective posts, and when visited by night they challenge in a loud and resolute manner.

8. He will collect the reports at watch-setting from the regimental sergeant-major, and will see that the lights are extinguished in every part of the camp after "lights out" has been sounded.

9. When detailed for duty as orderly officer no exchange can be made, nor will he leave camp, without the sanction of the Commanding Officer, obtained through the adjutant. He will always wear his pouch-belt as a mark of being on duty.

10. A regimental form of report must be sent by him into orderly room by 9 a.m. daily, and if he has omitted any part of his duty, will send in a report explaining the circumstance.

11. If at issue of forage he considers the quality doubtful, he will refer to the veterinary officer before making his report to the Commanding Officer.

12. The orderly officer has the immediate charge of all other orderlies, and of the regimental guard, and is the person through whom reports of any extraordinary occurrences during his tour of duty are to be made to the Commanding Officer.

13. He will take care that the trumpet sounds are at the hours ordered.

Regimental Orderly-Sergeant

1. He will mount with the guard daily and will not quit the barracks except on duty.

2. He will assist the orderly officer and attend him during the performance of his duties, when not otherwise engaged.

3. After the troops have turned out for parade or exercise, he will go round the horse-lines, and see that they are clean.

4. He will collect the reports from the squadrons at morning and evening stables, and report to the orderly officer.

5. He will accompany the orderly officer at breakfasts, dinners and teas, and when inspecting tents.

6. He will visit the horse-lines twice during the afternoon and see that they are clean, and sentries present at their duty.

7. He will parade the defaulters.

8. He will visit the canteen frequently and will close it at first post. He will confine any defaulters he may find in the canteen at prohibited hours.

9. He will see that all lights are extinguished at "lights out" sounding, and that the men are in their beds.

10. He will show all orders to regimental staff officers and obtain their initials to them.

11. His report on his duties for the previous day must be in orderly room by 9 a.m.

12. He will collect the sick reports from the squadrons, and take the sick to the medical officer at such time as may be appointed.

13. He will report to squadron sergeant-majors and squadron quartermaster-sergeants the result of the inspection of the sick, and then take the report to the orderly room.

14. He will see that the sergeants' mess is closed at 10 p.m., or, on special occasions, at such times as may be ordered.

15. He will attend watch-setting parade, collect the reports from the squadron orderly-sergeants, inspect both guards, and report to the orderly officer.

16. He will receive the regimental order book from the regimental sergeant-major, and dictate the orders to the squadron orderly-sergeants, reporting when they are finished.

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17. He will visit the staff horse-lines at each stable-hour, reporting to the orderly officer whether the servants are all present and regular.

18. He will ascertain that the nose-bags have been removed from the staff and sick horse-lines after the horses have finished their feed after each stables, and will receive reports from the squadron orderly-sergeants that they have ascertained the same thing in their horse-lines.

19. He will post the corporal on canteen duty.

Squadron Orderly-Sergeant

1. He receives and delivers all orders connected with his squadron.

2. When the trumpet sounds for "orders" he attends the orderly room with the squadron order book and, after entering the orders, reads them, and any memorandum relating to the squadron, on evening stable parade. He will then show them to all the squadron officers of his squadron, whose initials must be obtained against their names at the bottom of the orders for the day as having been seen by them.

3. He obtains the signature of the officer commanding the squadron to all returns, states, etc., which he will leave in orderly room by 9 a.m. daily.

4. He will call the roll on all stables and other parades, and at watch-setting, and will report all absentees to the orderly officer.

5. He will see that the nose-bags are removed when the horses of his squadron have finished their feed, and report that he has done so to the regimental orderly-sergeant, who will insert the fact in his report.

6. He parades all mounted duties, recruits, rides, etc.; he is responsible for the warning of all duties, fatigues, etc., in his squadron, and must keep up a correct duty roster according to regimental form.

7. He compiles all states, etc., of the squadron; he

will submit them to the squadron sergeant-major, who will check them before sending them to the officer commanding squadron for signature.

8. At morning stable he warns the men whose turn it is to draw forage, and will march them to the quartermaster's stores at the appointed hour.

9. He will attend to watch-setting parade to answer for his squadron, and hand his report to the regimental orderly-sergeant; he will see all lights extinguished at "lights out."

10. On being relieved he will hand over the duty roster, complete in every particular, to the sergeant relieving him.

11. He will report all casualties to the officer commanding his squadron.

12. He will attend to the watering, feeding and grooming of any horses that come off duty at irregular hours.

13. He will report to his squadron commander and to the regimental sergeant-major, for the information of the adjutant, when any non-commissioned officer or man of his squadron is made a prisoner.

Squadron Orderly-Corporal

1. He will receive from his squadron orderly-sergeant the morning sick report, parade the sick and hand them over to the regimental orderly-sergeant.

2. He will be responsible that all prisoners in confinement belonging to his squadron have food and all necessary articles of clothing, cleaning articles, razors, etc., taken to them.

3. He will see that all prisoners and men on duty have their meals taken to them at the proper time.

4. He receives a list of those for duty from the squadron orderly-sergeant, and will warn all men for guards, stablemen, fatigues, etc., and, after they have been inspected by the squadron orderly-sergeant, hand over all parties at the time and place ordered.

5. He will parade the cooks and orderly-men of his squadron when they have to draw rations or groceries, and march them to the cook-house. He will be responsible for the quantity of groceries drawn. He will call the attention of the orderly officer to any complaint regarding the quality or quantity of the rations or groceries, and must himself be thoroughly satisfied with the same

6. He will not leave camp during his tour of duty.

7. He will take all papers, reports, states, etc., to his squadron commander for signature, and afterwards to the orderly-room or wherever required.

8. He will obtain from the squadron quartermaster-sergeant all blank ammunition for field days, issue it to his squadron, and collect the remainder after the parade.

9. He is responsible for the cleanliness of the camping ground of his squadron.

Non-Commissioned Officer on Canteen Duty

1. There will be a corporal on duty daily in the canteen. The duties of the canteen corporal are as follows:

2. He will be posted by the regimental orderly-sergeant half-an-hour after reveille, and will not leave the canteen (except for necessary purposes) till first post sounds.

3. He will report himself at the guard-room at watch-setting.

4. He will allow no disputes or disturbances to take place in or about the canteen.

5. He will allow no man the worse for liquor to be served.

6. He will allow no non-commissioned officer to obtain drink inside the canteen (except the corporals in their own part of the canteen tent)

7. He will have in his possession a list of the defaulters, and will not allow them into the canteen.

Tent Orderlies

1. The troopers of each tent will take turns in performing the duties of tent orderly, being warned for such duty by the non-commissioned officer in charge of the tent. The duties are as follows:

2. In the presence of the squadron orderly-corporal draw the bread, meat, groceries and vegetables for his tent and hand them over to the cook.

3. Bring the meals from the kitchens to the tent at the appointed hours, collect the refuse after each meal and throw it in the refuse pit.

4. Take the meals to the men on duty or in confinement as soon as served.

5. Clean up in and around the tent and roll it up immediately after breakfast.

Troopers for Orderly Duty

1. A smart mounted man will be selected daily as the commanding officer's orderly, who will be ready to turn out in drill order at any time from after his breakfast until "lights out," or until permitted to leave the orderly-room tent by the adjutant.

2. He will be relieved for stables, dinner and supper by a dismounted orderly.

3. He will not quit camp except on duty, and will wear his pouch-belt during his tour of duty.

4. He will remain at the orderly-room tent during his tour of duty.

5. He will pay the most careful attention to the care of his horse in every way, and be careful not to bring it in overheated if this can be avoided.

6. All orderlies should receive a receipt for letters, if only the envelope initialled by the receiver.

7. Should an orderly, when conveying despatches, have to halt and sleep on his route, he will always take his arms to his bedside and secure his despatches

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about his person or under his pillow. He will also look to the security of his horse and appointments, and, rather than incur the slightest risk, he will sleep in the stable.

8. A dismounted orderly will in like manner be selected who will be on duty from reveille until relieved by the mounted orderly for supper. The mounted orderly will relieve him for breakfast.

9. Orderly Body Guards will be paraded and inspected by the adjutant or regimental sergeant-major, and their dispatches read to them. They will report to the same on their return.

Orderly-Trumpeter

1. An orderly-trumpeter will mount daily with the guard.

2. He will sound for all duties at the exact time ordered.

3. He will remain with the guard during his period of duty, except while sounding.

Guards and Sentries

1. It is classified as the first duty in the King's Regulations, and demands the utmost smartness, vigilance and unremitting attention from all ranks.

2. Commanders of guards are to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with all orders for their guards, as well as with those on each sentry's post. The standing orders of the guard are to be distinctly read, and fully explained, to the men as soon as the guard has mounted.

3. Each relief to be thoroughly inspected before going, and also on returning from its post.

4. Commanders are to go their rounds at least twice by day and twice by night and, in addition, a non-commissioned officer with a file of men is frequently to visit the sentries in order to ascertain that they are carrying out their orders properly.

5. Commanders are never to leave their guards except for the purpose of visiting their sentries, and they are then to inform the next in command of their intention and the probable time of their absence.

6. They are also to prevent any non-commissioned officer or soldier from quitting the guard without leave, which is to be sparingly granted, and only for special purposes.

7. Neither non-commissioned officer nor soldier is to take off his clothing or accoutrements while on guard, and is to be at all times alert and vigilant in the performance of his duty.

8. The guard is to turn out under arms at reveille, sunset ("retreat") and tattoo ("last post") when it is to be carefully inspected by the commander, whose duty it is to ascertain that all the men are present and regular in every respect, and ammunition and arms correct. Sentries will be relieved every two hours, except in cold or inclement weather, when they may, if so ordered by the Commanding Officer, be relieved every hour during the night.

9. General rules, guards of honor, relieving and posting of guards and sentries, challenging, turning out by night and mounted guards, are laid down in Cavalry Drill and general instructions in King's Regulations.

10. When a fire breaks out or any alarm is raised, all guards are to be immediately under arms, and so continue until the fire is extinguished and the cause of alarm has subsided.

11. In their guard reports commanders are to mention the particular hours at which they went their rounds, as well as the hours at which their guards were visited by the officer on duty, and by rounds of any description.

12. All guards on dismounting are to be marched with the utmost regularity to their regimental par-

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ades, where they are to be inspected and arms examined.

13. The commander of the guard is to report to the orderly officer, adjutant or regimental sergeant-major previous to dismissal.

14. All stores in charge of a guard are to be handed over from one commander of a guard to another. The commander of the relieving guard will be responsible for their correctness, and will certify in his guard report for the state of each article taken over.

15. The adjutant, after inspecting the guard at mounting, will hand it over to the officer of the day.

16. The commander of the guard will search all soldiers on being confined with the object of removing knives or other weapons with which they might injure themselves.

17. Soldiers confined for drunkenness may (except in very cold weather, when they are likely to suffer in consequence) be deprived of their boots, and they are to be visited at least every two hours by a non-commissioned officer of the guard and an escort, in order that their condition may be ascertained. Should any symptoms of serious illness be observed, a medical officer is forthwith to be sent for.

18. The commander of the guard is responsible for the safe custody of all prisoners committed to his charge.

19. When a man is confined, his crime in writing, signed by the person committing the prisoner, must be delivered to the commander of the guard, who will enter it at once in his guard report, sending the original crime to the orderly room.

20. If a non-commissioned officer is placed under charge of a guard, his crime will be entered in the guard report by the commander. With this exception all crimes against non-commissioned officers will

be entered in the guard report in the orderly room.

21. The commander of the guard will furnish the adjutant with a report daily at or before 8 a.m., showing prisoners and their offences for disposal at office each day.

22. Standards, guidons or colors are at all times, if uncased, to be saluted with the highest honors, viz., arms presented and trumpets sounding a flourish.

23. Guards are at all times to turn out and present arms to general officers in uniform.

24. An officer is not entitled to a guard turning out unless he is in uniform.

25. To regimental commanding officers, irrespective of militia rank, their regimental guards will turn out and present arms once a day.

26. Guards are to get under arms at all times when armed parties are approaching their posts, and stand with arms at the slope. To armed bodies in command of an officer, guards and sentries will present.

27. Sentries posted over the quarters of a general officer will present arms to general officers only, to officers below that rank they are to stand with shouldered arms.

28. Sentries will not present arms to any officer or armed party (except grand rounds) after sunset, but as long as they can discern an officer they will come to their front on his approach and stand steady with arms at the slope until he has passed.

29. Guards and sentries must pay compliments to which officers are entitled when within 15 yards of them, but sentries must stand to attention and call "Guard turn out" to the full extent of their voices, when the officer entitled to it is at a distance of 60 yards, or sooner if the officer is fast approaching, and as quick as possible if the officer comes suddenly upon them.

30. The general rule for sentries saluting is to front and present arms to general and field officers

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and armed parties, and stand at the slope to officers of inferior rank.

31. All guards and sentries are to pay the same compliments to the officers of the Royal Navy, the Regular Army and the Marines, as to officers of the Militia.

32. The sentry on the guard tent, or No. 1 post, will pass the call, "All's well," with the number of his post every half-hour, from watch-setting to reveille, which will be taken up by the other sentries in succession, and after the call has been correctly answered he will report "All's well," to the commander of the guard. Should a sentry fail to respond, the non-commissioned officer of the guard should be informed by the nearest sentry to the guard tent, and the non-commissioned officer of the guard should find out then and there the reason of the sentry's silence.

33. Sentries, when once posted, will on no account suffer themselves to be relieved but in the usual way by the commander of the guard. The sentry allowing himself to be so relieved, or leaving his post in an improper manner, is liable to trial by court-martial.

34. A private soldier of the guard thus irregularly relieving another sentry, however, assumes all the responsibilities of his post, although not posted in the regular manner by a non-commissioned officer.

35. No person is to be allowed in the guard-tent except on duty.

36. The guard will turn out for inspection by the officer of the day or the adjutant, whenever ordered by them, under arms.

37. Sentries are not to quit their arms or walk further than ordered on either side of their post. They will move about in a brisk and soldier-like manner. They are allowed to stand at ease from time to time.

38. They are to keep their posts clear at all times, and to abstain from conversation with bystanders.

39. No sentry is to communicate with any one the orders he may receive, excepting to the Commanding Officer and the adjutant, as well as to the orderly officer and non-commissioned officer of the guard, nor is he to receive fresh orders but through them.

40. Orders for guards are to be posted in every guard-tent occupied by the regiment, and read to the men daily at guard mounting.

Sergeant of the Guard

1. He must make himself thoroughly acquainted with the orders for commanders of guards, as given in the King's Regulations. Any ignorance of these will never be accepted as an excuse.

2. He is responsible for the regularity of the guard, and will not permit any noise or irregularity of any kind in or near the guard-tent.

3. Prisoners are not to be allowed out of the guard-tent except under escort, and no excuse will be taken if they escape.

4. The sergeant of the guard is responsible that no person is allowed to enter the guard-tent except on duty, and that no strangers are allowed to stand by during the reading of the orders to the sentry.

5. He will carefully inspect all troopers going out of, or returning to camp, seeing that all are sober and properly dressed.

6. He will fall in his guard and inspect it at reveille and dismiss the stable guard.

Corporal of the Guard

1. The corporal of the guard will take charge of the guard in the absence of the sergeant.

2. Should there be no sergeant of the guard, or should the sergeant leave the guard at reveille, he will remember that the orders laid down for that

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non-commissioned officer apply to himself in every respect.

Officers' Servants

1. Each squadron will furnish from its dismounted men servants for its squadron officers.

2. The Commanding Officer will have a servant for himself. There will be one servant to two of the other officers.

3. They will fall in with their squadrons and hear the orders read at evening stables, and answer their names at morning stables.

4. They are always to be neatly dressed. Servants will not be allowed out of camp except on their master's business.

5. Passes for servants are to be invariably backed by masters.

6. Officers' servants will keep the lines about the officers' tents thoroughly clean, and the tents neat and rolled up.

Batmen

(1) A batman from dismounted men on the regimental staff will be furnished the regimental sergeant-major and the regimental quartermaster-sergeant, between them.

(2) Each squadron will furnish from its dismounted men one batman, who will attend to the horse of the squadron sergeant-major and one or more of the staff or duty sergeants.

Stable Discipline

It is only by a complete and highly organized system of interior economy and stable management that mounted troops can be maintained effective. The strictest attention to every detail of the essentials of stable discipline is imperative. It is upon such system that the health and condition of horses and, therefore, the efficiency of the corps depends. It is necessary that the men should never be suf-

fered to retain the idea that stable duties are merely the duties of fatigue.

Outside of the evils arising from overloading the horses, the most prolific cause of the enormous waste of horse-flesh on our side in the South African war, 1899-1902, was due to lack of knowledge of the care of horses by the class of men who were improperly enlisted as mounted men; supplemented too often by lack of enforced attention where that knowledge did exist.

On service some of the arrangements regarding details of stable hours and routine which can be carried out in peace time may fall through; this, however, matters little, provided the squadron officers are watchful and careful of their horses, and prevent them being neglected as to their watering and feeding on account of the men being fatigued or sickly.

Much of the attention which is paid to grooming and saddlery during peace time should be transferred:

(*a*) To seeing that each horse gets properly watered and fed.

(*b*) To having saddles kept in repair by the saddler, and girths and surcingles kept soft (leather girths should be dressed occasionally with hot fat or dubbing).

(*c*) To watch for sore backs and girth galls, and be careful about folding the saddle blanket or renewing stuffing as the horse falls away in condition; and to see that sick horses get attention in feeding and treatment.

(*d*) To sparing all horses unnecessary fatigue, *e.g.*, never allowing men to sit on their horses when they can be dismounted, etc.

When on service in the field and during training officers attend all stables.

Stables is a parade, and the same punctuality

and regularity during stables is to be observed as on daily parades.

Officers are to watch the men grooming, and see that time is not wasted; they are to notice the state of the horses, bringing to notice any horses falling off in condition. They are frequently to examine and pass their squadrons or troop horses as sufficiently groomed, and lose no opportunity of getting acquainted with the temper and constitution of each horse, as well as the capabilities (in knowledge of grooming and dealing with horses) of their men.

Stable Guards

1. At least two men per squadron must be told off for day duty on the horse-lines, and they will be posted by the squadron orderly-sergeant at the "warning" to morning stables.

2. They are to constantly patrol the horse-line in their charge, assist horses who have got their feet over the lines, and keep the hay where they can reach it, etc.

3. The stable men remain in charge until relieved by the night stable-picquet.

4. The squadron sergeant-major will hand over the correct number of horses to the non-commissioned officer in charge of the squadron night stable-picquet, and he will see that the same number are on the lines at reveille.

5. The non-commissioned officer of the night stable-picquet will report all correct, or otherwise, to the squadron sergeant-major at reveille, and he will not be relieved until the squadron sergeant-major has counted over the horses with him.

Stable Duties

1. Nothing reflects greater credit on a cavalry regiment than having its horses in good condition. This depends on the stable management, regularity

of feeding, watering and exercise, good grooming, forage, and the unremitting care and attention of all ranks.

2. There will be three regular stable hours each day, viz., morning, mid-day and evening. When possible "Warning" for stables will sound fifteen minutes before stable hours.

3. Horses must be nearly cool before watering.

4. Horses are not to be saddled until "boot and saddle" is sounded. Non-commissioned officers will not loiter outside the horse-lines during stable hours.

5. No man will, under ordinary circumstances, feed his horse out of hours, and the hay will always be well shaken before it is fed.

6. No man will go to the stables without his stable bag, which is always to contain all he requires for cleaning horse and saddle.

7. The feeds and the hay will be made out by the squadron orderly-corporals, and each man will be responsible for feeding his own horse.

8. When "Feed" sounds the squadron commanders will see that nose-bags are put on at once. On no account is a horse to be groomed whilst feeding.

9. It is the duty of the squadron orderly-sergeant to see the nose-bags have been removed by the stable guard when the horses have finished their feed, and report that he has done so to the regimental orderly-sergeant, who will insert the fact in his report. The feeds of those horses which are not finished are to be placed behind the heel peg, and are not to be thrown away or emptied at the horse's head.

10. Smoking is prohibited when quartered in stables.

11. At inspections, or when a senior officer visits the horse-lines, the men will be called to attention, and stand smartly to their horses' heads; upon the order "Go on," they will resume work.

12. The troop officers will personally inspect and pass each horse before the men leave stables.

13. At watering hours it must be seen that every horse is off the lines, which will then be cleaned. Men will lead two or three horses to water when necessary. Horses are to be quietly ridden or led to and from water. No trotting or hurrying the horse is on any account to be allowed. Unless attention is paid to the observance of this rule, it will constantly be neglected, much to the detriment of the condition of the horses.

14. Ten minutes before feed hours, one man per section or squad is to be sent for the feeds. The horses are not to be fed before the senior officer on the lines, or in the stables, orders the "Feed" to sound, on the report being made to him that the feeds are ready. If this is not done, it is not possible to tell with certainty that all the horses have been fed. Horses are, moreover, inclined to become restless and will injure one another if not fed simultaneously.

15. The senior officer, on the report, "All fed," being made to him, will order the "Dismiss" from stables, before which no officer, non-commissioned officer or man will leave stables or horse-lines. (See also under "Feeding," para. 37 following.)

16. Officers commanding squadrons will satisfy themselves that sergeants of squads have made daily and due provision for the watering, feeding, and grooming of the horses of the men who are not at stables; also that the shoeing smiths have made their daily examination of each horse's shoes, and that any horses ailing have been sent for the veterinary surgeon's inspection, and any horse requiring shoeing to the forge.

17. Troop leaders are responsible that all the horses of their squads are properly looked after and fed, assistance being given, if required, upon application to the sergeant of the squad.

18. Before turning out of stables everything is to be left properly arranged in its place. Barrows emptied, saddlery, etc., according to order, and stablemen properly told off.

19. After parade, field drill, or march, the horses should be brought in as cool as possible. If horses are sweating it will be found a good plan to dismount and lead ten minutes before reaching stables. Many horses who fret mounted towards home will cool down quickly on being led. Horses must always be unbitted (and, if possible, the men must dismount) when they are to water.

20. The horses when filed to stables will be stripped, and men set at once to dry their backs under the saddles for ten minutes, the feeds being made out at once. If the horse's back is still hot, the numnah, or blanket, should be left on with the surcingle slack.

21. After the horses are sufficiently groomed the men should get to work on their kit and saddlery, taking special care to dry the numnah and blanket, and to soften the girths and surcingle.

22. Each man should be permitted to leave off grooming and clean kit, etc., as soon as he satisfies the non-commissioned officer of his squad that his horse is clean.

23. Officers will after a march examine the horses, causing them to be passed before them to see they are sufficiently groomed, examine their backs, and paying special attention to any horse which appears to be suffering from its work. Girth-galls are to be especially looked out for.

Watering.—Horses must be watered by squads, and no horse is to be taken from the trough until it is quite certain that all have finished drinking. It is essential that horses should not be disturbed while drinking by the movement of other horses near the trough, or in any other manner. The general rule for watering will be that horses must always be wat-

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ered before feeding and never after, or until at least an hour after feeding.

Feeding.—The feeding of the horses must be attended to with the greatest care by every officer and man in the squadron. It will vary with time, season and nature of work.

When the word "Ready to feed" is given (which should not be done until every man is ready to feed) every man will "stand to his horse," the nose-bag in his left hand. When "Feed" sounds (about which there should be no delay) he will act as if command "in front of your horses" had been given, put on nose-bag and stand at attention inside the picket-rope, close to it, with his back to the horses and dressing from the right. When "Dismiss" sounds he will turn to the right and dismiss properly. (See also paragraphs 14 and 15 above.)

Sick-horse Lines.—Horses severely wounded or seriously ill will be removed from squadron lines to a sick-horse lines, where they will be under special charge of the veterinary officer. Steady men who are good grooms, at the rate of about 2 to 5 horses, will be detailed as hospital stablemen.

Dress.—All sergeants will attend stables in stable dress, or as they come from parade, corporals and privates in fatigue dress. Sergeants must not loiter about, but will incessantly supervise the work of their squads, and instruct young soldiers.

Morning Stables

24. Morning stables will be at an hour regulated in orders according to the season.

At the call for morning stables all non-commissioned officers and men, including employed men and servants, will fall in on the squadron parade and answer their names.

The work will be distributed as follows:

Water.

Cleaning the horse-lines while horses are at water.

Grooming.
Feeding.

Half the squadron will water the horses and half clean up the lines.

Mid-Day Stables

25. At mid-day stables, after parades, roll will not be called, but the squadron orderly-sergeant will ascertain from sergeants of squads if their men are present. When "Stables" sounds, all the non-commissioned officers and men will go straight to work.

26. On return from parades, drills, etc., if the orders are to leave saddles on, every man will unbridle his horse, then loosen girths and cross stirrups, unfasten the breast-plate and take off both sword and rifle. Then go to his tent, change, and return to stables when the "Call" sounds.

27. The first five minutes must be spent in wiping over all steel work with an oil rag.

The following general rules for grooming will then be carried out:

(*a*) Take off saddle and dry back.
(*b*) Pick out feet.
(*c*) Sponge eyes, nostrils and dock.
(*d*) Groom legs and belly.
(*e*) Groom body, near side, front to rear, then off side.
(*f*) Groom head.
(*g*) Brush out mane and tail.
(*h*) Whisp with damp whisp.

No horse is groomed well unless it is groomed quickly.

28. Officers will remain at stables until it sounds "Dismiss"; non-commissioned officers until the saddlery is put up.

29. Saddles will be dressed in a row, one yard from picquet-line or built-up rope, seat to the tents.

30. Men should learn to clean their horses and

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saddles quickly, when they should be allowed to leave the lines.

31. When the regiment returns at, or near the dinner hour, the horses will be watered and fed, and the men will go to dinner, for which one hour will be allowed.

Evening Stables

32. When the "Call" sounds all non-commissioned officers and men, including employed men and servants, will fall in and hear the orders read. Roll will be called.

The men will then go to stables.

The work will be distributed as follows:

Water.

Cleaning the horse-lines while horses are at water.

Grooming.

Bed down. (If in stable.)

Feed.

33. Cleaning manes and tails, pulling heels, and such work may be carried out at evening stables, and plenty of whisping.

Mixture for Dubbing, for Preservation of Saddlery

1 lb. rosin; 1 lb. beeswax; 10 lbs. mutton suet.

To be melted separately, then mixed with one-half pint neatsfoot oil.

SECTION IV

ANNUAL TRAINING, DUTIES ON THE MARCH AND IN CAMP

Annual Training

1. *Equipment and Stores.*—Squadron commanders will see that they are complete in uniform, equipment and stores, necessary for camp, especially felt hats, forage-caps, heel-pegs, heel-ropes, head-ropes, mauls, picketing-posts, picketing-ropes (or built-up ropes), picketing-pegs, nose-bags, haversacks, water-bottles and valises.

2. *Liability of Militiaman for Service.*—Every man enlisting is liable to serve for three years, but he may give six months' notice and obtain his discharge before the end of the three years.

A man of the Militia is on service, and under the provisions of the Army Act, the King's Regulations and Orders, and the Militia Act, during the period of drill or annual training, and on other occasions specified in paragraph 74 R. & O., 1904.

Therefore, when ordered out for annual training, all officers and men are at once rendered liable for all infringements of above-mentioned laws and regulations, they become responsible for disregard of orders given them by their superiors in rank, and are subject to military law governing penalties for disobedience of orders. They, also, are liable for fines empowered under the Militia Act as follows:

"Every officer and man of the Militia who, without lawful excuse, neglects or refuses to attend any parade, or drill, or training, at the place and hour appointed therefor, or who refuses or neglects to obey any lawful order at or concerning such parade, drill or training, shall incur a penalty, if an officer, of ten dollars, and if a man of the Militia, of five dol-

lars, for each offence and absence for each day shall be held to be a separate offence."

"Every penalty incurred under this Act shall be recoverable with costs, by summary conviction, on the evidence of one creditable witness, on complaint or information before one justice of the peace."

The Militia Act also provides:

"When corps of the Militia are ordered to assemble in a camp of exercise for drill and training, they shall be considered to be on service during the whole of the period for which they are called out, and when so assembled, all ranks shall receive rations and shelter at the public expense in addition to their daily pay; in such cases the daily pay shall be for each day of twenty-four hours, and the drill and duty to be performed in camp, or in going to and from the camp, shall be as ordered by the Commanding Officer for the time being."

3. *Medical Examination.*—Pay will be drawn by the medical officer for two days before proceeding to camp if all squadrons of the regiment have been examined. Squadron commanders will arrange for such examination.

4. *Medical Standard.*—Chest measurement, 34 inches; height, 5 feet, 5 inches.

5. *Veterinary Examination.*—Two days' extra pay are allowed to the veterinary officer for inspection of all the horses of the regiment before annual training. Squadron commanders will arrange for such inspection, and have their "Horse Descriptive Roll-book" completely entered up beforehand.

6. *Standard of Horses.*—No lame or unsound horse, or horse under 14¾ hands, is to be taken on the strength. In case of a horse only 14¾ hands high, he must be a sturdy horse, built in the proportion of the ordinary cavalry horse, and capable of easily carrying a man and equipment.

7. *Uniform.*—Marching Order. All non-commis-

sioned officers will provide themselves with whistles as well as officers.

8. *Books.*—Every officer will be in possession of his copy of Regimental Standing Orders, and authorized drill books. Every squadron commander will have his Equipment Ledger, Squadron Order Book, copy of Regulations and Orders, and Horse Descriptive Roll-book. The quartermaster and adjutant will have all books for which they are responsible. All books to be properly entered up to date. Sergeants will have authorized drill books and Regimental Standing Orders.

9. *Baggage Allowance.*—Subject to change in Militia Orders, the following baggage is allowed, and officer signing requisition will be responsible for any excess:

	Pounds.
(1) Officers personally	150
(2) Orderly-room	250
(3) Quartermaster's Stores	500
(4) Officers' Mess	1,000
(5) Sergeants' Mess	500
(6) Per Squadron	800

10. *Kit for Camp.*—Squadron commanders will see that every non-commissioned officer and man provides himself with the following kit for camp: Extra shirt, Blanco and sponge, soap and towel, blacking and brushes, corn brush and cloth, extra pair of socks, metal polish, razor and shaving kit, extra pair of shoes; that, according to regulations, every man has his hair trimmed short.

(The following are suggested as articles for squadron cooking outfit: a squadron locked box, 2 pails, 2 convex kettles (No. 218), 2 frying pans, 2 wash bowls, 2 meat dishes, 1 dipper, 2 saucepans, 6 dozen teaspoons, 6 dozen large spoons, 1 carving knife and fork, 6 dozen forks, 6 dozen knives, 6 dozen plates, 6 dozen cups, 3 pitchers, 3 teapots, 3 ladle spoons,

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1 mixing bowl, ½ dozen salt casters. All goods, if possible, to be graniteware. Also tables and benches.)

11. *Muster Rolls.*—In addition to any service rolls required by the Department previous to annual training, squadron commanders will prepare a muster roll in duplicate of every officer, non-commissioned officer and man present in their squadrons, and hand the same to the adjutant immediately upon arrival in camp.

12. *Advance Party.*—The advance party consists of the quartermaster, the quartermaster-sergeant and sixteen men (four from each squadron, including four cooks).

The officer is allowed $1.50, and each non-commissioned officer and man 50 cents per diem in addition to pay and rations.

The quartermaster will take with him requisitions for the necessary camp equipment computed according to Regulations and Orders. He will also make out a nominal roll showing the name, rank and squadron to which each man of the advance party belongs. The requisition and nominal roll are to be handed to the D.A.A.G. on arrival.

As Militia Orders require that a warm meal shall be ready for the main body on arrival, the quartermaster will make arrangements accordingly, and squadron commanders will see that the squadron cooks, who form part of the advance party, take with them the squadron cooking utensils, or so much of them as are necessary for the purpose.

13. *Baggage Guard.*—Squadron commanders will detail a baggage guard who will remain with their baggage from the armouries to camp, and *vice versa*, riding in the car with it, or remaining with it in boat. The quartermaster will take similar precautions regarding regimental baggage. Officers' servants will accompany officers' baggage.

14. *Movement to and from Camp.*—Especial at-

tention will be given to instructions laid down with reference to details for "Shipping of Horses," and "Duties on the Line of March," under this section. In movement both to and from camp, the order for "Entraining" must be strictly adhered to, parties told off, baggage loaded first, etc. Once the system is abandoned, control is lost and confusion results. Squadron commanders and the adjutant will see that the above Standing Orders are closely adhered to.

15. *Duties to be Warned.*—The following will be warned for duty before arriving at camp: Orderly officer, regimental orderly-sergeant, orderly-sergeant and corporal from each squadron. A stable-picket of one sergeant, one corporal and six men from each squadron, and one mounted and one dismounted Commanding Officer's orderly. One lantern will be furnished by each squadron for the stable-picket. The non-commissioned officers warned for duty will report to the regimental sergeant-major on arrival at camp.

16. *Pitching Camp.*—As laid down in this section.

17. *Duties in Camp.*—In addition to District and Militia Orders, "Duties in Camp" in this section will guide.

18. *Striking Camp—Annual Training.*—In striking camp general arrangements should be in the following order:

(*a*) Water and feed.
(*b*) Pack up saddles.
(*c*) Saddle up with loose girths.
(*d*) Lead horses in front of camp and link them.
(*e*) Roll horse blankets, bed, blankets and ground sheets.
(*f*) Strike and pack tents.
(*g*) Remove heel-pegs, long ropes, etc.
(*h*) Pack waggons.
(*i*) Clean up lines.

Rear Party.—A rear party consisting of the

quartermaster, quartermaster-sergeant and eight men (dismounted), will remain behind to hand in stores. The quartermaster will report to the D.A.A.G. and receive his permission before allowing his party to leave. He will make nominal roll of his party as laid down for advance party. Same pay is allowed in event of bad weather, making it necessary for party to remain after troops to strike tents, etc.

Cleaning Up.—Each squadron commander will detail an officer to see that his squadron lines are left perfectly clean. All kitchens, camp ovens, refuse-pits and tent trenches must be filled up, all refuse burned, and the quartermaster will see that the whole camp-ground occupied by the regiment is left clean.

Striking Tents, etc.—The striking of tents will be carried out as laid down elsewhere for "pitching tents," and they must be lowered together by sound of trumpet or whistle. All marquees and tents must be perfectly dry before being packed in the tent-bags, and guy-ropes to be properly rolled.

Blankets should be folded or packed in valise with the round part of the fold on one side, so that they can be counted without being taken out of valise. Valise to be roped loosely.

Post Office.—Immediately before departure from camp an orderly will be detailed to apply at the camp post office for mail matter.

19. *Pay for Annual Training.*—It is very important that all non-commissioned officers and men should be paid at the earliest possible moment after annual training, but squadron commanders will not pay any man until he produces a receipt from his quartermaster-sergeant (or whatever officer or non-commissioned officer is in charge of the armouries or stores from which the man has drawn), stating that he has returned everything complete into store. Squadron commanders will see that all horses that are not owned by the riders are paid for before the men are paid.

20. *Board for Lost or Broken Stores.*—Instructions will be issued by squadron commanders that lost or broken articles must be reported at once, in order that a board may be convened before termination of training to report upon all cases of lost or broken articles.

Duties on the Line of March

1. There are few occasions on which the discipline and efficiency of a regiment are more conspicuous than on the line of march. The most constant attention and vigilance of all ranks, therefore, must be continually exacted.

2. Duties on the line of march, or when travelling by rail, are detailed in the King's Regulations and the Cavalry Drill, which must be carefully studied, and the following orders are only given to supplement them:

3. In the case of ordinary marches, unless on service or under exceptional circumstances, or in very hot weather, it is not advisable that cavalry should march at a very early hour. It is always desirable that time should be given for the men to breakfast and the horses to have a small feed before starting, also to enable the men to saddle their horses properly, and to see that everything is fitted correctly with a view to prevent sore backs, girth-galls, etc.

4. To give the horse time to eat their morning's feed, the "Call" will sound as follows:

Boot and saddle one hour before parade.
Turn-out half-hour before parade.
Officers' call twenty minutes before parade.
General parade at hour named.

5. An officer is always to superintend the marching of the rear of the column and to prevent irregularities.

6. On the commencement of the march, after marching two miles, a halt should be made, when

the men should be dismounted for five or ten minutes, and ordered to examine the fittings of their saddlery, tighten the girths, and look to their horses feet, and under the shoe cases and rifle buckets. These precautions must be adopted on every halt to prevent chafing, etc., and an officer must ride through the ranks and see personally that this is done in the case of every horse. Similar halts should be made from time to time.

7. Advance and rear guards, and on service flanking parties, are always to be formed on a strength proportionate to the strength of the party.

8. Officers and non-commissioned officers must constantly pay the greatest attention to the riding of the men; they must, although allowed to ride at ease, keep a proper seat in the saddle, as careless riders will inevitably produce sore backs.

9. The last two miles or so of a day's march should always be walked so as to bring the horses in cool. If a watering place is available on the road, the horses should be watered a mile or two from their destination.

10. Swords and rifles are on no account to be left out, but taken by the men to their tents. When marching in disturbed districts in aid of the civil power, the bridles should also be kept in the personal charge of the men.

11. In marching along roads, parties should march in half sections. In dusty and hot weather the half section may be opened out to each side of the road (*i.e.*, "Divide the road"), keeping the centre of the road clear, but care must be taken not to interfere with the traffic.

12. To avoid dust, irregular checks in the rear of the column and sudden increases of pace to make up for lost distance, a certain definite distance (10 or 20 yards between squadrons or troops) should be preserved, so that each may be able to maintain a steady

pace without being affected by small stoppage in front.

13. Waggons will keep up with the column at a distance of 10 yards from waggon to waggon; when near the end of the march they will be sent on under the sergeant in charge.

14. No whips, forage caps, etc., will ever be carried on the horse, these must be put into the squadron waggon.

15. It will greatly aid in marches to march on foot ten minutes in every hour, and halt for five minutes; therefore there is fifteen minutes' rest in the hour to the horse. This procedure saves sore backs.

16. *Pace.*—The pace at which a body of cavalry should travel must not be too slow. Nothing is so great a mistake as a *crawling march.* It is the length of time that the weight is on the horse's back that tires his endurance more than almost any other circumstance, and if the pace is not unduly hurried, the quicker the journey is completed the better. A steady trot at the rate of about eight miles an hour will, on ordinary ground, get over the required distance with the least possible fatigue to man and horse. It is plain, of course, that this pace must be reduced to a walk in going either up or down steep inclines, but better still if the men dismount and walk. The ordinary length of a day's march is 20 miles, but on active service, or in cases of emergency in time of peace, the distance may often have to be considerably increased.

17. Each squad commander will be responsible to his troop leader that:

(*a*) Every man rises in his stirrups unless otherwise ordered, and that no man at any time lounges or rolls about in his saddle.

(*b*) Any movement from the halt, or any

increase of pace is taken up at the point where the leading unit started.

(*c*) That horses change from one pace to another quietly, and are never pulled up suddenly.

(*d*) That distances and pace are properly maintained.

(*e*) That horses are thoroughly looked over at every halt, and any casualty reported at once.

(*f*) That every man's dress is correct, no shoulder straps undone, etc.

(*g*) That when "attention" sounds, the men take up and maintain a correct position until "march at ease" sounds.

18. In mere route marching in peace time each troop leader will ride in rear of his troop, and be responsible to the squadron leader for observance of the above-mentioned points. He will, at each halt, note carefully the position of all saddles and rectify any that have shifted. He will report any man who has been guilty of careless riding or saddling.

19. Just before reaching quarters, camp or billets, all troop leaders will resume their place at the head of their troops. On active service their position will always be in front of their troops.

20. Leave to fall out can only be given in exceptional circumstances, and by the squadron commander, except when moving faster than a walk the second in command of the squadron in rear of the squadron can do so, and will leave a non-commissioned officer to bring on any man who falls out. If any man falls out he must rejoin the rear guard at a steady pace, except in cases of men with sick or lame horses, who will receive special instructions (see 37); all cases of falling out or rejoining to be reported to the squadron commander as soon as possible.

21. If, when a horse is left behind, the supervision of an officer is necessary, either on account of the nature of its injury, or for any alteration required in the method of carrying the kit, the second in command of the squadron will be detailed for this duty. At all other times he should ride in rear of the squadron, and be responsible to the squadron commander:

(*a*) That the troop leaders and squad commanders are doing their duty.

(*b*) That no man falls out without permission.

(*c*) For the rear-guard.

22. All signals and words of command will be passed on by troop leaders and squad commanders without any delay.

23. In passing over hilly ground word may be given, "March by troops or squadrons," as the case may be. On this, when the rear of each troop or squadron reaches the bottom of a hill, the troop or squadron will trot on, and each troop or squadron, when its rear has reached the same point, will take up the trot and close up to the front, the object of this being to prevent any trotting down hills, or any waste of time walking on the flat.

24. The men should be dismounted, and lead their horses when ascending or descending steep hills.

25. As a cloak saturated with water is very heavy, capes are to be worn when it is wet rather than cloaks, excepting in cold weather.

26. The saddles or numnahs should never, as a rule, be removed for at least an hour after the end of the march, and this interval of time must be increased if the horses are very hot, the rule being that the saddles are not taken off the horses until the men are ready to groom them.

27. The shoeing-smiths will go around the horse-lines or billets and examine all horses' feet, clenching nails, putting on shoes, etc.

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28. Every horse's back will be examined, and if a swelling or heat is noticed, but no skin is broken, the most simple remedy to adopt is to put over it a cloth wetted with salt and water, the cloth being kept on with a surcingle and a pad of straw. The mixture should not be made too strong in salt. If the skin is broken, cold water only should be used. In bad cases of sore backs veterinary advice should, if possible, be obtained. All officers and non-commissioned officers should have sufficient acquaintance with the management of horses to be able to treat ordinary cases of sore backs or other simple ailments on their own responsibility.

29. Officers commanding squadrons and detachments, will see that their shoeing-smiths provide themselves with the use of a forge, and that a proportion of the horses are shod daily, as it is of the utmost importance that the shoeing-smiths should not be allowed to get in arrear with their shoeing.

30. Sergeants of troops and squads will be responsible that every man and horse of their squad is on parade at the hour appointed for the march.

31. When a halt for a day is made, there will always be an inspection of the horses in watering order, as well as a careful inspection of the saddlery, under the superintendence of the Commanding Officer.

32. When a halt is ordered on the line of march, the men should be dismounted at once.

33. In the event of it being necessary to impress carriages or animals for the transport of baggage, provision is made in the Militia Act for the framing of regulations which will probably provide that application should be made by the Commanding Officer to the nearest justice of the peace, who will, on production of the route, issue the necessary warrant for the service being carried out.

34. When there are four officers with a detachment,

one is always to be detailed as orderly officer. Part of his duties will be to superintend the loading and marching off of baggage.

35. The greatest care should be taken before a march that the saddlery is in proper order, so far as circumstances admit.

36. The five most important points for officers to note are:

(*a*) That each man sits square and steady on his horse.

(*b*) That no man quits his stirrups.

(*c*) That no buckle, strap, or portion of the rolled blanket or cloak touches the ridge-bone of the horse behind, and that the front of the saddle is well above the crest and withers in front, and that no strap or article which may chafe or injure be allowed to get under the saddle.

(*d*) That the saddle is properly girthed up and does not oscillate.

(*e*) Horses are to be ridden on all four reins or upon the *bridoon* or *check* reins only, but they are to be made to "ride" up to their bits either at a walk or canter.

37. There will invariably be an officer, a non-commissioned officer and a sergeant-farrier or shoeing-smith with the rear guard to all columns. The officer will be in charge of, and be responsible for, all men and horses who fall out or lose shoes. He will insure that men falling out do not attempt to rejoin their squadrons or troops, but will remain in rear of the column until the next halt.

38. Shoeing-smiths are responsible for carrying the requisite tools.

39. Care must be taken that when the shoeing-smith is left behind with a horse, he does not unnecessarily retain any tools that may be wanted with the squadron.

40. An officer, or a non-commissioned officer, in

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each squadron must be especially detailed for charge of the squadron waggon.

He will be responsible that:

(*a*) The waggon, its fittings, and harness are complete and in good order.

(*b*) The harness is properly fitted.

(*c*) The load is properly packed.

(*d*) The waggon carries only authorized articles.

(*e*) The teamster has a way-book showing a list of authorized articles.

41. The teamster will be provided with a "way-book," which will contain a list of all kits to be carried in the waggon. This list is to be authorized by the initials of the squadron commander.

42. The teamster will be responsible that nothing is carried in the waggon that is not shown on his list, unless by order of an officer who will enter and initial such order in the "way-book." At the end of a march, the officer in charge of the waggon will investigate the circumstances under which any such extra articles were carried, and report to the squadron commander.

43. On arrival at camp, the kits will be taken off, girths and breast-plates slacked, and arms removed from the saddles, which will be left on, as provided in para. 26. The horses will be watered and fed with one-third of the hay and three pounds of oats.

44. Water, and then feed with remaining forage one hour before turn-out.

45. When, owing to casualties, it is necessary to alter the mounting of the squadron, men and horses are not to be changed from one troop to another if it can possibly be avoided, and in making any change, troop leaders should, if possible, be consulted.

46. All parties of mounted troops when leaving a town should invariably march off at "Attention," with drawn arms. The Commanding Officer will

afterwards use his discretion in allowing the party to sling arms and march at ease. But before arrival at the destination, and always in passing through towns, the party must be called to attention, and arms must be drawn.

Suggested Instructions for Long Distance and Forced Marches

(a) First Hour

Start		
Walk	5	30 minutes—3¾ miles.
Trot	10	
Walk	5	
Trot	10	
Halt	5	Tighten girths, look over saddles, shoes, etc.
March on foot	10	
Trot	15	30 minutes—2¼ miles.

(b) Second Hour

Walk	5	30 minutes—2¼ miles.
Trot	10	
Halt	5	
March on foot	10	
Trot	10	30 minutes—3¾ miles.
Walk	5	
Trot	15	

Halt for half an hour and small feed.

In the cases of horses which are untrained to trot the canter is permissible.

Theoretically speaking, whenever the horse walks the men should be walking on foot.

By a slow trot, if properly carried out, the horseman should support the whole weight of his body upon the inside of his thighs, and the soles of his feet resting in the stirrups. He should never allow the body during the trot to touch the actual seat of his saddle; leaning forward, he will in this manner relieve his horse's back of the weight of his body, except so far as it is evenly distributed over the side bars of the saddle resting upon the ribs.

1st The average rate of marching, including short halt, should be from six to eight miles per hour.

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Officers will mark beforehand upon their maps the points on the road which the parties under their charge should reach at the end of each hour, and, so far as is possible, arrange for the prolonged halts to take place at suitable places on or near the road. By these means accurate time can be kept in covering long distances, and an evenness of pace with proportionate distance is ensured.

Marching on Foot—Halts

2nd. In every hour there should be a halt of about five minutes. The men should also dismount and march for ten minutes; by this means the horse is relieved of the weight of the man and his arms for a quarter of an hour in each hour, and the free circulation of the blood is allowed into the skin of the back under the saddle—one of the surest preventatives of sore backs.

There should be a half-hour's halt after every two hours' marching. In a prolonged march after four hours the horses should be fed and the men have dinners, or a meal of bread and cheese.

Every opportunity should be taken during a march of allowing horses to graze, or nibble grass during short halts.

In marching on foot the *bridoon* should be passed over the horses' heads and led in half sections, the men upon the inside of their horses, *i.e.*, near and off sides respectively, and the horses close to the outer edge of the road on either side, *i.e.*, "Divide the Road," stirrups and leathers being crossed over the flaps of the saddle. The rate of marching on foot should be nearly four miles an hour, and the horses and men to be kept locked up, *i.e.*, four feet from head to croup.

Feeding Horses on the March

Horses' stomachs are small in proportion to the size of their bodies and food requirements; it is, there

fore, most advisable that, if possible, at each half-hour's halt they should be first watered, and then, if possible, a small feed or a little hay should be given.

Watering Horses

There is no operation which requires more care, attention and forethought, than the watering of a considerable number of horses.* A careful and organized arrangement for watering must be made *before* the arrival of the column, or horses will be badly watered and much valuable time lost.

Upon approaching the proposed watering place, an officer should be sent forward to ascertain the most suitable means for watering, and the formation best adapted to the approaches to, or situation of, the watering place.

If a watering place is available on the road, the horses should be watered a mile or two from their destination.

Horses should be watered slightly, whenever possible, especially in hot weather.

In hot weather the nostrils and mouth should be wiped and moistened with a wet sponge, kept for that purpose in the wallets, when it is impracticable to water. When possible horses must be freely and well watered, the girths slackened, and bits taken out of their mouths for that purpose. The old-fashioned notion that it is dangerous to water horses when hot has very properly exploded; but at the same time it must always be remembered that though horses may without disadvantage be watered when hot, they must not be allowed to stand and get partially chilled before watering, and in this lies the danger.

Grooming

It is only by assiduous care, watching and grooming, that horses can travel long journeys without detriment. Though the grooming need only be of a rough character, nothing is so essential to the well-

* The use of portable canvas watering troughs is found most convenient in Australia, preventing stirring up of mud, &c.

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being of horses as rubbing by a wisp of dry grass, hay or straw, or by a brush; circulation of the blood is thus restored to the surface of the skin after a long journey; the pores of the skin are by these means released from the perspiration, and inspiration and respiration through the skin is made possible.

Pitching Camp

Where ground is not limited, it will be better, where possible, to adopt distances mentioned below in paragraph 2. In active service it will be found advisable to place squadron waggons in each case at the foot of the squadron lines and the kitchen near it.

1. *Site for a Camp.*—In selecting a spot on which to camp, these points would be taken into consideration: It should be in good position for defence. Not too exposed to wind and rain. Water, fuel and forage should be obtained close to it. The soil should be dry, such as gravel or sand, and for this reason the side or top of a hill is to be preferred to ground at its base, which will probably become soppy with a little rain. Grass is always healthy to camp on. Newly ploughed ground, dead leaves, etc., should not be camped on, as they are unhealthy.

In war time care must be taken that the camp may not be dominated and surprised by the enemy owing to its position. The flank of a rise that can be held against an attack is a good site.

2. *Laying out Camp.*—The methods of encamping in "Close Order," will be adopted when the space is confined. When it is necessary to compress the front of the camp and sufficient depth is available, the encampment should be in column of squadrons.

The intervals, measured along the front, should not be reduced beyond the following limits:

	Yards.
Between tent poles and lines of picket ropes..	8
Between lines of picket ropes.....	17

Yards.

Between lines of tents (measured from pole to pole) 8

3. *Arrival on Camping Ground.*—When the regiment arrives at the place where it intends to camp, it will form up in column of squadrons (or half squadrons if 72 horses, rank and file), and each squadron will be ordered to file into its lines and form up at one foot interval from knee to knee. The squadrons will never pass over, or form upon, the ground which will be occupied by the tents. The men will then dismount with arms, as they stand, without any reining back. Arms will be piled. The horses will then be linked facing the tent lines. The men will take off their belts and strip their saddles of swords, cloaks, capes and rear packs, and lay the whole kit, rolled up, between the horses' lines and the lines where the tents will be pitched. No saddles to be removed until the time ordered. The head pegs will then be driven in, or, if picketing to a built-up rope or to a single line, the head ropes will be made fast to it by a clove hitch* five feet apart, and the heel rope fastened to the picketing peg carried on each horse. The shackle of the heel rope will be fastened above fetlock joint, and the rope should be frequently changed from one leg to the other as occasion requires. The horses will then be unbitted. The following parties will be told off by each squadron:

Two men for stable guard (until relieved by stable picket).

Two men for cooks.

Two men to draw rations.

Two men for forage.

One non-commissioned officer and two men to get and cut wood.

One non-commissioned officer and two men, water party.

One non-commissioned officer and six men for every tent to be pitched.

Defaulters under provost to dig latrines.

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* See page 124.

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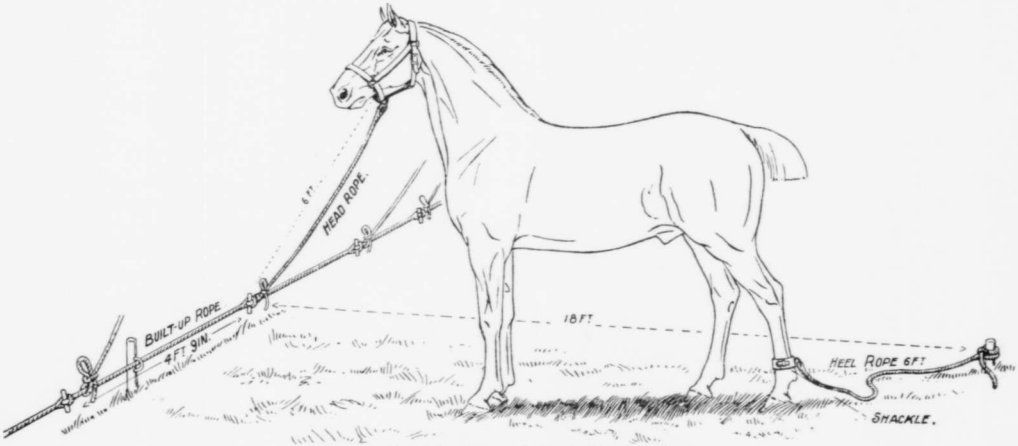
4. *Pitching Tents.*—Each tent-pitching party draws its tent and brings it to the lines. No. 1 of each party is the pole man. The pole men will be dressed in a line opposite the horses' heads and at 9 yards from them, at about 10 paces apart. When dressed, No. 1 will drive in a peg to mark the spot. The tent will be unpacked. No. 2 joins the two pieces of the pole and hands them to No. 1. Nos. 3 and 4 place the pegs round on the ground. Nos. 5 and 6 lay out the tent, door upwards, facing towards the horses. Then No. 1 places the end of the pole between his heels at the spot marked by the peg as the position for the pole. No. 2 places the cap on the pole. Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 get hold of the guy or red ropes, and station themselves for holding it up when raised. When the order is given to "Raise," Nos. 1 and 2 hoist the pole, No. 1 getting inside the tent to do so. Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 then drive in the pegs 5 yards from the pole, and make fast the guy ropes. The non-commissioned officer in charge is responsible for each man carrying out his portion of the work correctly and promptly, and also particularly, for the door of the tent being made to face exactly in the proper direction, and the tent being so pitched that the door can be shut if necessary. This latter point is insured by having the fly hooked shut when the tent is being pitched.

5. *Picketing.*—The picket posts are to be driven down until the lower edge of the ring is flush with the ground. In good holding ground, 1 peg to every 8 horses will be found sufficient. The heel-rope pegs are to be placed at a uniform distance from the picket ropes, and each line of pegs is to be accurately dressed. The distance from the picket rope to the heel peg should never, at the outside, be more than 6½ yards, and, as a general rule, 5 yards will be sufficient distance. The saddles, when saddle tents or racks are not issued, are to be placed in front of the horses' heads, and the tents, all accurately dressed in line.



Mode of Picketing with Built-up Rope

In general, a lateral space of 5 feet should be allowed to each horse at the picket lines, but if it is necessary to compress the depth of the camp, this space may be reduced.

6. Kicking and vicious horses should be picketed at some distance from the others.

7. When the baggage waggons arrive they are to be drawn up in rear of the camp, clear of the ground on which any tents are to be pitched, and they are not to be brought to the front of the line of camp colors. The waggons are to be parked with their tailboards towards the camp.

Duties in Camp

Cavalry regiments will be encamped as follows: Squadrons whose strength is 42 horses, rank and file, will be encamped in column of squadrons. Squadrons whose strength is 72 horses, rank and file, will be encamped in column of half squadrons.

The interval between two corps should never be less than 15 yards, and should, if possible, be from 20 to 30 yards.

1. When watering and filing into lines, or at any other time, the dangerous practice of hanging bits, etc., on the sword or saddle is prohibited.

2. Horses will, as far as possible, be picketed by squads and troops, stable companions together.

3. When using the long-line rope, the available length should be paced before the heel pegs are driven in, so that these may be driven at regular intervals; and for the first month in camp the horses should, if possible, be at double interval. Where heel ropes are not available, it will be found advantageous to put in posts about 4 feet above ground, having each end post very well braced, and pull the line taut. There then will be no burnt heels, caused so frequently by the low picket rope when heel ropes are not used.

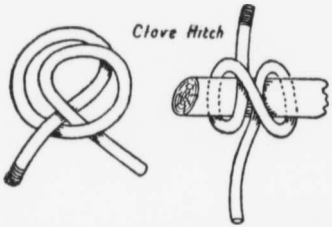
4. The distance from long-line, or built-up rope, to

heel peg will vary with pattern of heel rope, but it is generally 6 yards. Length of built-up rope, 4 feet 9 inches; length of heel rope, 6 feet. The width of street between horses is usually 5 yards.

5. Head ropes must be tied:

(*a*) So as not to come undone, and without any loops that might catch a horse's foreleg.

(*b*) So as not to slide along the long rope. A clove hitch on the long rope, with a half-hitch on the head rope itself, is the best knot.



(*c*) So that when the rope is tight the horse can raise its head to a natural position, but no higher.

(*d*) Directly opposite the heel peg. Heel ropes must be fastened above the fetlock, buckle outside; the shackle well softened with dubbing or soft soap.

6. Arms must not be left on the saddle, either on return to camp or when getting ready to turn out.

7. No man is ever to undo his head rope, or take off his head collar when his horse is still picketed by the heel rope.

8. In wet weather the most important points to saddlery are:

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(*a*) To keep numnah and blanket clean and dry as possible.
(*b*) To keep girths and flaps soft.
(*c*) To keep all steel work in clean oil.

9. The horse blankets and waterproof sheets, if in use, will be removed from the horses immediately after early stable sounding, folded neatly and placed in line in front of each horse, nose-bag placed on top. Heel pegs will be carefully dressed, and should be kept whitewashed. Picket lines tightened where necessary. Horse lines will be kept clean and well swept. In all cases the forage will be stacked on the outer flank of horse lines, in line with picket pegs.

10. On marching into camp, all the arms and accoutrements, etc., of the men occupying a tent are to be placed at or near the spot where their tent will be pitched, non-commissioned officers in charge of tents being responsible for this. (See para. 3, "Pitching Camp.")

11. In fine weather tents will be opened daily, and everything taken outside and placed in line on the side of the tent nearest the rear of the camp. Once a week each tent will be shifted to expose the ground to the sun's rays.

12. Empty tins, waste bread and refuse are to be put in the tin or pail provided for the purpose, and are on no account to be thrown about. The tin or pail to be emptied in refuse pit.

13. A regimental refuse pit will be dug near the kitchen of each regiment. Manure will be neatly stacked well to the rear of the camp,

14. Between reveille and early morning stables, blankets will be taken out of the tents and folded with waterproof sheets above and below, and placed on the left of the tent door. In fine weather the curtains of the tents will be rolled up by breakfast hour. A tent orderly will be detailed daily for each tent, who will be responsible for the general clean-

liness of the tents, plates, etc. Rifles and swords will be neatly arranged round the tent poles.

15. Bottles are not to be broken or thrown about in or near the camp. Paper is to be carefully collected and burnt at the kitchens.

16. Orders to be read daily at evening stables.

17. There must be no talking or noise of any kind in camp between "lights out" and "reveille."

18. The trumpeters will *en masse* sound reveille, feed, officers' mess, retreat, first and last post.

19. In wet or windy weather horses should be picketed with their backs to the wind.

20. Squadrons will stand in camp as they do on parade.

21. Horses left in from parade will be all moved to one end of the squadron lines while the regiment is out.

22. A regimental fatigue party of at least one corporal and two men will be detailed daily, parading at the quartermaster's tent at 8 a.m., for the purpose of cleaning camp other than in the squadron lines.

Shipping of Horses by Water and Railroad

On Boat

In addition to the instructions laid down in King's Regulations, it will be found advantageous in long journeys by water or rail to give the horses no oats, or to reduce the issue to the smallest minimum possible.

Even in train-transport it will be noticed that indigestion, swelling of the legs, etc., are promoted, and at sea many horses perish in acute agony if fed too many oats.

In the ship that had the smallest percentage loss of horses from Canada to South Africa, during 1900-1902 (S.S. *Manhattan*), hay, bran and carrots were the principal food. When oats were given they were

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mixed with bran dry to enforce mastication. A little linseed was given every day or two.

Each day's diet was previously published in Orders, the routine being suggested by an expert shipper of live stock.

As a rule, the water was given last to allow use of mangers, and to give the horse an opportunity to drink at his leisure. It appeared in no way to affect the horses whether watered before or afterwards.

Horses in transit require constant and immediate attention day and night, or they are lost if first symptoms are overlooked.

Entraining

(*a*) On reaching the station, the mounted men will be told off into sections corresponding to the capacity of the cars (which will be put in chalk figures on the car), an experienced non-commissioned officer being in charge of each section to superintend the entrainment. Each detachment will then be given the following commands: "With rifles prepare to dismount," "Dismount," "Even numbers, dress up," "Even numbers, lay down arms." The odd numbers hold the horses, while the even numbers deposit their rifles and swords in rear of the horses, or other selected spot, in the order in which they stand in the ranks, after which they move up to their horses' heads. "Odd numbers, lay down arms."—The even numbers hold the horses while the odd numbers do as above directed for the even numbers. "Cross stirrups, remove bits."—Take off bits, hang them round the horses' necks and strap them to the near wallet, cross stirrups, loosen girths and breast-plates.

(*b*) Load baggage, waggons, etc., by even numbers, while odd numbers hold horses.

(*c*) Load horses. The loading of the horse cars will, as far as possible, commence simultaneously. The right-hand horse will be led in first and placed

on the right, then the left-hand horse of the section will be led in and placed at the opposite end of the car, and so on, the horses being led in file as quickly as possible after each other. As timid horses follow most readily when the man leading them does not look back, soldiers should be cautioned to lead on straight in front of the horse without turning the head. If necessary, a quiet horse may be led in first, out of its proper order. Restive horses may be backed in or dragged in by means of a surcingle, or broad strap, placed round the hind quarters.

The horses will be secured to the side of the car by the head-ropes, tied short, either to rings placed for the purpose, or to the bars of the car, and will be placed head to tail. They should be packed in closely, as there is then less danger of their being hurt from falling or being kicked. Before the train starts each car will be inspected by an officer to ensure that all the horses are properly secured.

For long journey saddles will be put in numbered saddle-bags, or if no bags, secure everything and roll inside saddle with overgirth strapped round and number chalked on saddle. Pile in baggage car.

(*d*) The men will then fall in by squadrons and be marched to their cars, which will be previously marked with chalk.

(*e*) An orderly officer will be detailed for each train. He will see that squadron commanders tell off sentries and place them at each door, and that orders regarding leaving the train are carried out. He will also see that men are told off to act as stable pickets on the journey, to visit the horse cars at every halt. The orderly officer will visit sentries and stable pickets at all halts.

Grazing

In grass countries the horses should be grazed. A grazing guard under a non-commissioned officer should be told off. If on the march, the grazing guard

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should be told off before reaching destination, or if grazing constantly it should be told off daily. For a squadron this guard is usually mounted, and generally consists of three or four mounted men and the non-commissioned officer. When unsaddled, the horses are led outside the squadron lines, each man leading his own horse and spare horses. The horses are lined up. The squadron sergeant-major will see that no horse is left on the squadron lines. He then counts over the horses together with the non-commissioned officer in charge of the grazing guard, who takes them over. On returning from grazing, the squadron sergeant-major sees that the non-commissioned officer of the grazing guard hands back the full number of horses he has taken over, and he at once reports any missing horse or horses to the squadron commander. It may be found advisable to detail a squadron officer to superintend this counting in and out of the horses. In the event of a missing horse, the grazing guard is held responsible, and must at once go out and look for it and continue searching until it is found. The non-commissioned officer and grazing guard are entirely responsible for all horses handed over to them, and neglect of duty on their part should meet with severe punishment for neglect of duty when on guard, for it often results from their sleeping on duty. The squadron commander may find it advisable to supplement punishment by handing the horses of the grazing guard to men whose horses have been lost by their negligence.

Where, owing to condition of horses, or for other reasons, the grazing guard is dismounted, it is altogether advisable to knee-halter the horses, for they then can only run with difficulty, while it in no way interferes with their grazing.

A horse is knee-haltered by tying the head rope with a clove hitch* below the knee, the head rope being pulled down so that only about two feet of the head rope is left above the knot. The free end

* See page 124

of the head rope is wound around the shortened rope, and tied under the chin. No other knot than a clove-hitch is to be allowed under any circumstances. A strap for a head rope is preferable when knee-haltering is used, and this strap should be of the very strongest leather obtainable (called a "ream" in South Africa).

If the corps is embodied for some time in quarters, it is advisable to let horses run in a paddock and not be blanketed if in a stable, so that they will develop a thick coat of hair and stand service in cold weather. This is the practice in the U. S. army.

Billeting

1. Where billeting is necessary, a party consisting of an officer in charge, a non-commissioned officer and trooper from each squadron should precede the detachment by a day's march.

2. They should have nominal rolls by troops and sections, and rolls of horses.

3. After arrangements have been made for quartering troops and sections together as much as possible, the detachment should be met and conducted to billets, a roll of same being handed to officer in command.

4. A convenient forge, forage and provisions will be previously arranged for.

SECTION V

ORDERS OF PARADE

Mounted Duties

The following is as at present laid down for "Mounted Corps," but, as will be gathered from section on "Mobility" (page 135), there is good reason for believing a change will arise in "Marching Order" (for active service).

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Review Order will be worn when the Sovereign (or his representative) is present, for royal escorts, guards of honor, and on other occasions when ordered.

Marching Order, unless orders to the contrary are issued, will be worn on the line of march at manœuvres, field days, and exercises, at route marching, and for inspection by general officers.

1. *Review Order.*—

Officers

Tunics
Metal helmets with plumes
Gauntlets
Pantaloons
Knee-boots, buckle spurs
Puttee leggings
Swords, dress sword-knots
Aiguillettes, dress-belts and pouch-belts, and full-dress sabretaches

Men

Tunics
Metal helmets with plumes
Gauntlets
Pantaloons
Laced boots and jack spurs
Puttee leggings
Sword-belts, pouch-belts and aiguillettes

Chargers

Saddles and bridles complete
Head-ropes
Breast-plates
Wallets
Dress lambskins
Throat ornaments
Capes only in front of saddle
Great-coats rolled behind the saddle

Troop Horses

Saddles and bridles complete
Breast-plates
Numnahs
Head-ropes
Rifles in bucket
Swords in frog on shoe-case, edge to the rear
Sword-knots
Hoof-pickers
Wallets (unpacked)
Shoe-cases
When ordered, great-coats rolled behind the saddle and nosebag

2. *Marching Order.*—

Officers

Frocks
Felt hats
Pantaloons
Laced boots, buckle spurs
Puttee leggings
Gloves

Haversacks (worn over right shoulder)
Water bottles (worn over right shoulder)
Belts with revolvers
Whistles and cords
Pocket compasses
Pocket books and Army Message books, 153

Men

Frocks
Felt hats
Pantaloons
Laced boots and jack spurs
Puttee leggings
Haversacks
Water bottles
Pouch-belts and pouches

On Active Service Only—
- Flannel belt
- Field dressing
- Pocket-knife and lanyard.
- Description card
- Fifty rounds of ammunition
- Jersey (in cold weather)

Chargers

Saddlery complete as in Review order, but without throat ornaments, valises and lambskins
Great-coats rolled behind the saddle
Swords as on "Troop Horse" (undress sword-knots)
Nose-bags on near side
Field glasses on off side

When Ordered—
- Mess-tins
- Picketing-pegs
- Heel-ropes
- Built-up ropes
- Spare shoes and nails

Troop Horses

Saddlery, etc., complete, as in Review order, but wallets are packed, and shoe-cases with one fore and one hind shoe and nails
Great-coats rolled in rear of saddle
Mess-tins
Nose-bags
Picketing gear (built-up rope, 2 pegs and heel-rope)
Mallets
Forage nets
(Breast harness)
Small oat sacks

2a. *In the Wallets* (weight to be evenly distributed)

Horse-brush and curry-comb
Horse-rubber
Sponge for horse
Sponge for pipeclay
One pair socks
Hold-all complete (knife, fork, spoon, comb, hair-brush, razor and brush)
One shirt
Towel and soap

For Active Service Only—
- Spare boot laces
- Tin of grease
- Emergency ration
- Field cap or woollen cap

3. *Drill Order.*—

Drill Order will be worn at ordinary drills, and in riding school

Officers

Frocks
Felt hats
Gloves
Pantaloons
Laced boots, buckle spurs
Puttee leggings
Pouch-belts

Men

Frocks
Felt hats
Pantaloons
Laced boots and jack spurs
Puttee leggings
Pouch-belts

Chargers

As in Review order, but no lambskins
No great-coats unless ordered
Swords on saddle (undress sword-knots)

Troop Horses

As in Review order

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4. *Watering Order.*—

Same as in Drill order, but without belts or arms, and horses with bridoons.

Dismounted Duties

1. *Review Order.*—To be worn at church parades, funerals and general courts-martial.

The same dress for officers and men as in Review Order, mounted, except that for officers overalls and Wellington boots with fixed spurs are worn instead of pantaloons and knee-boots. For indoor state functions in the evening short gloves will be worn. The men to turn out with swords.

2. *Marching Order.*—To be worn by dismounted parties on the line of march and at district courts-martial.

The same as in Marching Order, mounted, except that the great-coat is carried *en banderole* over the right shoulder.

3. *Drill Order.*—To be worn for foot drill, regiment courts-martial, courts of enquiry and boards. The same as in Drill Order, mounted, except that, for officers, overalls and Wellington boots with fixed spurs, are worn instead of pantaloons and laced boots with leggings.

4. *Mess Order (Officers).*—To be worn at mess. Mess jackets, waistcoats, overalls and dress spurs.

Officers on duty will wear the jacket hooked up and dress cross-belt.

Mode of Carrying the Equipment

Haversack.—The haversack will be carried on the left side, the strap passing over the right shoulder under the pouch-belt. When not used for carrying provisions, it will be neatly folded and fastened with a button, and hang square across the man's side, the lower edge in line with the elbow.

Water Bottle.—The water bottle will be carried on the man under the left arm, the bottom of the bottle to be in line with the elbow, the strap over the right shoulder and under the pouch-belt.

Head Rope.—The head rope will be fastened round the horse's neck.

Hoof-picker.—The hoof-picker will be slung on the strap outside the shoe-case, which will be carried on the near side. Stable scissors will be carried in the hold-all.

Nose-bag.—The nose-bag, when not required for carrying oats, will be rolled and carried on the shoe-case, fastened to the baggage strap. When full, the strap of the nose-bag will be fastened to the back arch of the saddle, on the near side.

Small Oat-sack.—The small oat-sack, when empty, will be fastened to the saddle between the cantle and the cloak. When full, it will be fastened in the same place, with the ends hanging down and resting on the side-bars.

Forage-net.—Forage-nets, when empty, will be fastened on the saddle behind the cantle and the cloak. When full, they will be fastened in front of the saddle, and hang in front of the wallets.

Mess-tin.—The mess-tin will be fastened by the off baggage-strap to the off side of the saddle.

Picketing Pegs.—One fastened to off wallet, and where another is carried it can be laid with built-up rope.

Heel Rope.—The heel rope will be coiled around the shackle, and carried on the near side behind the nose-bag, fastened to the baggage-strap.

Built-up Rope.—Will be carried on the top of the rear pack under the cape, and fastened by the baggage-straps.

Great-coats.—Great-coats to be about 26 inches in length, rolled with a waist, and fastened in rear of the saddle.

Mallet.—The mallet will be carried on the off-side wallet, head upwards, the handle fastened by the wallet strap.

Picketing Gear.—If used, to be carried on the horse:

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1 length of built-up rpoe.
1 heel rope.
1 head rope.
1 picketing peg, with additional 15 per cent. of number of horses (for built-up rope).
1 mallet for every four horses.

Mobility

The lack of mobility on the British side in the Boer war (1899-1902) was one of the great drawbacks of the campaign. It largely arose from the horses being over-laden.

In our Northwest prairies their conditions have allowed the Police to develop a high degree of mobility by a light class of wheeled transport. In South Africa, cut-bank ravines (dongas) and rocky ridges and isolated hills (kopjes) bring about a condition in the fighting areas more akin to the foothills and mountains. Therefore we found the Boers with a mixture of light-wheeled transport (Cape-carts), led horses with extemporized pack-saddles and local caches, or hiding places, as bases, their ridden horses being called upon to carry little more than the weight of their riders with rifle and ammunition. The mobility of the Boers was, perhaps, the most successful shown by fighting troops in modern history.

In countries where there is danger in relying altogether on wheeled transport to relieve the overburdened troop-horse, and keep those articles essential to the mounted soldier within his reach, a Western pack-saddle can be used to every three or four men. By this means the troop-horse can be ridden with a hunting saddle, or a light U. S. Army McClellan saddle, and only carry his rider with rifle and ammunition, field-glass or small telescope, and a groundsheet poncho. The pack-saddle will carry what was formerly strapped to the heavy army saddle and much that was stuffed in the man's haversack, and

some additional supplies, ammunition and essential articles, therefore giving a self-sustained mobility.

As it happens, our Western pack-saddle differs from all others in use, in simplicity, lightness, cheapness, and especially in allowing the greatest mobility where light loads are taken.

For a corps equipped as above indicated, to promote mobility, it would be necessary to add sufficient light waggons to carry forage for the horses when more than one day's independent action is contemplated and the country will not afford horse food.

With this equipment sections of four men of this regiment have marched from Niagara to Toronto in 16½ and 23½ hours, carrying all supplies for men and horses.

SECTION VI

MISCELLANEOUS

Escort for the Governor-General

An escort for His Excellency the Governor-General shall consist, when practicable, of:

1 Captain.
2 Subalterns.
1 Squadron Sergeant-Major.
3 Sergeants.
3 Corporals.
1 Trumpeter.
27 Privates.

Total 38 all ranks.

Formation of Regimental Parade

1. Horses are not to be saddled before the sound "Boot and saddle," or when for ordinary drill, rides or exercise, more than half an hour before the time ordered for parade. After saddling, the men will

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return to their tents. They will then dress, and at the sound "Stand to," will fall in on foot for inspection by the non-commissioned officers of their squads. They will then be sent to their lines, and will, at the sound "Turn out," turn out mounted. They will then be again inspected by the troop sergeants, who will remain dismounted for this purpose, and will see that saddlery is properly fitted and all correct.

2. The subaltern officers and sergeant-major will be on parade at the sound "Turn out," and the non-commissioned officers and men will fall in in their proper places for inspection by their troop leaders.

3. The squadron leader will turn out at "Officers' call," and the second in command of the squadron five minutes before it.

4. For dismounted parades the same routine will be followed, except that, after the first inspection by squads, the men will fall in by troops for inspection by troop leaders.

5. The non-commissioned officers of troops and squads will be responsible that the men under their charge mount their horses immediately the "Turn out" sounds.

6. The following calls will be used at the stated times.

Boots and saddles	60 minutes before parade.
Warning	45 minutes before parade.
Stand to your horses	35 minutes before parade.
Turn out	30 minutes before parade.
Officers' call	20 minutes before parade.
Markers	10 minutes before parade.

General parade at time ordered.

As the men gain proficiency less interval between sounding may be allowed.

7. Each troop will fall in in single file, with half a horse's length from nose to croup, in the same order so far as possible on each occasion. The troop officers will mount on the "Turn out" sounding and inspect

each man in his troop, being accompanied by the troop sergeant. He then gives the command "To the halt," "Left form, walk, march," and dresses the troop; when dressed, he gives the command "Eyes front."

In the event of no inspection taking place, the troop should fall in, each non-commissioned officer and man in his proper place.

Each troop officer will give the command "Carry swords" or ("Carry arms") as the squadron commander comes to inspect his troop, and afterwards "Slope swords" (or "Advance arms"), when he passes to the next troop.

Having concluded the inspection of the squadron, the squadron commander marches his squadron to the regimental parade and forms up in mass unless an order is given to form up in line.

8. *Markers.*—When forming on markers, two markers will be placed by the adjutant about six yards apart and abreast of each other; the first squadron will then form with its right flank man covering the left marker, and at the proper distance; the troop leaders are dressed on the markers and the ranks by the right, after which the command "Eyes front" is given. The above is the only occasion in which the dressing is to be taken up by the regiment.

9. *Words of Command.*—All words of command should be accompanied by the corresponding signal.

When the Commanding Officer drills his regiment by signals only, no words of command are given.

10. *Trumpet Sounds.*—The Commanding Officer may drill his regiment without using trumpet sounds, if he can make himself heard, or he may give the command for a certain movement, and then order his trumpeter to sound "Walk, march," or "March," or he may order the trumpeter to sound for any movement without giving the command, *i.e.*, troops right-wheel, troops right-about-wheel, etc., etc., but at drill all noise should be avoided, and troop leaders do not give the words of command when in squadron.

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11. For all parades a "state" is to be prepared by the squadron orderly-sergeant, and signed by the officer commanding the squadron, who will hand it to the adjutant on "general parade."

12. The adjutant rides half a horse's length on the Commanding Officer's right rear during field movements, the Commanding Officer's trumpeter on the left rear.

13. On return from parade, officers commanding squadrons will march their commands to the squadron parade ground before dismissing them.

Dismounted Parades

Warning	35 minutes before general parade.
Turn out	20 minutes before general parade.
Officers' call	10 minutes before general parade.
Markers	5 minutes before general parade.

General parade at the hour ordered.

In same manner as for mounted parades, as proficiency is gained the time may be lessened.

Squadron Organization—Troops and Squads

1. Each squadron shall (for the purpose of interior economy) be divided into three or four troops.

2. Each troop will be under the charge of a subaltern, the senior sergeant of the troop being responsible for the troop if the officer is absent.

3. The troops are to be divided into squads (each composed of one or more sections of four), the non-commissioned officers (including corporals) being distributed in as equal proportion as possible in charge of the squads. The subalterns are to be in possession of lists of their troops, and the non-commissioned officers of lists of their squads, showing the number of the horse each non-commissioned officer and man rides. The senior non-commissioned officer of the troop is termed the troop sergeant.

4. The several duties of the non-commissioned officers will be to see that their squads are properly turned out and in good time for all duties, etc.; that their clothing, etc., is in good order, and that they are regular and punctual on parade, and the cause of irregularity and non-attendance at once ascertained and reported to the troop officer.

5. In the absence of his senior officers, the senior subaltern will take command of the squadron.

6. A roll of the squadron by troops, with the full name, business, address and residence of each man, and name of non-commissioned officer in charge, must be posted in each armoury.

7. Non-commissioned officers and men will be allowed to take home their clothing and sword-belts, but all arms and appointments must be kept in, or returned to, the armoury after parade, and shall not be taken therefrom, except with the special permission of the officer commanding the squadron. (See under heading "Stores").

8. During the target practice season, however, arms may be taken out for such practice only by men recommended by the officer commanding the squadron. Such arms, must, however, be returned properly cleaned at the close of the practice season, or at such other time or times as may be ordered.

9. No parade, meeting, or excursion or the like, of a squadron, the band, or any portion of the regiment, shall take place without the sanction of the Commanding Officer.

10. Officers shall not absent themselves from parade or headquarters without leave from the Commanding Officer, nor non-commissioned officers and men without the permission of the officer commanding their squadron.

11. In order that the several elements of each field troop may be accustomed to working together as a distinct body under all circumstances, the same offi-

cers, non-commissioned officers and men are, as far as practicable, to be detailed to form them, and the squads to which the men and horses belong are, if possible, to be quartered together and supervised by the same officers and non-commissioned officers.

Band

1. The sergeant and men of the band are under the orders of the adjutant in respect to their discipline, and under the direction and control of the band committee and bandmaster as musicians.

2. The band-sergeant is to co-operate with and assist the bandmaster; he is to bring to prompt notice any loss of, or damage done to instruments or property; he is responsible for the manner in which the bandsmen turn out and for their punctual attendance, for their cleanliness, and for their interior economy and discipline.

3. No bandsman is to engage himself to play anywhere, nor is he to take his instrument out of the band (unless required for duty) without the permission of the president of the band committee, who is responsible to the Commanding Officer.

4. The bandsmen are responsible that the regimental instruments in their possession are kept clean and in good order.

5. Each musician is answerable for the instrument entrusted to him, and he will be charged for repairs occasioned by neglect or inattention.

6. Every bandsman will be sworn in before his uniform is issued to him.

7. The following will be considered as duties for the band: Every dismounted parade ordered at regimental headquarters, unless it is stated that the band is not required, regimental concerts, the officers' annual "at home," and church parade at annual training.

8. Any bandsman absent from duty will be brought before the Commanding Officer. The band-sergeant

will make out a crime sheet, and the adjutant and the bandmaster, as well as the band-sergeant, will be present at office.

Stores

1. The quartermaster shall see that the store-rooms are kept clean; that the stores are regularly arranged and classified; that the books are posted up to the latest date, and that no one is admitted to the store-room unless on business.

2. The quartermaster shall take charge of all stores issued by the district store-keeper or purchased by the regiment, issuing the same to officers commanding squadrons, etc., as required.

3. Both regimental and squadron stores shall be inspected by the Commanding Officer at least once a year, or oftener, if he sees fit, when all losses must be accounted for, or charged to those losing them, or to the squadron.

4. An account shall be kept by the quartermaster with the district store-keeper, and another with each of the squadrons.

5. All "issues" from the quartermaster's store must be on requisitions from officers commanding squadrons, countersigned by the Commanding Officer, and for all "returns" a receipt must be given by the quartermaster.

6. Each squadron shall keep a stores book or equipment ledger, in which all "issues" from the quartermaster's store or "returns" thereto must be entered at once, with the date and any particulars connected therewith. In this book two accounts shall be kept; one with the regimental store, and the other with the individual men of the squadron.

7. A page shall be given in the squadron stores book to each man, and each "issue" made to him must be signed for and the date given; when "returns" are made, the officer or non-commissioned officer receiving must sign for them in the presence of

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the man returning them. When saddles, arms, swords, haversacks, or greatcoats are issued or returned, the regimental number of each must be in their respective columns; but in the case of other clothing or accoutrements, the figure 1 only is necessary.

8. Such stores as are required by the regiment and not supplied by the district store-keeper, such as helmets and small stores, shall be purchased by the different squadrons out of their squadron funds, and shall become the property, for regimental purposes, of the squadron so purchasing the same. No individual member of the squadron shall have the right to retain any articles so purchased on his retiring from the regiment. All such stores can be obtained from the quartermaster, but must be paid for at the time.

9. Any G.G.B.G. stores (namely, arms, clothing, saddlery, etc.) in the possession of any member of the corps (or any other person) without his having given a receipt for the same to the regimental quartermaster (in the case of squadron commanders, staff officers, staff sergeants or troopers on regimental staff), or to his squadron commander (in the case of squadron officers, non-commissioned officers or troopers), will be considered as being in unauthorized possession of the same, and the person or persons will be dealt with accordingly.

10. No one is to be allowed into the squadron storerooms unless especially authorized by the squadron commander.

The same rule will apply to the regimental storeroom, and no person is to go in it without permission from the quartermaster.

11. All stores must be receipted for by the individual drawing them, and a special book will be kept for that purpose, as well as the equipment ledger, which must be so kept that it tallies with individual receipts in the other book.

Inspection of Stores

1. Squadron commanders will produce books, enumerated under "books," completely entered up to date.

2. All arms, accoutrements, saddlery, clothing, etc., for which they have become accountable for, will be seen by the inspecting officer, nothing being accepted as accounted for, but squadron commanders may call parades and have clothing inspected and counted on the men.

3. Inspection is supposed to take place at any time after one month from the break-up of annual training. For each subsequent inspection after date first set the sum of $5 is charged by the department.

Marking of Saddlery and Arms

Saddlery, arms and accoutrements of the regiment will be marked as follows (in each case the letters G.G.B.G. being also stamped):

A Squadron	1 to 200
B Squadron	201 to 400
C Squadron	401 to 600
D Squadron	601 to 800

Staff—.01 and upwards, with addition letter "S" stamped.

Funds

1. Officers shall contribute to the expenses of the sports, mess, etc., such amounts as may from time to time be agreed upon among themselves, and such funds shall be placed in the charge of the finance committee.

2. Non-commissioned officers and men may contribute such amounts as may be agreed upon among themselves to the regimental funds, subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer.

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Orderly Room

1. The orderly room shall be under the immediate charge of the adjutant, who shall be responsible that the books, forms and records of the regiment are correctly and regularly kept, and that no books—whether regimental or reference—are taken therefrom.

2. The orders and detail of duties shall be given to the orderly sergeants from the orderly room when necessary. Orders concerning officers only shall be sent to them personally.

3. The Commanding Officer will attend the orderly room for the transaction of regimental business at such times as may be notified in orders.

4. The following is a list of the rolls, etc., which are kept in the orderly room for reference:

Distribution of regiment.
Addresses of next of kin, officers (for active service).
Seniority list of officers, with certificates, etc.
Constitution of regimental committees.
Seniority list, non-commissioned officers, showing certificates of qualification held.
Distribution of officers and non-commissioned officers by squadrons.
Roll of the regiment by squadrons, showing trades.
Roll of officers and non-commissioned officers in possession of musketry certificates.
Roll of trumpeters showing certificates (and band, if any)
Roll of men absent on duty.
Hours of duties.
Duty roster, officers.
Duty roster, non-commissioned officers.
Roll of defaulters.

Roll of non-commissioned officers and men in hospital.

Roll of non-commissioned officers and men on staff employ.

List of returns to be furnished to the orderly room.

List of returns due from the orderly room.

Books

1. All books used in the regiment shall be of a uniform pattern. The books to be kept in the regiment shall be:

(*a*) General Orders.—General Orders shall be bound in leather at the end of each year.

(*b*) Letter Book.—In which an impression of all letters written by the Commanding Officer or adjutant on regimental matters shall be kept.

(*c*) Circulars Book.—A guard book for the reception of all circulars, district orders and other memoranda of importance.

(*d*) Regimental Order Book.—In which all orders issued by the Commanding Officer shall be inserted, which will include general orders regarding the regiment.

(*e*) Roll Book.—To contain the names of all men joining the regiment, with their age, date of enrolment or re-enrolment and conditions of service.

(*f*) Attestation Forms.—Containing the names with signatures of all men joining the regiment, with their age, date of enrolment and discharge, together with any particulars affecting their promotion, character, service, etc.

(*g*) Records of Regiment and Officers' Services.—To contain a record of all services performed by the regiment, also any

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changes in dress, etc., and likewise a record of all officers serving, or who have served in it, with dates of their promotion, retirement, age, calling, and particulars of their service.

(*h*) Quartermaster's Store Book.—To contain an account of all stores received from the district store-keeper and issued in the regiment.

2. The books to be kept in each squadron shall be:

(*a*) Roll Book.—A roll of non-commissioned officers and men of the squadron.

(*b*) Order Book.—A book to contain orders affecting the squadron.

(*c*) Equipment Ledger.—Containing an account of stores received from the quartermaster and issued to the non-commissioned officers and men of the squadron.

(*d*) Troop and Squad Rolls.—Cards containing the names and residence of the non-commissioned officers and men of the squadron for the purpose of interior economy.

(*e*) Descriptive Roll of Horses.

Squadron commanders will arrange with the quartermaster for a uniform system of keeping the books, and see that their squadron quartermaster-sergeants thoroughly understand the system, keep the books entered up to date, and constantly compare their books with those of the quartermaster to see that they agree.

Armouries and Squadron Rooms

1. The several squadron armouries shall be fitted up on a uniform plan, and no departure from that in the way of extra fittings or furniture will be allowed, save such as may be approved by the Commanding Officer.

2. The armouries and squadron rooms must be kept clean and regular, being liable at any moment to inspection.

3. Non-commissioned officers and men shall not be allowed to congregate in their armouries, as the squadron rooms are for that purpose, but at no time shall beer or spirituous liquors be brought into or used in either of them. Rough or unseemly play, whereby damage may be done, must not be permitted.

4. Men must not be allowed to handle their saddlery, arms or accoutrements, except when in actual use. In putting arms, etc., away after drill, care must be taken that they are put in their proper numbers, and handled in a careful manner.

SECTION VII

MUSKETRY AND SPORTS

Squadron commanders, second in command of a squadron and sergeant-majors should be qualified in musketry.

In all regimental rolls the letter "M" will be put after the names of all men who have passed the Regimental Musketry Class.

Rules of the Governor-General's Body Guard Rifle Association

Name

1. This association shall be known as the Governor-General's Body Guard Rifle Association.

Membership

2. Any officer, non-commissioned officer or man of the regiment may become a member of the association.

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Subscription

3. The subscription of every member shall be 50 cents, which will become due on the 1st day of May each year.

Committee

4. The business of the association shall be managed by a committee, to be known as the Rifle Committee, consisting of the second in command of the regiment, the second in command of each squadron, also such officers as may be appointed at annual meeting of officers each year, three to form a quorum. The committee shall have power subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer, to frame such by-laws as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the business of the association, and to add to their number. The committee will hold regular meetings on the first Monday of April, July, August, September and December, and one meeting during the annual training, also such special meetings as may be found necessary. All minutes of the committee to be signed by the Commanding Officer as well as by the chairman.

Officers and their Duties

5. *Chairman.*—The chairman to be the second in command of the regiment. Should the chairman not be present at any meeting, then the senior officer present will take the chair. All special meetings to be convened by the secretary on the order of the chairman. In the absence of the chairman, any two such members may themselves instruct the secretary to convene a special meeting of the committee. The chairman will see that all rules are adhered to, and will instruct the secretary to report the absence of any member from any committee meeting to the Officer Commanding. The chairman shall be responsible for all ammunition received, and will see that a correct return is made to headquarters through the usual channel by the 31st December each year, and that

the duties of the secretary and treasurer are carried out.

6. *Secretary.*—The committee will elect from among their number a secretary. The secretary shall keep a list of members, minutes of all meetings of members and of meetings of the committee, and shall conduct all correspondence ordered by the committee. He will, on the return of score cards to him, see that they are properly totalled and kept ready and in safety for the returns to the Government. He will report in writing immediately to the Commanding Officer the name of anyone failing to return his score, and the issue of free ammunition to him may be stopped. He will report to the Commanding Officer in writing all absentees at committee meetings. He will report to the Commanding Officer immediately in writing any absentees from duty at the rifle ranges. The secretary will have completed and have up to date all work in connection with the Rifle Association, with a report prepared thereon before any of the regular meetings. The secretary will advise in writing all members of committee at least 24 hours before any meeting, stating the business and probable subjects that will come up. He will see that minutes are signed by Commanding Officer. He will post himself with procedure in connection with the Ontario Rifle Association meetings, and will consider it his duty to give information and assistance to any member of the association who is a competitor.

7. *Treasurer.*—The committee will elect from among their number a treasurer. He will have charge of all funds of the association, and will deposit same to the credit of the Governor-General's Body Guard Rifle Association in a savings bank. He will keep an account of all receipts and expenditures, and the accounts must be audited once a year by the regimental auditors. The chairman will act as treasurer during any period no treasurer has been appointed.

8. *Range Officer.*—(To be a Regimental Standing Order.)—A range officer, appointed by the Commanding Officer, will be on duty each Saturday afternoon at the ranges. He will take the early train and may have to remain until the last train. In issuing ammunition and cards, he will, on a slip of paper, take the names of those to whom he makes the issues, with number of rounds issued, date and his own signature. This slip he will send to the secretary, together with all the score cards. He will see that the men clean their rifles before leaving, at the regular stand, with the material supplied to all the regiments, and towards the maintenance of which the Governor-General's Body Guard are required to pay their share. To expedite the shooting, he may divide the men into squads and start the shooting at the different ranges simultaneously, the older shots being sent to the longer range first.

Three Range Officers for Matches

9. For the Regimental Annual Rifle Match three officers will be obtained as an exchange from other regiments, or the Commanding Officer may decide to appoint at least three range officers from among the officers of the regiment. The rifle committee will arrange special instructions for the officers for the day of the match.

Practice Days

10. The practice days will be every Saturday afternoon, upon which the range is open, up to the Regimental Annual Match, and such Wednesdays as shall be arranged for.

Annual Rifle Match

11. A rifle match shall be held each year, a notice of the date will be posted in the Armouries at least ten days before each match. A programme and a list of prizes will, as the funds permit, be arranged by the committee. The committee will also make

arrangements in good time for any entries to the Ontario Rifle Association or other open matches.

Amendment of Rules

12. These rules may be changed or added to only by the rifle committee, and any changes to be entered in the minute book after being approved by the Commanding Officer.

Squadron Challenge Shield (Shooting)

The "Merritt" Challenge Shield will be competed for annually, and be on charge from regimental stores.

The best squadron team at the annual rifle competition will hold the shield during the year in which they win the match, and then return the shield to the quartermaster.

Squadron Challenge Cup (General Proficiency)

1. This cup will be known as "The Hamilton Merritt Squadron Challenge Cup."

2. It will be on regimental charge, under the care of the quartermaster, but will be held annually by the squadron winning it.

3. The conditions of competition (arranged by donor), prevailing at annual training, will be:

Officer Awarding Marks.	Marks.
Adjutant—	
1. Answering roll call daily (every absentee deduct 1 mark)	10
2. Turn out for morning parade daily (every man late deduct 1 mark)	15
3. Turn out for afternoon parade daily (every man late deduct 1 mark)	15
4. Turn out stable picket or guard daily (every man late deduct 2 marks)	10
5. Stable duties daily	10
6. Every man present at Tattoo daily (every absentee deduct 1 mark)	10
Quartermaster—	
7. Cleanliness and orderliness of horse-lines Maximum	100
8. Cleanliness and orderliness of tents and tent-lines Maximum	100

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Veterinary Officer—

9. Class of horse in squadron	Maximum	100
10. Care of horses in squadron	Maximum	100

Medical Officer—

11. Physique of men in squadron	Maximum	100

Commanding Officer—

12. Good conduct and military discipline	Maximum	100
13. Smartness in duties	Maximum	100
14. Smartness in drill	Maximum	100
15. Full strength (deduct 5 for every man and 10 for every officer below full strength, and 25 for every officer, 20 for every non-commissioned officer, and 15 for every man without a horse) Maximum		500
16. Every officer qualified		25
17. Every sergeant who has been appointed in regimental orders (and is therefore qualified), Grade "A"		15
Grades "B" and "C"		10
18. Every corporal who has been appointed in regimental orders (and is therefore qualified)		5
19. Squadron with best average rifle shooting at annual training		50
20. Squadron which wins team challenge shield, shooting		50

Regimental Sports

Entries

1. Entries must be made to the Sports Committee.

Dress

2. In the various competitions for Tent-pegging, Lemon-cutting, Tilting-at-the-ring, and Heads and Posts, undress uniform without belt must be worn. In the combats, Sword v. Sword, Sword v. Lance, Sword v. Bayonet, and Lance v. Bayonet, a mask and leather jacket will be substituted for the uniform jacket and cap. Horses (not less than 15 h.) in drill order, without head-ropes and with stripped saddles.

3. In the Wrestling-on-horseback, special jackets will be provided. Horses with bridoon only and without saddles. Boots not to be worn.

4. *Melee.*—The dress same as in Sword v. Sword,

with colored feathers in mask. Horses with bridoon only and without saddles. Spurs to be taken off.

Judges

5. Three judges will be appointed for each competition or combat, any of whom can stop the play at any moment, providing that doing so does not militate against the chance of either of the men. Their decisions shall at all times be given on the spot as absolute and final, and no appeal against, nor interference with, their decision will be permitted under any circumstances. Any judge may send the combatants to corners. Any one of the three judges may be appointed umpire by the other two, and (subject to the rules) he will decide any point on which they may disagree, and which they refer to him.

Drawing Ties

6. The combatants will be drawn by lot in pairs, and the ties will be arranged in the same manner.

Competitions

7. Any competitor not answering when his name is called will be marked absent, and (in combats) the bout given to his opponent.

8. All competitions in Fencing, Singlestick, Bayonet v. Bayonet, Sword v. Bayonet (mounted or dismounted), Sword v. Sword, Sword v. Lance, and Lance v. Bayonet, will be decided by the best of the three cuts (or thrusts). All thrusts must be delivered so that the point would penetrate the body, and cuts must be given with the edge of the sword.

Mounted Combats

9. Mounted combatants on entering the arena will take post facing each other. They will then obey the instructions of the steward of the arena, who gives "left turn," "canter march," to each combatant, each cantering around the ring to left, until the order

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"attack" is given. After a hit, each combatant will change over to the opposite ground at the word "corners." The judges may at any time stop the play if there is any doubtful hit, or the men get into such a position that it is better for both men to return to their ground. Competitors will not cease fighting unless ordered by a judge.

10. If a competitor is unhorsed in a combat, one hit will be scored against him, but his adversary must not wilfully strike him while unhorsed under penalty of disqualification.

11. A combatant shouting, or wilfully striking his own or opponent's horse, or wilfully striking his opponent below the jacket in mounted or mixed work, will be disqualified for that event. The pace must not exceed the average riding-school canter, but with the lance must be moderate.

12. A combatant striking his opponent by breaking his guard will not score a hit.

Tent-pegging

13. The clay to be puddled so as to dry stiff. The dimensions of the peg will be: Length, 12 inches (subject to nature of the ground); width, 3 inches; length above ground, 6 inches.

14. The horse must be at full speed when the peg is struck or taken. The horse is not to be struck with lance to increase the speed.

15. The spear must have either the regulation point or be approved of by the committee.

16. Point of lance to be kept up until 15 yards from peg. The peg must be carried to the end of the running track, or a "take" cannot be claimed.

17. Marks as follows: Strike, 2; move, 4; take, 6; with liberty to judges to give 2 points extra for style, or deduct 1 point if pace insufficient. This will be settled at once. Two runs. Points for style may only be given when full marks have been obtained.

The following memoranda for conducting tent-pegging are printed here for the information of competitors. These rules were originally intended for Bengal Cavalry, as a substitute, for the most part, of any regular system of equitation to give the men confidence, a firm seat and correct hand and eye. One great essential in this performance is style:

"The seat from the hips downwards should be immovable, the body from the hips upwards bent well down to the right, rather than forward, its sway being well supported by the left leg, the handling of the lance easy and free from stiffness, the right arm slightly bent, the hand just in front of the instep, the back of the hand inclined downwards, and the thumb along the lance, the lance to be kept close to the ground. Any jabbing at the peg, striking it with the lance sloping from above downwards, or lengthening of the lance beyond the balance must be avoided. A firm seat is indispensable for good tent-pegging. Riding at the peg in an upright posture is not tent-pegging."

Lemon-cutting

18. The lemons will be placed on the running track on gallows, each lemon the height of a mounted man's shoulder. The gallows to be 15 yards apart. For the first lemon, cut "one" to the right must be used; the second, cut "two" to the right, both cuts to be correctly made; the sword must be carried at the "right engage" up to a point 15 yards short of the first lemon. The horse is not to be struck with sword.

19. Regulation pattern sword to be used by each competitor. Competitors will be disqualified unless the cuts are properly laid for, as per cavalry regulations.

20. The horse must be at full speed when the cuts are made.

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21. Marks: each lemon 3, with liberty to judges to give 2 points extra for style (but only when full scores have been made), or deduct 1 point, if pace insufficient. This will be settled at once. Two runs.

Post Practice

22. Three cuts and two points. Regulation post practice. Distance, 15 yards between posts, same distance on each side of the jumps. Rings 5½ inches in diameter, on necks ¾-inch in diameter, 6 inches clear for cut. The cuts are to be numbers one, two and four, all to the right. A clean cut must be made. The first point to the left, and the fourth to the right. At a fair speed. Competitors will be disqualified unless the cuts are properly laid for as per cavalry regulation. Horse not to be struck with sword. The rings must be taken on the sword and then dropped, not flung off, as it is dangerous for the spectators.

23. Marks: 1 for each point and jump, with liberty to judges to give 2 points extra for style (where full points have been scored), or deduct 1 point if pace insufficient. This will be settled at once. Two runs.

Riding and Jumping Competition

24. In this competition "rushing" the horses at the fences will disqualify.

Tug-of-war

25. Ten per team, best two pulls out of three. Competitors are not to sit. One coach to each team allowed, but no men in waiting.

Special Prizes

26. Prizes may be given at the discretion of Officer Commanding for any other events suggested by the Sports Committee.

Royal Military Tournament Rules

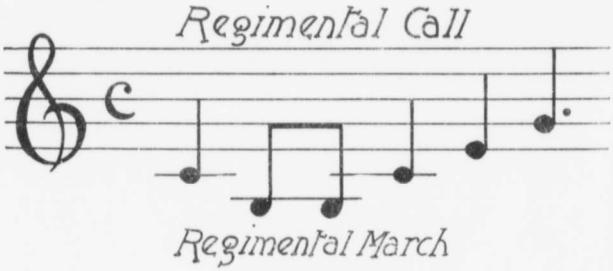
These rules shall govern all events unprovided for above.

Cavalry Action Competition (Section of Fours)

The competition will consist of mounting, galloping to a designated point, dismounting, mounted man leads away horses round a point representing cover; dismounted men extend and come into action on commands of leaders. When led horses are led back men rally and mount, gallop back to starting point and dismount.

Points as follows:

	Points.
First team to arrive complete.....	50
Uniformity of four in mounting, dismounting and firing	25
Leader's word of command, signals and control	10
Saddlery and bridling	15
Total	100



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GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD

List of Returns Required from Squadrons, etc.

When Due	Daily — From	Daily — To	Purport
9 a.m.	O. C. Squadrons	Adjutant	Daily state
"	Orderly Officer	"	Report
"	Medical Officer	"	"
"	Veterinary Surgeon	"	Sick and lame horses
"	Quartermaster	"	Report
"	Reg't'l O. Sergeant	"	"
"	Commander of Guard	"	Guard report
"	O. C. Squadrons	"	Passes
"	O. C. Squadrons	Quartermaster	Ration and forage indents
7 a.m.	Reg't'l O. Sergeant	Adjutant & R.S.Major.	Morning casualty report
Watch-setting Parade	S. O. Sergeants	Orderly Officer	Absentee report
Miscellaneous			
On arrival at headquarters from detachment	O. C. Detachment	Adjutant	Marching in state
On arrival at station where detachment is to be quartered	O C. Detachment	O. C. Troops	" "
On return to quarters, or as soon as possible after occurrence	O. C. Squadrons	Adjutant Quartermaster	Casualties—men or horses " arms or equipment
7th day of Absence	O. C. Squadrons	Adjutant	Report of absentee
On occurrence	O. C. Detachment	"	Report of death of a horse
"	O. C. Squadrons	"	Men for promotion
"	O. C. Detachment	"	Return of sore backs, etc.
As required	O. C. Squadrons	"	Squad rolls for tents and horse-lines
"	O. C. Squadrons	"	Application for leave of absence

Daily State

In the form used for "Daily State," it is very important to show clearly the number of horses *unfit* for duty on the squadron lines (sore backs, etc.), as well as sick horses in the sick-horse lines. The Officer Commanding regiment can then tell at a glance the number of *fit* horses that can be turned out for duty by each squadron. Squadron commanders often prefer to treat minor cases on their own lines than to trust their horses to the care and rations of the sick-horse lines.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD

(1) *Orderly Officer's Report*

....., 19..

SIR,—I certify that as officer on duty on the

1. I visited the kitchens at reveille and found.....
....

2. I attended morning stables from.....o'clock to.....o'clock, and there were.....men absent. I went round the lines and saw that all the horses received the morning feed.

3. I saw the meat, bread, and groceries issued at .....o'clock, and sent these supplies away to the cooks, in charge of the squadron orderly-corporals, who were all present. I saw the forage issued at .....o'clock, and found it .....
.. ..

4. I attended mid-day stables at .....o'clock, and found .....

5. I was present at guard-mounting at..... o'clock, and visited the guard-tent and found.....
.. ..

6. I turned out the guard at.....o'clock by day, and at .....o'clock by night.

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7. I visited the sentries and stable pickets at .....o'clock by day, and at .....o'clock by night, and found them acquainted with their orders, and the horses properly tethered and correct.

8. I visited the forge at.....o'clock, and found the men at work and everything correct.

9. I attended evening stables from.....o'clock to.....o'clock, and found.....and saw that all the horses were fed.

10. I went round the men's breakfasts at..... o'clock, the dinners at.....o'clock, and the teas at.....o'clock, and found.....

11. I received watch-setting reports, and ascertained that the lights were out at 10.15 p.m.

12. The canteen was reported clear and closed at ....o'clock.

13. I visited the hospital tent at.....o'clock, and at.....o'clock, and found.....

14. I did not leave barracks during my tour of duty except by order of the Commanding Officer.

.....Lieutenant,

Orderly Officer,.....

To the Adjutant,.....

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD

(2) *Regimental Orderly-Sergeant's Report*

....., 19..

1. I collected the reports from the squadrons, and reported to the adjutant and regimental sergeant-major at.....a.m.

2. I paraded the sick and handed them over to the corporal medical orderly at.....a.m.

3. I posted the corporal detailed for canteen duty at.....a.m.

4. I visited the whole of the stablemen at..... and found them on their posts, and the horse-lines were .....

5. The squadron orderly-sergeants reported all nose-bags had been removed after the horses had finished their feed at each stable hour, and I ascertained the nosebags had been removed at the staff-lines and sick horse-lines.

6. I accompanied the orderly officer round the breakfasts, dinners and teas.

7. I dictated the orders to the squadron orderly-sergeants.

8. I read the orders to the night-guard.

9. I showed the orders to the Commanding Officer, second in command, medical officer, adjutant, quartermaster, paymaster, veterinary officer and signalling officer.

10. I saw the lights out in the sergeants' mess at .....p.m.

11. I cleared and closed the canteen at.....p.m.

12. I attended watch-setting parade, collected the reports from the squadron orderly-sergeants.

.....Sergeant,

Regimental Orderly-Sergt.

To the Adjutant,.....

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD

(3) *Quartermaster's Report*

....., 19..

I certify that my sergeant performed the following duties:

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1. Visited all tents, including the sergeants' and servants', and found all clean and correct, and everything cleaned up in their vicinity.

2. Visited the men's kitchens at.....a.m., and.....p.m., and found all clean and correct.

3. Visited the officers' kitchens, and found all clean and correct.

4. Found that the refuse pits and latrines were being constantly filled and kept clean.

.....Quartermaster.

To the Adjutant,.....

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD

(4) *Morning Report of Sick Horses*

....., 19..

No.	Squadron	Disease	When		Remarks
			Admitted	Discharged	

In last report .....
Since admitted .....
Since discharged .....
Remaining .....

Officers' Chargers

Rank and Name	Description of Charger	Disease	When		Remarks
			Admitted	Discharged	

.....

Vet. Officer in charge.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD

(5) *Return of a Man of.....Squadron Recommended for Promotion*

....., 19..

Regt. No.	Rank and Name	Length of Service	Age	Certificates or other Qualifications	Remarks

Squadron Defaulter Sheet to be attached.

Recommended

.....

O. C.....Squadron.

s

rks

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY GUARD

(6) *Regimental Orderly-Sergeant's Morning Casualty Report*

....., 19..

Regt. No.	Rank and Name	Squadron	Casualties	Remarks

.....

Regt. Orderly-Sergeant.

To the Adjutant,.....

List of Necessaries—(Home Service)

1 Kit bag.
1 Stable bag.
1 Pair of gloves.
1 Tin of blacking.
1 Oil bottle.
1 Pair of braces.
1 Blacking brush.
1 Brass brush.
1 Cloth brush.
1 Hair brush.
1 Hair comb.
1 Polishing brush.
1 Pair of cotton drawers.
1 Knife.

1 Fork.
1 Spoon.
1 Hold-all.
1 Tin of polishing powder.
1 Razor and case.
1 Shaving brush.
1 Horse rubber.
2 Grey flannel shirts.
1 Piece of soap.
2 Pairs of worsted or cotton socks.
1 Tin of blanco.
1 Pipeclay sponge.
1 Mess-tin.
1 Mess-tin strap.
2 Towels.

For active service only—
Woollen cap.
Tin of grease.
1 Jersey.

(*End of Standing Orders*)

ADDENDA

Officers' Uniforms

Where Articles are Obtainable and Approximate Prices

All prices below are for net cash.

Capital letters refer to names of Firms similarly lettered below.

UNDRESS UNIFORM required by Provisional Officers on going to the Royal School of Cavalry, or for Annual Training—cost about $100.

	A	B	C	D	E	Q
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	$	$	$
Serge Frock	2 15 0	2 15 9	2 12 6	16.00	14.75	
Pantaloons	3 0 0	2 19 6	2 10 0	14.00	17.00	
Pantaloon Strappings	0 7 0	0 8 6	.....	.....	2.00	
Overalls	2 18 0	2 19 6	2 7 6	10.50	16.50	
Forage Cap	1 7 6	1 6 6	.....	.....	8.50	
Q and **K** Felt Hat	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.80	$3 or $4
L and **M** Cross Belt and Pouch	0 14 0	.....	.....	8.50	10.65	
Sword	3 0 0	2 19 6	.....	14.00	12.00	
Sword Bag	0 5 0	0 3 6	.....	.....	.....	
L and **M** Sword Belt (webb) and Sling	1 3 0	.....	.....	3.50	5.65	
Sword Knot	0 7 0	.....	.....	1.00	.95	
I Leggings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Boots (walking)						
" ankle for box spurs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Q Spurs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1 to $2
L Gloves	0 7 0	.....	.....	$1.50 & $3	2.50	
Glove Trees	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Stick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Rank Badges (pair)	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	.75	.....	
Whistle and Cord (white) for Whistle	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
G Collar Badges (pair)	.....	0 6 3	.....	.....	.....	
Great Coat	4 18 6	.....	3 10 0	25.00	34.50	
Fur Collar (only for winter)	2 10 0	.....	.....	.....	9.85	
Saddlery						
M Throat Plume	1 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
M White Brow Band	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

ADDITIONAL UNDRESS UNIFORM, only necessary for City Officers and Regimental Staff.

	A	B	C	D	E	Q
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	$	$	$
Mess Jacket	8 4 0	4 5 0	6 18 0	77.00	59.00	
Rank Badges (pair)	0 8 0	0 5 0	.....		.....	
Shoulder Straps (pair)	1 5 0	.....	.....		.....	
Mess Vest	2 18 6	1 5 6	2 10 0		18.00	
Tin Case	.....	1 19 6	.....	.....	.....	

FULL DRESS UNIFORM, only necessary for City Officers and Regimental Staff.

	A	B	C	D	E	Q
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	$	$	$
Tunic	12 0 0	9 7 0	10 0 0	90.00	69.00	
G Collar Badges (pair)	0 7 0	0 6 9	.....	2.00	.....	
Rank Badges (pair)	0 8 0	0 5 0	.....	2.00	.....	
Boots, Knee	3 0 0	3 8 0	.....	.....	.....	
Sword Belt (webb) and Slings	1 15 0	1 9 9	.....	13.00	14.25	
Girdle	2 15 0	1 16 0	.....	.....	13.25	
Sword Knot	0 14 6	0 8 6	.....	4.50	3.25	
Pouch Belt and Pouch	11 15 0	11 8 0	10 0 0	75.00	63.25	
L Gauntlets	1 2 6	0 18 0	.....	.....	8.75	
G Helmet (Special)	8 0 0	8 10 0	.....	50.00	46.50	
G Helmet, Troopers', silver-plated	4 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Plume for Helmet	0 11 6	.....	.....	4.50	3.75	
Sabretache	6 6 0	.....	.....	41.00	46.50	
H Aiguillettes	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.60	
OPTIONAL						
Fur Cap	3 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fur Gauntlets	3 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Olivets, plated, per doz.	0 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	

A. Hamburger, Rogers & Co., 30 King St., Covent Garden, London, W.C.
B. Hobson & Sons, 5 Lexington St. Golden Square, London W.
C. Lewis Moses, 65 New Oxford St., London, W.C.
D. Austen & Graham, 451 Yonge St., Toronto.
E. J. R. Gaunt & Son, 63 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.
Q. The Quartermaster, Governor-General's Body Guard.

F HAT BADGE.

Chas. Pitt & Co., 31 Maddox St., London W., have die for Hat Badge, 2 inches. Price, sterling silver, 3s. each; German silver, 4s. 6d. per dozen. Obtainable from Quartermaster, silver, $1.00; German silver, 20 cents each.

G COLLAR BADGE, BUTTONS AND HELMETS.

Firmin & Sons, Ltd., (Cable: "Firmin London"), 108 St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross, London, W.C., have die for Collar Badge and Buttons, and supply Helmets and parts. Their quotations are: Prices—

COLLAR BADGES—Best gilt, 48s. per doz. pair; best quality silver plated, 36s. per doz. pair; brass, 9s. per doz. pair, German silver, 9s. per doz. pair.

BUTTONS—Officers' buttons—Silver plated, 30s. per gross, brass or white metal, 8s. per gross for large, and 4s. per gross for small, if more than 3 or 4 gross are ordered.

HELMETS—White metal helmet, with plate and plume complete, 22s. 6d. each; brass spikes, 7s. 6d. per doz.; brass

cross pieces, 4s. 6d. per doz.; brass side roses and sockets, 4s. per doz.; brass chains, lined black, 24s. per doz.; front plates, 18s. per doz.; hair plumes, 42s. per doz.; leather linings, 33s. per doz.

H AIGUILLETTES.

Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, Ltd., Dep. No. 10, Quotation No. 7569 of 28th April, 1904:

OFFICER—Aiguillettes with shoulder strap, £2 13s. 0d.; without shoulder strap, £2 5s. 6d.; extra shoulder strap, 7s. 6d.

WARRANT OFFICER—Aiguillettes with shoulder strap, £2 2s. 0d.; without shoulder strap, £1 15s. 6d.; extra shoulder strap, 6s. 8d.

(Measurement from collar seam to shoulder seam and height of person to be given.)

I LEGGINGS.

Stohwasser & Winter, 39 Conduit St., London W. Price per pair when not less than six pairs are ordered together, cash, £1 10s. 0d. (Measurements over drawers: (1) Round where top of legging will come below knee. (2) Round largest part of calf. (3) Round ankle.)

J SPURS.

Box for officers, bolt spurs for non-commissioned officers and men, smooth edge rowel, square ends, scored. Jack spurs for officers, with chain and stud; for non-commissioned officers and men, with loop end and black leather sewn on. All 8th Hussars mess pattern.

H. Maxwell & Co., 161 Piccadilly, London W. Quotations of Aug., 1905: Officers (6 pairs and over, 10% discount for cash)—Steel box spur, white metal, 10s. 6d. per pair; second quality, 8s. 6d. per pair; (if plated, add 2s. per pair extra, and 1s. per pair extra with dress rowels). Steel jack spurs, white metal, with chains, £1; with leathers, second quality, 15s., (if plated, add 2s. 6d. per pair extra). TROOPERS—(50 pairs and over, 5% discount for cash)—Steel box spurs, white metal, box or bolt, 5s. 3d.; second quality, usual trooper's, 3s. 6d. Jack spurs, white metal, complete, chains and leathers, 6s. 3d.; second quality, 5s. 3d.; third quality (usual trooper's), 4s. 6d. Spur boxes, 25s. per doz. pairs.

K HATS.

J. B. Campbell, Manager, Millinery Department, Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., Toronto. Best English felt.

L GAUNTLETS, GLOVES, CROSS BELTS, ETC.

T. P. Lee & Co., 24 Coptic St., Bloomsbury, London, W.C. Officers' real buck gloves, with white patent gauntlets, 23s. per pair; officers' real buck gloves, 96s. per doz. pairs; men's white mock buck gloves, 30s. per doz. pairs; men's white mock buck gloves, with white hide gauntlets attached, 96s. per doz. pairs. Cross belts supplied on pattern being sent, and paper pattern for gauntlets had better be supplied also.

M George Lugsdin & Co., Toronto. Patent buff leather cross belt, studs on both ends, $2.50; patent buff leather brow band, 50c.; patent black leather pouch, ring pieces both ends, $3.50; webb sword belt, patent buff slings, $3.50; plume, white, for throat, about $4.00.

(End of Addenda)