

Mobilization will be carried out in two stages:—

1. The raising of the unit to war establishment and receipt of a portion of its war outfit.
2. Completing the mobilization.

A Rural Unit carries out the first stage at its places of assembly, namely at squadron, battery or company headquarters, and the second stage at a place of mobilization specially assigned to it. It does not move to its place of mobilization until ordered, which order will be given by the divisional or district commander.

Other units carry out both stages at the place of mobilization.

The Militia Act allows of troops being billeted.⁵

Units when mobilized may be moved to their war stations. If such station is outside the divisional area or military district in which the unit mobilizes, it will, on reaching its war station, come under the orders of the commander under whom it is to take the field.

The regulations call for the closing of Educational Establishments, The Royal Military College at Kingston and all Schools of Instruction. Officers and men at once rejoin their units, and warrant officers and N.C.O.'s of the Instructional Cadre remain with the units to which they may be at the time attached.

Instructions Relating to Personnel.⁶

For its completion to war establishment a unit relies on its peace strength and corps reserve, appointments and promotions, transfers and attachments from other units, the reserve of officers, civilian rifle associations, voluntary enlistment, the ballot and the Reserve Militia.⁷ In an emergency, members of civilian rifle associations become militiamen, in accordance with the Militia Act; these will be detailed to units by divisional and district commanders.

The order to mobilize is telegraphed by the A.G. to divisional and district commanders, by whom all officers are warned.

⁵ *Mob. Regs., 1913, para. 25.*

⁶ *Mob. Regs., 1913, Section III.*

⁷ See page 12.

On mobilization being ordered, officers on leave, and men on furlough immediately return to duty without waiting for orders.

Squadron, Battery and Company Commanders (especially in the case of rural units) notify all members to rejoin and are held responsible for the recruiting of their commands to war establishment. Every member of the Militia called out for active service, who absents himself without leave from his corps for a longer period than 7 days, may be tried by Court Martial as a deserter.

All ranks borne on the peace establishment are medically examined. The names of officers found permanently unfit will be reported to M.H.Q., and men permanently unfit will be brought before Invaliding Boards and discharged. Those only temporarily unfit will be taken under medical care.

With due regard to economy, paid civilian assistance may be utilized as required during the period of mobilization.

British Reservists who have received permission to reside in Canada may be enrolled for service in the ranks of the Canadian Militia unless special instructions are received from the War Office to the effect that they are to be recalled to the Army.

Instructions Relating to Horses and Transport.⁸

Each Divisional Area and Military District puts into effect schemes prepared in peace time for the requisition and supply of horses and transport: remount and transport companies are formed and depôts established. To the A. D. of S. & T. at the headquarters of divisional areas, and to the Senior A. S. C. Officer at military districts, are assigned special duties in connection with the above, and they are required to see that such arrangements are made in peace time as will facilitate and expedite the supply and mobilization of the horses and transport required. They are to co-operate with the civil authorities and make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the conditions of their districts, noting what horses are available, their prices, the usual cost of forage and grazing, what qualified veterinary surgeons, farriers, shoeing-smiths, wheel-

⁸ *Mob. Regs., 1913, Section IV.*

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

Instructions Relating to War Outfit.⁹

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

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

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

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

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

Procedure on Mobilization.¹⁰

Duties of Divisional District and Fortress Commanders.

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

⁹ *Mob. Regs., 1913, Section V.*

¹⁰ *Ibid, Section VI.*

for the distribution of notices and posters ordering mobilization and for giving publicity to the contents thereof with the assistance of the local press. They will also cause effect to be given to local mobilization orders, put into operation their horse and transport requisition schemes, indent to M.H.Q. for equipment and clothing, arrange for all movements of troops, and on the evening of each day of mobilization will despatch to M.H.Q. brief reports stating what progress has been made, telegraphing also to M.H.Q. immediately any unit has completed its mobilization. Fortress commanders will also carry out the instructions laid down in their defence schemes.

Special general regulations are detailed regarding units to be formed on mobilization, such as divisional ammunition columns and A.S.C. companies forming trains; details of these will be elaborated when the contingency arises.

Duties of Regimental Commanders.

Regimental commanders must at once communicate the order to mobilize to all their officers, give effect to local mobilization orders, and proceed to the place of mobilization of their unit. They report to District Headquarters the number of officers it requires to complete its establishment, submitting recommendations for new appointments and promotions; at the same time making local arrangements for obtaining men, horses and transport,—arranging for the accommodation and subsistence of the same. They arrange for all ranks being medically examined, and for equipment and clothing being issued and marked. Horses will undergo veterinary examination, and train-transport will be handed over to the drivers whom it is the business of the A.S.C. to supply.

In the case of rural units, battalion commanders see that outlying squadrons, batteries, and companies make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation and subsistence of men and horses at places of assembly, and transmit orders to them (when received from superior authority), to move their squadrons, batteries and companies to the place of mobilization. Daily Progress Returns are submitted by them to Divisional Headquarters, and when their unit has completed its mobilization they report that fact by telegram.

Duties of the Squadron, Battery and Company Commanders.

On receipt of the order to mobilize, squadron, battery and company commanders at once join their units. They will also:—

Warn all their N.C.O.'s and men.

Complete their commands to war establishment and equip them.

Arrange for subsistence of their men and horses.

Report to Regimental Headquarters what equipment and clothing is required, and the daily progress made.

MOBILIZATION OF UNITS OF THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

(1914-15-16.)

The system on which units for overseas service have been raised differs somewhat from the foregoing procedure. These have been formed from members of the territorial militia regiments, in some cases the personnel being drawn from several in the same district, in others all from the same one; but in every case, previous to attestation in a C.E.F. unit, men are taken on the strength, and sign the Service Roll of a unit of the Active Militia. The authority to raise a battalion (or battery) is received by the O.C. division or district and includes the name of the officer selected as its provisional commander, the designation of the unit, and the area in which it is to be recruited. Each unit recruits its own personnel of N.C.O.'s and men, who are billeted until it is concentrated and given Government quarters and rations.

A book containing instructions regarding the organization and administration of the C.E.F. units has been compiled at the Headquarters of the 2nd Divisional Area and issued under the authority of the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence. It is explanatory of the procedure which has been evolved from experience, and contains particulars of forms and documents, allowances, methods of accounting for stores, terms of service, attestation, discharge, scale of clothing and necessaries, courts martial, establishments, financial instructions, system of indents, appointment and education of officers, and all details of the system obtaining at the time of writing.

MOBILIZATION FOR WAR IN THE BRITISH SERVICE.

The existence in Great Britain of a comparatively large standing army, with the Army Reserve, causes the system of mobilization to differ somewhat from the procedure outlined in the foregoing chapter. What follows has been taken from Col. Banning's *Organization, Administration and Equipment*, with his permission and that of his publishers—Messrs. Gale & Polden. Only the portions which are not paralleled in the Canadian Regulations are considered.

The foundation of the system is one of stations, and the various Brigades, Divisions, etc., are composed of the troops occupying certain definite stations, and barracks at those stations, and thus, as a unit changes its peace station, so it changes its place in the mobilization scheme of the Army.

The **Place of Mobilization** is, as a rule, the peace station of the unit.

The **Place of Joining** is that at which reservists join the colours on mobilization.

These are in the case of:—

- Cavalry.....Regimental Depôt.
- Artillery.....One of the Depôts (with some exceptions).
- Engineers (with some exceptions)..Place of mobilization of the unit.
- Foot GuardsLondon.
- Infantry of the Line.....Regimental Depôt.
- Army Service CorpsOne of the Depôt Companies.

General Mobilization entails the mobilization of the whole of the Regular Army and Auxiliary Forces.

Partial Mobilization involves the mobilization of the whole or a part of the Regular Army only, or the whole or a part of the Regular Army with a portion of the Auxiliary Forces.

General Officers Commanding-in-Chief are responsible that preparations are made in peace time for a normal general mobilization.

In order to co-ordinate mobilization arrangements, a Mobilization Committee is formed in each Command under the presidency of the Major (or Brigadier) General in charge of administration.

District Commanders will cause mobilization posters to be distributed throughout the area when a general mobilization is ordered, and will arrange with officers concerned to have the posters affixed to the gates of the barracks and government buildings, and with the heads of constabulary to have them affixed on or near town halls, churches, chapels, police barracks, post offices, and other public buildings.

The Officer in charge of Records keeps, for use on partial mobilization, for each regular reservist on his books, *Army Form D. 463*, which consists of three detachable coupons, and contains:—

1. *The notice to rejoin at once, and place of rejoining.*
2. *A travelling warrant for the journey.*
3. *A postal order for 3/- advance of pay.*

He also keeps a special notice on *Army Form D. 463A*, for use on General Mobilization, for each regular reservist, warning him to join at once.

These forms are kept filled in for instant despatch, and officers in charge of records are responsible that all addresses are up to date. The addresses are checked once a quarter, by the list received from the paymaster to whom reservists have to notify their address, when sending in their life certificate to receive their reserve pay for the quarter.

An active service pay book, an active service casualty form and field conduct sheet are kept by officers commanding units for every serving soldier and those reservists who join units direct; those for reservists joining a depôt are kept by the officer commanding the depôt. These forms are kept completed as far as possible.

Officers commanding units who have war equipment in their charge are responsible that it is complete and fit for service. No portion of this equipment is to be taken into use in peace without authority.

Mobilization equipment, except the personal equipment of reservists who join at depôts, is kept stored at the place of mobilization of the unit, or is conveyed there on mobilization. It is either on charge of the unit or of the Army Ordnance Department. In the latter case where the store is near the station of the unit, the commanding officer should check the equipment annually.

Arms, accoutrements, clothing and necessaries, including identity discs for reservists who join at a dépôt, are kept stored there; all, except arms, in sets in pigeon holes with the name and number of the man with them, under the charge of the O. C. Dépôt.

Service ammunition should be in the possession of units.

Regimental reserve ammunition for units of the expeditionary force which exist as such in peace is held with their mobilization equipment. For other units it is held by the Army Ordnance Department.

The order to mobilize is issued by the War Office, and on its receipt commanders of districts will arrange for posters as above.

The officer in charge of records immediately issues notices to all reservists required to rejoin. In the event of a general mobilization all regular reservists must proceed at once to the place of joining shown on their Identity Certificate, without waiting for orders. The new form of Identity Certificate has a travelling warrant and postal order for 3/- attached for use in such circumstances.

On joining, reservists are medically examined. Those who pass as fit, receive personal equipment, clothing and necessaries, and those who join at depôts are sent to their units as quickly as possible.

Men despatched from a dépôt to a unit, or from a unit to a dépôt, or to another unit, proceed fully clothed, and with their personal equipment. Small arms ammunition is not distributed to individuals, but is sent with reservists in bulk to the units to which they are detailed.

The duties of the various officers concerned with mobilization may be briefly summarized as under:—

An Officer in charge of Records will at once:—

- (a) Post notices to reservists.
- (b) Inform the paymaster paying reservists that mobilization has been ordered.
- (c) *When reservists join at regimental depôts,—*
 - (i) Inform officers commanding depôts of the unit which each man is to join, detailing by name those required for special duties.
 - (ii) Pass nominal rolls of men sent from depôts to units to the paymaster paying reservists.
- (d) *Where reservists join units direct,—*
 - (i) Inform officers commanding units of men ordered to rejoin.
 - (ii) Pass nominal rolls of men who have joined to the paymaster paying reservists.
- (e) Pass Separation Allowance Forms to the paymaster concerned.
- (f) Record the absence without leave of reservists who fail to report themselves. These men are struck off the strength of the reserve and advertised as deserters.

An Officer Commanding a Regimental Depôt will at once:—

- (a) Recall officers and soldiers on leave.
- (b) Order a medical examination of officers and serving soldiers.
- (c) Arrange for rations and accommodation for reservists and others joining.
- (d) Obtain from reservists joining, their life and identity certificates, forwarding the same to the paymaster paying reservists.
- (e) Cause reservists to be medically inspected.
- (f) Issue personal equipment, clothing and necessaries to reservists who have passed the medical examination.
- (g) Despatch reservists in batches (50 to 100 strong) in accordance with instructions of the officer in charge of records.

- (h) Furnish the officer or non-commissioned officer conducting with a nominal roll.
- (i) Telegraph to the unit to which each party is proceeding the number in the party, the probable hour of arrival, and whether rationed for the day.
- (j) Despatch each evening to the officer in charge of records separate nominal rolls of reservists sent to each unit, on which will be shewn,—
 - (i) Date reservists joined.
 - (ii) Amount of remittance to family (if any).
 - (iii) Charges, if any, for messing, etc., at depôt.

An Officer Commanding a Unit will at once :—

- (a) Recall all officers and soldiers on leave.
- (b) Have all ranks medically examined.
- (c) Arrange for the veterinary inspection of all horses and their being re-shod.
- (d) If the unit does not mobilize at its peace station, move it at once to the place of mobilization, telegraphing to the officer in charge of records and the officer commanding the depôt that it has done so.
- (e) Arrange accommodation and rations for reservists and others joining.
- (f) Telegraph to the War Office the number of officers, and to the officer in charge of records the number of reservists required to complete war establishment.
- (g) Send officers and non-commissioned officers to fetch reservists from the depôt.
- (h) Despatch to their destination any individuals or parties which the unit has to provide for other units, such as headquarter units, etc., acquainting the officer in charge of records with the numbers thus despatched.
- (i) Ascertain that pay books are completed and issued to the men.

- (j) Despatch to the officer in charge of records :—
- (i) The duplicate Attestation and other documents kept with them (except the Casualty Forms and Field Conduct Sheets) of all men proceeding on service.
 - (ii) Medals of Soldiers.
 - (iii) Wills of soldiers desiring to place them in safe custody.
- (k) Hand to the O. C. Details any books and documents not required by the unit.
- (l) Draw mobilization equipment of the unit.
- (m) Cause all equipment, clothing and necessaries to be marked.
- (n) Draw regimental supplies, and see that medical and veterinary stores required to complete are received.
- (o) Send horse collecting party to the place ordered, and have the animals inspected by the veterinary officer on arrival.
- (p) Arrange for fitting harness and saddlery.
- (q) Report daily progress made in mobilization to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, telegraphing to him when completed.

An Officer Commanding the Details of a Unit will :—

- (a) Take over barracks, baggage, stores, and equipment left behind, on the departure of the unit.
- (b) Return to Army Ordnance Department such stores as are not required by him.
- (c) Deal with reservists found medically unfit :—
 - (i) Discharge those unfit for further service.
 - (ii) Relegate to the reserve those temporarily unfit.
 - (iii) In case of mobilization for service abroad, relegate those unfit for service abroad to the reserve.
- (d) Send to the officer in charge of records certain books left by the unit, and pack the remainder with the regimental baggage.
- (e) Send to the regimental depôt the regimental and personal baggage left behind by the unit.

Similar arrangements are made for mobilizing the Special Reserve and Territorial Force on embodiment.

Officers commanding units are responsible that everything is kept up to date for calling out the men of their units, and on mobilization will immediately send out the notices for them to join.

Men belonging to units join at the peace headquarters of their units; special instructions are laid down for other men. Those who are fit will receive a gratuity of £5.

War equipment for the Territorial Force is partly provided by the Army Ordnance Department and partly by County Associations from civilian sources. Clothing is provided by the latter. Grants are made from Army funds to enable associations to provide what is necessary. Each man on joining must bring a pair of boots and the necessaries prescribed by regulations. These need not be of any particular pattern, but must be good enough to last three months. A grant of 10/- is made to each man on mobilization, if he has not any deficiencies.

Before leaving its peace station, a Territorial unit must form a *dépôt*, consisting of an officer, a sergeant-instructor and such other ranks as may be necessary. Documents not required by the unit, and regimental records are left with this *dépôt*, together with the medals of any men who so desire.

CHAPTER VI.

WAR ORGANIZATION.

(*F.S.R., Pt. II., Chap. II.*)

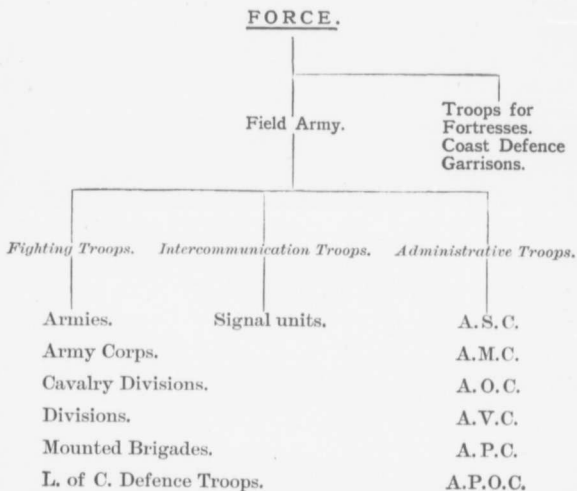
So diverse are the conditions under which the British forces take the field that each campaign calls for a system of organization to suit its special case. Previous to the outbreak of the European War there was kept organized in Great Britain a force of 4 Cavalry Bdes., 6 Divisions, and Army Troops, with the necessary units for the lines of communication, the whole amounting to some 160,000 and termed the **Expeditionary Force**. This force was kept ready and in a high state of efficiency—indeed it was characterized as the most efficient force that ever took the field—to be shipped overseas without delay to the scene of any conflict in which its services or those of a part of it might be required. But though this force might be more than enough, or (as at present) not sufficient for all wars in which British arms might be engaged, the principles which govern its organization are the same whether the operations be conducted under civilized or uncivilized conditions or the force employed a large or a small one. It is only the application of the principles in detail which vary; when a force is to be mobilized for a campaign to be fought under special conditions, the necessary modifications of its organization would be notified at the time of issue of the mobilization orders.

What follows is intended to shew how the fighting troops in the field are organized; they may be said to consist, broadly speaking, of two portions:—

1. Troops allotted to fortresses, coast defences, garrisons, and the L. of C. These have a limited degree of mobility and their duties are more *defensive* than otherwise.

2. **Mobile field units**, constituting the *offensive* weapon in the hand of the C.-in-C. Each of these, naturally, will have a suitable proportion of administrative troops, which will be organized along with the fighting troops into units, larger or smaller, in accordance with the situation.

Should a naval contingent be landed for service on shore with the army, it comes under the command of the C.-in-C., is allotted by him as he may consider necessary, and is controlled and administered in the same way as any other military command. Such a military force may be graphically represented thus:—



**Functions of the Executive and of the Component
Parts of the Forces in the Field.**

(F.S.R., Pt. II., Chap. III.)

The authority of the C.-in-C. is supreme in all matters within the theatre of operations on land. He is responsible for the efficiency of the forces in the field, for all military operations—their success or failure—and for the government of all territory under Martial Law. He is, however, relieved of the direct responsibility for the conduct of the business of providing for the requirements of the forces in the field (unless he sees fit to interpose), this responsibility resting with the Heads of the Administrative Services and Departments. These officers are, however, subject to the general control of the C.-in-C. through his three principal staff officers, or of the Inspector-General of Communications.

A subordinate commander is responsible for the efficiency of his own command and for the control and direction of the duties allotted to him. Should his command be a district, garrison, fortress or post, he is also responsible for its military government. When in command of a unit comprising administrative as well as fighting troops he is not directly responsible for the business of providing his command with all it may require.

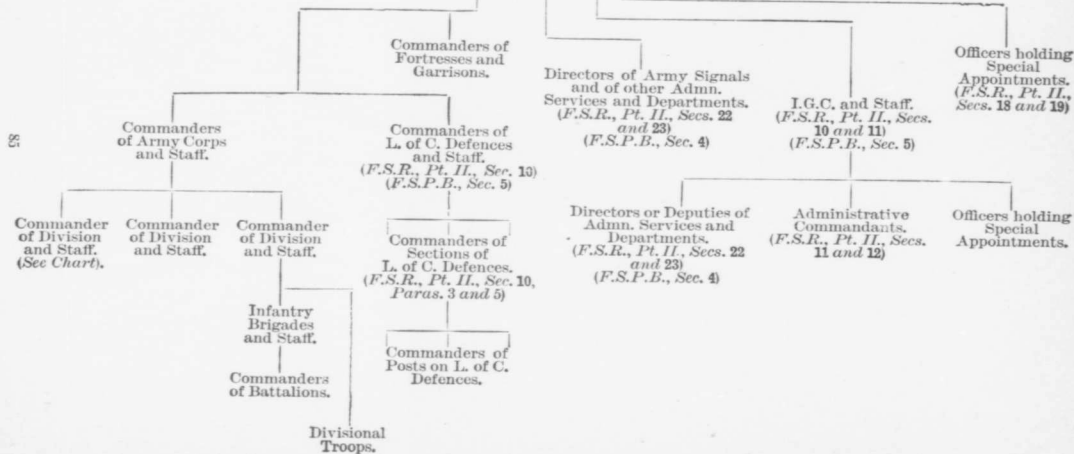
When a portion of an army is detached and acting at a distance, the C.-in-C. may delegate to its commander such powers as he considers the circumstances render advisable. In this case the powers entrusted to him and his sphere of action should be stated in writing, if not covered by existing regulations, and a suitable staff should be furnished to him.

The accompanying chart will serve to make clear the System of Command of an Army in the Field.

C.-in-C.

Staff.
G.S. Branch.
A.G.'s Branch.
Q.M.G.'s Branch.

(See *F.S.R., Pt. II., Secs. 14-17*)
(*F.S.P.B., Chap. I., Sec. 3*)



CHAPTER VII.

LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

The Base.

The Lines of Communication include the railways, roads and navigable waterways between the army in the field and its base or bases.

The Base is where the L. of C. originate, and where the principal reserves of stores for the forces are accumulated and maintained under direct military management and control. Reinforcements and supplies for the army are obtained from there, and to it sick and wounded are sent from the front.

At the base are **Base Depots**,¹ varying in number according to requirements, and proportionate to the size of the force in the field; first reinforcements for units and subsequent drafts are, on arrival, taken on the strength of these depôts. In *War Establishments* there is laid down certain personnel of units which remain there and are not to accompany them further. The commander of each depôt has charge of all drafts and of all regulation baggage left with him, and has to see to the forwarding of parcels received for distribution. Officers, warrant officers, N.C.O.'s and men arriving at the base must report to the commander of the base depôt to which their unit or service is affiliated.

Large depôts for **Supply, Ordnance and Remounts, Pay Office, Post Office, Hospitals**, and depôts of **Medical and Veterinary Stores** are also formed.

The Base may be located on the nearest frontier or, if overseas, at a conveniently situated seaport. It is under an officer styled the **Base Commandant**, who, if overseas, will work in conjunction with the **Director of Sea Transport**. His staff

¹ *F.S.R., Part II, Section 30.*

will comprise officers performing A.A.G.'s and A.Q.M.G.'s duties, with deputies, landing officers, medical and sanitary officers.²

The principal officer connected with the disembarkation of troops is styled the **Military Landing Officer** who, with assistants, boards all ships on arrival and in conjunction with the Director of Sea Transport supervises all embarkations and landings. It is his duty to verify the contents of each ship and to hand the commander of the troops copies of local orders. It should be noted that the Naval authorities control all arrangements up to high water mark, beyond which point the Military authorities are responsible.

An A.G.'s office³ is also established at the base or other convenient place under a D.A.G. who receives instructions from, and corresponds directly with, the A.G.'s branch of the Staff at G.H.Q. in regard to all his duties except local discipline and interior economy. He also communicates directly with the I.G.C. on all matters which mutually concern them. This office relieves units in the field of as much office work as possible and receives reports of casualties prior to their being (after verification) communicated to the War Office. The office is divided into branches, one for records. This branch is further subdivided into sections.

The A.G.'s office at the base is responsible for :—

- Notifying the authorities of the army's requirements in personnel.
- Compiling returns and casualty lists.
- Personal services.
- Promotions and retirements.
- Registration of prisoners.
- Opinions on questions of law.
- Discipline and confidential reports.
- Custody of documents.

² *War Establishments* contains details.

³ *F.S.R., Part II., Section 130.*

Organization of the Executive on the Lines of Communication.

(*F.S.R., Pt. II., Chap. III., Secs. 10-13.*)

(*F.S.P.B., Sec. 5.*)

The executive authority on the L. of C., unless very short or in a friendly country, is usually organized under two branches :—

- (a) **Defence**; for which the **Commander of the Lines of Communication Defences** is responsible. This responsibility includes the military government of that portion of the L. of C. which may be under martial law.
- (b) **Administration and Control of Traffic**; for which the **Inspector-General of Communications** is responsible.

The former officer has a staff allotted to him and such troops as may be necessary, termed L. of C. defence troops. These are field units, and neither officers nor men detailed for duty under him can be withdrawn without the authority of the C-in-C. The crews of armoured trains on the L. of C. are L. of C. defence troops.

The L. of C. may be divided into sections each under a subordinate commander and these may be subdivided into posts if necessary. (A base will not usually be considered as belonging to a section). Any L. of C. troops not immediately required for the sections will be retained as reserves under the commander of L. of C. defences.

The Commander of L. of C. defences must, except in very special cases, confine himself to the business of securing the safety of the L. of C., all personnel, animals, and material within them, and must keep himself in direct telegraphic communication with the C.G.S. the I.G.C. and his own subordinates. He has normally no control over the movements along the L. of C. of the personnel, animals or material other than his own L. of C. defence troops, but is kept advised of all such movements. But, in the face of imminent danger

from the enemy, and should he consider it unsafe for traffic to continue, he may order its detention until he thinks it may safely be resumed or until he has received orders from superior authority. Similarly, only extreme emergency will justify his diverting for his assistance troops or ammunition proceeding to the front. In either case the situation must at once be telegraphed to the C.G.S. and to the I.G.C.

Commanders of Section and Post defences should have a map of the country as far as the two adjoining sections or posts, on which should be shewn the positions of the changing and passing places of convoys, the positions of the piquets, the places for the relief of escorts, and where attacks are most likely to occur.

Should an officer senior in rank to a commander or a subordinate commander of L. of C. defences be temporarily detained at a post or section, he will in no case interfere with the defence commander of the section or post, except in the event of actual attack by the enemy, in which case the senior officer of fighting troops on the spot will assume command.

The Inspector-General of Communications is responsible for the control and co-ordination of all traffic on the L. of C. up to and including the rendezvous⁴ or other specified localities. He receives the C.-in-C.'s instructions through one or other of the branches of the latter's staff. He commands all L. of C. units (except L. of C. defence troops),⁵ and is responsible for all administration arrangements connected with traffic. His duties include selection, appropriation and allotment of sites and buildings for depôts of all kinds, quarters, offices, plant and material of every description that may be required for service on the L. of C.; he is responsible for the disposition of reinforcements, supplies and stores, for the maintenance of garrisons and posts⁶ on the L. of C., and of all troops halting or moving within the area of his jurisdiction. He sends up within reach of the field units such requirements as they have demanded, and arranges for the removal of everything super-

⁴ See Definitions and Chapter on Supply.

⁵ Where the L. of C. are short or the country friendly, the safety of the L. of C. as well as its control, may be under the I.G.C.

⁶ *F.S.R., Part II., Section 11-12.*

fluous from the sphere of operations. He keeps the C.-in-C. informed as to the daily situation with regard to ammunition, supplies, stores and material, whose staff in return bring to his notice any changes in the distribution of the forces.

The staff of the I.G.C. includes representatives of the Administrative Services and Departments. The line may, as for defence, be divided into sections and posts each under an Administrative Commandant.⁷

Administrative Commandants are responsible to the I.G.C. for the discipline of their posts, for guards on stores, for sanitation, interior economy and police, for the accommodation of troops, animals and prisoners on their way to or from the front. They act locally for the I.G.C. and must facilitate in every way the passage of troops and stores through their areas. Their jurisdiction usually extends half way to the two adjoining posts. At some of these would be established depôts and rest camps as circumstances demanded.

⁷ See note 5, *supra*.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE STAFF IN THE FIELD.

General Organization and Functions.

(*F.S.R.*, Pt. II., Secs. 14-19; *F.S.P.B.*, Secs. 3 and 4.)

The "Staff" is defined as being "Staff officers appointed to the General Staff, to the A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s branches of the Staff, or as brigade-majors and staff-captains to assist certain commanders in the discharge of their duties." These wear certain distinctive badges, namely the staff cap (with or without gold embroidered maple leaves on peak according to rank) and scarlet gorget patches. Officers attached to or employed under the staff do not wear the above; but at the headquarters of commands in Canada it is customary for them to wear the regimental or departmental forage-cap with a cover of drab material fitted so as to shew the band and badge.¹ An officer of the staff, as such, is vested with no military command, but he assists and conveys the instructions of his superior and arranges details connected therewith, it being also his duty to give the troops every help in his power in carrying out the instructions issued to them.

The exact subdivision of duties amongst the different staff officers in each branch, and the system of intercommunication within the staff, are laid down in a staff manual published for private circulation amongst officers of the staff only.

The functions of the staff in divisional areas in peace time have been considered at some length in Chapter II. In the field the same general principles of organization apply. The following table will shew of what staff and attached officers the Headquarters of formations consist. For further details, *War Establishments* should be consulted.

¹ *Army Order*, No. 92 of 1916 (British), supersedes all existing regulations on this subject and institutes gorget patches of blue and of green to distinguish officers holding General, Administrative, Technical, Departmental and Miscellaneous appointments. For the positions at the headquarters of commands and districts to which these would apply, were such authorized for Canada, see *Appendix XX*.

Staffs of Field Formations.

	Division. (British)	Division. (Canadian)	Mounted Brigade. (Canadian)	Infantry Brigade. (Canadian)
Lieut. or Major-General.	1	1	..	..
Brigadier-General.....	..	..	1	1
Aides-de-Camp.....	2*	2	1	1
Staff.				
G.S.O., 1st Grade.....	1	1	..	..
G.S.O., 2nd Grade.....	1	1	..	..
G.S.O., 3rd Grade.....	1	1	..	..
A.A. and Q.M.G.....	1	1	..	..
D.A.A. and Q.M.G.....	1	1	..	..
D.A.Q.M.G.....	1	1	..	..
Brigade Major.....	..	..	1	1
Staff Captain.....	..	..	2‡	1
—				
A.D.M.S.....	1	1	..	..
D.A.D.M.S.....	1	1	..	..
A.D.V.S.....	1	1	..	..
Veterinary Officer.....	5†	..	..	1
D.A.D.O.S.....	1	1	..	..
Liaison Officer.....	1	..	..	..
Interpreter.....	1	..	..	..
Asst. Provost-Marshal..	1	1	..	..
Chaplain.....	1	..	..	..
Other Ranks.....	98	60	29	21
Horses.....	67	42	22	18

*One may act as Camp Commandant.

† These officers, with their horses and batmen, mobilize with the units to which they are attached.

‡ One for intelligence duties.

The Staff of the C.-in-C. is organized in three branches :—

- (i) *The General Staff branch.*
- (ii) *The A.G.'s branch.*
- (iii) *The Q.M.G.'s branch.*

These must work in close co-operation. The C.-in-C. delegates such responsibility for the co-ordination of staff work as he deems fit to the **Chief of the General Staff**, who is his adviser on all matters affecting military operations and who signs all orders (with certain exceptions) issued to field units. Other commanders issue their orders through their senior G.S.O.

A. The General Staff deals with :—

Military operations.

Efficiency.

Plans for movements of troops, marches and battle.

Information, reconnaissance, guides and interpreters.

Intelligence and intercommunication.

Selection and protection of camps and bivouacs.²

Maps, flags of truce, and correspondence with the enemy.

Censorship, the press, and foreign attachés.

Preparation of reports, despatches and diaries.

It is responsible that the A.G.'s and Q.M.G.'s branches are kept informed of the probable requirements of the troops.

The **Director of Army Signals** (Administrative Service) receives his instruction from and is responsible to the General Staff branch.

B. The Adjutant General's branch deals with :—

Discipline, Military and Martial Law, Police.

Supply of personnel, honours, rewards and personal services.

Pay, promotion and the chaplains' department.

Sanitation, medical equipment, casualties and invaliding.

Mobilization of improvised units.

Disposal of prisoners ; burials.

Ceremonial and routine duties.

Reports, etc., on the above.

²The G.S. branch selects areas, the Q.M.G.'s branch distributes the quarters in detail within such areas.

Administrative Services and Departments which work under the A.G.'s branch :—

- (i) Director of Medical Services.³
- (ii) Deputy Judge Advocate-General.
- (iii) Principal Chaplain.
- (iv) Provost Marshal.

C. The Quarter-Master-General's branch deals with :—

Embarkations and landings which are not warlike operations.

Distribution in detail of quarters and buildings under instructions from the General Staff.⁴

Supplies, ammunition, equipment (other than medical), clothing, stores of all kinds.

Transport and Railways.

Remounts, Veterinary and Postal Services.

Reports, etc., on the above.

Administrative Services and Departments which work under the Q.M.G.'s branch :—

- (i) Director of Supplies.
- (ii) Director of Ordnance Services.
- (iii) Director of Transport (except railway or sea, and the technical vehicles of artillery, engineer, flying, and medical units).
- (iv) Director of Railway Transport.
- (v) Director of Works (Engineer services on L. of C.)
- (vi) Director of Remounts.
- (vii) Director of Veterinary Services.
- (viii) Director of Postal Services.
- (ix) Paymaster-in-Chief.

³The G.S. branch deals with the tactical dispositions of the medical services, while the A.G.'s branch deals with them as regards sanitation, discipline and personnel.

⁴See note 2, *supra*.

Personal and Special Appointments.

The *special appointments* are :—

Director of Sea Transport, who represents the Admiralty.

Provost Marshal, who commands and controls the Military Police.

Camp Commandant, who is responsible for the safety of a commander and his headquarters. He commands his escort and all headquarter's details, arranging for their quartering and subsistence.

Personal appointment.

Aide-de-Camp or Orderly Officer, who is a commander's confidential secretary, and if no camp commandant is appointed will act as such.

CHAPTER IX.

MAINTENANCE OF THE FORCES IN THE FIELD.

(*F.S.R., Pt. II., Chap. IV.*)

In order to make the necessary preparations for the reception of an army at the base, certain officers precede it to the theatre of operations, namely :—

G. S. Officers of the C.-in-C.'s Staff, who establish relations with the civil authorities, arrange railway and march time-tables (in conjunction with the I.G.C.), organize intelligence personnel, and provide for censorship.

The Headquarters of the Commander of L. of C. defences and a proportion of L. of C. troops.

The Headquarters of the I.G.C. and that of the Base Commandant.

Representatives of all services and departments, with such L. of C. units as are deemed necessary.

Should the country be able to provide supplies and transport, field depôts are formed locally and the fighting troops may be despatched to the overseas base at once; but should supplies require to be taken, it follows that supply columns and parks must precede them and prepare for the arrival of the fighting troops.

The I.G.C. has the general direction of preparing for the reception of the army and providing for all its wants. The immediate replacement of deficiencies in personnel, animals, supplies and material of all kinds is essential, and the machinery for securing this, as well as for the withdrawal of everything unnecessary, should be perfect. **Heads of Services** are responsible for the supply of the army's requirements and the Home Authorities must be given sufficient notice of all wants to allow of their arrival at the base in good time. With the I.G.C. rests the responsibility that these are forwarded from the base when demanded.

As the efficiency of the fighting troops must in no way suffer, every local source is to be turned to account. Auxiliary transport corps and labour corps must be organized to relieve

highly-trained fighting troops of duties that can be performed equally well by civilians whose services should be utilized in positions for which their civil occupations particularly fit them. Similarly, less efficient troops will be used for duty on the L. of C.

Provision and Maintenance of Personnel.

(*F.S.R., Pt. II., Chap. V.*)

"First Reinforcements" to the extent of 10 per cent. of the rank and file are mobilized with most field units, and if these exceed 40, an officer is included. These may or may not proceed overseas with their unit, depending on the instructions issued. Demands for subsequent reinforcements are made by the A.G.'s office at the base. The percentage of drafts required in the first year of a war to keep the troops in the field up to war establishment were, previous to the great war, estimated as being:—

80	per cent.	for	Infantry.
70	" "	"	Cavalry and Mounted Rifles.
60	" "	"	Artillery.
40	" "	"	Engineers.
30	" "	"	Headquarters, Administrative Services and Departments.
20	" "	"	Headquarters, Administrative Services and Departments on L. of C.

The necessity for the continual preparation and training of drafts to supply deficiencies is obvious. Full details of what personnel, baggage and material are to be left at the base are to be found in *War Establishments* and in the different *Field Service Manuals*.

Reports on normal casualties and deficiencies are made:—

- (a) *For personnel*, through divisional headquarters to the I.G.C.; communicating casualties at the same time to the A.G.'s office at the base for purposes of record.
- (b) *For stores*, to the nearest supply depôt.

Abnormal demands will, on the other hand, require to be referred to General Headquarters, and the C.-in.-C. will decide whether he desires the replacement of men, horses, stores or ammunition to take place first, and the order in which units are (in accordance with his plan of operations) to be reinforced.

Maintenance of Supplies by Utilization of Local Sources.

(*F.S.R., Pt. II., Chap. VI.*)

N.B.—What follows has reference only to operations conducted in an enemy's country.

Local resources may be utilized by adopting one or all of the following methods:—

- (a) Requisitioning.¹
- (b) Billeting.
- (c) Contributions of money.
- (d) Purchase by contract.
- (e) Purchase in the open market.
- (f) Confiscation.

The regulations governing the use of the above methods are strict and are laid down *in extenso* in *F.S.R., Pt. II.*

Supplies requisitioned are paid for subsequently. Authority to requisition is given only to officers; warrant officers and N.C.O.'s or men will be punished severely should they attempt it, unless in cases of extreme urgency and no officer is present. Personal services of labourers, etc., may be requisitioned but the services of guides may not be.

Billeting comprises not only the provision of food but of shelter. (See Part I.)

Contributions of money are forcible collections, usually made through the civil authorities.

Confiscation is limited to State property; that of private individuals is sacred.

Captured supplies including live stock—cattle, sheep, pigs, etc.—are handed over to the nearest representative of the director of supplies. If this is impossible, they must be destroyed. This applies also to guns, arms, ammunition, equipment, stores and vehicles, but material of this kind is handed over to the nearest ordnance or transport officer.

However obtained, supplies must be collected at central points and distributed systematically among the depôts and parks, thence by means of the supply columns and trains (*q.v.*) to the troops. A graphic representation of the method of supply by columns and trains is given opposite page 100.

¹ See *F.S.P.B., Chap. VI., Section 36, paras. 12-21.*

Supplies.

(*F.S.R., Pt. II., Chap. VII.; F.S.P.B., Sec. 36.*)

It is roughly estimated that an ordinary agricultural district of Western Europe should be able to support an army equal to twice the population for one week. This assumes the country not to have been previously traversed. The capabilities of industrial districts are less. In long continued operations not only will the country's resources require to be used but other supplies must be brought from a distance.

Units mobilised and embarking for overseas services carry with them certain supplies as specified in *War Establishments*. Supplementary to these is a 15 days' reserve supply carried by troopships and available for issue, if necessary, to the troops on landing. Units moving by rail to their places of concentration take with them, in addition to their regimental supplies, rations and forage up to and for the day of arrival.

The general system of supply is through the medium of

(a) **Supply Depôts:—**

- (i) **Base Depôt**, which receives supplies from overseas or from the country outside the theatre of operations, accumulating them for the replenishment of other depôts.
- (ii) **Depôts at points along the L. of C.**, which furnish supplies to L. of C. troops and, if need be, to troops passing through.
- (iii) **Main Supply Depôts**, which may be situated at an advanced base or at other convenient place on the railway.
- (iv) **Field Depôts**, formed temporarily in the immediate vicinity of the troops for direct issues.

(b) **Railway Trains.**

(c) **Supply Columns** (Mechanical Transport).

(d) **Trains** (Horsed Transport).

(e) **On 1st Line Transport** and on the individual.

Reserve Parks (Horsed), each carrying 2 days' iron rations² and 2 days' oats for each division, *plus* one-sixth of the cavalry divisional and army troops, may be formed as required.

² See Definitions.

The carts, wagons and lorries which comprise the trains of different units are given in *F.S.P.B.*, *Chap. 5, Secs. 18 and 19.* These, after mobilization, are withdrawn from units on arrival at the area of concentration and organized as "trains" under the A.S.C., into two sections,—Supply Section, and Baggage Section.

If the chart be consulted it will be seen that the mobile supply units form the connecting link between railheads³ and the troops operating beyond them. The mobile supplies (see also left half of chart) are divided into four lines, their distribution and the amounts carried on each being as under,—

Regimental:—

On the man,—1 iron ration and the biscuit and cheese issued the previous evening.

On the horse,—1 oats ration (12 to 15 lbs.).

In cooks' vehicles and kitchens.—1 ration (less previous evening's issue).

In Train (Supply Section of).—1 complete ration of bread, meat, vegetables and groceries (normally issued in the evening for next day's use), and 1 horse ration,

or,

In Supply Columns (M.T.).—If the above is carried in the train, the supply column will be empty, and *vice versa*. After replenishing the train, the supply column usually returns to a railhead to be refilled. A supply column is allotted to each division, cavalry division, corps troops and army troops. They are L. of C. units, under the orders of I.G.C., and for the safety of which the Commander of L. of C. defences is responsible, usually up to and including the rendezvous.

Park Supplies, see *ante*, page 99.

Reference to the chart will shew how the supplies—including petrol and lubricating oil for aircraft and motor vehicles—are delivered to the troops. The chain may be concisely shewn as being:—

³ See definition; also compare with ammunition supply, page 102.

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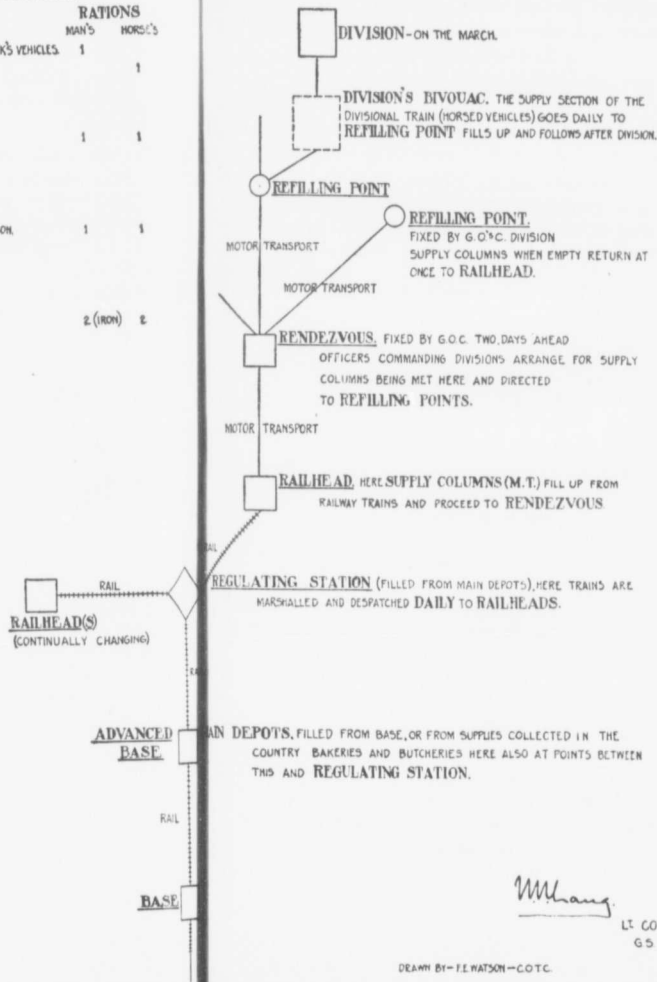
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SYSTEM OF SUPPLY IN THE FIELD

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

REGIMENTAL	RATIONS	
	MAN'S	HORSE'S
ON THE MAN IN ADDITION TO HIS EMERGENCY RATION, OR IN THE COOK'S VEHICLES ON HORSE.	1	1
IN TRAIN (SUPPLY SECTION OF) ISSUED IN THE EVENING FOR NEXT DAY'S USE.	1	1
<u>OR</u>		
IN SUPPLY COLUMN (M.T.) (ONE FOR EACH DIVISION, CAVALRY DIVISION AND ARMY TROOPS.)	1	1
SUPPLY PARK MAINTAINED FOR EMERGENCY ONLY, MOVES ONE DAY'S MARCH IN REAR OF DIVISION.	2 (IRON)	2

I.G.C. HAS CHARGE AND C.L.C. DEFENCES IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SAFETY UP TO RENDEZVOUS.



M. Lang

LT COL.
G S 2nd DIV

From Depôts to Railheads,—*by railway trains.*

From Railheads to Rendezvous, and thence to Refilling Points,—*by Supply Columns (M.T.).*

From Refilling Points to Kitchens,—*by Supply Sections of Trains.*

In the case of cavalry formations which are not provided with trains, supply columns deliver direct to the troops.

It will be noticed that the chart deals with supply to field units when moving; when stationary, supply columns go direct to the units concerned, transfer of supplies to the trains being thus avoided.

Transport with Field Units.

A word of explanation may not be out of place at this stage to indicate the manner in which the transport with field units is organized. It is divided into two classes:—

1. Transport of fighting units. This is further subdivided into,—

(a) *First Line Transport* (see definitions), which accompanies the unit at all times. It includes gun carriages, ammunition wagons, pack animals, limbered or G.S. wagons or carts carrying ammunition, tools, machine guns, technical stores or medical equipment, telephone wagons, water carts, and travelling kitchens or other vehicles for cooks, and in the case of cavalry units, for which no trains are provided, vehicles for the conveyance of baggage and stores.

(b) *Train* (formerly called 2nd Line Transport), which carries baggage, stores and supplies, and is kept well out of the way when fighting is probable, conforming to instructions contained in Operation Orders.

2. Transport of administrative units, such as field ambulances, trains, cavalry field ambulances, etc., which is not subdivided as is that of the fighting units but moves with the unit as a whole.

Convoys.—The responsibility for the security of all supply units rests with the commanders of the fighting troops regulating their movements, who detail suitable escorts for their protection: thus, in the case of columns controlled by the I.G.C. this responsibility rests with the commander of L. of C. defences.

It is rarely possible to provide for the security of fast moving motor transport by means of escorts of fighting troops: usually, the latter will be so disposed as to secure the roads by which the transport must move, special precautions being taken by them to protect all bridges, however small. Horsed transport columns, on the other hand, may be conveyed by protective troops, both transport and escort being under the command of the senior combatant officer. He will, naturally, consult with the senior transport officer on all matters affecting the welfare and convenience of the transport, not interfering with the latter officer's technical functions but giving effect to his wishes, unless by so doing the safety of the convoy be endangered.

The Systems of working horsed convoys may be,—by Through convoys, by Staging, by Meeting.

- (i) **Through convoys.**—Where the same animals and vehicles are employed from the start of the convoy until arrival at its destination. (Applicable to columns in front of the advanced depôt).
- (ii) **Staging.**—The route is divided into stages, the same section of the transport working over the same ground, proceeding laden and returning empty. (Applicable to columns on L. of C.).
- (iii) **Meeting.**—Sections from either terminus of a stage meet daily at a fixed intermediate point—one laden and the other empty—transfer loads or exchange vehicles, each section then returning to its own post. (Applicable to columns on L. of C.).

Ammunition Supply.

(*F.S.R., Pt. I., Chap. XII.; F.S.R., Pt. II., Chap. IX.;
F.S.P.B., Chap. VI., sec. 33, and plates;
I.T. (1914), Chap. XVI.*)

All ammunition must come from the base along the L. of C. as, unlike supplies of food and forage, it cannot be obtained

from local sources, nor can the amounts needed or the time it will be required be foreseen. Reserves of ammunition are kept at various ordnance depôts at the base, advanced base and along the L. of C.

It is a fundamental principle that troops in action need never turn their backs on the enemy to fetch ammunition; it must be sent forward to them. Hence, reserves must be pushed up by rail and road to within reach of the fighting troops.

Ammunition Parks. (M.T. units of the A.S.C.). These are L. of C. units and under the I.G.C., whose responsibility for them ceases at the Rendezvous,⁴ and form the link with the fighting troops, the succeeding ones in the chain up to the reserve of ammunition with (say) battalions being in order:—

Divisional Ammunition Columns. These are units of the Field Artillery, belonging to the higher field formations, and which carry ammunition for 18-pr. guns, for howitzers and for 60-pr. heavy batteries,⁵ as well as small-arms ammunition. They replenish the —

Artillery Brigade Ammunition Columns, which form part of each artillery brigade and carry gun ammunition for the 1st line wagons of the Field Artillery, and S.A.A. to replenish the —

Infantry Brigade Ammunition Reserve. This reserve is formed by detaching from battalions about one-third of their regimental reserves under a selected officer, and forms the link between the Artillery Brigade Ammunition Column and the —

Regimental Reserves. These are carried on the pack animals (8 mules each with 2 boxes, each box containing 1000 rounds), or in the 1st line transport wagons of all arms, and replace ammunition expended in the firing line.

The number of rounds carried is shewn in *Appendix XVII*.

Food and Ammunition Supply in Trench Warfare.

Supplies.

The following description of how this was carried on in his battalion has been supplied by a company officer:—

⁴Compare with Supply Columns, page 100.

⁵Should such be included in the division.

The Battalion Quarter-master's Stores are situated in a village 3 miles behind the firing line. There the Quarter-master has with him each Company Quarter-master Sergeant, company G.S. limbered wagon and cook wagon with drivers and 4 company cooks. He receives food and ammunition daily from the A.S.C. and apportions it to the different Company Quarter-master Sergeants, each of whom divides his share into 4 portions, one for each platoon, distributing the articles for each portion into sacks. One contains bread or biscuit, another tinned beef, another jam and cheese; each sack does not hold more than one man can carry. If meat and vegetables are issued, they are cooked in the company-cooker and placed in dixies, one to each platoon. If mail has arrived the letters are sorted by platoons. Under ordinary circumstances parcels and newspapers are not sent into trenches but are held until the battalion returns to billets. Letters are always forwarded at once. Fuel in the form of coke is divided into 4 platoon lots, one sack to a platoon, and any surplus packing cases are broken up for kindling.

In the afternoon, the company limbered wagon is loaded; the supplies for Nos. 1 and 2 platoons are placed in the right and left halves of the forward half of the wagon; those for Nos. 3 and 4 platoons in the right and left halves of the rear compartment. This careful division of supplies into platoon lots and subdivision of each platoon lot into man-loads is essential to facilitate rapid distribution to the ration-parties at the Advanced Depôt.

At dusk the company wagons leave the Quarter-master's Stores for the Advanced Depôt. Each wagon is accompanied by the C.Q.M.S. and one of the cooks, who act as distributors. The Advanced Depôt is situated about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile behind the firing line. A farmhouse makes a useful distributing point, as it offers shelter, is easily located by the ration parties, and screened lights can be used; the disadvantage is its easy location by enemy gunners. Sometimes on this account an orchard or meadow is substituted; the alternative of a roadside would congest traffic. An open field offers no shelter, lights cannot be used and in wet weather the wagons are mired.

In the meantime preparations have been made in the trenches. During the afternoon the company commander issues orders for a ration party of 1 N.C.O. and from 6 to 8 men per platoon to report at company trench headquarters at (say) 8 p.m. The strength depends largely on the state of the ground for carrying purposes. This party is unarmed except for the sergeant in charge who carries a rifle. The lance-corporal from each platoon usually carries a load the same as the men. After assembling, the company party is guided by the sergeant back to the Advanced Depôt where supplies are issued and the return trip is completed before midnight, so that the garrison shall be at full strength during the latter and more dangerous half of the night. After daybreak, the platoon sergeant divides the supplies among the section commanders for distribution to the men. What simple cooking is required, such as making tea, frying bacon or heating stew, is done by the men individually over impromptu braziers made by punching holes in an old tin pail or the metal lining of a S.A.A. box.

Ammunition.

On leaving billets for trenches each man carries 250 rounds S.A.A., *i.e.*, 50 rounds more than the 200 rounds always carried. This surplus should be sufficient for ordinary sniping during a shift of 4 to 5 days. Each platoon keeps a reserve stock of 6 boxes, *i.e.*, 120 rounds per rifle, which is held intact for emergencies. If the supply on the man falls below 200 rounds, more ammunition must be carried in from the depôt, a heavy and laborious task. Excessive expenditure of ammunition only conveys to the enemy an impression of nervousness, and wastage is best corrected by detailing the offender for the next carrying party.

Water.

If no local supply of water is available, a water party of 4 to 5 men per platoon accompanies the ration party. An empty pack holds several bottles, the remainder are carried slung. These bottles are filled from the battalion water cart at the Advanced Depôt. If procured locally, the drinking water is used only in making tea or Oxo.

Remounts and Veterinary Services.

*(F.S.R., Pt. II., Chap. X., and amendments issued with
A.O. of 1st April, 1915.)*

Remount depôts for the reception, training, and distribution of public animals are formed as required on the L. of C. Requisitions to replace casualties in field units go to the headquarters of the division or formation to which the unit belongs.

The functions of the veterinary service in the field are to prevent disease and reduce wastage by application of first aid; to evacuate inefficient animals and to replenish veterinary equipment. The chain of veterinary organization is:—

1. Veterinary officers with units.
2. Mobile veterinary sections.
3. Hospitals, convalescent depôts and veterinary stores depôts.

Every cavalry regiment, artillery brigade, infantry brigade, divisional ammunition column, and divisional train has a veterinary officer who is assisted by the farriery establishment of the unit concerned, and has a proper complement of veterinary equipment. A mobile veterinary section is allotted to each division and cavalry brigade, which evacuates sick and ineffective animals. Minor cases may be retained for treatment regimentally but serious cases are removed by the mobile veterinary section to railhead and so to receiving hospitals.

All riding, draught or pack animals captured from the enemy are, if serviceable and declared free from disease, handed over to the nearest units requiring them, the commander of the unit reporting the transaction to the nearest remount depôt.

CHAPTER X.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS IN THE FIELD.

(*F.S.R., Pt. II., Chap. XI.*)

The personnel of the Medical Service has four distinct functions with regard to the troops in the field:—(1) preservation of their health through efficient sanitation, (2) treatment of the sick and wounded, (3) provision of professional equipment, (4) collection and evacuation of the sick and wounded. The first cannot be too strongly emphasized, and every commander is held responsible for the sanitary condition of the quarters or localities occupied by his command.

The Sanitary Service comprises,—that with units, that of the L. of C., and a Sanitary Inspection Committee (if formed).

Each unit has its own establishment of sanitary personnel, which may be divided into two branches:—

- (a) *Water Supply personnel*, whose sphere of action is the provision of potable water for the use of the unit.
- (b) *Sanitary personnel*, who act as sanitary police, prevent soil pollution, control latrines, ablution places, cook-houses, horse-lines and the disposal of refuse.

The organization on the L. of C. is on a wider basis, the L. of C. being divided into sanitary districts and posts, the former provided with a sanitary officer and section, the latter with a sanitary squad. The duties of a district sanitary officer are analogous to those of a medical health officer and include the supervision of the food and water supply, disposal of sewage and refuse, disinfection and preventive measures.¹

Sanitary Squads possess the authority of military police regarding such matters; in addition, they execute skilled work connected with arrangements for water supply, disinfection and garbage destruction.

Evacuation of Sick and Wounded.

The Medical Service deals with the discipline, pay, clothing and disposal of all sick and wounded. Theoretically the medical organization in the field is divided into three zones:—

¹ The presence of a sanitary officer in a district or post does not relieve the administrative commandant of his responsibility for its sanitation.

1. Collecting zone,—with the fighting troops.
 2. Evacuating zone,—the L. of C.
 3. Distributing zone,—part of the L. of C., and outside it.
- In the collecting zone, first aid is rendered by medical services with units, subsequently by field ambulances (*q.v.*).

Every unit (with few exceptions) has a medical officer, a malsese cart or pack animal and a certain number of orderlies and stretcher bearers per company; and in the cavalry, men trained in first-aid duties. These, before action, place themselves under the M.O.'s orders.

In action against a civilized enemy, no one other than a stretcher bearer is allowed to carry a wounded man to the rear unless ordered to do so.

The general principles upon which casualties are dealt with will be seen from the following, and from the plate opposite; for full details, *F.S.R., Pt. II., Chap. XI.*, should be consulted:—

1. Collecting zone.

(*Med. est. of units,
Field Ambulances,
and Cavalry Field
Ambulances.*)

- A man wounded in action—
1. Applies his own field dressing,² obtains first aid from regimental M.O., and is carried under cover by regimental stretcher bearers.³
 2. Is collected by the Bearer-Division of the Field Ambulances and removed to—
 3. An advanced or main dressing station.
(Tent Div. F'd Amb.).

² Every officer and man carries a first field dressing in the right hand skirt pocket of his coat. He also carries on a string round his neck an identity disc shewing his name, number (if any), unit and religion.

³ **Divisional collecting stations** may be formed to which cases able to walk may be directed. Their location is not, however, notified to all ranks but only to the medical personnel. It is probable that a tent subdivision would be detailed for duty at such a station.

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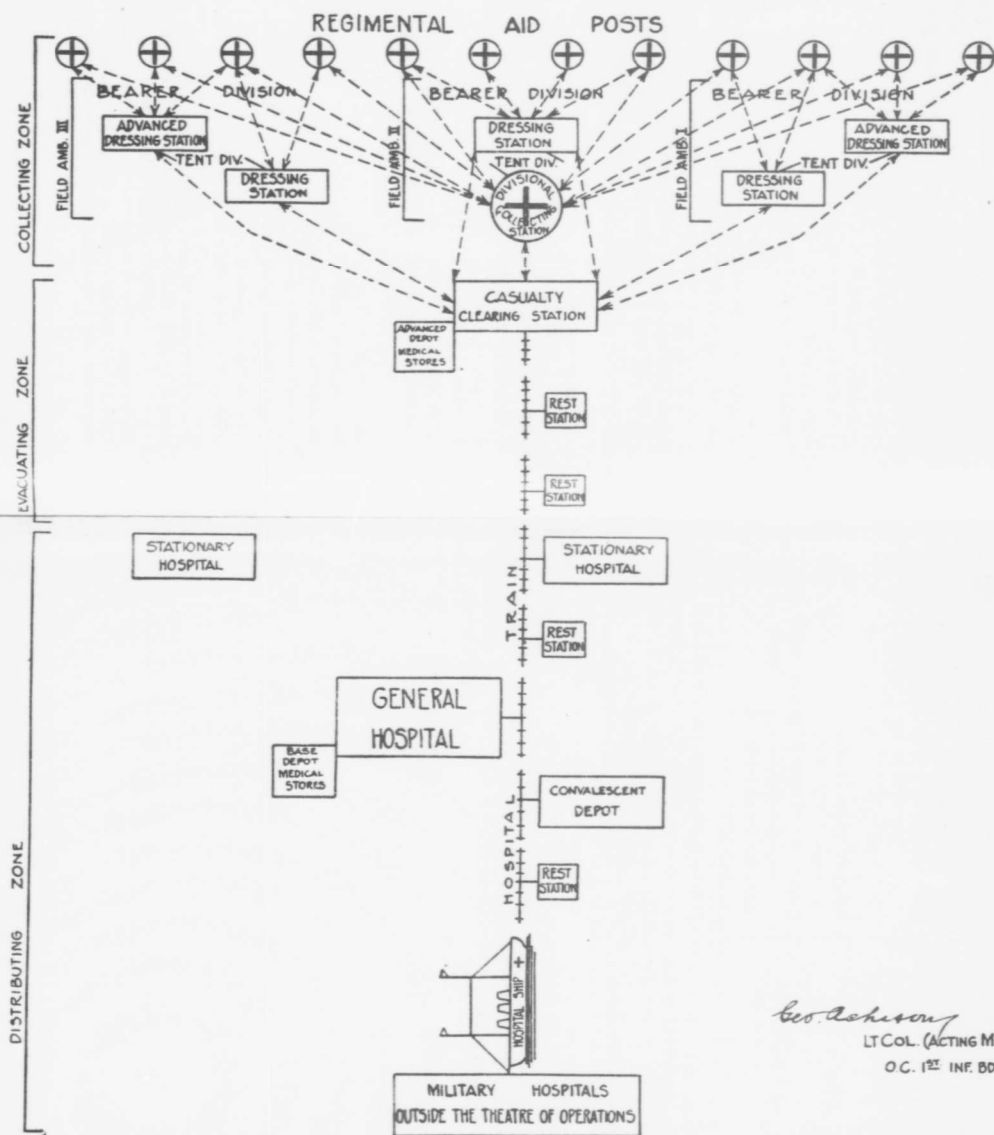
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THE
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF
CITY OF THE MEDICAL SERVICES OF

CHART OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF A DIVISION IN THE FIELD



Geo. Johnson
 LT. COL. (ACTING M.O.)
 O.C. 1ST INF. BDE.

DRAWN BY F.E. WATSON C.O.T.C.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Evacuating zone. | { <i>Ambulance Train.</i>
<i>Casualty Clearing Stations.</i> | { His further progress will be to—
4. Ambulance train.
5. Casualty Clearing Station. |
| 3. Distributing zone. | { <i>Stationary Hospitals</i>
<i>General Hospitals.</i>
<i>Convalescent Depôts.</i>
<i>Hospital Ships,</i>
<i>Hospitals outside theatre of war.</i> | { The next stage, if need be, will be to—
Hospitals. |

Details of the organization of field (and cavalry field) ambulances into bearer and tent divisions and subdivisions have been given in Chap. III., page 46, and should be consulted. See also *F.S.P.B.*, Chap. VII., Sec. 40.

Subsequent to an action, the A.G.'s branch of the staff, after consultation with that of the Q.M.G. and with the G.S., make the arrangements for overtaking the work of clearing the wounded off the field whom the regimental and field ambulance services have been unable to handle previously, and such of the fighting troops as are deemed necessary may be detailed for this work.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Postal Service in the Field.

In a friendly country the Army P.O. system works in co-operation with the existing civil system, but in a hostile country, and in districts under Martial Law the civil postal service is wholly controlled by and in charge of the **Director of Postal Services**. Under normal conditions, base, advanced base and offices on the L. of C. would be established, while field post-offices would be attached to such trains and headquarters as was necessary. (See *F.S.R., Pt. II., Chap. XII.*)

Censorship.

Censorship includes that over private letters, as well as press publications and communications. A G.S.O. acts as **Chief Field Censor** and countersigns all licenses issued to press correspondents (and their servants), who are directly under his control. He, or an assistant, is the sole channel of communication between correspondents and headquarters. Censors are also allotted to each army, division, or other formation as required, and are under the chief censor.

All private communications despatched from the theatre of war are liable to censorship. The special form of printed post card (see *F.S.R., Pt. II., Appendix VIII.*) and urgent letters, enclosed in special envelopes in the presence of the sender's C.O. and approved and countersigned (without rank or unit) by him, are not, as a general rule, delayed for censorship.

All press communications received within or despatched from the theatre of operations are censored, but a censor is not responsible for their accuracy.

Discipline.

In *F.S.R., Pt. II., Chap. XIII.*, will be found in a handy form a brief summary of the more important regulations regarding Courts Martial, Field Punishments, and the Powers of a Commanding Officer in the field.

Provost-Marshall and Military Police.

The Provost-Marshall acts under instructions from the A.G.; assistant Provost-Marshals receive their orders from an officer of the A.G.'s branch of the staff. They wear badges on the left arm marked "P.M." or "A.P.M."

The Military Police are under the general supervision of the P.M., each detachment being under the order of the A.P.M. of the formation to which it belongs. Where there is no A.P.M. the police are under the order of a staff officer of the A.G.'s branch.

Prisoners of War.

Their capture is reported to superior authority at once, the unit which takes them arranging for their custody and subsistence till instructions regarding them are received. The A.G.'s branch, in consultation with the G.S. branch, is responsible for their disposal; the officer in charge of the A.G.'s office at the base keeps an accurate record of them and of the enemy's dead, which is forwarded periodically to the War Office.

The A.G.'s branch is responsible also for:—

Searching unwounded prisoners and the dead.

Collecting the identity discs of the latter, and preserving their personal effects.

Giving receipts to prisoners for monies taken from them.¹

Burial of the enemy's dead.

Spies.

Spies cannot claim to be treated as prisoners of war, but an individual can only be considered a spy if, acting clandestinely or on false pretences, he obtains or seeks to obtain information in the theatre of operations with the intention of communicating it to the enemy.

¹ NOTE.—Military papers found on them are taken charge of by the G.S. branch.

The following are not considered spies :—

Soldiers not in disguise who have penetrated into the country to obtain information.

Soldiers or civilians, carrying out their mission openly, charged with the delivery of despatches either for their own or the enemy's army.

Aviators maintaining communication between the various parts of the forces.

Office Work.

Office work in the field is restricted to what is absolutely necessary. The following books and documents accompany a unit into a theatre of operations :—

- (i) Field Conduct Book.²
 - (ii) Returns in book form,
 - (iii) Acquittance rolls in book form,
 - (iv) Cash accounts in book form,
 - (v) War Diary.
 - (vi) Register Book.
- { To be made up into one
book into which a refill
of any one of them can
be placed.

The following are left at the A.G.'s office at the base :—

- (i) A.F., B. 103. On this the A.G.'s office at the base enters all particulars obtained from A.F., B. 213 (field return ; on reverse, return of casualties), and from A.F., A. 36 (nominal roll of men in hospital).
- (ii) Nominal Rolls of squadrons, batteries and companies.

Returns are documents prepared for statistical purposes to shew the conditions of the forces in exact conformity to fact. *Accuracy in their compilation is essential.*

A State, on the other hand, is a report whereby the fighting effectiveness and condition of a command is made known to a commander. It may be verbal, in manuscript or by telegram. *Punctuality in rendering it is usually of more importance than extreme accuracy.* States should shew the strength of a fighting unit in officers, men, horses, guns and ammunition.

² When a soldier leaves his unit his field conduct sheet will accompany him ; or if this is not practicable it will be sent for disposal to the officer in charge of the A.G.'s office at the base.

Despatches.

The senior commander present at any action or military operation is required to send to his government a concise description of such action. He is assisted in preparing this by reports furnished by subordinate commanders, though these reports would not accompany the despatch. Should the operation be carried out by only a portion of the C.-in-C.'s force and he himself be present without assuming the command, he may forward the commander's report thereon with a covering despatch expressing his own opinion of the manner in which the operation was carried out.

War Diaries.

These are confidential documents and are made out in duplicate (by means of carbon paper) by the officer required to keep them. (For list of officers responsible, see *F.S.R.*, Pt. II., Chap. XVI., Sec. 140). They are entered up daily and initialled by the officer detailed to keep them. They should include a concise and accurate record of all matters connected with the campaign in so far as they relate to the duties and experiences of a commander, a branch of the staff, an administrative service, a unit, or an individual.

APPENDIX I.

ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE CANADIAN PERMANENT FORCE.

(Regimental Establishments of the Canadian Militia, 1914-15.)

	R.C.D.	L.S.H. (R.C.)	R.C.H.A.	R.C.G.A.	R.C.E.	R.C.R.	C.P.A.S.C.	P.A.M.C.	P.A.V.C.	C.O.C.	C.A.P.C.
III Officers	15	12	22	33	30	46	25	26	4	30	18
Other Ranks.....	182	110	343	622	296	997	174	142	4	339	41
<i>Total effective strength.....</i>	197	122	365	655	326	1043	199	168	8	369	62

The above figures do not include supernumeraries such as Instructional Cadre, Physical Training Instructors, and others not doing duty with the unit.

APPENDIX II.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

Peace establishments of regiments of the non-permanent Militia on the 8 company basis. Previous to the adoption by certain units of the 4 (double) company system¹—under authority from M.H.Q.—two establishments obtained, a higher for City Corps and for the following Rural Corps, 29th, 45th, 69th, 71st, 73rd, 76th, 82nd, 85th, 89th, 94th, 99th, 108th, and a lower for the remainder of the Rural Corps. Changes are occurring from time to time but what follows indicates the composition of each as taken from *Canadian Peace Establishments* and amendments to the same, which book must be consulted for exceptions.

HEADQUARTERS.	Higher Estab.	Lower Estab.	REMARKS.
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	1	1	
Majors.....	2	2	Only 1 if a 4 Co. Regt.
Adjutant.....	1	1	
Musketry Instructor.....	1	1	
Signalling Officer.....	1	1	
Quarter-Master.....	1	1	Honorary rank.
Paymaster.....	1	1	Only City Corps, and only Rural Corps whose Paymasters were appointed prior to G.O. 172 of 1910. Now being attached from the A.M.C.
Medical Officer.....	1	1	
Chaplain.....	1	1	
Sergeant-Major.....	1	1	May be a Warrant Officer.
Bandmaster or Band Sergeant.	1	1	May be a Warrant Officer.
Quarter-Master Sergeant.....	1	1	
Orderly room Sergeant.....	1	1	
Pay Sergeant.....	1	1	
<i>Included in Headquarters.</i>			
Stretcher bearer Sergeant.....	1	1	
Privates, stretcher bearers.....	8	8	
Sergeant Cook.....	1	1	Not authorized for a regiment of less than 6 companies.
Sergeant Drummer.....	1	1	
Signalling Sergeant.....	1	1	
Signalling Corporal.....	1	1	
Privates, signallers.....	8	8	
Pioneer Sergeant.....	1	1	
Machine gun N.C.O.'s.....	2	2	If corps is in possession of machine gun.
Privates, M.G. detachment....	6	6	
Bandsmen.....	24	24	G.G.F.G. has 32.
Batmen.....	7	7	
Total all ranks included in H.Q.	76	76	

¹ Regiments authorized to adopt this system are (1917), 2nd, 10th, 13th, 38th, 48th, 91st, 109th, 110th.

APPENDIX II.—(Continued).

COMPANY ESTABLISHMENT.	Higher Estab.	Lower Estab.	REMARKS.
Captain	1	1	<i>Note</i> :—4 Company Regts. 24th, 41st, 68th, 84th, 98th. 6 Company Regt., 100th. 10 Company Regt., 30th. 16 Company Regts. 2nd, 5th. 1 Independent Company of Rifles is localized at Grand Forks, B.C., and 1 of Infantry at Nana- imo, B.C.
Lieutenants.....	2	2	
Colour Sergeant.....	1	1	
Sergeants.....	3	3	
Corporals.....	4	4	
Bugler.....	1	1	
Privates.....	47	30	
	59	42	

For war establishment of an infantry battalion for overseas service and the equivalent in the British service see *Appendix III*.

APPENDIX III.

WAR ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INFANTRY BATTALION
FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE, 1915-16.

<i>Headquarters.</i>	C.E.F.	B.E.F.	<i>Machine Gun Section.</i>	C.E.F.	B.E.F.
Lieut.-Colonel	1	1	Subaltern.....	1	1
Major.....	1	1	Sergeants.....	2	2
Adjutant.....	1	1	Corporals.....	1	1
Quarter-Master.....	1	1	Privates.....	24	24
Sergeant Major.....	1	1	Drivers, 1st line Tpt....	6	6
Quarter-Master Sergt....	1	1	Batmen ²	1	1
Orderly Room Clerks ¹ ..	1	2			
Sergeant Drummer.....	1	0	Total.....	35	35
Sergeant Cook.....	1	1			
Transport Sergeant....	1	1	<i>Company.</i>		
Sergeant Shoemaker....	1	1	Major (or Capt.).....	1	1
Drivers, Transport....	9	10	Capt. (2nd in Command)	1	1
Drivers, spare animals..	2	2	Subalterns.....	4	4
Batmen ²	10	5	Com. Sergt.-Major.....	1	1
			Com. Q.-M. Sergeant... Sergeants.....	1 8	1 8
<i>Pioneers.</i>			Drummers and Buglers	4	0
Pioneer Sergeant.....	1	1	Corporals.....	10	10
Pioneers.....	10	10	Privates.....	188	192
			Drivers, 1st line Tpt....	3	3
<i>Signallers.</i>			Batmen ²	6	6
Sergeant.....	1	1			
Corporal.....	1	1	Total.....	227	227
Privates.....	15	15			
			<i>Base Details.</i>		
Stretcher Bearers.....	16	16	Sergt. of the Band (if approved).....	1	0
Orderlies for M.O. ⁴	2	2	Sergeant Master Tailor	1	0
Total.....	78	74	Bandsmen (if approved)	19	0
			Storemen ⁵	4	0
<i>Attached.</i>			First reinforcement...	94	0
Paymaster.....	1	0			
Paymaster Sergeant....	1	0	Total.....	119	0
Medical Officer.....	1	1			
R.A.M.C. for water duty			<i>Summary.</i>		
Corporal.....	1	1	Headquarters with attached.....	88	82
Privates.....	4	4	Machine Gun Section..	35	35
Armourer.....	1	1	Companies ⁶ (4 of 227)...	908	908
Interpreter.....	0	1	Base Details.....	119	
Chaplain (if authorized)	1	0			
Total.....	88	82	Total.....	1150	1025

¹ Orderly Room Clerk may be a sergeant or a corporal.² Batmen are fully armed and trained soldiers and are available for duty in the ranks.³ Seven (7) may be lance corporals.⁴ One may be a lance corporal; the other drives the cart for medical equipment.⁵ One storeman will mobilize with each company.

INFANTRY BATTALION—(Continued).
HORSES.¹

Headquarters.

Lieut.-Colonel	2	riding.
Majors (2).....	2	"
Adjutant	1	"
Assistant Adjutant....	1	"
Quarter-Master.....	1	"
Signalling Officer.....	1	"
Transport Officer.....	1	"
Transport Sergeant....	1	"
Medical Officer	1	"

Machine Gun Section.

Subaltern.....	1	"
----------------	---	---

Companies (4).

For officers commanding companies.....	4	"
-------------------------------------------	---	---

Total

16

Headquarters.

Transport for vehicles.	18	draught.
spare....	3	"
M.O.'s orderlies.....	1	"

Machine Gun Section.

First Line Transport...	12	"
-------------------------	----	---

Total

34

Headquarters.

Transport.....	1	pack cob.
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Companies.

First Line Transport...	8	"	"
-------------------------	---	---	---

Total

9

Companies.

First Line Transport ...	8	heavy draught.	8
--------------------------	---	-------------------	---

TOTAL.....

67

¹ The numbers of horses and vehicles given on pages 118 and 119 can only be considered an indication of what a battalion requires. The numbers of each will vary with circumstances.

INFANTRY BATTALION—(Continued).

TRANSPORT.

	VEHICLES.	DRIVERS.	HORSES.
<i>Headquarters.</i>			
Bicycles for signallers	9		
S.A.A.	5	5	10 draught
Maltese cart for medical equipment	1	1 ¹	1 "
Water carts	2	2	4 "
Wagons, limbered G.S. for tools	2	2	4 "
Spare	0	2	{ 3 " 1 pack cob
<i>Machine Gun Section.</i>			
Wagons, limbered G.S. for tools	2	4	8 draught
Machine guns, tripods and ammunition carts, S.A.A.	2	2	4 "
<i>4 Companies.</i>			
Pack cobs for ammunition (2 per company)	0	8	8 pack cobs
Travelling kitchens (1 per company) ²	4	4	{ 8 heavy draught
<i>Train Headquarters.</i>			
Wagons G.S. for baggage, stores and supplies	4	4 ³	{ 8 heavy draught
TOTAL	31	34	50+9

¹ Medical officer's orderly.² Battalions which do not possess travelling kitchens will have in lieu 1 G.S. wagon for cooks, with 1 driver and 2 heavy draught-horses.³ Provided by A.S.C.

NOTE.—When specially ordered 1 blanket per man is carried, and 2 G.S. wagons in addition will be required. For these vehicles 2 extra A.S.C. drivers and 4 extra heavy draught-horses will be added to the train transport of the battalion.

APPENDIX IV.

CAVALRY.

Peace establishments of regiments of cavalry as shewn in *Canadian Peace Establishments* and amendments to same.

HEADQUARTERS.	Personnel.	Horses.	REMARKS.	
Lieut.-Colonel	1	1		
Major	1	1		
Adjutant	1	1		
Musketry Instructor.....	1	1	Not above the rank of Captain.	
Signalling Officer.....	1	1		
Quarter-Master.....	1	1		
Paymaster.....	(1)	(1)	If appointed prior to G.O. 172 of 1910.	
Medical Officer.....	1	1		
Veterinary Officer.....	1	1	May be from the C.A. V.C.	
Chaplain	1	1		
Sergeant-Major.....	1	1		
Quarter-Master Sergeant.....	1	1		
Orderly room Sergeant	1	..		
Pay Sergeant.....	1	..		
<i>Included in Headquarters.</i>				
Sergeant Trumpeter.....	1	1		
Sergeant Cook.....	1	..		
Signalling Sergeant.....	1	1		
Signalling Corporal.....	1	1		
Privates, signallers.....	8	8		
Medical Officer's Orderly.....	1	1	(Sergeant)	
Servants and Batmen.....	7	..		
	34	24	(including Paymaster).	
	3 Sq'n Regt.		4 Sq'n Regt.	
SQUADRON.	Personnel.	Horses.	Personnel.	Horses.
Major	1	1	1	1
Captain	1	1	1	1
Lieutenants.....	4	4	4	4
Squadron Sergeant-Major.....	1	1	1	1
Squadron Quarter-Master Sgt.....	1	1	1	1
Sergeants.....	4	4	4	4
Farrier Sergeant.....	1	1	1	1
Machine Gun N.C.O.'s.....	2	2
Privates, M.G. Sec.....	4	4
Trumpeter.....	1	1	1	1
Corporals.....	6	6	6	6
Shoeing-smiths.....	2	2	2	2
Saddler.....	1	1	1	1
Privates.....	71	64	54	44
Drivers (transport).....	1	2	1	2
	104	95	78	69

Note:—As equipment becomes available and M. G. Sec. reported efficient.

10 men not mounted.
1 wagon per squad'n.

Regiments with 2 squadrons :—36th.

Regiments with 3 squadrons :—1st, 6th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 32nd, 34th, 35th.

Regiments with 4 squadrons :—G.G.B.G., 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

One independent squadron at Victoria, B.C.

APPENDIX V.

DIVISIONAL SIGNAL COMPANY.

(*B.W.E., Pt. VII., New Armies, 1915.*)

(Headquarters and 4 Sections.)

Headquarters.

1 Officer.

56 other ranks (sappers, drivers, batmen, signalers, motorcyclists, R.A.M.C., interpreter).

1st Line vehicles (technical).

1 Motor car.

1 G.S. wagon R.E.

1 G.S. wagon R.E. (limbered).

No. 1 Section (2 Cable Sections).

2 Officers.

70 other ranks.

1st Line vehicles (technical).

4 Cable wagons (6-horsed).

4 R.E. wagons (limbered, 2-horsed).

Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Sections.

(each), 1 Officer.

26 other ranks (sappers, drivers, signallers, despatch riders).

1st Line vehicles (technical).

(each), 3 R.E. wagons (limbered, 2-horsed).

APPENDIX VI.

CYCLIST COMPANY.

(*B. W. E., Pt. VII., New Armies, 1915.*)

Consists of a Headquarters and 6 Platoons.

Headquarters.

2 Officers.

13 other ranks.

Each Platoon.

1 Officer.

30 other ranks.

Total 8 Officers.

193 other ranks.

The above does not include attached, of whom there are 3.

Each platoon is divided into 6 sections, each of 6 men and 1 N.C.O.

APPENDIX VII.

A PIONEER BATTALION.

(*Supernumerary to the Infantry Brigades of a Division.*)

(Headquarters, 4 Companies and a M.G. Section.)

Headquarters. 1 Lieut.-Col.

1 Major.

1 Adjutant.

1 Quarter-Master.

—
Total 4 Officers.

71 other ranks (not including attached).

4 Companies (each) 6 Officers.

224 other ranks.

Machine Gun Section. 1 Officer.

34 other ranks.

The technical transport for *each company* comprises :—

2 pack mules for ammunition.

2 pack mules.

1 R.E. wagon for tools (limbered).

1 G.S. wagon (6-horsed) for tools.

APPENDIX VIII.

MOTOR MACHINE GUN BATTERY.

(6 Machine Guns.)

4 Officers.
55 other ranks.

1st Line vehicles (technical).

9 motorcycles.
6 " " with side-cars for guns.
12 " " " " " men.
3 motor cars (with box bodies) for spare men and
ammunition.

This unit is divided into 3 sections of 2 guns, 3 motorcycles,
and 3 motorcycles with side-cars to each.

APPENDIX IX.

A FIELD AMBULANCE (3 SECTIONS).

(B. W. E., Part VII., New Armies, 1915.)

(7 Motor Ambulance Cars, and 32 Ambulance Wagons, horsed.
Can accommodate 150 patients.)

See chart opposite page 108.

Headquarters-Section,—A.

Bearer Sub-division. 1 Officer.
42 other ranks.

Tent Sub-division. 3 Officers (1 Lt.-Col.).
(50 Patients.) 20 other ranks.

Section B. or C.

Bearer Sub-division. 1 Officer.
41 other ranks.

Tent Sub-division. 2 Officers.
(50 Patients.) 19 other ranks.

Vehicles 25.

Note :—Attached are not included in the above.

APPENDIX X.

A DIVISIONAL TRAIN.

(B. W. E., Pt. VII., New Armies, 1915.)

(4-horsed Transport Companies, A.S.C.)

(As at 1st August, 1915. Some slight reductions have since been made.)

Note:—Each extra infantry battalion in a division calls for an additional 6 G.S. wagons, to what is given below.

The personnel of Headquarters Company and the 3 remaining companies are divided into details for transport, and for supply.

Headquarters:—Personnel.

3 Officers.
1 Medical Officer.
1 Veterinary Officer (attached).
12 other ranks (including attached).

Transport
(all kinds).

*Headquarters Co.**Transport Details.*

4 Officers.
194 other ranks.

Supply Details.

2 Officers.
12 other ranks.
1 Interpreter.

122 vehicles and
241 heavy draught horses.

*Remaining 3 Companies (each).**Transport Details.*

3 Officers.
76 other ranks.

Supply Details.

2 Officers.
12 other ranks.
1 Interpreter.

123 vehicles and
216 heavy draught horses.

Total Divisional Train (including attached), 507 all ranks; 60 riding, and 457 draught-horses.

APPENDIX XI.

DIVISIONAL AMBULANCE WORKSHOP (A.S.C.) FOR MOTOR
AMBULANCE CARS.

(To be attached to one Field Ambulance.)

<i>Personnel.</i>	<i>Transport.</i>
1 Officer.	1 Motor Car.
20 other ranks.	3 Lorries.

APPENDIX XII.

A SANITARY SECTION—(R.A.M.C. unit).

<i>Personnel.</i>	<i>Transport.</i>
1 Officer.	1 30-cwt. lorry.
27 other ranks.	
(including 2 A.S.C. drivers).	

APPENDIX XIII.

A MOBILE VETERINARY SECTION.

<i>Personnel.</i>	<i>Transport.</i>
1 Officer (A.V.C.).	1 G.S. wagon (limbered).
17 other ranks.	
(exclusive of attached).	

APPENDIX XIV.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS (*in the field*).

GENERAL	1 Major-General (<i>Commanding</i>).
HEADQUARTERS.	1 Colonel (<i>2nd in Command</i>).
	1 G.S.O., 2nd Grade.
	1 D.A.Q.M.G.
	1 D.A.A. and Q.M.G.
	2 Aides-de-Camp.
<i>Attached.</i>	1 R.A.M.C. Officer.
	1 Officer Interpreter { <i>Supplied by the</i>
	1 Liaison Officer { <i>French Army.</i>

A BRIGADE.

Each consists of two or more wings, and is commanded by a Brigadier-General with a suitable staff.

A WING.

(H.Q. and 3 or more Squadrons).

<i>Headquarters.</i>	1 Lieut.-Colonel (<i>Commanding</i>).
	1 Wing Adjutant.
	1 Equipment Officer.

A SQUADRON

(18 Aeroplanes)

comprises 1 H.Q. Flight and 3 other Flights, lettered A, B and C; and is commanded by a Major.

Headquarters Flight has no aeroplanes, but has workshops, mechanical-transport and wireless section.

- 1 Major (*commanding Squadron*).
- 1 Recording Officer (*usually Senior Flying Officer Observer of Squadron*).
- 1 Equipment Officer.
- 1 Equipment Officer i/c Wireless.
- 2 Flying Officers.

A, B and C Flights. Each comprises 6 aeroplanes.

- 1 Flight Commander (*a Captain*).
- 5 other Flying Officers.

NOTE.—If the squadron is equipped with 2-seater aeroplanes, the establishment allows of 12 Flying Officer Observers in addition.

APPENDIX XV.

KITE BALLOON SQUADRON.

(Two Sections.)

(Establishment is provisional.)

- Headquarters.* 2 Officers.
10 other ranks.
- Each Section.* 1 Flight Commander.
4 Balloon Officers.
1 Assistant Equipment Officer.
88 other ranks.

APPENDIX XVI.

MACHINE GUN CORPS.

The Machine Gun Corps is a new unit. It is organized into *Machine Gun Companies*, one of these forming part of the establishment of an Infantry Brigade.

The personnel of the Machine Gun Companies was in the first instance partly drawn from the Infantry Battalions, but

Machine Gun training depôts have now been formed and from these depôts drafts are sent to complete the strength and to replace casualties in the companies.

As the corps has only been recently authorized, and is still in process of formation, it is not possible to give accurate details of its complete organization. The following figures are only approximate.

A *Machine Gun Company* consists of a *Headquarters* and 4 *Sections*.

<i>Officers.</i>	Major, or Captain (Company Commander).	1
	Captain, 2nd in Command.....	1
	Lieutenants	8
	Warrant Officers.....	1
	Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.....	10
	Corporals.....	8
	Artificers.....	3
	Rank and File	153
		—
	Total.....	185
<i>Attached.</i>	R.A.M.C. Watermen.....	2
		—
	Total.....	187

Each section is equipped with 4 guns, Maxim, Vickers, or Colt, mounted on Mark 4 tripods. Total guns per company, 16.

Transport consists of 16 G.S. limbered wagons, 8 of them carrying 2 guns and ammunition, 8 carrying ammunition only; 1 mess cart; 1 water cart.

The machine guns previously operated by infantry battalions have been replaced by 1 Lewis Automatic Rifle per platoon.

APPENDIX XVII.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ROUNDS PROVIDED IN THE FIELD PER GUN.

(British War Estabs., Part VII., New Armies, 1915.)

128

DESCRIPTION OF GUN	With Battery.	With Brigade Ammunition Column.	With Divisional Ammunition Column.	Total with Field Units.	With Ammunition Sub-park.	With Cavalry Divisional Ammunition Park.	With Army Artillery Ammunition Park.	With General Headquarters Ammunition Park.	Other reserve to be maintained on the Line of Communications.	Total to be maintained in the Field.
15 pr. R.H.A.....	176	76	144	396	...	150	....	....	454	1,000
15 pr. B.L.C.....	250	144	144	538	75	....	....	....	387	1,000
18 pr. Q.F.....	176	76	126	378	75	....	....	75	472	1,000
4.5 in. Q.F. howitzer.....	108	48	44	200	40	....	....	40	520	800
5 in. B.L. howitzer.....	112	46	92	250	75	....	....	....	475	800
4.7 in. Q.F. gun.....	280	80*	....	160	....	....	40	40	290	500
60 pr. B.L.....	80	80*	....	160	....	....	45	45	250	500
13 pr. anti-aircraft.....	80	....	....	280	†	....	....	....	....	....
18 pr. anti-aircraft.....	176	....	....	176‡	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Ammunition column with battery.

† 280 rounds are carried in one lorry in each Sub-ammunition Park as reserve for anti-aircraft guns.

‡ Any further supply of ammunition above that carried with the gun will be obtained from the nearest R.F.A. Brigade Ammunition Column.

NOTE.—The capacity in rounds, of vehicles allotted for gun ammunition, is as follows:—

VEHICLES	13 pr. Q.F.	15 pr. B.L.C.	18 pr. Q.F.	4.5 in. Q.F. howitzer. †	5 in. howitzer.	60 pr. B.L.	4.7 in. Q.F.	
Gun carriage limber.....	24	42	24	12	24	*	....	•
Ammunition wagon, with limber	76	104	76	48	76	40	....
G.S. wagon.....	144	144	108	66	46	40	42	
Lorry, 3 ton.....	280	280	224	112	92	90	72	

* Two rounds are carried when going into action.

† The proportion of Shrapnel is 1 to 5 High Explosive Shell, and the latest mark of vehicles are fitted to carry the ammunition on this scale.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX XVIIIa.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ROUNDS PROVIDED IN THE FIELD (EXCLUSIVE OF L. OF C. RESERVE)
FOR EACH MAN ARMED WITH A RIFLE.

(British War Estab., Part VII., New Armies, 1915.)

FOR EACH RIFLE OF	WITH UNIT.		With Brigade Ammunition Column.	With Divisional Ammunition Column.	Total with Field Units.	With Ammuni- tion Sub-parks.	With Cavalry Divisional Parks.	With General Head- quarters Parks.	Total (Exclusive of L. of C. Reserve.)
	On Soldier.	In Regi- mental Reserve.							
Cavalry.....	100	100	80	....	280	....	100	....	380
Divisional Cavalry.....	100	100	60*	40*	300	50	....	50	400
Artillery.....	50	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	50
Engineers.....	50	50†	....	....	100	....	....	....	100
Infantry or Pioneers.....	120	100	60	40	320	50	....	50	420
Army Service Corps.....	20	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	20
Army Ordnance Corps.....	20	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	20

*No special provision is made for the carriage of this ammunition. †For dismounted men only.

NOTES.—1. For the purpose of arriving at the number of rounds to be carried in Ammunition Columns, the number of rifles is calculated at 500 for Cavalry Regiments, at 1000 for Infantry and Pioneer Battalion, and at 400 for Divisional Mounted Troops. Other units are not considered.

2. The capacity in rounds, of vehicles and animals allotted for small arms ammunition, is as follows:—Limbered G.S. wagon, 16,000; G.S. wagon, 40,000; pack animal, 2,000; lorry (3 ton), 80,000.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF ROUNDS PROVIDED IN THE FIELD (EXCLUSIVE OF L. OF C. RESERVE)
FOR EACH MACHINE GUN.

FOR EACH MACHINE GUN OF	WITH UNITS.		Brigade Ammunition Column.	Divisional Ammunition Column.	Ammunition Sub-park and Cavalry Divi- sional Park.	General Headquarters Park.	Total (Exclusive of L. of C. Reserve.)
	Service Ammunition	Regimental Reserve.					
Cavalry.....	3,500	16,000	6,000	.....	6,000	.....	31,500
Motor Machine Gun Battery with Cavalry.....	5,400	5,250	14,850	.....	6,000	.....	31,500
Infantry.....	3,500	8,000	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	27,500
Motor Machine Gun Battery with Infantry.....	5,400	5,250	.....	10,850	3,000	3,000	27,500

APPENDIX XVIII.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 18 OF 1916, RELATING TO THE
ORGANIZATION OF THE TEN MILITARY DISTRICTS.

ORGANIZATION.

General Order 59-(1) of April, 1911, and all orders referred to therein are hereby cancelled, and the following is substituted therefor :—

1. In pursuance of the authority contained in Section 21-(a) of the Militia Act the hereinafter mentioned portions of Canada are formed into Military Districts as hereinafter described, namely,—

2. The Counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, Huron and Bruce are formed into a Western Ontario Military District, to be known as the "Military District No. 1," with Headquarters at London, Ontario.

3. The Counties of Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Brant, Wentworth, Halton, Peel, York, Ontario, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe; the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Algoma and Nipissing, north of the Mattawa and French Rivers (including the Townships of Ferris and Bonfield) are formed into a Central Ontario Military District to be known as the "Military District No. 2," with Headquarters at Toronto, Ontario.

4. The Counties of Durham, Northumberland, Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, Haliburton, Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Renfrew, Russell, Stormont, Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Prescott, the District of Nipissing south of Mattawa River (exclusive of Townships of Ferris and Bonfield), in the Province of Ontario, and the Counties of Wright, Labelle and Pontiac, in the Province of Quebec, are formed into an Eastern Ontario Military District, to be known as the "Military District No. 3," with Headquarters at Kingston, Ontario.

5. The Counties of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Napierville, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Huntingdon, Laprairie, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Montcalm, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinonge,

St. Maurice, Three Rivers, St. John, Iberville, Mississquoi, Brome, Shefford, Rouville, Chambly, Vercheres, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Drummond, Richelieu, Yamaska, Nicolet, Arthabaska, Sherbrooke and Stanstead are formed into a Western Quebec Military District to be known as the "Military District No. 4," with Headquarters at Montreal, Quebec.

6. The Counties of Wolfe, Richmond, Compton, Beauce, Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Dorchester, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Lévis, L'Islet, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Montmorency, Quebec, Portneuf, Saguenay, Lotbinière, Montmagny, Megantic, Rimouski and Temiscouata are formed into an Eastern Quebec Military District, to be known as the "Military District No. 5," with Headquarters at Quebec City, Quebec.

7. The Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are formed into a Maritime Military District, to be known as the "Military District No. 6," with Headquarters at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

8. The Province of Manitoba and the Territory of Keewatin and the Districts of Thunder Bay and Rainy River, in the Province of Ontario are formed into a Manitoba Military District, to be known as the "Military District No. 10," with Headquarters at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

9. The Province of British Columbia is formed into a British Columbia Military District to be known as the "Military District No. 11," with Headquarters at Victoria, British Columbia.

10. The Province of Saskatchewan is formed into a Saskatchewan Military District, to be known as the "Military District No. 12" with Headquarters at Regina, Saskatchewan.

11. The Province of Alberta and the Territory of Mackenzie are formed into an Alberta Military District, to be known as the "Military District No. 13," with Headquarters at Calgary, Alberta.

12. General Order 58 of 1915, and all orders referred to therein are hereby cancelled, and the following is substituted therefor,—

(a) Subject to the regulations and to the instructions issued from time to time from Militia Headquarters, a District Officer

Commanding will exercise military command over all troops within his District; within that area he is the representative of the Minister of Militia and Defence and he is charged with and responsible for,—

1. The efficiency, discipline and interior economy of the troops;
2. The military training of the officers and men under his command;
3. The arrangements for mobilization and the maintenance of mobilization equipment;
4. The maintenance of the armament, works and buildings;
5. The economical control of all expenditures whether of money, supplies or stores within the District;
6. The proper conduct of all departmental services;
7. The compilation of the necessary estimates for such services;
8. Recruiting and discharges;
9. The inspection of barracks, armouries and other government buildings, arms, ammunition, equipment, clothing and stores of every description in charge of units of the Active and Permanent Militia, except technical artillery, engineer and medical stores;
10. The issue and return to stores of arms, ammunition, equipment and other stores required by units within his District according to the scales laid down in Militia Regulations.
11. The collating, compiling and forwarding to Headquarters of all returns, states, etc., necessary for the administration of units of the Active and Permanent Militia within his District.

(b) A District Officer Commanding is hereby empowered to convene district courts martial for the purpose of trying any man of the Militia who is within his district and who is subject to military law and to the Militia Act, the Army Act and the regulations made under the authority of those Acts, and who is charged with any offence under either of said acts, and

he is hereby empowered to confirm the findings of such courts, and to approve, confirm, mitigate or remit the sentence of such courts, and to cause such sentences to be put into execution according to the provisions of the Militia Act, the Army Act, and the regulations made under the authority of those Acts; and, further, he is empowered to appoint Judge-Advocates and such Judge-Advocates shall have authority to exercise the powers and perform the duties set out in No. 103 of the Rules of Procedure made under the authority of Section 70(1) of the Army Act, and to exercise generally the functions which by said rules are allotted to a Judge-Advocate in relation to a court martial convened under the authority of the Army Act.

(c) The officer duly appointed in Militia Orders to administer a District during the absence of the District Officer Commanding, is hereby given the same powers as a District Officer Commanding has to convene District courts martial, to appoint Judge-Advocates, to confirm the findings of such courts, and to approve, confirm, mitigate and remit their sentences, and to cause such sentences to be put into execution.

APPENDIX XIX.

PERMANENT FORCE OF CANADA.

Pay and Conditions of Service.

ENLISTMENT.

Applicants for enlistment must be bona fide British subjects of good character, unmarried, between the ages of 18 and 45, in good health, not less than 5 feet 5 inches in height (5 feet 6 inches for Artillery) and 34 inches round the chest. They will be required to enlist for three years, and pass a medical examination before attestation.

CORPS.—ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS, LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE (ROYAL CANADIANS), ROYAL CANADIAN HORSE ARTILLERY, ROYAL CANADIAN GARRISON ARTILLERY, ROYAL CANADIAN ENGINEERS, ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT INFANTRY, CANADIAN PERMANENT ARMY SERVICE CORPS, PERMANENT ARMY MEDICAL CORPS, CANADIAN PERMANENT ARMY VETERINARY CORPS, CANADIAN ORDNANCE CORPS, CANADIAN ARMY PAY CORPS, AND CORPS OF MILITARY STAFF CLERKS.

	On appointment.	After 4 years.
Conductor.....	\$2 25	\$2 50
Master Gunner, 1st Class.....	2 25	2 50
1st Class Staff Sergeant-Major.....	2 25	2 50
Master Gunner, 2nd Class.....	2 00	....
Garrison Sergeant-Major.....	2 00	....
Regimental Sergeant-Major.....	2 00	....
Sub-Conductor.....	2 00	....
Other Sergeant-Majors (W.O.).....	2 00	....
Master Gunner, 3rd Class.....	1 50	1 80
Quarter-Master Sergeant.....	1 50	1 80
Squadron, Battery or Company Sergeant-Major.....	1 30	1 45
Squadron, Battery or Company Quarter-Master Sergeant.....	1 30	1 45
Colour Sergeant and Staff Sergeant.....	1 30	1 45
Sergeant.....	1 00	1 20
Corporal.....	0 85	0 90
Bombardier and 2nd Corporal.....	0 75	0 80
Acting Bombardier and Lance Corporal.....	0 60	0 70

	On enlistment.	After 3 years qualifying service.	After 6 years qualifying service.
Gunner, Sapper, Driver and Private.....	\$0 50	\$0 60	\$0 70
Trumpeter, Bugler and Drummer over the age of 18 years.....	0 50	0 60	0 70
Trumpeter, Bugler, Drummer and boys under 18 years.....	0 40	....	....

ENLISTMENT—(Continued).

INSTRUCTORS.

On appointment, Sergeant Instructors.....	\$1 20
After 3 years' service, Squadron, Battery or Company Sergeant-Major Instructor or Colour Sergeant Instructor.....	1 50
After 3 years as Colour Sergeant Instructor, etc., Quarter-Master Sergeant Instructor.....	1 70
After 4 years as Quarter-Master Sergeant Instructor.....	2 00
If selected as Sergeant-Major Instructor (W.O.).....	2 20
After 5 years as Sergeant-Major Instructor.....	2 50
After 9 years as Sergeant-Major Instructor.....	2 50

SUPERNUMERARY STAFF, R.C.E.

Military Foreman of Works, Military Mechanist and Engineer Storekeeper.

Staff Sergeant, while on probation.....	\$1 25
Staff Sergeant, on appointment.....	1 50
Staff Sergeant, after 3 years on Supernumerary Staff.....	1 75
Quarter-Master Sergeant, after 5 years as Staff Sergeant on Supernumerary Staff.....	2 00
Quarter-Master Sergeant, after 4 years as Quarter-Master Sergeant.....	2 25
Sergeant-Major, after 4 years as Quarter-Master Sergeant, if promoted to Sergeant-Major (W.O.).....	2 30
Sergeant-Major, after 4 years as Sergeant-Major.....	2 50

Engineer Clerks, Military Draughtsmen and Topographical Surveyors.

Sergeant, on appointment.....	\$1 25
Staff Sergeant, after 3 years as Sergeant Engineer Clerk.....	1 50
Quarter-Master Sergeant, after 3 years as Staff Sergeant Engineer Clerk.....	1 75
Quarter-Master Sergeant, after 4 years as Quarter-Master Sergeant Engineer Clerk.....	2 00
Sergeant-Major, on promotion to Sergeant-Major (W.O.).....	2 25
Sergeant-Major, after 5 years as Sergeant-Major.....	2 50

ARMAMENT ARTIFICERS, C.O.C.

Armament Staff Sergeant, while on probation.....	\$1 20
Armament Staff Sergeant, after probationary period.....	1 65
Armament Quarter-Master Sergeant, after 3 years as Armament Staff Sergeant.....	2 00
Armament Quarter-Master Sergeant, after 3 years as Armament Quarter-Master Sergeant.....	2 25
Armament Sergeant-Major, after 3 years as Armament Quarter-Master Sergeant if promoted to W.O.....	2 30
Armament Sergeant-Major, after 4 years as Sergeant-Major (W.O.).....	2 50

ARMOURER SECTION, C.O.C.

	On appointment.	After 4 years.
Armourer Privates.....	\$0 75	....
Armourer Lance Corporals.....	1 00	....
Armourer Corporals.....	1 30	....
Armourer Sergeants.....	1 40	1 60
Armourer Staff Sergeants.....	1 65	1 80
Armourer Quarter-Master Sergeants.....	1 90	2 10
Armourer Sergeant-Majors.....	2 25	2 50

ENLISTMENT—(Continued).

CORPS OF MILITARY STAFF CLERKS.

Corporal, on probation, while undergoing course of training.....	\$0 85
Corporal, on probation, if training dispensed with.....	1 10
Sergeant, on appointment.....	1 25
Staff Sergeant, after 3 years as Sergeant.....	1 50
Quarter-Master Sergeant, after 3 years as Staff Sergeant.....	1 75
Quarter-Master Sergeant, after 4 years as Quarter-Master Sergeant.....	2 00
Sergeant-Major, not less than 5 years as Quarter-Master Sergeant	2 25
Sergeant-Major, after 5 years, if specially selected.....	2 50
Staff Clerk, if qualified in Shorthand as Stenographer, 10 cents per diem extra pay.	

SECTION "B" MILITARY STAFF CLERKS, STAFF ORDERLY SERVICE,
MILITIA HEADQUARTERS.

Private, on appointment.....	\$0 80
Private, after 2 years service as Staff Orderly.....	0 95
Private, after 4 years service as Staff Orderly.....	1 10
Private, after 6 years service as Staff Orderly.....	1 25
Private, after 8 years service as Staff Orderly.....	1 40
Corporal.....	1 50
Sergeant.....	1 75

ARTIFICERS.

Farriers, Saddlers, Carriage Smiths, Shoeing Smiths, Collarmakers,
Wheelers, Carpenters, Tinsmiths, Blacksmiths, Coopers,
Sailmakers and Painters.

Gunner or Private.....	\$0 75
Acting Bombardier or Lance Corporal.....	0 80
Bombardier and 2nd Corporal.....	0 90
Corporal.....	1 10
Sergeant.....	1 30
Staff Sergeant.....	1 60
Quarter-Master Sergeant.....	1 80
Quarter-Master Sergeant, after 4 years.....	2 00
Sergeant-Major.....	2 10
Sergeant-Major, after 4 years.....	2 25
Sergeant-Major, after 8 years.....	2 50

BANDS.

	On appoint- ment.	After 3 years.	After 6 years.
Bandmaster.....	\$3 00	\$3 25	\$3 50
Band Sergeant.....	1 35	1 50	1 75
Band Corporal.....	1 00	1 10	1 25
Band Bombardier.....	0 95	1 05	1 20
Bandsmen.....	0 65	0 75	0 90

ENLISTMENT—(Continued).

ADDITIONAL PAY.

In addition to regular Regimental Pay, the following pay is granted:—

Proficiency Pay—Cavalry or Infantry—Daily Rates, Class I.....10 cents.
Daily Rates, Class II.....5 cents.

- (a) Must have two years service, and be in all respects physically capable of performing duties of his rank.
- (b) Non-commissioned officers of, or above, rank of sergeant draw Class I rate.
- (c) Other men draw Class I rate, if qualified as marksmen or 1st Class Shots, or as 1st Class Signallers; or Class II rate if 2nd Class Shots, 2nd Class Signallers.

Artillery Pay—Master Gunner, 1st Class.....40 cents.
Other Warrant Officers.....30 cents.
Master Gunner, 3rd Class.....25 cents.
Other ranks, according to classification, Class I.....15 cents.
Class II.....10 cents.

- (a) Must have one year's service, and be in all respects physically capable of performing duties of his rank.
- (b) Non-commissioned officers of, or above, rank of sergeant, draw Class I rate; Corporal or Bombardier, Class II rate.
- (c) Other men, Class I or Class II, according to certain specialist qualifications.

Engineer Pay—Rates according to qualifications in trades, etc., after completing recruit drills, varying from 1st rate at 50 cents per diem to 7th rate at 10 cents per diem.

Corps Pay—(Army Service Corps, Medical Corps, Veterinary Corps, Ordnance Corps, and Pay Corps). Rates according to qualifications, etc., varying from 1st special rate at 50 cents per diem to 5th rate at 5 cents.

In the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps, Bakers receive a special rate of Corps pay as follows:—

1st Class Baker.....50 cents per diem.
2nd Class Baker.....40 cents per diem.
3rd Class Baker.....30 cents per diem.

Deferred Pay—Deferred Pay at the rates specified below is granted, in addition to Regimental Pay, to men not above the rank of Corporal.

1st year.....2 cents per diem.
2nd year.....3 cents per diem.
3rd year.....4 cents per diem.
4th year.....5 cents per diem.
5th year.....6 cents per diem.
6th year.....7 cents per diem.

Only payable at termination of engagement unless previously discharged as physically unfit.

Extra Duty Pay, etc.—Non-commissioned officers and men performing special duties, such as Pay Sergeants, Provost Sergeants, Garrison and Regimental Police, Pioneers, Rough Riders, Telephonists, etc., also men employed attending furnaces, receive Extra Duty Pay varying from 10 to 40 cents per diem while so employed.

Men with previous service in the British Army, if enlisted in Permanent Force within 3 years of discharge from the colours, may be permitted to count 6 years of their previous service for higher rate of pay in Permanent Force.

ENLISTMENT—(Continued).

Free Rations, Barrack Accommodation, and Medical Attendance.

CLOTHING.

A recruit on enlistment will be credited with sums varying from \$131.75 in dismounted branches to \$170.70 in mounted branches, from which he has to purchase and maintain the articles of clothing enumerated below.

Any portion of these sums remaining unexpended at the termination of his three years engagement is paid to the man.

2 Pairs Boots,	1 Shirt, "Service" Dress,	1 Cape, drab,
1 Cap, Tuque,	1 Pair Trousers, "Service,"	1 Cap "Winter."
1 Cap, drab, serge,	2 Pairs Trousers, drab, serge,	1 Pair Gloves, "Winter,"
1 Cap, blue,	1 Pair Trousers, blue cloth,	1 Muffler,
1 Jacket, drab, serge,	1 Pair Trousers, blue serge,	1 Pair Rubbers,
1 Jacket, serge,	1 Tunic,	1 Pair Stockings.
1 Pair Puttees, blue,	1 Waistcoat, Cardigan,	
1 Pair Puttees, drab,	1 Greatcoat, drab,	

In addition, men of mounted branches have to purchase and maintain the following:—1 pair Wellington boots, 1 pair gloves (summer), 1 pair cloth pantaloons, 1 pair Bedford cord pantaloons, and (Royal Canadian Dragoons and Lord Strathcona's Horse) 1 pair knee-boots and 1 pair gauntlets.

REGIMENTAL NECESSARIES.

Free on joining and to be kept in serviceable order at the soldier's expense during his whole period of service, viz. :—

3 Over Shirts,	1 Razor and Case,	1 Cloth Brush,	2 Pairs Drawers,
2 Under Shirts,	1 Bag, Kit,	1 Pair Shoe Brushes,	1 Box of Blacking,
1 Button Brush,	1 Button Brass,	1 Hold-all,	2 Towels.
1 Hair Brush,	3 Pairs Socks,	1 Table Spoon,	
1 Shaving Brush,	1 Pair Braces,	1 Comb, Hair,	
1 Fork and Knife,	1 Tin of Dubbing,	1 Sponge, Pipeclay,	

The actual and necessary cost of transport not, however, to exceed ten dollars in any case, will be refunded to men on enlistment upon satisfactory proof of such expenditure having been incurred.

Members of the following trades are required for the Royal Canadian Engineers:—Carpenters, Masons, Electricians, Plumbers, Steamfitters and Helpers, Bricklayers, Telegraphers, Locksmiths, Painters, Paper Hangers, Glaziers, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Plasterers and Machinists.

PENSIONS.

After twenty years' service and upwards, soldiers become entitled, on discharge, to a pension for life, varying from 30 cents to \$1.40 a day, according to rank and length of service.

Soldiers who have completed not less than 15 years service and are incapacitated through infirmity of mind and body, shall be entitled to retire and receive a pension for life.

APPENDIX XX.

DRESS OF STAFF.

Extracts from Army Order No. 92, of 1916, relative to distinguishing badges for officers holding General, Administrative, Technical and Departmental Staff Appointments, and Miscellaneous Appointments in the British Service.

"..... the following instructions regarding distinctions in dress are published for information and guidance."

A.—"Officers holding the following appointments will wear the staff forage-cap, with peak embroidered or plain, according to rank, and with a cover of drab material fitted so as to shew the *scarlet* band, badge, and peak. They will also wear *scarlet* cloth gorget patches—

"Asst. Mil. Sec'y, A.D.C., G.S.O., A.A.G. i/c Administration, D.A.A.G., D.A.Q.M.G., A.A. and Q.M.G., D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Staff Capt., Staff Lieut., Brigade Major, Colonel commanding an Inf. Brig., Mil. Sec'y, Dep. Asst. Mil. Sec'y, D.A.G., D.A. and Q.M.G., D.Q.M.G.," and certain Inspectors specified in the A.O.

B.—"Officers holding the following appointments will wear their regimental or departmental forage-cap and badge, with a band of *blue* cloth, special shade, and a cover of drab material fitted so as to show the band and badge. They will also wear *blue* cloth gorget patches with a line of crimson gimp and small regimental or departmental gorget button"—

The list includes:—Directors, Assistant Directors, Deputy Directors, and Assist. Deputy Directors of Services and Departments; the Command Paymaster, Garrison Adjt., Provost and Assist. Provost Marshal, Camp Commandant and Assistant Camp Commandant, Commandant of L. of C., Adm. Commandant, Directors of Supplies and of Transport, Train Conducting Officers and Military Landing Officers.

C.—"An officer holding one of the following appointments will wear the regimental or departmental forage-cap and badge, with a band of *green* cloth and fitted with a cover of drab material so as to shew the band and badge. He will also wear gorget patches of *green* cloth with a line of green gimp and a regimental or departmental gorget button"—

The list comprises:—District Barrack Officer, Officers employed on Recruiting Duties, Officers attached to the Genl. Staff for Musketry Duties at the H.Q. of Commands and Divisions, Officers attached to a Brigade for Musketry Duties, S.O., Musketry Camp.

INDEX.

The prefix Canadian is not used. Items marked (B) refer solely to the British Service. Items marked (C) refer primarily to the Canadian Militia.

References to Charts are given as 54-55, etc.

	PAGE
Accountant and Paymaster-General (C).....	13, 15, 18
Accounting officer, C.O.C.....	50
Acquittance roll.....	1, 112
Active Militia (C).....	1, 11, 12, 24-60
" " (C) and C.E.F.....	74
Adjutant-General (B).....	13
" " (C).....	13, 14
Adjutant-General's branch of staff, M.H.Q. (C).....	14, 16, 17
" " " " D.H.Q. (C).....	20, 21
" " " " services under (C).....	45, 46, 53, 64
" " " " at the base and in the field.....	83, 87, 92-94, 97, 109, 111, 112
Administrative commandant.....	1, 85, 90
" commander.....	1
" services and departments.....	1, 9, 10, 14-18, 84, 85, 90, 93, 94, 96
" staff, D.H.Q. (C).....	20, 21
" troops.....	1, 10
Advisers on sanitation (C).....	58, 107
Advanced base.....	1, 54-55, 59, 100-101
" depôt.....	104, 105, 108-109
" dressing station.....	108, 108-109
Aeroplanes.....	126
Aid posts, regimental.....	108-109
Aide-de-camp.....	92, 95
Air line, signal.....	54-55
Allotment of units on mobilization.....	66, 67
Ambulance. (See cavalry field, and field ambulance).	
Ambulance train.....	108-109, 109
" workshop, divisional.....	62, 62-63, 125
Ammunition, supply and inspection of (C).....	15, 18, 28, 48, 49, 132
" issue on mobilization.....	68, 72, 77
" supply in the field.....	23, 29, 30, 102, 103, 105, 119, 122, 123, 127, 128, 129
" columns.....	26, 28, 29, 30, 62, 62-63, 65, 103, 128, 129
" parks and sub-parks.....	66, 103, 128, 129
" reserve, infantry brigade and regimental.....	103, 128, 129
" small arms.....	6, 29, 30, 68, 77, 103, 105, 127, 129
Appointments, correspondence regarding.....	21

	PAGE
Area, brigade.....	2
" divisional (C). (See district).	
" of concentration.....	69, 100
" intelligence (C).....	38
Armament artificers (C).....	49
Arme blanche.....	1, 26
Armoured trains.....	88
Armourers.....	49, 117
Army.....	C1, C3, E3, E4, 85
Army, British, special features of.....	10, 42, 43, 75-C1, 82
Army corps.....	61, 63, 83, 85
" Council (B).....	13
" Medical Corps (C), etc. (See under each arm and department).	
" Service Corps (C).....	11, 44, 45, 114
" " " (C), on mobilization.....	71, 73
" " " with divisions and in the field.....	C2, C2-C3, 96-104, 124
" troops.....	1, 63
" " company (R.E.).....	35
Artillery (B).....	27, 29
" (C).....	11, 27, 23, 114
" brigades and batteries.....	23-23, 62, 62-63
" brigade ammunition columns.....	23-29, C2, 62-63, 103, 128, 129
" cavalry divisional.....	96
" divisional.....	62, 62-63
" guns in use.....	30, 128
" director of (C).....	18
Assistant Adjutant-General, M.I.I.Q. (C).....	17
" " " i/c administration, D.I.I.Q. (C).....	20, 21
" Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General with a division.....	92
" Deputy Minister (C).....	13
" Director of medical services, D.I.I.Q. (C).....	20
" " " " with a division.....	92
" " supplies and transport, D.I.I.Q. (C).....	20, 22, 71
" Paymasters (C).....	53
" Quarter-Master-General at the base.....	87
Attestation with C.E.F.....	74
Australian Intelligence Corps.....	37
Base.....	2, 86, 100-101
" commandant.....	86
" depôts.....	86, 99
Battalion (C).....	42, 43, 115-119
" (B).....	42, 43, 117-119
" in trenches, how supplied.....	103-105
" signal service with.....	54-55, 56
Battalions, rifle.....	43, 44
" number in a brigade.....	61
Battery.....	26-29
" firing.....	3, 29
" motor machine gun.....	C2, 62-63, 123
Bearer division and sub-division of ambulances.....	46, 47, 108, 108-180, 123

	PAGE
Billeting, in the field.....	98
" on mobilization (C).....	70, 74
Board of officers (C), examining.....	22
" " " on equipment.....	51
" " " on injuries to horse.....	58
Brigade, artillery.....	26-29, 62, 62-63, 65
" " ammunition column.....	26-29, 62, 62-63, 103, 123, 129
" " cavalry or mounted.....	26
" " infantry.....	61, 62, 62-63, 85
" " ammunition reserve.....	103
" " machine gun company.....	127
" " of Guards (B).....	42
" " signal service with.....	54-55, 55, 56
Brigade area.....	2
Bridging train, R.E. (B).....	33, 34
British army. (See army).	
Cable, signal.....	54-55, 56
Cadets, O.T.C. (B).....	39
Cadet corps (C).....	11, 12, 17, 60
" " instructors (C).....	22, 54, 60
" " organizer and inspector of, D.H.Q. (C).....	20, 60
" " services, officer responsible for, M.H.Q. (C).....	17
Camps, issue of equipment for (C).....	51
Camps of instruction (C).....	24
Camps and bivouacs in war, choice and distribution of.....	93
Camp commandant.....	92, 95
" " ordnance officer (C).....	51
Canadian expeditionary force.....	64, 74, 117
Captured supplies and animals.....	98, 106
Cash accounts.....	112
Casualties, recording of in war.....	87, 97
Casualty clearing stations.....	46, 47, 108-109, 109
Cavalry (C).....	11, 25, 26, 114, 120, 121
" " divisions.....	26, 83
" " in the field, how supplied.....	101
" " field ambulance.....	26, 46, 47, 108
Censorship.....	93, 110
Chaplain, principal.....	6, 94
Chaplains' department.....	10, 93
Chief of the Imperial General Staff (B).....	13
" " General Staff, M.H.Q. (C).....	13, 14, 16, 22, 37
" " " " in the field.....	84, 88, 89, 91, 93
City corps (C).....	2, 24, 43, 44, 115
Civilian assistance on mobilization (C).....	71
" " rifle associations (C).....	12, 70
Clearing hospitals. (See casualty clearing stations).	
Clothing, issue of (C).....	18, 48, 50, 68
" " personal and public.....	68
Coast defence troops.....	82, 83
Collecting stations (A.M.C).....	3, 108, 108-109

	PAGE
Collecting zone.....	108, 108-109
Columns, ammunition.....	26-30, 62, 62-63, 65, 103, 128, 129
" supply.....	99-102
Command in the field, system of.....	85
" engineer, D.H.Q. (C).....	20
Commandant, administrative.....	1, 85, 90
" base.....	86
" camp.....	92, 95
Commanders, duties of, in the field.....	84, 85
" " on mobilization.....	(B) 75-81; (C) 69-74
Commander-in-chief, duties, etc.....	19, 75, 83, 84, 85, 89, 93, 96, 97, 113
" " (See also General Staff).	
" " delegation of powers.....	84, 93
" " staff of.....	85, 92-96
Commander of lines of communication defences.....	85, 88, 89, 96, 100, 102
" of section or post on L. of C.....	89
Communication, lines of. (See L. of C.).	
Communications, Inspector-General of.....	84-90, 96, 97, 100, 102, 103
"Company." (For the uses of the term, see under the specified arm, service or department).	
Company, etc. commanders, duties on mobilization.....	74
Concentration, area of.....	69, 100
Confiscation, limited to State property.....	98
Contributions of money.....	98
Convalescent dépôts.....	108-109, 109
Convoys.....	102
Convoy party (A.M.C.).....	48
Corps (various). (See table of contents).	
" army.....	61, 63, 83, 85
" reserve, officers (C).....	12, 37, 70
" troops.....	2, 63
Correspondence, official channels of.....	20, 21
Counties in each military district (C).....	130, 131
County associations (T.F.), (B).....	10, 81
" militia (B).....	10, 43
Courts martial, district (C).....	132, 133
Cyclist company.....	62, 62-63, 122
Defence, schemes of.....	20
Defence of lines of communication—(see L. of C. defences).	
Delegation of powers to commander of detached force.....	84
Dental Corps, Army (C).....	59
Dépôt units of supply, A.S.C. (C).....	45
" " ordnance.....	51
Dépôts of supply, etc., in the field.....	86, 96, 97, 99, 100-101
" ordnance (C).....	49
" veterinary and medical.....	106, 108-109
" regimental (B).....	75
Deputy Adjutant-General, at the base.....	87
(See also A.G.'s branch of the staff).	
Deputy Minister of Militia, M.H.Q. (C).....	13, 15, 16, 18

	PAGE
Despatches.....	93, 113
"Detachment." (See under specified arm, service or department).	
Diaries, war.....	93, 112, 113
Directors and assistant directors.....	2, 3, 16-20, 85, 94
Director of army postal services.....	2, 94, 109
" " army signals.....	2, 85, 93
" " artillery, M.H.Q. (C).....	18
" " clothing and equipment, M.H.Q. (C).....	18
" " contracts M.H.Q. (C).....	49
" " general of dental services, M.H.Q. (C).....	59
" " " engineer services, M.H.Q. (C).....	18
" " " medical services, M.H.Q. (C).....	17, 45
" " of medical services.....	2, 94
" " military operations, M.H.Q. (C).....	16, 37
" " military training, M.H.Q. (C).....	16
" " mobilization, M.H.Q. (C).....	17, 64, etc.
" " musketry, M.H.Q. (C).....	16, 54
" " ordnance services.....	2, 94
" " railway transport.....	2, 94
" " remounts.....	2, 94
" " sea transport.....	86, 87, 95
" " supplies.....	3, 94
" " transport.....	3, 94
" " supplies and transport (C).....	17, 44, 57
" " veterinary services.....	3, 94
" " " " M.H.Q. (C).....	17
" " works.....	3
" " " and buildings, M.H.Q. (C).....	18
Discipline.....	17, 20, 87, 93, 110
Distributing zones (A.M.C.).....	108, 108-109, 109
Districts, military (divisional areas), (C).....	3, 19-23, 130-133
" " staff in (C).....	19-22
" " staff, officers attached to or specially employed with	20, 38, 55, 56
District commanders (C).....	19-22, 131-133
" " (C), duties on mobilization.....	69, 72, 73, 132
" " courts martial (C).....	132, 133
Division in the field.....	61-63, 85
" " " component parts. (See Chart 62-63).	
Details of a division further described:—	
{ ambulance workshop.....	125
{ ammunition columns.....	29, 30, 103, 128, 129
{ artillery.....	28, 29, 30
{ engineers.....	33, 34
{ field ambulances.....	47, 48, 108-109, 123
{ infantry.....	42-44, 61, 117-119
{ motor machine gun battery.....	123
{ mounted troops, cavalry squadron and cyclists.....	120, 122
{ pioneer battalion.....	122
{ signal company.....	32, 54-55, 55, 56, 121
{ sanitary section.....	125
{ train, transport and supplies, A.S.C.....	124
{ veterinary section.....	106, 125

	PAGE
Division in the field, staff of.....	92
" " " how supplied.....	100-101
" " " medical services.....	108-109
" " " ordnance company for.....	51
" cavalry. (See cavalry division).	
Divisional collecting station (A.M.C.).....	3, 108
" troops.....	3, 23, 62, 85
Divisions of ambulances.....	46, 47, 108, 108-109, 123
Documents, custody of.....	80, 87, 112
Drafts, percentage of reinforcing.....	97
Dress of Staff.....	91, 139
Dressing stations (A.M.C.).....	108, 108-109
Duties. (See under commanders, directors, etc.).	
Education of officers (C).....	14, 16, 20, 22, 24, 30-41, 54, 56, 57, 60
" " warrant officers, N.C.O.'s and men (C).....	14, 17, 20, 24, 54, 56
Engineers (C).....	11, 31-33, 114
" Royal (B), additional units.....	33-35
" functions of.....	35, 36
" employed with various units.....	26, 32-35, 62, 62-63
" and signal services.....	26, 32, 55
Enlistment.....	3
" in British army.....	10
" in C.E.F.....	74
Equipment.....	14, 15, 17, 18, 48-51, 67, 68, 72, 76, 77, 132
(See also under the various services).	
Establishments, peace and war.....	67, 70, 114-126
(See also under the various services).	
Evacuation of sick and wounded.....	107-109
Examination of officers.....	20, 22, 24
" medical on mobilization.....	71, 77-80
Expeditionary force (B and C).....	82, 74
Field ambulances.....	46, 47, 62, 108-109, 123
(See also cavalry field ambulances).	
Field army.....	3, 83
" artillery (B and C).....	27-30, 62, 62-63, 65, 128
" company, engineers.....	31, 32, 33, 34
" conduct book.....	112
" depôt.....	3, 99
" dressing.....	108
" squadron, engineers (B).....	33
" troop, engineers.....	26, 31, 32
" units.....	3, 65, 82, 83, 88
" units, transport with.....	101
Fighting troops.....	3, 9, 82, 83
" troops, transport with.....	101
Firing battery.....	3, 29
First day of mobilization.....	69
" line ammunition wagons.....	4, 29, 30
" " transport.....	4, 101
(See also transport).	

Forms, Militia and Army, examples of:—

M.F.B. 257....21; M.F.B. 303....22; M.F.C. 528, 528A....51; M.F.C. 573....50;	
M.F.C. 574....50; M.F.D. 811....22; A.F.A. 36.....112; A.F.B. 103....112;	
A.F.B. 213....112; A.F.D. 463A....76; A.F.G. 973....51.	

Fortress and garrison commanders, duties on mobilization (C).....	72, 73
" " troops.....	82, 83, 85
" companies R.E. (B).....	34

Gazette (C).....	4, 21
------------------	-------

General orders (C).....	4
" mobilization.....(B) 75; (C) 69	
" staff, chief of, M.H.Q. (C).....	13, 14, 16, 22, 37
" " in field.....	84, 88, 89, 91, 93
" staff officers, M.H.Q. (C).....	14, 16
" " D.H.Q. (C).....	19, 20, 22, 25, 40
" " in the field.....	81, 83, 91-93, 94 f.n., 96, 109, 110, 111
" staff, officers attached to, D.H.Q. (C).....	20, 38, 55

Governor-General (C).....	13
---------------------------	----

Governor-General's Body Guard (C).....	25
----------------------------------------	----

" " Foot Guards (C).....	42
--------------------------------	----

Guards, Brigade of (B).....	42
-----------------------------	----

Guides, Corps of (C).....	36-38
---------------------------	-------

Headquarters.....	9
-------------------	---

Headquarters, army.....	4
-------------------------	---

" army corps.....	5
----------------------	---

" artillery brigade.....	29, 62, 62-63
-----------------------------	---------------

" battalion.....	115, 117, 118, 119
---------------------	--------------------

" brigade, infantry.....	61, 62, 62-63
-----------------------------	---------------

" " machine gun company.....	127
------------------------------------	-----

" cavalry brigade and division.....	26
----------------------------------------	----

" " regiment.....	120
-------------------------	-----

" district (C).....	19-21
------------------------	-------

" divisional.....	5, 62, 62-63
----------------------	--------------

" " artillery.....	29, 30, 62, 62-63
--------------------------	-------------------

" " ammunition column.....	29, 62-63
----------------------------------	-----------

" " cyclists.....	122
-------------------------	-----

" " engineers.....	33, 62, 62-63
--------------------------	---------------

" " signal company.....	54-55, 55, 62-63, 121
-------------------------------	-----------------------

" " train.....	62-63, 124
----------------------	------------

" field company (R.E.).....	34
--------------------------------	----

" general.....	5
-------------------	---

Headquarters of Inspector-General of communications.....	96
----------------------------------------------------------	----

" " O.C. lines of communication defences.....	96
-----------------------------------------------------	----

Headquarters, militia.....	9-18
----------------------------	------

" mounted brigade.....	26
---------------------------	----

" pioneer battalion.....	122
-----------------------------	-----

" Royal flying corps.....	125, 126
------------------------------	----------

" tunnelling company (R.E.).....	35
-------------------------------------	----

Headquarters-section, field ambulance.....	123
--------------------------------------------	-----

Headquarters units on mobilization.....	65
-----------------------------------------	----

	PAGE
Horses, supply and care of . . . 57, 58, 71, 73, 79, 80, 94, 100, 106, 118, 119, 120, 124, 125 (See also cavalry and veterinary).	
Hospitals, clearing 46, 47, 108-109, 109	
" stationary and general 46, 86, 108-109, 109	
" veterinary 106	
Hospital ships 108-109, 109	
Household troops (B) 42	
Howitzer batteries and brigades 28, 29, 30, 62, 62-63, 128	
Hydrological corps (C) 58	
Indents for supplies, etc. 45, 50, 51, 73	
Infantry 42-44, 61-63, 115-119	
" (B) 42, 43, 117	
" of the line (B) 42	
Inspector-General and staff (C) 16, 18	
" " of communications 84-90, 96, 97, 100, 102, 103	
" " " relation to O.C. L. of C. defences 88, 89, 102	
Instruction. (See education).	
Instructional cadre (C) 24	
Intelligence and intercommunication 14, 16, 20, 36-38, 55, 56, 92, 93	
" areas (C) 38	
" officer, D.H.Q. 20, 38	
Intercommunication troops 83	
Invaliding boards 71	
Issue and receipt vouchers 50	
Judge-advocates, appointed by O.C. district (C) 133	
Land operations, control of 84	
Landing officer, military 87	
Law, military, martial and international 17, 21, 84, 87, 88, 110, 132, 133	
Lines of communication 5, 82-90, 96, 97, 99, 100-103, 106	
" " control of, how divided 83, 89, 100, 102	
" " defences 5, 82, 83, 83, 88, 89, 96, 97, 100, 102	
" " depôts 99	
" " medical services on 107-109	
" " units 5, 66, 67, 100, 102, 103	
Local resources, uses of in war 96, 98, 99	
Machine gun corps, and companies 126, 127	
" " motor battery with division 62, 62-63, 123	
Machine guns, with battalion 115, 117, 119	
" " with brigade 127	
" " ammunition supply 127, 129	
Main supply depôts in the field 99, 100-101	
Martial law, territory under 84, 88	
Master-General of the ordnance (C) 13, 15, 16, 18	
Mechanical transport 48, 66, 99, 99-103	
Medical Corps, Army (C), (cp. dental and sanitary) 45-48	
" examination on mobilization 71, 77-80	
" services in the field 26, 46-48, 62, 83, 92, 107-109, 123, 125	
" officer, regimental 46, 108	

	PAGE
Meeting, of supply columns.....	102
Military districts (divisional areas). (See districts).	
" landing officer.....	87
" police.....	21, 111
Militia, active (C).....	1, 11, 12, 24-60
of Canada.....	11, 12, 13, 23-60
" (B).....	10, 43
" Council (C).....	13
" list (C).....	11, 23, 25, 43, 46, 51, 58, 67
" non-permanent (C).....	11, 21, 25, 27, 31, 36, 39, 42, 45, 46, 51, 55, 57, 58, 59
" orders (C).....	5
" permanent force (C).....	
6, 11, 24, 25, 27, 31, 42, 44, 45-46, 48, 52, 53, 54, 57, 114, 134-138	
" reserve (C).....	12, 70
Mobilization (C).....	5, 14, 21, 38, 61-74; C.E.F., 74; B.E.F., 75-81
" stores (C).....	51
" of improvised units.....	93
Motor machine gun battery.....	62, 62-63, 123
Mounted brigades (C).....	26, 92
" companies, guides (C).....	37, 38
Musketry, school of (C).....	54
National reserve (B).....	11
Naval contingents serving with army.....	83
" control in landing arrangements.....	87
Necessaries.....	68
Nominal rolls.....	78, 79, 112
Office and storehouse section, C.O.C.....	49
" work.....	112
Officers Training Corps.....	(B) 11, 39; (C) 11, 22, 39-41
Operation orders.....	5, 20, 93
Orderly officer to commander.....	95
Orders, district, general, etc. (See under district orders, etc.).	
Ordnance corps (C).....	11, 18, 48-51 (cp. 67, 68, 72, 86)
" company (C).....	51, 66
Organizer and inspector of cadet corps, D.H.Q. (C).....	20, 60
Pack animals.....	103
Parks and sub-parks, ammunition.....	103, 128, 129
" " " supply.....	98, 99, 100-101
Partial mobilization.....	(B) 75; (C) 69
Pay, in permanent force (C).....	134-138
Pay Corps, Army (C).....	11, 52, 53, (cp. 15, 18, 20)
" office at base.....	86, 93
Paymaster-in-chief.....	6, 94
Peace establishment of units (C).....	67, 70, (cp. 115, 116, 120)
Permanent force (C). (See militia, permanent).	
" staff (C).....	6, 16-21
Personal clothing and equipment.....	68
Personnel, maintenance of.....	21, 70, 87, 97
Pioneer battalion.....	29, 62, 62-63, 122

	PAGE
Pioneers in infantry battalion.....	117
Places of assembly and mobilization (C).....	69, 70, 73; (B) 75
Police, military, D.H.Q.....	21; in the field, 111
Pontoons, R. E. (B).....	32
"Posts," on L. of C.....	88, 89
" regimental aid (A.M.C.).....	108-109
" sanitary.....	107
Postal services.....	17, 86, 94, 110
Principal ordnance officer, M.H.Q. (C).....	18, 48
" veterinary officer, D.H.Q. (C).....	20, 57
Prisoners, registration and custody of.....	87, 93, 111
Provisional schools (C).....	24
Provost marshal.....	94, 111 (cp. 92)
Purchase of local supplies in the field.....	98
Quarter-Master-General and staff (C).....	13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20
" " " " (C), services under.....	44, 48, 57
" " " " in the field.....	85, 87, 92, 94, 96-103, 109, 110
Railhead.....	6, 100, 100-101, 101
Railways.....	2, 17, 94, 99, 100, 100-101, 101
Rations.....	6, 45, 68, 72, 73, 100, 100-101, 104, 105
" emergency or iron.....	6, 68, 99, 100, 100-101
Records, officers i/c (B).....	76, 78
Refilling points.....	6, 48, 100, 100-101, 101
Regiment. (See under the various services).	
Regiment, British infantry.....	42, 43
Regimental commanders, duties on mobilization (C).....	73
" equipment.....	68
" medical equipment and services.....	108
" supplies and transport in the field.....	100, 100-101, 101
" units on mobilization.....	65, 66
Register book.....	112
Regular army (B).....	10, 42, 43, 82
Regulating stations.....	6, 100-101
Reinforcements.....	87, 97
Remounts.....	17, 71, 86, 94, 106
Rendezvous.....	6, 89, 100, 100-101, 101
Requisition of supplies, etc.....	6, 98
Reserve militia (C).....	11, 12, 70
" of officers and corps reserve (C).....	12, 37, 60, 70
" regular, and reservists (B).....	10, 76-80
" special (B).....	10, 43, 81
" regiment (C).....	12
" park, supplies.....	99
Reservists (B), enrolling in Canadian militia on mobilization.....	71
Rest stations (A.M.C.).....	48, 108-109
Returns.....	112
" daily progress, on mobilization.....	73
Rifle associations (C).....	12, 70
" regiments (C).....	43, 44

	PAGE
Routine orders.....	6, 21
Royal Canadians, etc. (See units of permanent force).	
" Engineers (B).....	33-35
" Military College (C).....	12, 70
Rural corps (C).....	6, 21, 25, 43, 44
" " on mobilization (C).....	67-73
S.A.A.....	6, 20, 30, 63, 77, 103, 105, 127, 129
Sanitary division of field ambulance (C).....	47
" section with division.....	C2, 62-63
" service in the field.....	107
Sanitation, advisers on (C).....	58
Sappers.....	32
School cadet instructors.....	60
" of musketry (C).....	51, 60
Schools of instruction.....	11, 22, 24, 25, 27, 31, 42, 70
Sea transport, reserve supplies for.....	99
" " director of.....	86, 87, 95
"Sections," artillery, etc. (See under the various services).	
" on L. of C.....	88, 89
Senior ordnance officer, D.H.Q. (C).....	20, 48
Service, conditions of (B).....	10
" " (C).....	11, 12, 70, 74, 131-138; C.O.T.C. 41
Siege company, artillery (C).....	28
Signal company with a division.....	51-55, 62, 62-63, 121
" Corps (C).....	65-66
" services in field.....	32-34, 64-65
" units.....	7, 83
Signalling officer, D.H.Q. (C).....	20, 55, 56
Spies.....	111
Staff, at M.H.Q. and D.H.Q.....	16-22
" dress of.....	91, 139
" in the field.....	91-95
(See also under General Staff, Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General).	
Staff of brigades and divisions in the field.....	92
" Clerks, Corps of Military (C).....	53
" Orderly Service (C).....	54
Staging, supply columns.....	102
Standing orders.....	6, 21
States.....	112
Stationary hospitals.....	46, 108-109, 109
Stations, on mobilization (B).....	75
" signal.....	54-55
Supplies.....	7
" director of.....	3, 91
" and transport, director of, M.H.Q. (C).....	17, 44, 57
" " assistant director of, D.H.Q. (C).....	20, 22, 71
" provision of, in peace and on mobilization (C).....	45, 67-74
" " " in the field.....	83, 83, 90, 98-102, 104, 105
" use of local, " ".....	98, 99

	PAGE
Telegraph detachments and companies.....	32, 33, 54-55, 55
Tent division, field ambulances.....	46, 47, 108-109
Territorial Force (B).....	10, 43, 81
Through convoys, supply columns.....	102
Traffic, control of on L. of C.....	88-90
Train.....	7, 99, 100, 101
" ambulance.....	109
" divisional.....	62, 62-63, 124
" supply and baggage sections of.....	100
Training. (See education).	
Training battalion, training depôt (R.E.).....	33
Transport, director of.....	3, 94
" " railway.....	2, 94
" " sea.....	86, 87, 95
" (and supplies), director of, M.H.Q. (C).....	17, 41, 57
" " assistant director of, D.H.Q. (C).....	20, 22, 71
" in peace and on mobilization (C).....	45, 71
" in the field.....	94, 99-102
" first line and train with field units.....	4, 26, 29, 30, 62, 62-63, 101, 119, 121, 121, 125, 127
" warrant.....	22
Trenches, supplies for.....	103-105
"Troop," field, signal, etc. (See under the various services).	
Troops. (See army, corps, and divisional troops).	
" L. of C. defence.....	5, 83
Tunnelling company.....	34, 35
Uniforms, special features.....	27, 43, 44
" of staff officers.....	91, 139
Units on mobilization.....	65, 66
" L. of C.....	5, 66, 67, 100, 102, 103
Vehicles (carts, G. S. wagons, etc.).....	28-30, 32, 35, 48, 62, 72, 99-104, 119, 124, 125, 126
Veterinary Corps, Army (C).....	11, 17, 57, 58
" equipment and services on mobilization.....	68, 71, 73, 79, 80
" " " in the field.....	62,, 62-63, 86, 94, 106, 125
Volunteers (B).....	10, 43
War council.....	19
" equipment and outfit on mobilization.....	67, 68, 70, 76
" establishment of units.....	67 (cp. 117-127)
" stations on mobilization.....	69, 70
Water supply and purification.....	58, 105, 107
Wireless equipment.....	23, 33, 54-55, 56
Works companies (R.E.).....	33
Wounded, evacuation of.....	47, 48, 107-109
Yeomanry (B).....	10, 43