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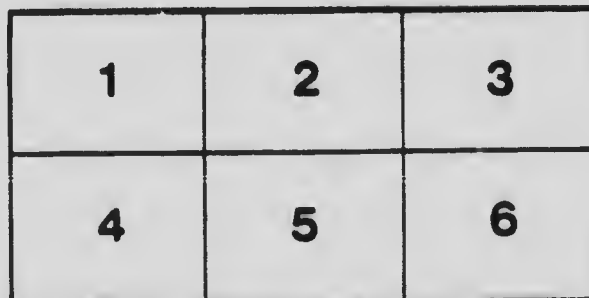
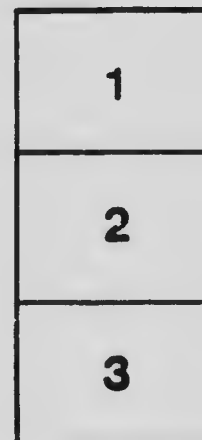
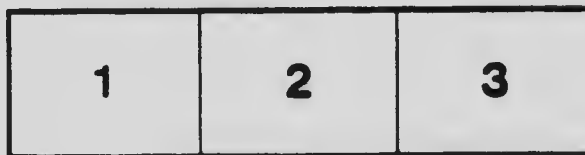
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The
Swiss Military Law and
What It Accomplishes

BY

LIEUT.-COL. WM. HAMILTON MERRITT

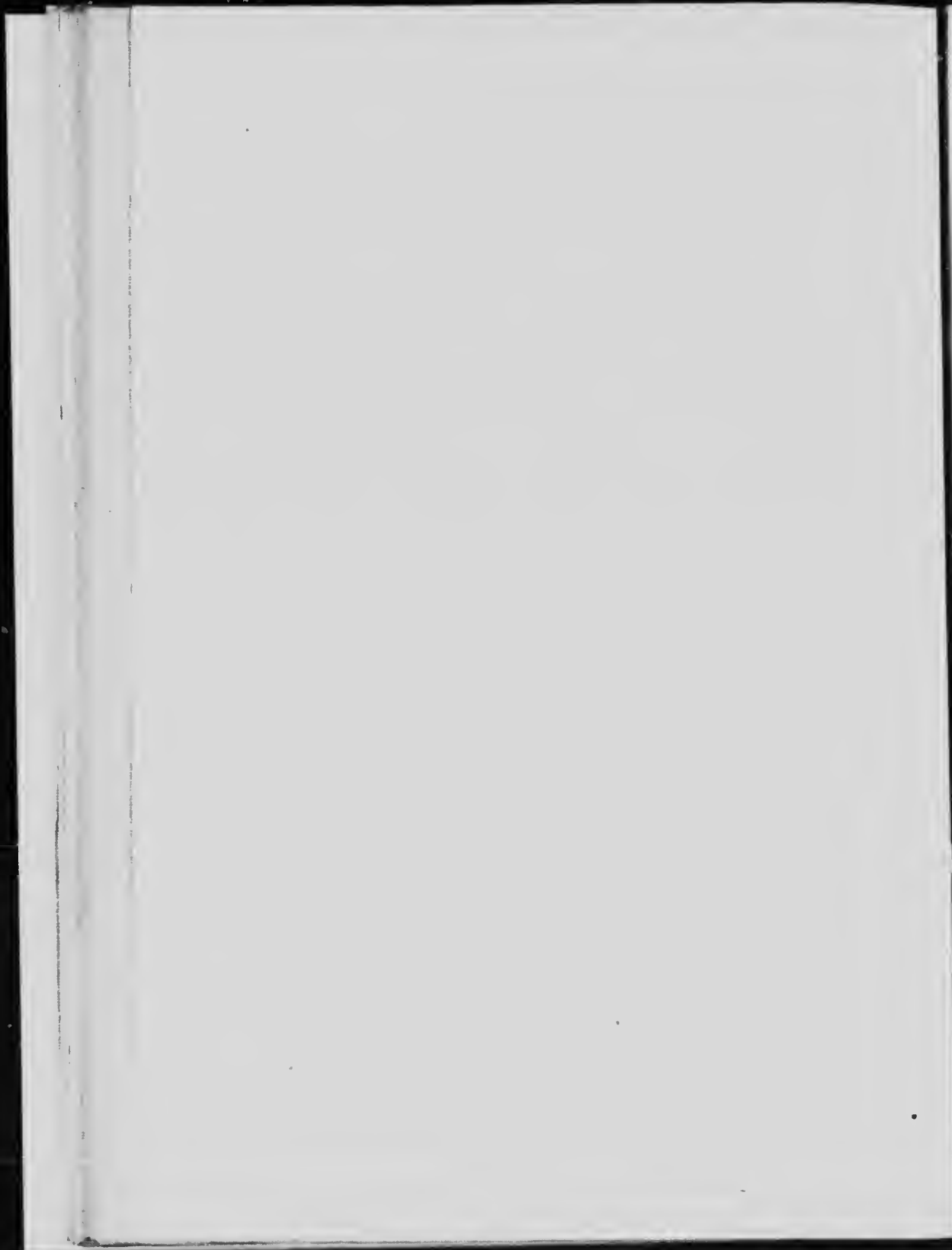
O. C. 1st Mounted Brigade

President, Canadian Cavalry Association

President, Canadian Defence League

President, Canadian Military Institute

Presented with Lantern Slides of the Swiss Manœuvres, at the
Canadian Military Institute, 23rd December, 1912



The Swiss Military Law, and What It Accomplishes

By Lt.-Col. W. Hamilton Merritt, O.C., 1st Mtd. Bde.; Pres. Can. Cav. Assoc., Pres. Can. Def. League, Pres. Can. Mil. Inst.

Presented, with lantern slides of the Swiss Manoeuvres, at the Institute
' Dec. 1912.'

Just as no one who reads the old Militia law of the Canadas (Upper and Lower) of 1808 and does not realize what saved Canada from conquest during that splendid and successful struggle against the invader in 1812, 1813 and 1814, so no one can care-fully peruse the existing Military Law of Switzerland and not understand why the people of that noble little country have an efficient defence force in their truly National Militia.

It is well worth while for any patriotic Canadian who has at heart the safety of his country, or indeed the integrity of the British Empire, to read over both the present Military law of Switzerland and that of Canada.

He can hardly do so and fail to understand why there is such a marked difference in the military standards in the two countries, and he may begin to see some reason for the enormous difference in results obtained for the money expended. The reading of the respective laws, will, however, not tell half the tale, for behind it all lies the perforce slipshod performance of the observances under the voluntary basis in Canada, and the crisp and thorough carrying-out of the strict letter of the law under the patriotic Universal Service System of Switzerland. Think of the difference of full ranks at every "fall-in," done by the stroke of a pen in Switzerland; of the inordinate expenditure of brain-power, time and money to obtain lesser results, on the part of the officer and N.C.O.'s. in Canada! The practical results of the two systems are, of necessity, untrained

* Note.—Some figures and other information for 1912 have been obtained while matter has been in printer's hands, and are used to bring contribution up to date so far as possible.

officers and men in lamentably small numbers, indifferently equipped, and at an enormous cost in Canada; and well-trained efficient officers, backed up by competent N.C.O.'s, and trained, well-equipped men, in full strength in the ranks, at a wonderfully low cost, in Switzerland.

The belief that the production of the military law of Switzerland is desirable has not been spasmodic, but it has come to me as an evolution of the necessities of the situation. When in Switzerland in 1905 I was much impressed by the little I then learned of their military system. Subsequent investigation led to present a paper to this Institute, on 12 Feb., 1906, entitled "Switzerland's Citizen Soldier—a military model for Canada."

Further research led me to prepare a second contribution on wider lines, read on 12 April, 1909, and entitled "Patriotic Military Service." Later on, when Australia and New Zealand enlisted Lord Kitchener's co-operation in evolving their present enlightened military systems (largely based on the Swiss model) and having unearthed a copy of our old Military Law of 1808 (which had the same basal principles as the Swiss Law), I was led to make my third contribution, on 21 Nov., 1910, entitled "The old Military Law of Canada, the new Militia Laws of Australia and New Zealand and Lord Kitchener's Report."

Subsequent visits to Switzerland and information acquired from officers and men of their citizen army, and from seeing their troops on service, has served more and more to rivet in my mind the contrast presented by results under their universal system and our own voluntary one.

These considerations must be my excuse for bringing before you a subject with such a dry title as "The Swiss Military Law," &c., and in doing this I shall take the liberty of introducing a somewhat lengthy preface to show something of what this law has accomplished.

The law is reproduced in full further on, and if you refer to it you will see that there was a good deal to translate; I was therefore very glad to accept assistance from a patriotic female member of my family and a friend whose kindness I wish to acknowledge.

NATIONAL SPIRIT.

First and foremost comes consideration of the National spirit for defence. By this, I mean the spirit of the people which results from the system of military training and service in vogue in the country. Such a spirit of personal self-sacrifice as exists in the history of all great people and which not long

ago Gen. Nogi and his noble wife gave up their lives to assist in perpetuating in Japan.

It will be remembered that when Baron Kikuchi, of the Imperial University of Japan, visited Toronto in 1910, his address at the University of Toronto was on "The Japanese Spirit." That address almost prepared us for the remarkable deed of Gen. Nogi and his wife, for "Japanese Spirit" was defined by the lecturer as personal self-sacrifice for the benefit of the state, or "Reverence for the Imperial house or dynasty and for their ancestors," which through all the changes in that old and wonderful people, Baron Kikuchi asserted, they had preserved unimpaired, and that the practical carrying out of this includes



SWISS MANOEUVRES.—The public to see the March-Past.

"Inuring the body to hardships and privations, and cultivating discipline, coolness and self-control."

What can we say as to the "Spirit" engendered by the respective Canadian and Swiss Military Systems?

Incidents which came under my personal observation might serve in a general way as an index to what we well know is the popular view of the service under our volunteer system in Canada, on the one hand, and the universal service system of Switzerland as viewed by them in their country, on the other.

Two years ago the Sunday church parade at the annual camp of training at Niagara was witnessed by a handful of civilians. As we marched away to the martial strains of the military bands I overheard but one comment on the spirit and splendor of it all. A man tolling in his automobile turned to his friend and said, "A great big waste of money!"

Later on in the same summer I was in Switzerland. I noticed that the daily papers advertised "one franc (70c) during the manoeuvres." Soon after one of the papers presented its readers with a map of the territory where the manoeuvres were

to take place. This was my first indication of a general public interest in the annual training of their soldiery. The training was that of two divisions, operating against one another. Each division was inspected before-hand at places some 80 kilometers (50 miles) apart as the crow flies. I was able to see one of their inspections. Special trains were run. Booths for refreshments were erected in the vicinity. The ground for the inspection and the subsequent march-past was roped-off and surrounded with people, who formed an unbroken crowd for half a mile on each side of the route of the march-past. Special tickets were necessary for enclosures near the saluting point. The interest throughout evinced a people taking an interest and a pride in a truly National Militia, of which they felt that they were a part. This interest, this feeling of co-partnership, is not only noticeable on the part of the press and public, but in private life it is just as marked a feature. Not in any sense as what some people term "Militarism"—the thirst for blood, the love of glitter and display, the pomp and frills and consequence of military organization. None of that is ever in evidence. It is merely the potential "power of defence" of a patriotic people who have a long, much-cherished history, comprising many deeds of self-sacrifice and bravery. The defence system is taken as a matter of fact, a necessary and welcomed duty; it is treated in a purely business-like manner, and it is recognized as a splendid national training school, so much so that whenever a change of law requires more time to be devoted to National Military service it is carried by immense popular majorities. Though the service is obligatory, I have questioned both officer and man, who in private life are very busy; they have invariably informed me that they enjoy the service and do not wish to leave it. One of the former, an officer, the head of a prosperous business, seemed so much occupied with his affairs that I asked him if he did not find Clause 10 of their act (compelling acceptance of promotion) very trying, he replied, "No, we have no difficulty about having a resignation accepted as there are always others quite willing to take our places, but I find the recreation and exercise good for me, and even though I have to take many courses I like the service and shall remain in it until my age limit is up."

That service as an officer demands self-sacrifice in Switzerland, as well as with us in Canada, goes without saying. In a militia this must always be the case. Another Swiss officer, now commanding a company, informed me that while there were sufficient officers available for the higher ranks, yet many married men went no higher than lieutenant. This officer hap-

pens to be a bachelor and one of the very leading lawyers. Last year he lost three months' business in connection with his qualifying for captain. He shrugged his shoulders when he admitted a sacrifice of thousands of francs, but he said, "It is my duty to my country, and our trainings in the mountains are the best holidays one can have, indeed," he added, "our military service is such a mental change and diversion from civil professional work, to say nothing of physical benefit, that I would not be without it for a great deal more money than I lose through it."

Several hotel proprietors I have met are officers. One seem-



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ed to take much pride in the fact that he commanded the same battalion which his father and grandfather had commanded before him, both of whom had been proprietors of his hotel.

Of the soldier class, I spoke to a young married man, with one little child, who was off for his annual training in a few days leaving his young wife and child. When questioned about serving, he said it was only 13 days and he enjoyed it. I asked whether his wife liked his going away, and he replied something to the effect that she was a good Swiss woman and was glad that he should do his duty to his country (see Clauses 21-22 of act concerning assistance in case of distress).

It will be recollected that during the time a Swiss is amen-

able to military service a man in the infantry, for example, ONLY SERVES AN AVERAGE OF 8 DAYS A YEAR, INCLUDING INSPECTIONS OF ARMS AND EFFECTS.

Perhaps the Swiss "spirit" is clearly shown by one of their officers who wrote "That which characterizes the Swiss army is the absolute willingness of every man, which is the key-note of his work. Patriotism is highly developed in Switzerland, the instruction of even the little ones is directed to this end by their teachers. Consequently, the Swiss citizen accepts with enthusiasm all the inconveniences emanating from the military law, which he knows has been confirmed by a solemn vote of the electors of his country. Besides, he realizes that every moment of his military instructions is usefully employed, and all, from the lowest to the highest rank, endeavour to perfect their attainments, with the fixed idea that the existence of their country may depend upon it."

Perhaps the recognition of the National "Spirit" comes all the better from a foreigner, and a Capt. A. de Tarle of the French army, in his review of "The Swiss Army and its Manoeuvres in 1912" says:

"All classes of the population take a passionate interest in matters connected with the army. Our manoeuvres have never brought such a popular concourse as that which one saw at Willes, the 3, 4 and 5 Sept.; nearly all the officers of the army who were not taking part in the manoeuvres obtained tickets to allow them to follow the operations in detail, on foot or riding.

"As a matter of fact there is nothing very surprising in this, if one recalls that the Swiss have the oldest military traditions and perhaps the most glorious in Europe; for five centuries there was scarcely a battle in which they did not take some, if not a predominating, part. The real creators of the infantry, they serve as the model to all nations for their military instruction. . . . For 30 years" (since adopting Universal service) "they have not drawn back from any sacrifice to guarantee their independence if ever it came to be menaced again. In speaking to a Swiss officer, I asked him about the eventual attitude of Switzerland and Belgium, in case of the violation of their neutrality, he replied, in a tone full of meaning, 'Oh! the Belgians have no patriotism.' When we recall that Belgium, with a population of eight millions of inhabitants and a budget of 700 millions (francs), only puts in line for its defence 4 divisions of 16 battalions and 2 divisions of cavalry, we can understand the disdain with which the Swiss speak of them!"

SPIRIT OF NORTH AMERICA.

On the other hand, is not the "spirit" of North America (I fear not confined to the south of the 49th parallel) somewhat as indicated in a sermon by the Rev. M. Soares, professor of religious education in the University of Chicago, when he said, "we teach our youth in America to be self-reliant and make their own way. They become self-sufficient and their attitude is to take orders from no man. But religion demands obedience. St. Paul has taught us that we are not our own, but bought



SWISS CAVALRY.

with a price. He himself, took pride in the title of 'Slave of God.'"

SCHOOL TRAINING.

The systematic and health giving training of the people is in evidence from a very tender age. The Cantons have to do with education and preliminary training, physical, gymnastics and drill to prepare the boys for their military training, and secure a sound basis for recruitment, for most of the troops belong to the Canton. Education is free, compulsory and of a high standard. Recruits unable to pass the educational requirements are sent back to school.

A child must have nine years in school, all in the primary school if it is desired. The regulations vary in different Can-

tons, and in some the child, commencing at 6 or 7 years of age, must do four years (and in others five years) of schooling in the primary school. In the last two years there are obligatory physical exercises. To judge, however, by the size of the little chaps I saw doing bending and other exercises under a robust "school-marm," I should judge that they must start at these exercises from the day they go to school. The place in which I saw the little class was an open square in the Swiss village of Untersee. The only other spectator besides myself was a Swiss soldier in full uniform, knapsack and all, wheeling his infant in a baby-carriage, across which his rifle was laid. When the physical exercises were over a game was started under the supervision of the teacher, who also took part with the little ones, and the kindly discipline seemed to work like a charm.

After the four years in the primary school (if he does not remain in it) it is necessary for the boy to attend a pro-gymnasium or secondary school for five years. In this there is obligatory gymnastic exercise and drill.

Then comes the gymnasium for three years. This higher class school is voluntary. The courses in the Swiss universities, which follow the gymnasiums, for those who are going into the professions, last six or seven years.

In one of the advanced schools I saw some of the bigger boys going through physical drill, gymnastics, and marching, under the direction of their master. Few soldiers could have done much better. Here again, after the exercises were over, they broke-off into a species of systematized sport, running and ball games, which also seemed to be directed, and taken part in, by the master.

P. 16. Add para. before heading "Recruitment" to read: All of the 22 Cantons have also, to a greater or less degree, "Sections of preparatory Military Instruction," which, under a course arranged by the Federal Military authorities, gives a more advanced optional instruction to lads between 17 and 19 years of age to better fit them for their recruit training. Some 13,000 youths attended last year. The instructors are Officers, N. C. O's. and teachers of gymnastics. 4,000 cadets shot in 56 corps and that 4078 of them draw a subsidy of one dollar for efficiency as marksmen in 1912.

RECRUITMENT.

This brings the youth to the age at which he comes under the military law (clause 2), and when he receives his little servicebook (clause 7). This little book is of a strong vellum paper.

No. 1 (section) is personal, name, address, &c.

No. 2—Result of his examination (5 grades, 1 to 5).

(a) Knowledge—

- 1.—Reading.
- 2.—Composition.
- 3.—Arithmetic.
- 4.—Geography and History (Knowledge of the country).

(b)—Physical—

- 1.—Jumping (11 ft. 6 in. is satisfactory).
- 2.—Weight lifting (37½ lbs., four times lifted by each hand up over head, is satisfactory).
- 3.—Running (88 yards in 12 seconds is satisfactory).



SWISS MOUNTED MACHINE GUN COMPANY IN ACTION.

No. 3—Medical Examination—

Points noted—1.—Height, chest measurement, measurement of biceps; sight (right and left eye); sickness or defects. And "fit for service" or not.

2.—Form for later medical notes.

3.—With what troops on service and in hospital.

(70 per cent. of those who came up for examination in 1912 were found "fit"—preliminary training in schools is increasing percentage each year).

tons, and in some the child, commencing at 6 or 7 years must do four years (and in others five years) of school in the primary school. In the last two years there are physical exercises. To judge, however, by the size of the boys I saw doing bending and other exercises under "school-marm," I should judge that they must start these exercises from the day they go to school. The place in which I saw the little class was an open square in the Swiss town of Untersee. The only other spectator besides myself was a Swiss soldier in full uniform, knapsack and all, wheeling a baby in a baby-carriage, across which his rifle was laid. When the physical exercises were over a game was started under the supervision of the teacher, who also took part with the boys, and the kindly discipline seemed to work like a charm.

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In one of the advanced schools I saw some of the boys going through physical drill, gymnastics, and other exercises under the direction of their master. Few soldiers could do much better. Here again, after the exercises were over they broke-off into a species of systematized sport, running, ball games, which also seemed to be directed, and taught in, by the master.

Returns from most of the Cantons account for 12,000 in 1912 taking preparatory instruction with arms.

The obligatory education brings the lad up to 16. From 16 to 20 musketry instruction can be ordained in the form of instruction through cadets corps, &c. A return shows that in about half of the Cantons 7,843 cadets shot in 56 corps. Of these 4078 of them draw a subsidy of one dollar for efficient marksmen in 1912.

RECRUITMENT.

This brings the youth to the age at which he comes under the military law (clause 2), and when he receives his little book (clause 7). This little book is of a strong paper.

No. 1 (section) is personal, name, address, &c.

No. 2—Result of his examination (5 grades, 1 to 5)

screw, the bare wood lying alongside, (this being also done at every training.) The inspector tests size of bore, &c., and officers on duty (without pay) examine everything to see that all the kit in the man's "Little Book" of general service is produced and is in good order, and that the man also has his "Little Book" of shooting, showing certified annual practise, &c.

Page 12—Below the sub-heading "The Auxiliary Services," add

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SWISS MOUNTAIN MACHINE GUN COMPANY IN ACTION.

No. 3—Medical Examination—

Points noted—1.—Height, chest measurement, measurement of biceps; sight (right and left eye); sickness or defects. And "fit for service" or not.

2.—Form for later medical notes.

3.—With what troops on service and in hospital.

(70 per cent. of those who came up for examination in 1912 were found "fit"—preliminary training in schools is increasing percentage each year).

No. 4.—Recruitment Branch of Service and Canton—

The further information of all the holder's military service is added from time to time.

Capt. A. de Tarle of the French army, in his "The Swiss Army and its Manoeuvres of 1912," says: "In Switzerland, the young people are accustomed, from infancy, to accept the responsibilities imposed by national defence. Everything which is concerned in preparatory military instruction, gymnastics, rifle shooting and drill, is carried to a high degree of perfection; it is indeed the very foundation of a militia."

SWISS MILITARY SYSTEM.

The Law of 1907—given below—having altered some of the figures and information in my article of 1906, I shall give a brief review of the Swiss Military System. The Swiss comes into the service in the year in which he is 20 years old.

ELITE. *(Sub. hearing)*

He is then in the ELITE until the end of the year in which he is 32 years of age. In this time he puts in his school of Recruits and seven (Cavalry 10) annual trainings and five inspections of arms. Lieutenants can remain in the Elite until 34 years old, captains until 38, and superior rank up to 48.

LANDWEHR. *(Sub. hearing)*

The soldier then passes into the LANDWEHR (1st Reserve), where he remains until the end of the year in which he is 40 years of age. During this time there is one training, infantry 13 days, other arms 14 days, and cavalry 0 days, and seven annual inspections of arms, etc. Captains remain in it until the end of the year in which they are 44 years of age, and superior rank to 48.

LANDSTRUM. *(Sub. hearing)*

The soldier then passes into the LANDSTRUM (2nd Reserve). This comprises all men liable for service not serving elsewhere. They pass from all liability of service at the end of the year in which they are 48 years of age. During this time there is an annual inspection of arms and effects. Officers can remain in the Landstrum up to 52 years of age.

Officers of superior rank incorporated in the Elite or in the Landwehr may remain beyond the age limit (Clause 36).

MILITARY TAX. *(Sub. hearing)*

This amounts to over \$800,000 per annum, one-half of which goes to the Confederation and one-half to the Cantons. It

applies, without exception, to every male not taking in the military training imposed by his age. Minimum is \$1.20 and a supplementary property tax. Above \$200 value, 30c on each \$200 value. Above \$120 net income, 30c on each \$20 income. Maximum annual tax is \$600. Men 33 to 42 years of age (Landwehr age) only pay half. No tax above that age.

Table of Required Days of Service.

	Inf.	Art.	Eng.	Fortress	Med.	A S.C.	Cavalry
ELITE — 20 to 32 yrs.							
School of Recruits at 20 years	67	78	68	78	63	63	92
Courses of Repetition—7 annual courses to 27 years. Inf. 13 days; Eng. 14 days; Art and fortress 17 days. Cavalry 8 courses of 13 days	91	119	98	119	98	98	104
LANDWEHR — 33 to 40 yrs. Courses of repetition—1 course for Inf. 13 days; for other arms 14 days; (Cav. 0)	13	14	14	14	14	14	0
INSPECTIONS OF ARMS AND EFFECTS.							
—Elite 5; Landwehr 7; Landstrum (armed) 8. (Cav. 2; 10; 8)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Total	191	231	200	231	195	195	216

Note.—(In above figures the days of going in and coming out of service are counted; 2 days for Inf. and Cav.; 3 days for all other arms and services.)

While in the Elite and Landwehr service shooting in a rifle-club must be performed without pay each year.

INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING.

Recruit Schools.—For Infantry there are eight or more schools scattered through the country, for Cavalry three, for Artillery four, for Engineers two, and for fortress troops two. The schools are substantially built barracks. After passing medical exam. the recruits are called up, in batches not exceeding 500 for Inf., 200 for Cav., and 170 for Art., being formed into a provisional battalion for Infantry, or two batteries for

Artillery, or two squadrons for Cavalry, or similar units for other arms. The officers and N.C.O.'s. of these provisional units being composed of those taking the course to qualify for a step in rank.

Instructional Schools.

Officers and N.C.O.'s. come through the ranks. They then have to attend special courses for each grade, and to act in each in a supernumerary capacity to show their fitness before being promoted.

There are courses in the following schools—(1) Schools for N. C. O. (2) Preparatory schools for officers. (3) Special schools (or courses for the different arms). (4) Central schools. (5) Classes of military instruction at the Polytechnic.

N. C. O's.

To be a CORPORAL a 22 days' course if Inf., Med., or A.S. C., or 37 days' course for Cav., Art., Eng. or fort. troops, has to be taken at school (1), and an extra school of recruits as Corporal.

To be a SERGEANT, in addition to above, two more extra repetition courses have to be taken, making in all 128 days.

To be QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT a 32 days' course at School of Q.M.S. is added to this, and an extra recruit school, making 227 days.

For SQUADRON or BATTERY SERGEANT-MAJORS or Colour Sergeants, an addition School of Recruits to requirement for Sergeant, making 195 days.

And for SERGEANT MAJOR the last 22 days of a Recruit School in addition, reaching a total of 217 days' instruction and training. (Secs. 127, 128, 129).

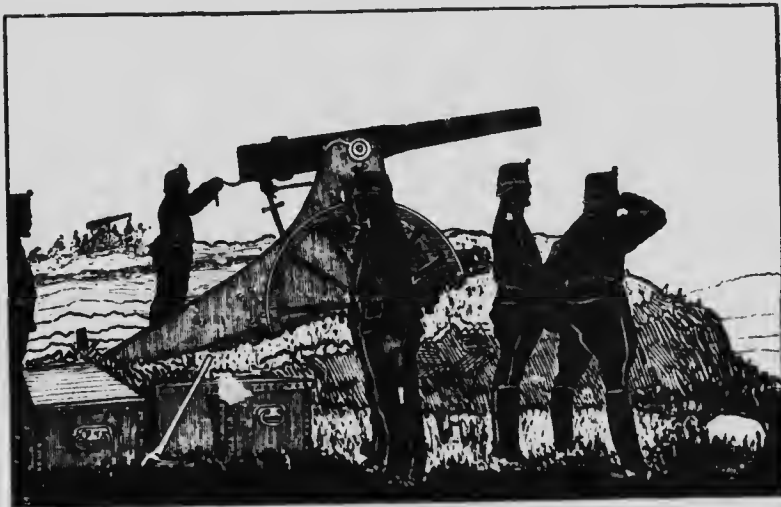
Officers.

To be a LIEUTENANT a man must have been through a Recruit School and a N.C.O. School (1), above, and have been at least a Corporal. Then an extra Recruit School and an extra Repetition Course (training) acting as an officer, and then 82 days' course at school (2), above. He can then be recommended as Lieut. with 251 days' training, at 22 years of age.

To be CAPTAIN he must have put in, in addition to this, an extra School of Recruits and a course of 32 days at school (4), above—No. 1 grade—for 1st Lieut. of all arms, then a School of Recruits course acting as Capt., then nine Repetition Courses (some of which may be replaced by patrol or technical courses), bringing it up to 534 days' service before he can be appointed Captain at an average age of 29 years.

Then to be MAJOR, there is, in addition, a Musketry course of 13 days for Staff-officers and Captains of all arms, a course of 52 days at school (4), above,—No. 2 grade—21 days of the last part of a recruit school, commanding a battalion, has to be taken, then seven Repetition courses, bringing a total training of 690 days, to be appointed Major, at an average age 37 years.

To be LT.-COL., in addition to above, 26 days at biannual tactical exercises for superior officers, and then four repetition courses (trainings) with his battalion, making 789 days' train-



SWISS GARRISON ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

ing before appointment of Lieut.-Col. commanding a Regt., at an average age of 41 years 9 months.

For recommendation to be COLONEL-BRIGADIER, two further biannual tactical exercises of a total of 26 days for superior officers, and four repetition courses with his regiment, must be taken, making 867 days' training, and arriving at an average age of 45½ years, before appointment takes place.

The annual series of courses of instruction are set forth in a pamphlet published each year by orders of the Federal Council. The list occupies some 55 pages, ending with lists of tactical exercises for captains and superior officers and exercises for staff officers. (Chap. VII., See 130-136).

EXCELLENCE OF SWISS OFFICER.

The above details have been given to justify the opening remarks of this contribution, and to explain why a German staff officer, reporting to a newspaper as special correspondent during the 1912 Swiss manoeuvres (at which the German Kaiser was present), stated that the Swiss citizen soldiery—thanks to the excellence of their officers—were altogether a satisfactory commodity. Before committing himself to this statement this officer-correspondent explained that he had been living with the Swiss soldiers during the manoeuvres as one of themselves, and that he was looking at the matter in the light of an enquiry made by Lord Haldane—when War-Lord—as to where could be found a military system which interfered the least with civil duties and yet created a citizen soldier who was—in the light of modern military requirements—altogether acceptable.

The sad lesson from above to we Canadians lies in this, that, under our military system, a man could not take advantage of the military educational facilities of the Swiss, even if they existed, and spend the endless amount of time and money in finding and keeping recruits, which we have to do in Canada, unless he gave up all idea of earning a livelihood. A stroke of the pen fills the Swiss ranks, and, an excellent thing, they have only one establishment, their ranks are always on a war footing, they have only a war strength. I should not be surprised if it is a fact that a Canadian officer or N.C.O. really gives up more time, and is at greater expense, in trying to "wet-nurse" men into the service under the Canadian system than his brother-Swiss under his system; but what a vast difference in the result of efficiency as obtained for the country!

The view of this matter by foreign officers is worthy of note. In connection with the Swiss manoeuvres of 1912, the correspondent of the Frankfort Gazette (German) wrote "with regard to the officers, they are very elegant in their pretty uniforms, I would say even "Schneidig," in the best sense of the term. They are not to be distinguished in most cases, from the expert officers of the permanent armies, and perhaps they have the advantage over the latter in the matter of politeness to the humblest questioner. It is manifest that a high individual culture exists in the body of the Swiss officers, and, so far as I am able to judge up to the present, the Swiss officer gives equal value in the domain of army matters. He is certainly kept at serious military studies and he is proud of the situation."

Very important light is shed on this matter by the French

officer, Capt. A. de Tarle, in his pamphlet, "The Swiss Army and its Manoeuvres in 1912," to which I have already alluded a couple of times.

In praise of the Swiss officer, he says, "The officers are young and look it; many have a smart military appearance; the manouvre dress is relieved by white gloves. They give their commands with energy, but without severity. Nearly all of them come from the intellectual and social Elite; many belong to those old military families which during the centuries have furnished the ranks of the Swiss troops in the service of the European Kingdoms. One cannot too much admire their spirit of devotion and their feeling of duty, which can be quoted



SWISS ENGINEERS AT WORK.

as an example in other countries. In Switzerland the men most distinguished in position or in learning, not only do not endeavour to shirk the burden of military service, but accept it without hesitation, with the responsibilities of a command, carrying obligations heavier than those of the simple soldier."

CRITICISM OF SWISS OFFICERS.

Capt. de Tarle does not, however, confine himself to praise alone. He points out that in the manoeuvres the brigades of the 5th division (which he seems to have accompanied) were commanded by colonels who in civil life were lawyer, engineer, privy councillor and attorney-general respectively. And in connection with an attack, in which he detected hesitation at the

critical stage, he says, "But a movement like this demanded a tactical sense which most of the Swiss officers do not possess, they are too much taken up in controlling their units to give attention to the lie of the land and observe what is going on about them. They do not lack the spirit of offence, but initiative. This fault, with which they have often been reproached is the consequence of insufficient military instruction; they do not feel enough self-confidence, and are scarcely capable of applying more than the letter of the rule. This is why captains have a tendency to keep all their command under their immediate control."

Capt. de Tarle, then, in taking exception to undue panegyrics paid to the Swiss, in order, he thinks, to exalt unduly the valour of a militia in order to show the uselessness of permanent armies, goes on to say, "Those who vaunt the Swiss militia without measure forget that the conduct of war is composed of two elements: The trade and the art. Swiss officers, intelligent, diligent, and methodical, have acquired the possession of the trade; but in that which concerns the artistic part they are inferior to those of the great European armies."

"In France, and, still more, in Germany, the officers destined for high command, or even those who are simply prepared to serve them as aides, are submitted to continual tests and exercised by a practise every day. After fruitful years of personal labour which the preparation of the war-school necessitates, they receive there two years of instruction which is given by an elite of professors, formed themselves at the school of incomparable masters which the French army has the honour to possess. Then, they do not cease to work in the staffs or in the troops, coming again to strengthen themselves at the higher courses of military studies, or, like one passing his terms, at the war-school, without speaking of the intellectual surrounding which they find so much in evidence in the staff of the army, and associated with the members of the superior council of war. But if this selection and this continuous labour makes those who take it almost correct performers, yet all do not become artists, neither in France or in Germany. The Swiss officers from whom the high commands are recruited, are in great part lacking in these means of instruction, and, unless endowed with an exceptional military genius, cannot then pretend to equal the average of French or German generals. They can possess the doctrine, but the practice is wanting; their system condemns them from passing a certain level, and we believe that, in equal numbers, their troops, after a plucky resistance, will be beaten by an army capably manoeuvred."

P. 25.—Add another para at end of first para and above the heading "Qualification of Canadian Officers" to read:—

It is worthy of note that since these above criticisms were made the Swiss Military Dept has adopted a new regulation. Henceforth when an officer, by his zeal and ability, has worked his way up to a position where the command of a Division or Fortress-garrison can be offered him, he must then be willing to give up all his time to soldiering. The annual pay is as follows: Commandant of an Army Corps \$2000, of a Division or of St. Gothard Fortress-garrison \$1600, and of St Maurice Fortress-garrison \$1200
and denounces weakness on the part of the superior direction.

QUALIFICATION OF CANADIAN OFFICERS.

After considering the above praises and criticisms, and details of instruction and promotion of Swiss officers given above,



SWISS FIELD KITCHEN IN ACTION.

a very serious reflection arises when we realize the studies and practices gone through by the Swiss officers, professional and business men like ourselves, and think of the studies and practices gone through by a Canadian officer. It cannot be too often or too strongly pointed out that under our existing military system it would be entirely impossible for a man in civil life, who has his living to earn, to give anything like the time to studies and practices which a Swiss officer does, AND AT THE SAME TIME KEEP HIS RANKS AT THEIR PROPER STRENGTH which the law of his patriotic country does for the Swiss officer.

If the Swiss officer, especially in his higher commands, is open to criticism what would the European military expert he

divided into twelve classes and a sub-heading The Complementary Services.

Page 33—Correct figures to read as follows:—

An Infantry Regiment has	83	2714	45
An Infantry Brigade has	172	5436	100
Page 34—			
A Cavalry Brigade has	52	960	958
An Artillery Regiment has	45	896	150
An Artillery Brigade has	108	2095	357
Divisional Park	42	901	95
Pontoon Battalion	24	548	43
	17	109	25

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In support of these views Capt. de Tarle quotes Col. Gadke (late military editor of the "Berliner Tageblatt"), who is of the opinion that the Swiss army is excellent, and will be capable of meeting no matter what European army with success if well led; yet he expresses doubt on the value of the command, speaks of a lack of practice in the handling of the divisions and denounces weakness on the part of the superior direction.

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SWISS FIELD KITCHEN IN ACTION.

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If the Swiss officer, especially in his higher commands, is open to criticism, what would the European military expert be

obliged to say (if politeness did not prevent) of our qualification?

If the Canadian officer is debarred by the fault of his military system from making himself fit for the work he is supposed to do, then, in the interest of the tax-payer and of the officers themselves, the system should be changed to one in which the time he spends can be occupied in making himself fit in theory and practice, not only to use the arms he has but to direct the strategical and tactical manoeuvring that help so largely to win battles.

We all know that facilities for the practice of the higher military work practically do not exist at all in Canada, largely from the above mentioned reasons. True, a beginning has been made in the staff course, a mere beginning, but how many senior officers have been given an opportunity to practise at manoeuvres with a command of all arms under them? I can say for myself, as one of the seniors in the active militia, that no such opportunity, either in theory or in practice in the field, has ever been given to me, and I think there are not very many who have been willing to devote more time to the cause of the service. I mention this because it comes back again and again to the same old plaint, we cannot have either men or proficiency under the existing military system. As I have said time and time again since my first paper on this subject in 1906, it would be far better if the money spent on our militia was thrown into the lake, for then the people would wake up and demand a defence force "de novo." If the Canadian people, with their good common sense, did that, they would then begin to take some real general interest in the military system, which on a new start I venture to say would not be the present one, but would much more resemble that of 1808, of Switzerland, of Australia, of New Zealand, of South Africa, and of all other patriotic and enlightened nationalities who are not relying on their navy for protection.

RESULTS FOR MONEY SPENT.

This brings me to financial consideration, what the respective Swiss and Canadian tax-payer gets in the matter of DEFENCE FORCE for the dollars which he spends on it. The matter of relative efficiency may be inferred from the foregoing, and for the moment we will consider mere numbers and dollars.

Roughly speaking, if we take the population of Switzerland at four million and that of Canada at eight million, we naturally should be able to do and to have twice as much as the Swiss. Facts and figures are stubborn things and they say that

in proportion we only do and have about one-twentieth; or, to put it the other way, Switzerland does and has proportionately twenty times as much as Canada for home protection.

	Popu- lation.	1912. Army Strength.	\$9,446,464. Cost. \$8,275,972	Cost per man. \$127.02	\$159.44
Canada	7 1/2 millions	60,000			
Switzerland*	4 millions	490,430	\$8,229,941	\$ 16.77	

If we ~~In "Army strength" I have taken~~ Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton's numbers, in his report, as training in 1912, viz. 46,550 active



SWISS MANOEUVRES - A Camp in a Tough Place.

militia and 2,750 permanent corps (which would give a reserve of 10,700), we have a cost of \$22,263,000,000.

Switzerland's army, 1st Jan., 1912, consisted of Elite 143,851, Landwehr 69,575, Landstruck (armed and trained) 70,000, and complementary services 207,004.

Under cost have taken Canada's voted estimates of \$8,896,397 and deducted \$621,125, which was the unexpended amount in 1911-1912. Switzerland's expenditure is to the end of 1912, less receipts from military tax, horses, &c.

The Canadian militia estimates for 1913-14 are \$10,500,365, an increase on the previous year of \$1,604,268.

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, in his recent report, says that the Canadian militia is short some 184,900 men. He apparently

* both under expenditure. Cost would be about \$8,500,000, and cost per man \$17.34.

does not recommend any departure from the present voluntary system, but if this deficiency was made up on the present basis of cost per man we should have to face an additional \$25,501,408.

The people of Canada will probably think this is a large amount of money, especially when they come to realize that it would be more money than Sweden, Switzerland, Bulgaria and Chili expend combined, and for which they can between them put more than 1½ millions of trained men in the field. (See table below.)

The following table of 1910 figures (Nova Scotia 1866) may be of interest. Nova Scotia trained 45,767 men for 5 days in 1866 and Canada trained 44,333 for 12 days in 1910.

	Nova Scotia 1866	Switzer- land. 1910	Canada 1910
Total militia expenditure per capita of population	\$ 0.32	\$ 2.48	\$ 0.85
Total militia expenditure per capita of the militia	\$ 1.97	\$ 17.50	\$ 119.60
Cost of Headquarter and District Staff	No record	\$317,177	\$ 159,036
Cost of Permanent Corps, with harracks, maintenance, &c. .	Nil	\$359,763	\$2,106,879
War strength of Militia	58,000	467,054	57,694

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. (*Sub. head*)

The results in our "Sister Nations" for 1912-13 show satisfactory results from their patriotic universal service basis.

In Australia out of 17,194 eighteen-year-old young men who were due to join the Citizen forces at the beginning of July last 16,894 responded. For service in the Senior Cadets 144,536 registered and 87,737 trained. From the Melbourne Metropolitan area alone 18,000 senior Cadets paraded for the visiting British M.P.'s.

The Australian Defence Forces show a grand total of 240,065, of which 281 officers and 7,507 men are connected with the Navy.

In New Zealand the Defence Minister (Col. W. Allen) stated that of 71,000 persons registered under the Defence Act, 52,000 were actually serving. Their military expenditure in 1912-13 was \$2,455,597. *Some other countries.*

The following are a few examples what some of the other

countries get in the way of trained protection for the money they spend on it :

Country.	Population. (Chiefly 1910)	Cost. (Dollars)	Trained war
			strength. (Officers and men)
Argentine Republic	7,121,822	12,000,000	220,000
Brazil..... ..	20,515,000	8,600,000	500,000
Bulgaria	4,329,108	8,090,100	279,000
Chili..... ..	3,415,060	13,000,000	250,000
Greece	2,631,952	4,306,200	120,000
Guatamala	1,845,000	500,000	85,000
Japan	53,000,000	50,000,000	1,400,000
Montenegro	250,000	50,000	37,000
Germany	64,925,993	210,482,400	4,500,000
Sweden	5,521,943	13,400,000	485,000

If we compare the cost of the Canadian militiaman to the highly trained German and Japanese soldier we find that the Canadian costs his country practically three times as much as the German soldier and nearly five times as much as the "Jap" veteran. And we also find that that little Montenegro has a company of 125 officers and men for the same amount of money we spend to maintain and give twelve days' training to one Canadian militiaman ; within the last year we have had ample proof of how the Montenegrins can fight !

From above facts can we say that the Canadian tax-payer is getting satisfactory results from his expenditure under the existing military system ?

THE SWISS ARMY.

On the 6th April, 1911, a new organization was adopted for the Swiss army. In this all up-to-date military requirements are recognized, and much attention has been paid to mountain fighting. In the matter of administration the Cantons are responsible for raising and maintaining the companies and battalions of infantry, the squadrons of dragoons, the companies and battalions of the Landstrum and certain units of the auxiliary services. The Confederation is responsible for the raising and maintaining all the other units and staffs of the army. The Cantons nominate the officers of the Cantonal companies and squadrons and the infantry officers of the staffs of fusilier battalions. These facts and the details of the Federal Military Authorities, branches of the Military Department, sections of

the General Staff and their special duties are defined in the military law produced hereafter.

The functions of the Cantonal Military Authorities are interesting because they deal with a wholesome spirit of decentralization. The Confederation lays down the number of companies, squadrons, &c., which are to be furnished by each Canton.

Each Canton (22 in all) has a small Military Dept. of its own, under a Military Director in Chief of the (cantonal) Military Dept. who is a member of the Cantonal Govt.

Page 30—Add to para. above heading "EQUIPMENT" the word:

The Canton Commissions for shooting in each "arrondissement" are very important bodies.

Add a new para. immediately following:—It is highly probable that the Canton Military Department (with Federal supervision as regards efficiency, &c.), is responsible for the happy relationship between wel the people and army (including them into one) which exists in Switzerland, perhaps to a greater degree than in any other country. It brings military government on a par with municipal government, both close to the people—"A nation in arms," yet with no trace of militarism, a typical national militia.

Most of the Canton disbursements are repaid by the Federal Government and are included in the Federal military expenditure. The net military outlay in 1913 for the Canton of Vaud (one of the larger Cantons) was \$17,533. As most of the Cantons are small, it may be estimated that the total annual Cantonal expenditure in Switzerland will hardly exceed \$200,000.

port and the keeping of clothing accounts.

EQUIPMENT.

The Cantons supply the clothing and equipment of both Federal and Cantonal troops, and keep up a year's supply of personal equipment and arms, their expenses being reimbursed by the Confederation. The Cantons are responsible for the custody and issue of the regimental equipment to all Cantonal units. The Confederation takes charge of all their regimental equipment.

The Canton holds the Regimental Commander responsible and he in turn holds his subordinate commanders responsible, for lost and damaged articles.

Out of every man's pay, of 0.80 franc (16c), there is kept back 10 centimes (2c) towards a company fund for extra food, etc. The Government also gives 24 centimes (5c) per man towards this fund. The Quarter Master manages the fund.

Each man keeps his own rifle and clothing; also saddlery, if mounted. On turning out for service a man's kit is care-

fully inspected by his officer, and again on conclusion of the service, and he must pay for any shortages (save losses through the service).

Page 31—Add a para. after 2nd para. ending with words "is over" :
 —The inspections apply to armed Landstrum as well as to the Elite and Landwehr who have not trained that year. It is very thorough. Every man's rifle is completely dismembered by him down to the last spring and screw, the bare wood lying alongside, (this being also done at every training.) The inspector tests size of bore, &c., and officers on duty (without pay) examine everything to see that all the kit in the man's "Little Book" of general service is produced and is in good order, and that the man also has his "Little Book" of shooting, showing certified annual practise, &c.

An allowance is given for messes as well as the usual issue



SWISS MANOEUVRES—Infantry Preparing to Defend a Position

of food stuffs. An officer also gets this if he draws the issue, but if he wishes he can draw one franc (20c) a day, if he boards and does not form a mess and draw the issue.

ORGANIZATION.

The Arms of the Service are :

1. Infantry.
Fusilier and Carbiner Battalions; Cyclist and Machine Gun companies; Line of Communication Battalions.
2. Cavalry.
Squadrons of dragoons and guides; mounted machine gun companies.
3. Artillery.
Field, mountain, howitzer and heavy batteries; heavyartil.



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The functions of the Cantonal Military Authorities are interesting because they deal with a wholesome spirit of decentralization. The Confederation lays down the number of companies, squadrons, &c., which are to be furnished by each Canton.

Each Canton (22 in all) has a small Military Dept. of its own, under a Military Director in Chief of the (cantonal) Military Dept. who is a member of the Cantonal Govt. Each Canton defines recruiting zones and in each appoints a commandant who is responsible for all business connected with the calling out of men liable for service. Under him there are commandants of sections. These are like the Australian "area officers" and our old time "Captains of Militia" in the Canada.

The Canton Military Department employs certain officials such as war commissioners, intendants of arsenals, clerk storemen, &c. It also keeps the lists of all those liable to military service, sees that the obligation to service is not evaded and calls out the troops on mobilization, provides clothing and personal equipment for Federal and Cantonal troops, looks after regimental equipment of Cantonal troops and collects the military tax. The Cantonal War Commissioners act as intermediaries between the Federal and Cantonal Military authorities in all military questions, and more particularly with regard to the movement of the troops, requisitions for transport and the keeping of clothing accounts.

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Each man keeps his own rifle and clothing; also saddles if mounted. On turning out for service a man's kit is carried

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P. 41.—Heading "Remount Depot" to be a sub-heading.

P. 42.—Heading "Horse Regie" to be a sub-heading.

Page 52 —The heading "IV.—AUXILIARY SERVICE" to read "IV.—COMPLIMENTARY SERVICES," and in clause 20, for the word "Auxiliary" wherever it occurs read the word "Complementary," and for the word "Service" in the first line read the word "Services".

Page 55—Under "4—The Auxiliary Services Known as" the words "Courts Martials" to read "Military Justice"—and the words "Ordnance officers" to read "Officers' servants."

ERRATA AND ADDENDA

P. 16.—Add para. before heading "Recruitment" to read: All of the 22 Cantons have also, to a greater or less degree, "Sections of preparatory Military Instruction," which, under a course arranged by the Federal Military authorities, gives a more advanced optional instruction to lads between 17 and 19 years of age to better fit them for their recruit training. Some 13,000 youths attended last year. The

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fully inspected by his officer, and again on conclusion of the service, and he must pay for any shortages (save losses through the service).

There are 4 or 5 inspectors in a Canton, and each year the men who have not been inspected in a repetition course (training) must assemble and have their personal equipment inspected by one of them. Any shortage must be paid for to the Department, and is replaced by it. Notices of the inspections are posted up and the men go in their uniforms with their arms to appointed place, returning home and getting into civilian clothes at once after the inspection is over.

An allowance is given for messes as well as the usual issue



SWISS MANOEUVRES—Infantry Preparing to Defend a Position

of food stuffs. An officer also gets this if he draws the issue, but if he wishes he can draw 5 franc (20c) a day, if he boards and does not form a mess and draw the issue.

ORGANIZATION.

The Arms of the Service are :

1. Infantry.

Fusilier and Carbiner Battalions; Cyclist and Machine Gun companies; Line of Communication Battalions.

2. Cavalry.

Squadrons of dragoons and guides; mounted machine gun companies.

3. Artillery.

Field, mountain, howitzer and heavy batteries; heavy artil-



lery companies; infantry, artillery, mountain and howitzer ammunition companies; mountain ammunition columns (pack transport) and supply columns.

4. Engineers.

Sapper, mountain sapper, pontoon, telegraph, balloon, signalling, searchlight and wireless companies.

5. Fortress Troops.

Fortress pioneer, machine gun, sapper and artillery companies.

6. Medical Troops.

Medical and mountain medical companies; field and mountain field ambulances; medical columns and ambulance trains.

7. Veterinary Troops.

8. Supply Troops.

Supply and bakery companies.

9. Train Troops.

Train companies.

10. Aviation.

A national committee exists to further military aviation and they have already placed \$200,000 at the disposal of the Military Department, and much has been accomplished. A postcard issued by this committee is herewith reproduced, representing Switzerland flying from Tell's Chapel and inscribed "To the glory of aviation. For love of country."

70 complementary Services. The Auxiliary Services

are divided into twelve classes:

- (1) Pioneers (carpenters, engineers, peasants, &c.)
- (2) Cyclists and motorists.
- (3) Guides and porters (professional guides, game keepers, &c.)
- (4) Electricians.
- (5) Signallers.
- (6) Artisans (mechanics, armourers, &c.)
- (7) Medical personnel (doctors, chemists, hair-dressers, &c.)
- (8) Bakers.
- (9) Butchers.
- (10) Storemen (shop-keepers, millers, packers, &c.)
- (11) Wagoners (anyone accustomed to horses).
- (12) Clerks.

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keepers,

rs,&c.)

instructors are cadets, W. C. O. S. and teachers of gymnastics
P. 18.—The headings "Elite," "Landwehr," "Landsturm" and
"Military Tax" to be sub-headings.

P. 19.—"C" in top line of Table to read "Cav "

P. 25.—Add another para at end of first para and above the
word "Qualification of Canadian Officers" to read:

lery companies; infantry, artillery, mountain and howitzer ammunition companies; mountain ammunition columns (pack transport) and supply columns.

4. Engineers.

Sapper, mountain sapper, pontoon, telegraph, balloon, signalling, searchlight and wireless companies.

5. Fortress Troops.

Fortress pioneer, machine gun, sapper and artillery companies.

6. Medical Troops.

Medical and mountain medical companies; field and mountain field ambulances; medical columns and ambulance trains.

7. Veterinary Troops.

8. Supply Troops.

Supply and bakery companies.

9. Train Troops.

Train companies.

10. Aviation.

A nationale committee exists to further military aviation and they have already placed \$200,000 at the disposal of the

Page 32 Below the sub-heading "The Auxiliary Services," add Are Military Justice, Chaplains, Field Post-office and Telegraph, Lines of Communication and Railways, Territorial, Staff Secretaries, Officers' Servants, Automobile, Army Police. Above the words "are divided into twelve classes" add a sub-heading "The Complimentary Services."

Complimentary Services. The Auxiliary Services

are divided into twelve classes:

- (1) Pioneers (carpenters, engineers, peasants, &c.)
- (2) Cyclists and motorists.
- (3) Guides and porters (professional guides, game keepers, &c.)
- (4) Electricians.
- (5) Signallers.
- (6) Artisans (mechanics, armourers, &c.)
- (7) Medical personnel (doctors, chemists, hair-dressers, &c.)
- (8) Bakers.
- (9) Butchers
- (10) Storemen (shop-keepers, millers, packers, &c.)
- (11) Wagoners (anyone accustomed to horses).
- (12) Clerks

Departments and Services.

The departments and services are set forth in the act.

The Field Army.

The field army is made up of (1) 6 divisions and (2) army troops and fortress garrisons. A division is made up with or without an infantry mountain brigade, and those divisions that have the mountain brigade have other special mountain troops. As the reproduction of the Law occupies so much space I shall not give particulars of organization as set forth in complete detail in the order-in-Council of 6th April, 1911. The



SWISS MANOEUVRES - Infantry in Action.

strength of a division is 22,621, and with mountain troops from 23,308 to 23,642, as it may have more and less mountain artillery. The latter has from 1064 to 1262 pack animals.

The organizations of staffs are complete and up-to-date.

	Officers.	N.C.O's. and Men.	Saddle Horses.
An Infantry Company has	5	209	2
An Infantry Battalion has	25	902	12
An Infantry Regiment has	44 83	2291 2714	54 45
An Infantry Brigade has	178 172	5441 5436	110 100
An Infantry Machine Gun Co. has ...	4	68	11

		N.C.O.'s and Officers.	Men.	Saddle Horses.
A Cavalry Squadron—Dragoons has..	5	133	132	
A Cavalry Squadron—Guides has	8	146	150	
A Regt. of Dragoons (3 Sq'dns) has..	20	407	406	
A Cavalry Brigade (2 Reg'ts) has	57	968	969	
With Cavalry Bde. goes Mtd. Machine Gun Co. of	7	138	135	
A Field Battery has	5	143	21	
A Howitzer Battery has	5	145	21	
A Mountain Battery has	7	199	10	
A Field Artillery Group has	21	444	72	
A Mountain Artillery Group has	17	411	25	
A Howitzer Artillery Group has	15	296	50	
An Artillery Regiment has	48	904	156	
An Artillery Brigade has	111	2101	364	
An Infantry Ammunition Co. has	4	124	11	
An Artillery Ammunition Co. has	4	124	11	
A Howitzer Ammunition Co. has	5	142	13	
Mountain Ammunition Company	5	119	11	
Ammunition Group	17	378	39	
Divisional Park	45	904	99	
Sapper Company	4	156	2	
Sapper Battalion Staff	8	72	15	
Pontoon Company	4	114	4	
Pontoon Battalion	30	554	51	
Divisional Bridging Train	3	90	5	
Army Bridging Train	18	368	33	
Pontoon Train Company	6	200	23	
Telegraph Company	7	188	12	
			Pack Animals	
Signalling Company	5	211	36	
			Saddle Horses	
Balloon Company	8	205	13	
Searchlight Company	4	121	11	
Medical Company	5	80	2	
Staff of medical groups	7	14	6	
Landwehr Field Ambulance	7	50	2	
Landwehr Medical Co.	4	66	6	
Landwehr Field Hospital Staff	6	6	2	
Landwehr Ambulance train	3	32		
Supply Company	6	203	15	
Supply Group	22	412	40	
Fortress Train Company	4	107	12	

Saddle
Horses.

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Animals
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Saddle Horses
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Headings "Commission of Canadian Officers" to read

It is worthy of note that since these above criticisms were made the Swiss Military Dept has adopted a new regulation. Henceforth when an officer, by his zeal and ability, has worked his way up to a position where the command of a Division or Fortress-garrison can be offered him, he must then be willing to give up all his time to soldiering. The annual pay is as follows: Commandant of an Army Corps \$2000, of a Division or of St. Gotthard Fortress-garrison \$1600, and of St Maurice Fortress-garrison \$1200

P. 26.- In 2nd line in 2nd para the word "do" read "do"

P. 27.—In table "1912," opposite "Canada," under "Population" the figure "8" to read "7 1-2," under "Cost" the figure "\$8,275,272" to read "\$9 446,464," and under "Cost per man" the figures "\$137.92" to read "\$159.44"

		N.C.O.'s and Officers.	Men.	Saddle Horses.
A Cavalry Squadron—Dragoon has..	5	133	132	
A Cavalry Squadron—Cuirassiers	8	146	150	
Page 33—Correct figures to read as follows:—				
An Infantry Regiment has		83	2714	45
An Infantry Brigade has		172	5436	100
Page 34—				
A Cavalry Brigade has		52	960	958
An Artillery Regiment has		45	896	150
An Artillery Brigade has		108	2095	357
Divisional Park		42	901	95
Pontoon Battalion		24	548	43
Supply Group		17	409	35
Add below "An Artillery Brigade:—				
A Heavy Brigade has		6	169	14
A Heavy Artillery Co. has		5	131	6
A Heavy Artillery Groupe has		30	646	57
An Artillery Brigade has	111	2101	364	
An Infantry Ammunition Co. has	4	124	11	
An Artillery Ammunition Co. has	4	124	11	
A Howitzer Ammunition Co. has	5	142	13	
Mountain Ammunition Company	5	119	11	
Ammunition Group	17	378	39	
Divisional Park	45	904	99	
Sapper Company	4	156	2	
Sapper Battalion Staff	8	72	15	
Pontoon Company	4	114	4	
Pontoon Battalion	30	554	51	
Divisional Bridging Train	3	90	5	
Army Bridging Train	18	368	33	
Pontoon Train Company	6	209	23	
Telegraph Company	7	188	12	
Pack Animals				
Signalling Company	5	211	36	
Saddle Horses				
Balloon Company	8	205	13	
Searchlight Company	4	121	11	
Medical Company	5	80	2	
Staff of medical groupe	7	14	6	
Landwehr Field Ambulance	7	50	2	
Landwehr Medical Co.	4	66	6	
Landwehr Field Hospital Staff	6	6	2	
Landwehr Ambulance train	3	32		
Supply Company	6	203	15	
Supply Group	22	412	40	
Fortress Train Company	4	10	12	

In each branch of the service the establishment of mountain troops vary somewhat from above. Some photos, chiefly of these troops at their manoeuvres, show the practical nature of the training.

In The Landstrum the infantry are organized in battalions, but the other arms are organized in companies consisting of 100, and if less than that are called detachments.

In the auxiliary services the pioneers are organized by the cantons in detachments not exceeding 250, under a local leader. Other classes of these services form detachments.

The following ~~Auxiliary~~ Services are well worth attention:
Territorial and Communication



SWISS MANOEUVRES—Infantry Descending a Glacier

The Territorial Service and the Communication Service perform the work of keeping the army in the field supplied with all it requires, and the protection of the communications in rear of the field army. The officers employed in these services consist of officers of the railway section of the General Staff branch, officers of all ranks of the various arms not otherwise employed, and General Staff secretaries of the rank of Lieutenant. The troops allotted to the above services consist of the Landstrum units formed in the different territorial districts and of the line of communications battalions.

The service of Military Justice is carried out by retired officers who have a knowledge of military law. They are appointed by the Federal Council. The service is thoroughly or-

gaalized, and anyone can appreciate the advantage of having Military Justice administered by permanent tribunals.

RIFLE CLUBS.

Switzerland.

Much importance is attached to shooting in Switzerland, and at the School of Recruits a considerable amount of the time is taken up in grounding the recruit in musketry and teaching him shooting. Officers and N.C.O.'s. taking courses at the school also shoot.

Once in the Elite and Landwehr all have to carry out at least 4 exercises, of 10 shots each, every year in a rifle-club. If they fail to do this they have to put in a special rifle course of three days without pay. In 1912 the number of rifle-clubs that reported to the Military Department was 4,028, with 233,115 members, the Confederation giving \$134,000 in subsidies. Special musketry courses were attended by 2017 men.

Every village has its rifle range, provided by the Cantons.

Canada.

In the last report of the Militia Council of Canada, 1912, the Inspector General states, "As a large percentage of recruits are sent to camps entirely ignorant of the rifle, much time is necessarily expended in preliminary instruction." . . . "Owing to the lack of range accommodation, and the short training period, very little practice beyond 100-200 yards was effected, and this, while satisfactory in a measure, cannot be considered training commensurate with the need." . . . "Many of the units training at local headquarters are without ranges, and consequently are practically untrained in musketry."

"In the provision of rifle ranges, much has been done of recent years, and there are now fifty of what might be called Government ranges. Forty of these are in good order. . . . The remaining ten required repairs to a greater and less extent. In a few localities are to be found ranges provided and supported by Civilian Rifle Clubs, but these are generally of a make-shift character, and limited in use" . . . "The weakness of our largest and most complete ranges is the lack of facilities for practice at unknown distances and varied targets."

Australia.

In Australia in 1912 there were 250 Military rifle ranges and 900 rifle club ranges, and 53,000 members of rifle clubs. In country centres the former class cost from \$750 to \$2500, ac-

ording to size, the latter class are not built so solidly, no square timber and concrete trenches as in the former.

The rifle club ranges cost about \$375, up to which amount the Government pays the cost.

All militiamen in Australia put in their rifle training before coming to annual training, therefore the condition indicated by the Inspector General, as occurring in Canada, does not prevail in Australia. Not only does the training of recruits in the rudiments of musketry militate much against the work of our short annual training of 12 days in Canada, but in the case of Cavalry it causes not only a useless expense from idle horses,



SWISS MANOUEVRES—Mountain Artillery in Action

but often much feeling when men are taken away from their own horses to act as markers at the butts.

1
H. G. C. S.
In view of the information given above it would seem to be a matter well worthy of consideration whether, in the event of money not being available for the purpose, it would be better to

P. 37.—Above 3rd para. from the top, beginning with words "In view," add a sub-heading "Rifle Ranges and Drill Halls," and add a new para after this 3rd para, to read:

In Switzerland there are no Armouries or Drill-halls. As a Swiss officer observed, "War is not made inside of buildings. We train for war." Some of the photographs reproduced show this.

Some of our annual training could then be carried out in Canada as in Switzerland and Australia.

Indeed, the system of localization has been found detrimental to discipline, and while it used to be the custom in Switzerland to put men of the same village, town or neighborhood to

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In the 2nd line below place a hyphen before the word which,
and on next line add a hyphen after the figure "10,700," then add comm
followed by the words "we have a cost of \$202.93 per man"

Page 27—On line 8. With Canton expenditure included Total
Cost would be about \$8,500,000, and cost per man \$17.34.

P. 28.—The heading "Australia and New Zealand" to be a sub-

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ording to size, the latter class are not built so solidly, no square timber and concrete trenches as in the former.

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SWISS MANOUEVRES—Mountain Artillery in Action

but often much feeling when men are taken away from their own horses to act as markers at the butts.

H. J. F.
H. J. F. In view of the information given above it would seem to be a matter well worthy of consideration whether, in the event of money not being available for both, the country would not get much more value from the ranges constructed all over the country than for armouries, for in the latter case not only could men be taught to shoot and get practice at it, but the custom of having musketry, including shooting, performed previous to the camps of annual training could then be carried out in Canada as in Switzerland and Australia.

Indeed, the system of localization has been found detrimental to discipline, and while it used to be the custom in Switzerland to put men of the same village, town or neighborhood to-

gether, it is now no longer done. As it has been found desirable in Canada to appoint County Judges to another county than their own, so in Switzerland experience of a Citizen Army has led them to post officers, N. C. O's. and men in any unit from different localities as far as possible, and do away with the temptation of one saying to another, in the words of a Swiss officer, "Oh, I know you too well, you —'hang !' "

With us, on the voluntary system, we have to rely on the men bringing their chums and doing the recruiting which the law does in Switzerland; discipline or no discipline, we must attract the men into the ranks, therefore the whole force must resolve itself into series of clubs to compete with Y.M.C.A's., ath'etic clubs and like attractions.

THE CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS.

The Swiss army is entirely a National Militia—a patriotic people-in-arms when danger threatens—who, under normal conditions, are civilians attending to their duties as citizens. There is no standing or permanent army. There is, however, a corps of instructors of a little over two hundred.

To be nominated as an instructor a man must be already an officer in the army, and as such have attended a school of recruits and a course of repetition, having passed matriculation at the University and be in good physical condition. The Medical and Army Service Corps have slightly different regulations. While still an aspirant, the candidate attends a three months theoretical and practical course on the business of instructing, and he is also obliged to attend the regular military courses at the Federal polytechnic school and serve in the troops to prove his aptitude for the work as an instructor. In the past the instructors took part in the repetition courses (trainings) as such, but now they only direct the instruction of the recruits and the qualification for steps in rank, the sole instruction and direction of the troops in the trainings being in the hands of their own officers. However, to prevent narrowness, the instructors continue in their branches of the service in the army and get their promotion and follow their duties like the other officers. At the head of the instructors of each arm is the Chief of that arm in the Military Department. A district instructor directs the instruction of the recruits and qualification for rank of the infantry in each district of a division.

The pay of instructors is from \$1040 to \$1460 for superior officers, \$850 to \$1160 for captains, and \$750 to \$960 for subalterns. Even with the handful of instructors in Switzerland, compared with our 250 officers and 2500 other ranks of the

permanent corps in Canada, there are nevertheless signs of a feeling indicating the delicate position of the professional soldier element in their militia army. In their National Council a member "complained that the army is more and more directed by a military caste and that we have no longer the integral militia system. There is a conflict between the militia officers and the permanent officers who are sustained by the Government."

The following table shows the Corps of Instructors :

CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS.

	Inf.	Cav.	Art.	Eng.	Fort.	Med.	A.S.C.	Total
Chiefs of Arms	1	1	1					3
District Instructors and Commandants of Central Schools and of shooting								8
Superior Officers	57	7	9	2	4	5	2	86
Captains	31	5	8	3	2	3	3	55
Subalterns	10	3	7	2	8	1		31
N.C.O. Instructors . . .			13	5		5		23
Instructors - Trumpet and Drums	18	2	4					24
Instructors in "service reduit"							3	3
Total	121	17	41	12	14	17	5	233

The Cavalry remount department employs some 6 or 7 officers, 110 rough-riders and 200 stable-men, but, will be explained under "Remount Service." It is almost a separate organization and of peculiar interest.

ARMAMENT.

The Cavalry is armed with a sword and a carbine 3 ft. 8 in. long, weighing 8 lbs., carried in a bucket. The Infantry is armed with a short rifle, weight with 15 oz. pointed bayonet, is 8 lbs. 14 ozs. Length, 3 ft. 7½ in., calibre, .295 in.; rifling 3 grooves; sighted up to 2,200 yds.; straight bolt action.

Both the rifle and carbine are most serviceable weapons. A new high trajectory heavier rifle for the infantry, with pointed ball and high penetration, is about to take the place of the present one. Each brigade of cavalry has a mounted machine gun company with 8 machine guns, and each division has an infan-

try machine gun group consisting of 3 machine gun companies with 4 to 6 to 8 machine guns.

The field batteries are armed with a 75 m.m. Q.F. gun, Model 1903, shell 13.97 lbs. The field howitzer batteries have a 12 cm. Q.F. gun, shell 46 lbs. The mountain batteries are armed with 75 m.m. Q.F. guns, model 1906, shell 11.66 lbs.

Officers and certain N.C.O's. are armed with a 6-ball revolver, 7.5 m.m., or an automatic pistol, 7.65 m.m., 8 cartridges, Parabellum system.

EQUIPMENT.

The equipment comes under three headings:—

- (1) Equipment of the troops, comprising personal arms and equipment.
- (2) Saddlery of the Cavalry.
- (3) Corps equipment, which is only issued to troops on turning out for service.

The Confederation furnishes, per the military technical service, the arms with their accessories, special equipment for Quarter-Master-sergeants, trumpeters, etc., bicycles, saddlery for cavalry, chevrons, &c.; it furnishes also, for mobilization, boots, socks, gloves, "sweaters," "cholera-bands," sleeping-caps, as well as overalls for work.

The Cantons furnish caps and helmets with their furniture, tunics, serges, great coats and cloaks with Regt. numbers on shoulder-straps, trowsers, spurs, haversacks, bread bags, water-bottles, mess-tins, valises, &c. The soldiers furnish their linen and stockings.

The Confederation holds ready from the middle of March, and the Cantons from the middle of April:

- (a) The necessary equipment for the recruits of the year.
- (b) A supply for the following year as a war reserve.

The soldiers receive free their arms and personal equipment. They retain possession of them and must keep them in good condition. Loss or damage through their own fault must be paid for by them. They are inspected every year as before mentioned. At the end of service they keep their arms and equipment. The cost of equipment furnished by the Cantons to the recruit varies in the different arms of the service from \$34 to \$50 per man.

The soldiers are sold boots from ordnance at nearly half their cost. Bicycles are sold for half their cost to officers, N. C.O's. and soldiers of cyclist companies of the Elite and Landwehr.

Officers receive free from the Confederation arms, saddlery, and

personal equipment without clothes ; the free issue comprises saddlery, sword, belt with frog, sword-knot, field-belt, pistol, whistle and compass, field-glasses with case, haversack, service trunk, sabretache, water-bottle with cup, pocket-lantern with case.

Towards their uniforms they receive an indemnity of from \$54 to \$94, varying with their branch of the service. They must keep up and replace their uniform. They are particularly clean and smart looking, patent-leather top boots, &c.

The advantage of the Swiss system: in every man keeping his



SWISS MANOEUVRES—Tough on the Mules !

rifle (and if a cavalryman, his horse also) is that he gets to know it thoroughly and to love it, which must be a great power in itself.

THE REMOUNT SERVICE.

In order that all mounted officers and men should have good horses, coming under the regulations which demand that they shall be at least 5 years old (mules 4 years) and between 14½ or 16 hands in height, the Swiss Government have a special department which buys and trains horses. Young horses between 2½ and 4 years of age are purchased by a board, from Ireland, Germany, Australia, Austria, etc.

REMOUNT DEPOT.

At Bern there is a Remount Depot which trains the horses for the Cavalry. They had 1385 remounts in the year 1912. A

Cavalryman must either purchase a horse from the Government at half its estimated value or, if the man has an acceptable horse, the Government may pay him half its value. The man in either case receiving one-tenth of the half value for each repetition course for ten years, at the end of which time he becomes absolute owner.

The man has the use of the horse and must house, feed and care for it properly, all of which is verified by an officer. Cavalry officers may purchase their chargers on the same terms as the men. The cavalry horse regulations might be of considerable interest to our members and I may be able to give a translation of them in next year's transactions.

HORSE REGIE. *(Sub. to ...)*

Mounted officers must have a horse. Officers of the rank of Lt.-Col. and above in the Elite and General Staff officers in the General Staff or in staffs of the Elite are given an allowance for forage and 40c a day for grooming, &c., as an annual allowance.

It thus there is a Horse "Regie," which purchases, acclimatizes and trains horses for officers who may purchase them. It also rents horses to officers for use at the schools and courses. In 1910 they had 858 horses which performed 139,788 days of service in the year. It also looks after providing horses to the artillery and other arms of the service with the exception of the cavalry. This is done by hiring from private persons and contractors those required after its supply is exhausted. The Horse Regie forms the nucleus for the 15 horse depot formed in the time of war for the supply of horses to the field army. A horse census is taken every ten years, and the Confederation may issue an order preventing the sale of any horse in case of war. In 1908 there were 116,357 fit horses available.

TRAINING.

The actual amount of required training is set forth under "Swiss Military System" above, but the especial interest to us in Canada is the manner in which it is carried out. Colonel Ch. Egli of the Swiss General Staff says "The principal activity of troops in a campaign lays in marches. The success of all military enterprises depends above all on the good execution of marches, for it is important that troops arrive in time and in condition to fight." This seems to be the key-note of the Swiss system of training. Their training is the antithesis of ours; really the result of our voluntary system and

their universal training. An illustration may serve to give point to the different systems. It was my good fortune to see a Swiss regiment of cavalry assemble for their annual training of 13 days. One man was missing. Horses were excellent, perhaps a little too fat, coming with the man directly from his home. Everything was complete for service. Squadron and staff wagons; kitchen and forge combined on wheels for each squadron; veterinaries, shoeing-smiths and saddlers with outfits in special wallets, and the former with also a complete field-chest on the staff wagon. The men had on the saddle a servicable light waterproof-cloth poncho-ground-sheet in place of the heavy cavalry cloak, and a hag with two feeds of oats, besides the other essentials of a horse soldier. The horse, men and all kit were carefully inspected. At 2 p.m. the regiment marched off, after a formal ceremony with their standard, and were in the field, or rather in the mountains, without even a shelter-tent, for 11 days until they assembled again for demobilization. During that time they were marching and "fighting" all the time; making about 30 miles a day on the average, or at least some 310 miles in all, in extremely hot weather, as I was informed by their commanding officer. On the return from the training I looked over one of some squadrons and found that their horses (133 in number) were thinner but still in excellent condition. They had lost one, dead, two were lame from kicks, and eight had sore-backs or girth-galls, but not very bad. In a very short time they had received back their tunics and winter-overcoats, which were left in store during training, and were riding off to their respective homes.

On service the weights carried by the cavalry are, on the man's person 15 lbs., on the horse 88 lbs., say weight of man 150 lbs. Total on horse, 253 lbs. Weight carried by an infantry soldier, including a small entrenching tool, is 64 lbs.

In the 1st Division only 12 men were in hospital after manoeuvres, and of these six were discharged shortly after.

The same year I put in annual cavalry training for 12 days at Niagara. Men and horses were conveyed by train. Marching is discouraged for fear of sore-backs and horse-claims. The camps are usual as a fixed one, and we once moved as far as the Welland Canal, 12 miles distant. Preliminary instruction of recruits and musketry fits the mounted man to the camp for most of the training. The stoves are practically immovable, there is only one heavy forge to a regiment, and there never have been saddler's tools. If the training was made too much like work the men might not be forthcoming. Thus for an iron-hand job, the glove-hand has to be used. The difference

between an obligatory and a voluntary system! It is, as we know, seldom a man with us is brought up before a magistrate and fined for not turning out. On the other hand, here are some sentences I have seen in Swiss papers: One man of the 1st Division was awarded five weeks in prison for desertion, another man eight weeks in prison and one year deprivation of civil rights for the same offence. In the 4th Division, a man, who, on two occasions, did not obey an order to turn-out, was given three months in prison and a year's deprivation of civic rights; and a recruit was awarded three months in prison, a year's deprivation of civic rights and dismissal from the army for having stolen money from a comrade.

GENERAL PLAN OF TRAINING.

The general scheme of training is that in the first year the training is regimental, squadron against squadron, battery against battery, company against company, &c. The next year it is brigade training, regiment against regiment. The third year it is divisional training, brigade against brigade. And the fourth year the training consists in the operation of one division against another. This routine is carried out in pairs of divisions, so that two of them can have the fourth year at the same time for grand manoeuvres.

The scope of this contribution will not permit me to enter into details, but you will have gathered from my previous remarks, under "Training" and under "National Spirit," that the training is entirely practical, and carried out as if war conditions prevailed. The great advantage which exists from all the troops having had at least their 65 (et cetera) days at a recruit school, from having done their annual musketry with the rifle clubs, from having trained officers and N.C.O's. need not be dwelt upon. It of course changes the whole character of the position. Therefore the Swiss can have, and they do have, free, untrammelled and mobile exercises for their annual trainings.

The orders, maps, and minutest details seem to be amply provided for. As an example, in connection with the inspection of a division and the subsequent march-past, previous to manoeuvres, a map was issued which not only showed the place of every corps for the inspection and in the march-past, with distances clearly marked, but the routes by which the various corps were to arrive on the ground were indicated. After the manoeuvres a booklet was published with all orders, maps showing the position of the forces on each day, and the criticisms.

FORTRESS TROOPS.

The training of the fortress garrisons has especial interest for us, exemplifying how the defence of fortified places can be amply provided for with trained suitable troops by a citizen militia at a very slight cost compared with what our permanent troops at Halifax and Victoria cost us. This matter was entered into pretty fully in my contribution of 1906 for the aforesaid reason. The principle remains the same, though the troops and equipment have been improved since then.

One point might be made clearer. To prevent against the



SWISS MANOEUVRES—Infantry Moving to Take up a Position

possibility of surprise before the fortress troops assemble "The Fortress Guards" have the assistance of "The Valley Guards." I explained that the fortress guards were N.C.O's. and men of the fortress troops who are engaged on a civil contract to serve in time of peace as fortress guards in the two fortresses, where they have charge of the works and keep them in repair. "The Valley Guards" include all able-bodied men, no matter of what units, living in certain defined areas near the fortifications. A list of them is kept in the "Fortress Bureau." On being called out they proceed immediately to the fortresses to assist in their defence until the arrival of the fortress garrisons sets them free to rejoin their own units.

As was explained in my previous paper, the fortress troops

(see "The Arms of the Service") are thoroughly instructed in their especial work in and about the fortified place. They therefore have to be organized as a separate body, composed of fortress units of artillery, machine-gun, sappers and pioneers. The special manoeuvres of these troops are of much interest as a couple of the photographs will show.

CONCLUSIONS.

At any military dinner, or similar function, to say nothing of the floor of Parliament, there is a platitude which is never absent. That is "The marked improvement in the Service since I joined in eighteen hundred, &c." Doubtless "in eighteen hundred, &c.," there were like congratulations over conditions prevailing in the stone age.

Is not a more satisfactory test, as to whether a system is producing adequate results, to compare the results with those obtained from other systems?

If our results are better, we would contend that our system was the best. It is hardly wise to close the eyes and refuse comparison. Nor, when it touches so sacred a subject as defence of home and country, is it fair to say that it is disloyal to acknowledge it if the comparison finds our system wanting. It is in this spirit that I would ask consideration of the facts and figures setting forth what is done and left undone in Switzerland and in Canada respectively.

In my contribution of 1906 I ventured to formulate three hypotheses:—

FIRSTLY, the position of Switzerland and Canada are identical; (both with frontiers abutting more powerful nations).

SECONDLY, Switzerland has been following the right path (in Universal Military Service) while we have not; and

THIRDLY, that we should entirely change our existing system, as unsatisfactory and unsuited to our position.

I would now remark that since the above was written we have been steadily sinking deeper and deeper in the mire of an inadequate, expensive and obsolete Military System.

The model that we have been copying is the one of which our greatest soldier, Lord Roberts, has recently said, "No modification of the voluntary system, no amount of lavish expenditure, no cajolery, no juggling with figures will ever produce an adequate and efficient home army on the voluntary system."

We have been steadily following the English model. If it is the Regular Army—the over-seas expeditionary force—it is not at all suited for a home defence force; or if, on the other

hand, it is the territorials, we would then seem to be working on a very uncertain experiment.

There is something, however, that we might well copy from the higher class departmental methods of the mother-land. I shrink from appearing to trespass even on the threshold of politics in a paper of this sort, but where the customs are equally common to both political parties, the outcome of too much bureaucracy, it can hardly be contended that the matter is at all a party one. A personal incident will probably explain what is meant, and the vastly more that lies behind. Prior to the



SWISS MANOEUVRES—Infantry Starting to Cross an Ice-field.

South African war I was given permission to be attached to a regular cavalry regiment in Egypt. On the war breaking out I asked that my permission might be shifted to a regiment in the South of Africa. I was informed by the G.O.C. that the War Office must be applied to. I went to England, saw Lord Lansdowne, then the British War-Lord. His private secretary subsequently wrote me to the effect that his Lordship had been informed that his recommendation could not be complied with, owing to so many applications of a like nature having been refused! I take it that such a disassociation between the political chief and the technical staff has never been heard of in Canada, and until such is the case it is questionable if real

efficiency can be arrived at under any military system that may be in vogue.

From a historical point of view the remarks of the private secretary which followed are not without interest, in showing how little the real conditions in South Africa seem to have been known even at the War Office, for he wrote that all he could suggest was for me to proceed to South Africa, where Corps of Irregular Horse were being raised, but, he added, the need for which might have passed away before I could reach there. (This was in Nov., 1899. I "took chances." Peace was declared in May, 1902 !)

From time to time a panacea rears up its head. Now it is a "Boys' Brigade," again a "Boy-scouts" movement, or later a "Cadet Corps" organization. If the training of the youth were made part of a great national system, as in Australia or New Zealand, or even as provided for in South Africa, it might be found to bring satisfactory results; but on the voluntary basis it may only be the fashion for the time being, and it must bear the full odium of Lord Roberts' remarks above quoted. I once spoke to a French officer as to what was being done in their very intelligent and very patriotic country in the Boy-scout direction; he replied, "We tried all that years ago, but found, unless made part of a national system, it cannot be depended on."

The general effect of the military training is very noticeable in Switzerland, yet they retain that sturdy independence of character for which the Swiss is noted the world over. There is a total lack of any hoodlumism among the boys or young men, which may very properly be laid to the door of the general discipline inculcated in the nation at large by the Universal Military Training. With the men this is even more marked. In civil life the effect of their military training is most evident in the case of all those who wear any sort of uniform, such as railway officials and employees, postmen, street-car conductors and motormen, and the like, who are smart, clean and civil. The wholesome leaven of training and discipline has a distinct influence on the bearing and address of the whole people.

After reading the Swiss law and reviewing the facts which I have endeavored to give on their national spirit, school training, recruit training, N. C. O's. and officers' training, the training put in by their troops in the field and in musketry, their corps of instructors, and last, and by no means least, the results they get for their military expenditure; those who are fair-minded, and who know the facts as they exist in Canada, will frankly acknowledge that there is no comparison at all.

That, owing to the military system prevailing in Canada, officers could not put in one-tenth of the time in schools of instruction and in training that the Swiss officers do and earn their living; that, generally speaking, the men do not serve so long as the Swiss men do because it is not obligatory; and that, because the whole thing is voluntary, the conditions of training have to be made comfortable and un-warlike.

And with reference to the matter of expense, the comparison will have shown that, not only because of the voluntary system, but also because of taking the erroneous model of the regular over-seas expeditionary force of the Motherland, we have created perhaps the most expensive military organization (for results accomplished) in the whole world, and the cost increases year by year.

If the deductions from a comparison with Switzerland show that our military system is not what it should be, then surely it ought to be the duty of every member of our Institute to explain the matter to the tax-payer at large and try to arouse his interest in not only adding to the safety of his flag and country, but in giving the young men of the future a grounding in discipline and physical conditions, which may make them equal to citizens of any country on earth.

At present our people are much concerned about the manner in which we can best help in the marine defence of the Empire. The doctrine of the Canadian Defence League is that, just as it is held that the youth must have education, that the men must pay taxes and obey the laws, so every male citizen, who is physically fit and not a criminal, should be obliged to do his duty in some national form of "Universal Naval or Military training, in the belief that such training conduces to the industrial, physical and moral elevation of the whole people, and is essential to national safety."

When considering the matter of naval co-operation, it is impossible to lay too much weight to Lord Milner's caution at a great meeting in London, on 23rd July, 1912, when he showed the futility of a navy with a hopeless land defence, "because," he said, "in order to give mobility and confidence to our navy they must have a feeling of absolute confidence as to its base."

Lord Roberts and Lord Milner believe that no naval policy can be complete without a home defence land force based on universal training. If it is urgent for the Motherland, it is doubly so for us, therefore, the message of the King to his people comes to us just as forcibly across the sea, "Wake up Canada!"

Military Organization of the Swiss Confederation

Federal Law of 12th April, 1907

The Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation, in virtue of the Federal Constitution of May 29, 1874; considering the message of the Federal Council of May 10, 1906, decree:

CHAPTER I.

MILITARY OBLIGATIONS.

1. Extent of Military obligations.

Every Swiss is liable to Military service. Military obligations include:

- (a) Personal service,—“military service” properly speaking.
- (b) The payment of an exemption tax,—“military tax.”

2. A citizen is liable to military service from the beginning of the year in which he attains the age of twenty years, and until the end of that in which he attains the age of forty-eight years. Young men who show themselves efficient can be authorized to enter the army before the legal age. They must nevertheless satisfy all the obligations of their class.

This does not apply to military service of Officers and recruits in time of war.

3. Persons who do not perform personal service are submitted to the military tax until the end of the year when they attain the age of forty years. The military tax comes under a special law.

II.—RECRUITING.

4. The Confederation recruits, with the concurrence of the cantonal authorities, the men who come under military service. The Federal Council organize the commissions for recruiting and regulate the procedure.

Men are recruited in the year in which they attain eighteen years of age.

5. When recruited the men are divided into one of the following categories: Men qualified for service, men qualified for complimentary service and men incapable of service. The deci-

sion on the subject of aptitude can be deferred only for four years at the maximum. A man is allotted to an arm at the same time he is recruited.

6. Men are to present themselves at the recruiting office where they live or at their birthplace. When liable for service and during the time of recruiting men come under military law.

7. Each man receives by way of a certificate of capability for Military Service a small service book, which contains all directions relative to his obligations of service and their accomplishment.

The service book cannot be made use of in connection with the civil code.

III.—OBLIGATIONS OF MILITARY SERVICE.

8. Men for service must carry out :

- (a) Instructional service ;
- (b) Active service, whether it be the defence of their country against foreigners, or the maintenance of peace and order internally.

9. Service requirements include also the observance of regulations concerning registration, the care and inspection of clothing, arms and personal equipment, obligatory exercise in shooting, and in general obedience to military obligations outside of service.

10. Every military man can be compelled to accept rank, to accomplish the service that this rank permits, and to undertake the responsibilities of a command. He who assumes rank must fulfill the obligations thereto attached.

11. Military service carries pay from the State, subsistence, and travelling expenses. The State provides lodging. A federal law fixes the pay.

The arrangements relating to lodging, keep and travelling expenses are settled by the Federal Assembly.

12. Members of the Federal Assembly are exempt from instruction courses during the session.

13. The following are exempt from personal service during the period of their duties or employment :

- (1) Members of the Federal Council and the Chancellerie of the Confederation.
- (2) Clergy not incorporated as chaplain.
- (3) The residents of medical associations, permanent officials and inmates of public hospitals.
- (4) Directors and guardians of penitentiaries and preventive prisons, agents of the organized police corps (these last come under the article—(2).)

(5) Frontier Guards in case of mobilization in war time, the Federal Council may use these guards for defence purposes.

(6) Operators and employees who, in case of war, are indispensable in the public interest for general transport purposes, and for military administration. An order of the Federal Council designates the class of general transport and the individuals indispensable in time of war.

14. The members of the Police Corps and Frontier Guards, as well as the operators and employees mentioned in A 13, No. 6, are only exempt from service after having passed the school of recruits.

15. The Federation refunds to the Cantons three-quarters of the expenses resulting from finding substitutes for public school masters who, as officers or non-commissioned officers, are called to military training schools. The ordinary repetition courses are excepted.

16. The soldier who by his private life renders himself unworthy of his rank or his service in the Army, is indicted before a court-martial, which decides on his being cashiered.

17. The soldier condemned for a serious violation is dismissed from the service. The dismissal is pronounced by the military department.

18. Officers under age, bankrupt, or against whom exist a charge of indigency are excluded from service. When the cause for exclusion ceases, the authority who has excluded may reinstate.

Non-commissioned Officers under age, bankrupt or against whom there exists a charge of indigency are excluded from personal service as long as the motive for exclusion exists.

19. Incapable officers and non-commissioned officers will be relieved of their commands by the authority which appointed them, and then they are subjected to military taxation. This relief will follow a recommendation by the Commandant of the Division or the Army Corps and ratified by the Swiss Military Department.

The Commission of National Defence recommends the relief from command of superior officers.

COMPLEMENTARY SERVICES IV. ~~AUXILIARY SERVICE.~~

20. Men considered qualified for ^{complementary} auxiliary services are taken for it on recruitment. The ^{complementary} auxiliary services are particularly intended to cover, according to the needs of the army and during active service, pioneer work, medical, commissariat, intelligence and transportation services. Men taken for the ^{complementary} auxiliary

services are exempt from military instruction, they pay the military tax during the years in which they do not ^{serve}.

The Federal Council prescribes regulations for the ^{auxiliary} ~~auxiliary~~ ^{expeditionary} services.

V.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS BY THE STATE.

21. The Confederation ^{as} insures soldiers against the monetary consequences of illness and accident. The application of this principle is regulated by the ~~Soldiers' Insurance Law~~ ^{on the assurance of Soldiers} against illness and accident.

22. Families who fall into privation in consequence of the military service of their breadwinner receive relief, proportionate to their necessities, this relief must not be confounded with that of public charities.

23. This relief is administered to the rightful claimants by the local municipality; if the claimants live abroad, by the natal municipality. The municipal authority fixes the amount and the nature of the relief and takes as well all necessary measures. They report to the Canton authority, and the latter to the Swiss military department.

24. The outlay of the municipality is made up by three-quarters contributed by the Confederation and one-quarter by the Canton.

25. In case of dispute, the Federal Council adjudicates, as last resort, on the decisions given by the municipality.

26. Relief once voted cannot be reclaimed.

27. When a civilian is killed in the exercise of his military duty the Confederation is responsible for the loss, unless it can claim overwhelming necessity or a fault on the part of the victim. If an accident brought about the death, the Confederation is responsible to those persons to whom the defunct owed legal support.

28. The Confederation is also responsible under the same conditions for loss or damage to property caused by military exercises. The Federal Assembly settles the procedure.

29. The Confederation can claim against the person responsible for the loss or injury caused, if it has been the fault of such person.

VI.—PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNES AND THEIR INHABITANTS.

30.—Communes and inhabitants are obliged:

(1) To furnish food and lodging for troops and horses; for carriages, places to park.

(2) To supply necessary military transport.

An equitable indemnity is given by the Confederation.

31.—Communes furnish gratuitously:

(1) Places for recruiting purposes, for medical inspection and for the inspection of arms and accoutrements.

(2) Places for the officers of staff officers, guard rooms, lock-ups and hospitals;

(3) Places for assembling troops, and ground for mobilization;

(4) Places for shooting.* (Art. 124).

32. In choosing places for shooting or drill, the Federal Council can authorize the communes to apply the Federal law on "expropriation for the public good."

33. Proprietors cannot object to their ground being used for military exercises.

The Confederation is responsible for damages.

The Federal Assembly settles the proceedings.

34. Every ten years, or whenever necessary, the Confederation takes a census by Communes and by Cantons of the horses and mules fit for various service. The owner must bring gratuitously to the place arranged by the census; they are responsible for all expense arising from omission or neglect.

Each Commune holds control of the horses, mules and wagons in their territory.

II CHAPTER.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

I.—CLASSES FOR THE ARMY.

35. The Army comprises 3 divisions.

(a) The ELITE is formed of military men who have completed twenty to thirty-two years of age.

(b) The LANDWEHR of military men who have completed thirty-three to forty years of age.

(c) The LANDSTROM of military men who have completed forty-one to forty-eight years of age.

Besides these, in third division are the reserve men, who, having become incapable of the best and greatest classes of services, can still serve in the third division. Voluntarily, soldiers who have a sufficient knowledge of strategy and possess the necessary physical aptitude.

(*NOTE: The Confederation does all the work, the commune only gives the site.)

In the cavalry the length of service of non-commissioned officers and privates is ten years.

36. Captains serve in the first class till they have completed their thirty-eighth year.

Superior officers serve in the corps d'elite and in the landwehr till they have completed their thirty-eighth year.

In the landstrum all officers serve until they have completed their fifty-second year. Officers can, on their own consent, be retained in service beyond the age limit.

Officers of an age to serve in the elite can be incorporated in the landwehr and the landstrum, and officers of an age to serve in the landwehr can be incorporated in the landstrum.

37. Removals from one class to another takes place on Dec. 31. The Federal Council can adjourn the date if there is a menace of war. In case of war the landwehr can be called to fill vacancies in the elite, likewise the landstrum to fill up the landwehr.

3. DIVISIONS OF THE ARMY

1. The Army is composed of 1. the Staff; 2. the general Staff; 3. Divisions known as:

(a) Infantry, (infantry, carbiniere, cyclists and mitrailleurs);

(b) Cavalry, (cavalry, mounted mitrailleurs);

(c) Artillery, (field artillery, mountain artillery, garrison artillery, park);

Engineers, (engineers, sappers, pontoniers, railway makers);

Fortress troops, (fortress artillery and mitrailleurs, fortress sappers);

Medical corps, (doctors, chemists, soldiers of the medical service, (veterinaries, blacksmiths));

Service corps (subsistence)—the commissariat of

service corps (transport), (transportation, army communication, orderlies).

Auxiliary Services known as:

Artillery, chaplains, field post office and telegraph, lines communication and railroads, the troops at the base ("territorial") service, the secretaries of the staff, ordnance officers, automobile service, army police.

5—Complementary services (see Art. 20).

The Federal Assembly can modify or add to this enumeration.

39—The army is subdivided into :

1—Troop units : A company, a squadron, a battery, a mountain transport, the ambulance, the medical corps, a detachment of railroad operators.

2—Corps : A battalion, a group, a regiment, a brigade, a hospital, A.S.C. (subsistence) detachment, travelling park, park depot.

3—Army Units : The division, the army corps, the fort garrisons.

III.—STAFF. GENERAL STAFF.

40. The staff of the army is attached to the Commander in Chief. An order of the Federal Council establishes its organization. In time of peace, the general staff acts for the army staff.

41. A staff is attached to the commandants of army units and army corps. The detailing of officers and staff-secretaries, is arranged by the Swiss military department on the recommendation of the commandants. With the exception of the commands appointing staffs to battalions of fusiliers.

Generally officers chosen as adjutants are re-instated in their regiments after four years.

42. The general staff is composed of the corps of the general staff and railway officers. The chief of the general staff is at the head of the general staff.

43. To be admitted to the general staff, a man must have the rank of captain or 1st Lieut., holding a certificate of capability for rank of captain, and having passed with success the course for staff officer No. 1. Captains who have passed with success the Central School No. 2 and who are qualified for service in the general staff are exempt from following the first part of No. 1 course for the staff.

44. In general, after a first period of four years, the officers of the general staff are reinstated in the troops. The opportunity of a command must be given them in each grade. Railroad officers are chosen from among railway officials and steamboat officials.

IV.—ARMY FRACTIONS.

45. The following Corps of Troops are formed :

INFANTRY : A battalion, from three to six companies ; a regiment, from two to four battalions ; a brigade, from two to three regiments.

CAVALRY : A regiment, from two to three squadrons of

dragoons; a brigade, from two to three regiments and a company of mounted mitrailleurs.

ARTILLERY: A group, from two to four batteries of field artillery, mountain or garrison artillery; a regiment, from two to three groups; mobile park, from four to six companies of park and necessary transport; the depot park, from two to four companies.

ENGINEERS: A battalion, from two to four companies and necessary transport.

FORTRESS GARRISON TROOPS: The fortress artillery group, from two to six companies of fortress troops.

MEDICAL CORPS: A hospital, from three to six ambulances and the necessary transport.

COMMISSARIAT: The detachment of several companies of commissariat and the necessary transport.

46. A division is made up of bodies and units of diverse arms. The army corps is formed of several divisions, with additional contingents of other corps or units of troops.

47. The commandant of a fortified place has the full direction of the defence of that place and command of the garrison; in time of war, he has the disposition of all the war stores.

The garrison of the place comprises: The staff of the commandant with the heads of the artillery and engineers; the commanders of sections of the forts, the fortress guards, the fortress troops and the troops of other arms permanently allotted to the place.

To take precautions against surprises, local guards can be formed with the military residents of the environs of the place.

48. In the organization, the instruction and the equipment of units and bodies of troops recruited in the mountainous regions, account is taken of the necessities of mountain warfare.

49. Officers, N.C.O., and soldiers of the auxiliary services, are attached to the staff officers and the units requiring them. These soldiers are kept on the strength of their arm, or service, but march with the staff or unit to which they are attached.

They are subjected, for military duty, to the command of the staff or unit to which they are attached.

50. The service of commissariat and accountant devolves upon the quarter masters of corps; upon the officers of the commissariat in the army units.

The quarter masters are included among the troop officers, and kept on the strength.

51. The non-incorporated officers are at the disposition of the Federal Council.

52. The Federal Assembly decrees

1—The number and composition of the units of the different arms, as well as the composition of their outfit;

2—The number and strength of corps and army units, as well as the formation of their staffs and of their outfits;

3—The numbers of battalions and companies of infantry and squadrons of dragoons to be furnished by each Canton.

53. On the basis of these decrees the Federal Council constructs the order of battle of the army.

V.—AUXILIARY SERVICES.

54. Military law is enforced by divisional boards and the supplementary tribunals, the cashiering military tribunal, and the tribunal extraordinary.

The "Judge-Advocate-General" has the control of the administration of the military law. Officers of military justice must have a knowledge of civil law and have served as officers of troops. Military penal law comes under a special clause.

55. Chaplains are attached to corps in accordance with the prevailing religion of each corps. They hold the rank of captain.

56. The rural post has charge of the postal service of the troops when in large numbers. The rural telegraph looks after the telegraphic communications of the army. The employees of postal and telegraphic service attached to the staffs, have the rank of officers or non-commissioned officers during the period of their incorporation.

57. The service of lines of communication and railways connects the communications between the troops at the base and the army. It attends to supplies, transports men and army material sent back, and protects the lines of communication.

58. The "territorial" service (base troops) has charge of military matters in the interior of the country, so long as the army itself has not assumed the control. It looks after getting supplies and receives the men and material sent back. It can be put in charge of local defenses beyond the sphere of operations.

59. The secretaries of the staff perform the staff office work. They have the rank of non-commissioned officer, adjutant or of lieutenant.

60. Orderlies are allotted to the staffs and to units for looking after the horses, and for the care of the arms and personal equipment of the mounted officers.

The officers of the field and mounted artillery, as well as the transport officers, do not come under this heading.

The officers' orderlies are instructed with the transport troops. They serve in the staffs or units to which they are allotted. The Federal Council decrees any other duties relative to officers' orderlies.

61. Soldiers or volunteers can apply for the automobile service or other means of transport. The volunteers are subjected to military regulations during the length of their service.

62. The Federal Assembly organizes a field police, drawn from the police and given the policing of the troops.

VI.—RANKS.

63. The rank consist of the following :

- (a) Lance corporal :
- (b) Non-commissioned officers : corporal, sergeant, farrier, sergeant-major, adjutant-non-commissioned officer ;
- (c) Subaltern : lieutenant, first lieutenant ;
- (d) Captain ;
- (e) Superior officers : major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, colonel of division, colonel commanding army corps, general.

The holder of a grade retains it even if no longer exercising his command.

64. With officers of equal grade the length of service determines the rank ; equal length of service in the grade, the age. A command temporarily vacant is filled by the next senior officer, except in case of the appointment of a special officer. The officer appointed should be instructed for the superior grade.

65. The ranks should be maintained at their full strength. The ranks of depot troops must also be kept up to strength.

66. All nomination and promotion depends upon possession of a certificate of capability given in conformity with the subject matter. The Federal Council has the right to annul the nominations and promotions that may not conform to the present rules and order of promotion.

67. The certificate of capability for the appointed rank of the non commissioned officer are given by the commandants of units or school when the candidates have successfully passed the schools or courses prescribed.

68. The nomination of those appointed, and the nominations and promotions of non-commissioned officers belong to the commandants of staffs and units. They are made in accordance with needs and seniority.

69. The certificates of capability for the nomination to the rank of lieutenant and the promotion to the rank of first lieutenant and of captain, are given by the chief of the service in question, as soon as the applicant has successfully finished the

schools and courses prescribed. They are subjected to the approbation of the commandant of division for the troops belonging to the division; to that of the commandants of corps, for corps troops; to that of the commandant of fortifications, for the fortress troops.

70. The board of national defence gives the certificates of capability for the nomination and promotion of superior officers. They submit the proposal for the promotion and incorporation of superior officers to the nomination of the Federal Council.

71. The promotions to the rank of first lieutenant take place according to needs and seniority. Above this rank, the promotions are made according to needs and capability.

72. An order from the Federal Council determines in accordance with existing rules the other conditions of obtaining rank.

VII.—HORSES FOR THE SERVICE.

73. The Confederation aids towards the buying, training and upkeep of saddle horses for officers.

74. Lieut.-Colonels and officers of a higher grade, holding a command in the Elite, have a right to an annual indemnity for a saddle horse, also officers of the general staff incorporated in the staff of the army or in the staffs of the Elite. During actual service a daily indemnity is allowed to these officers for the other horses to which they have a right, as well as to all other mounted officers. The horses entitled to an annual or daily indemnity are submitted to a valuation; they are valued at a set time or at the termination of service. The Federal Council decides the regulations relative to the annual indemnity, the equivalent of daily indemnity and the horses of commanding officers and instructors.

75. The officers, N.C.O.'s. and soldiers of the cavalry of the Elite are allowed to own permanently, a saddle-horse fit for service. At their request the Confederation sells a saddle horse to cavalry officers, incorporated in the Elite, on the same conditions as for cavalry soldiers.

76. Cavalry horses are either bought by the Confederation, or personally provided. They are trained in the remount schools, valued and given back to their officers.

77. On the giving back of the horses, the owner pays the Confederation half the price of the valuation, or receives from it half the price if he has purchased the horse.

The half amount paid by the individual, or in the second place, given to him, is re-imbursed to him by annual payments of a tenth.

78. The horse is the property of the individual as long as he serves in the Elite. When not on service, he pays for food and care; he can make use of it in all cases in which its military qualities are unimpaired.

The horse must be brought each time the individual is called out to serve.

79. The individual is responsible for the loss of his horse and for casualties for which he is to blame. If he does not take care of his horse, or cannot afford to keep it, it is returned. He himself is sent to another branch of the service, or removed from service.

80. Cavalry horses are the property of the Confederation, and cannot be appropriated by the individual. They can neither be seized nor sequestered.

The individual who has accomplished his ten years of service with the same horse, becomes its owner.

81. The stabling, food, the up-keep and employment of cavalry horses, when not on service, are controlled by officers of that branch.

82. The Confederation has the right to treat with a third party for the buying of cavalry horses, the arrangements relative to cavalry horses are applicable, by analogy, to the rights and obligations of the Confederation and third parties.

83. Differences which arise in regard to cavalry horses are settled by the Swiss military department and, as a last resort, by the Federal Council.

84. An order of the Federal Council decides on the basis of the regulations of the present chapter, the rights and obligations of the Confederation and the purchasers.

85. Officers furnish their own horses.

The other horses and mules necessary for the instruction at military schools and courses are furnished by the military administration.

86. During service, horses and mules are stabled and fed by the Confederation.

VIII.—ARMS AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT.

Equipment of Corps and Other War Material.

87. The Federal Assembly regulates the armament, personal equipment, the equipment of corps, and war material in general. The Federal Council fixes the regulations for the manufacture of these various objects.

88. Soldiers receive arms and personal equipment gratuitously. Recruits receive arms and equipment, either new or of equal quality. Arms and equipments which have become ob-

solete, or are lost during the time of personal service, must be replaced without delay.

89. The Confederation furnishes bicycles and their accessories to cyclists incorporated in the Elite, on payment of half the price of the machine. An ordinance of the Federal Council decides the rights and obligations of the Confederation and the cyclists.

90. The soldier is generally armed and equipped by the recruiting Canton or by the Canton of residence if the man has permanently changed his residence since the recruiting.

91. The soldier generally retains his personal arms as long as he is obliged to serve. He is required to keep them in good condition. He is responsible for loss and damage incurred by his fault. The use of personal equipment outside of the service, without permission, is forbidden.

92. Personal arms and equipment are the property of the Confederation, the individual cannot appropriate them, they can neither be seized nor sequestered.

93. Arms and personal equipment are taken away from men who are not capable of taking care of them, or who are proved to have been negligent in the care of them, or who are exempt from bearing arms before the usual term appointed by the law.

94. The man who has accomplished his entire military service becomes, on leaving the army, the owner of his equipment.

95. Officers furnish their own dress, the expense is reimbursed according to a tariff furnished by the Federal Council. The Confederation furnishes gratuitously the personal arms and equipment, and the equipment of their horses to mounted officers.

96. Equipment is given to the staffs and to units by the Confederation. It also replaces the losses occasioned in the Federal service, and renews all worn-out material. Material lost in Cantonal service and the repairs made necessitated by this service are reimbursed by the Canton.

97. In general, the equipment of a corps is kept at the headquarters of the corps. Each staff and each unit has its distinctive place, the equipment arranged so as to be easily available. Waggons needed to complete the equipment of a corps are rented.

98. The Confederation has in constant readiness supplies of ammunition and explosives for the necessities of a campaign.

99. Armaments and personal equipments given to the men, are inspected each year, the inspections take place:

(1) During the school or the course for soldiers and non-commissioned officers called out on service during the year ;

(2) In the municipalities, on days especially announced, for the soldiers and non-commissioned officers not called out for service during the year ; the inspected soldiers have no pay or keep. In the schools and courses the inspection of the personal equipment devolves upon the officers, with the help of skilled men ; in the municipalities it devolves upon the commandant of the district, with the co-operation of officers.

The inspection of arms is held by the comptroller of arms or their substitutes.

Arms and effects of deteriorated equipment must be replaced without delay.

100. The inspection of the Landwehr and of the Landstram is taken advantage of to complete and settle the inspections and incorporate the men who enter these branches of the army.

101. Every second year the equipment of corps of troops units and of battalions of infantry and engineers are inspected by the commandants of these troops ; the rest of the war equipment by the heads of the service of the military department or by the officers whom they may designate.

These inspections are designed to ascertain if the equipment is carefully stored, is complete, in a good condition, and ready for instant mobilization.

III CHAPTER.

MILITARY COURSES.

1. Preparatory Instruction.

102. The Cantons provide a course of gymnastics to the boy during the school years. This course is held by masters trained in the Normal Schools, and in the courses instituted by the Confederation for masters of gymnastics. The Confederation controls the working of these courses.

103. The Confederation encourages all associations and, in general, all efforts towards the corporal development of the young after leaving school, and their preparation for military service. An examination of physical fitness takes place at the time of recruiting. The Confederation issues the rules for preparatory gymnastic instruction, it also organizes senior or teachers' courses.

104. The Confederation also subsidizes the associations, and in general all efforts towards military preparatory instruction of the young before the age of military service. The Confederation

ation sees that the shooting instruction holds the first place and furnishes gratuitously arms, ammunition and equipment. The Federal Council gives the necessary orders.

II. Corps of Instructors, General Rules.

105.—A corps of instructors is instituted to oversee the instruction of recruits, and for the introduction of the different ranks in special schools. The Federal Assembly prescribes the number of instructors for each arm.

106. At the head of the corps of instructors of each arm is placed the chief of that branch of the service at the Swiss Military Department. A district instructor directs, in each district of a division, the instruction of the recruits and of the different ranks of the infantry of that district.

107. Instructors may be employed in another branch than their own, in the central schools and other analogous schools and in military administration. They are employed in turn in these different functions, according to their aptitude and the circumstances. The instructors are incorporated in the army and promoted as are other officers.

108. Instructors of various arms are to instruct in schools for recruits and other rank for the instruction of the fortress troops. During their services with these troops they are at the disposition of the artillery chief.

109. The instruction of the troop units, of corps and of army units, as well as the direction of the courses of repetition, are under the troop officers.

110. The military department decides upon the general plan of instruction.

On this basis, the commandants of schools, and the commandants of troops, compile the programme of the schools and the courses under their direction and submit them to the approval of their superior officers.

111. The central schools and schools for officers of the general staff must be organized so as to insure uniformity of instruction.

112. The date of instructional courses, and especially of the schools of recruits, must be fixed so as to incommode their occupations as civilians as little as possible.

113. A section of military science, at the Federal polytechnic school, gives an opportunity to officers, especially to instructors, to develop their military knowledge.

114. All omitted service must be made up.

An order of the Federal Council determines the exceptional cases when this rule may be dispensed with.

115. The proper date for organization and disbanding does not depend on the duration of the schools and courses under the present law. For organization and disbanding not more than two days are allowed for infantry and cavalry, and not more than three days for the other branches.

116. The military authorities are authorized to order out drummers and trumpeters, nurses, chaplains, blacksmiths, etc., needed in the schools and courses.

117. The commandant of schools and courses sends in a summary report on the progress of these, commented on by the inspector. This report is sent through the usual channel to the Swiss Military department.

III.—Instruction of Recruits.

118. The school for recruits is designed for the training of the soldiers. They serve as well for the practical training of the higher ranks. They last for infantry and engineers, 65 days; for the cavalry, 90 days; for the artillery and fortress troops, 75 days, for the medical, veterinary, commissariat and transport services, 60 days.

119. The drummers and trumpeters, armourers, and orderlies, etc., receive their technical instruction either in recruit schools, or in special courses, organized by the Federal Council. In this case they need only put in the first forty days in the recruit school.

The hospital orderlies take a hospital course as well as the recruiting course, the duration of which is fixed by the Federal Council.

IV.—Repetition Courses (Annual Training.)

120. The repetition courses for the Elite are annual. They last eleven days; fourteen days for artillery and fortress troops. Nevertheless, soldiers, lance-corporals and corporals have seven repetition courses, eight in the cavalry; non-commissioned officers of the rank of sergeant and above have but ten courses.

The courses which have been taken in the lower ranks are comprised in these courses.

121. In the repetition courses of the Elite, the exercises by small units and by arms alternate with those of the large units.

122. In the Landwehr, all arms, cavalry excepted, are called out every four years to a repetition course of eleven days. Nevertheless, soldiers, lance-corporals, and corporals take but one repetition course in the Landwehr. The men of the Land

wehr who are incorporated in the corps of the Elite serve with these corps.

123. In case of re-organization of units, of new equipment, or in an analogous circumstance, the Federal Assembly is authorized to order special courses and determine their duration. It is also authorized to order for fractions of the Landstrum and for special tasks, drills of from one to three days. In urgent cases the Federal Council may call out the Landstrum of certain districts to similar exercise.

V.—Obligatory Shooting and Voluntary Exercises.

124. The non-commissioned officers, lance-corporals and soldiers of the Elite and of the Landwehr armed with rifles or with carbines and the subaltern officers of these troops, are obliged to take every year the prescribed shooting drill in a shooting club. He who fails to do this must take a special course without pay.

125. Shooting clubs organized according to military rule are aided by the Confederation. The Confederation institutes courses for musketry instructors.

126. The Confederation also aids, according to their importance, other institutions having for aim the development of military talent, on condition that they submit to Confederation rules and control.

VI.—Instruction of Non-Commissioned Officers.

127. Soldiers and lance-corporals recommended for non-commissioned officers follow a school for non-commissioned officers, this school lasts twenty days in the infantry, the medical corps, the commissariat and the transport; thirty-five days in the cavalry, the artillery, the engineers and the fortress troops.

The men are called to the course of non-commissioned officers on the recommendation of their superiors. This recommendation is made: To the course for recruits, by the troop officers and instructors; to the repetition courses, by the officers of the proposed Unit.

128. The newly nominated corporals follow as such a course of recruits. Non-commissioned officers recommended for the school of officers are exempt from this obligation.

129. Non-commissioned officers proposed for the rank of orderly room clerk, follow a special course for thirty days. The orderly room clerks, newly recommended, follow as such a course for recruits. Non-commissioned officers proposed as sec-

retaries of staffs, follow a school for secretaries of staffs of thirty days.

VII.—Instruction for Officers.

130. Future officers are instructed in a school for officers. The duration of this school is :

- (1) Eighty days for infantry, cavalry, and fortress troops;
- (2) A hundred and five days for artillery and engineers ;
- (3) Sixty days for transport ;
- (4) Forty-five days for medical corps, commissariat, and for veterinary service.

Schools for officers of artillery and engineers may be divided into two parts.

131. To be called to the school of officers a man must be a non-commissioned officer. The call takes place on the following recommendations : To the school of non-commissioned officers and to the school of recruits by the officers of troops and the instructors ; to the repetition courses by the officer of the unit to which the man recommended belongs.

The non-commissioned officers called to the medical or to the veterinary service must have undergone the examination demanded for doctors, veterinaries and chemists.

The call to the schools of officers of the medical service, is given by the chief medical officer, and in the veterinary service by the chief veterinary officer without the need of recommendation from the preceding school.

132. Lieutenants newly recommended act as such in a recruit school. Medical and veterinary officers perform their service in the recruit schools of the other arms.

133. Troop officers nominated as quarter-masters receive their technical instruction in a course of twenty days. The quarter-masters newly nominated follow as such half of a school of recruits.

134. Officers designated for advancement follow these following courses :

1.—Subaltern officers of infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and fortress troops designated for advancement to the rank of captain, a central school No. 1 of 30 days.

2.—First lieutenants of infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, fortress troops, the commissariat and the transport, follow a school of recruits as commandant of a unit

3.—Captains, a central school No. 2 of 50 days.

This last school may be divided into two parts. To be eligible for the course in this paragraph officers must have obtained in a preceding school or course a certificate of pre-

sumed aptitude for the advancement. Captains of the medical corps, those of the veterinary service, the commissariat and transport may be sent to a special school instead and in place of Central school No. 2.

135. The Federal Assembly institutes as well schools for shooting tactics and technical courses for officers. Officers may also be appointed to other schools and courses of other branches of the service than their own, or to special services.

136. The Federal Assembly prescribes the schools and courses necessary to the training of the country postal and telegraph officials, as well as for the officers belonging to the service of the lines of communication and the "territorial" service.

VIII.—The General Staff.

137. The following schools are for the instruction of the general staff :

1.—School for the staff No. 1, seventy days, for the future officers of the general staff (Art. 43) ; it is divided into two parts ;

2.—School for the staff No. 2, of forty-two days for captains (Art. 43) ;

3.—School for the staff No. 3, of 21 days for officers who have passed schools Nos. 1 and 2.

Troop officers may be ordered to these schools. The Federal Assembly may institute other courses.

138. A certain number of officers from the general staff are called, every year, in turn, to do staff work. Troop officers may also be called to do it.

139. The officers of the general staff attached to staffs take part in the exercises of these latter.

Other officers from the general staff may also be ordered to these exercises. Officers of the general staff should be called as well to the schools and courses of other branches of the army.

140. Officers of the railway follow a course of 20 days, then are appointed according to necessity, to the service of the general staff, or to special courses. Other railway officials may also be called to these services and courses.

IX.—Staff Exercises.

141. The staffs are called every two years to tactical exercises of eleven days. These courses are directed alternately by the commandant of the army corps and by the divisional commandants.

The Swiss Military department designates the staff officers who must take these courses.

142. Strategical exercises take place every two years during a period of eleven days. They are directed by a superior officer appointed by the military department. The commandants of army corps and of divisions and their chiefs of staff, the commandants of fortified places and other officers named by the military department take part in these.

143. Engineer officers at the disposal of the engineer corps are alternately called to works of this service.

X Inspection.

144. The following inspections take place :

1.—The courses of repetition by the officer next in rank to the commandant of the course ;

2.—The exercises directed by the commandants of army corps, or by the chiefs of the various branches of the service, by the chief of the Swiss Military department ;

3.—The schools and courses directed by the commandants of fortified places, by the commandant of the Corps d'Armee in the locality where it is situated ;

4.—Schools organized by army corps, by division or by garrison of the fortresses, by the chiefs of these units of the army.

5.—All other schools, by a commandant of army corps, by an officer commanding a division, or by a chief of one of the branches of the service appointed by the Swiss Military department.

145. In case the inspecting officer cannot attend, the Swiss Military department appoints a substitute.

CHAPTER I.

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

1.—Confederation and Cantons.

146. The chief command in the military administration is in the hands of the Federal Council, through the intermediary of the Swiss Military department. The Canton Military authorities direct the local military administration which belong to the Cantons under the surveillance of the Confederation.

147. The Federal Council frames the rules of the present law. They supervise the rules of service and drill, with the exception of the rules of administration, which are under the approval of the Federal Assembly.

148. The Federal Council divides the territory of the Confederation into divisional districts, arranged, if possible, so

that the troop units shall be composed of men belonging to the same district. The limits of the district should coincide as much as possible with the Canton boundaries.

149. The Cantons are divided into districts corresponding usually to the radius of recruiting an Elite infantry regiment. When this division is not possible, districts must be created for battalions or companies. The Federal Council fix the limits of these districts on the advice of the Cantons.

150. Cantons exact from all citizens at the right age for military service, either resident or living temporarily in the territory, a proof of military service. The service booklet is taken as sufficient proof.

All authorization of residence and temporary residence must be brought to the knowledge of the military authority of the Canton for the men belonging to the Canton unit, or to the chief of service for the men belonging to a Federal unit.

151. The Canton hold the matriculation control of the men compelled to military duty, these registers form the base of all military control. Cantons hold the control of the men attached to complementary services. The Federal and Canton Military authorities, as well as the commandants of staffs and units, hold control of their staff corps and troop units. The Federal Council lays down the rules regulating the organization of the commands. They also oversee their execution.

152. The Cantons name commandants of districts charged with the responsibility of these commands, and the overseeing of the men called to service. The districts are subdivided by the Cantons according to necessity, in sections, placed under the direction of a chief of section.

153. The Cantons form the companies and battalions of infantry, squadrons of dragoons, the units and battalions of the Landsturm and the complementary services.

When the effective forces of a Canton are not sufficient for the forming of battalions, companies or squadrons of dragoons, the Federal Assembly disposes of their grouping.

154. The Confederation forms the units, corps or troops and the staffs that are not formed by the Cantons, it also organizes the auxiliary services.

155. The Confederation assigns to the Canton units the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of other branches that are necessary.

156. The Canton nominate the officers of units and the officers of the infantry of the staffs of battalions of fusiliers that they form.

The Federal Council nominates the officers of the staffs of

battalions and officers of companies formed by several Cantons. It nominates the officers whose nomination does not belong to the Cantons.

157. When a Canton is not capable of furnishing the prescribed number of officers or non-commissioned officers to its units, the Federal Council appoints supernumerary officers or non-commissioned officers from other Cantons.

158. The Confederation furnishes the arms, equipment and war material in general. The Cantons furnish personal equipment of Canton and Federal troops, according to the rules laid down by the Confederation. A grant for the necessities of one year must always be available, as well as a reserve of arms and personal equipment. The Federal Assembly decides the amount of indemnity due the Canton for furnishing, replacing and the up-keep of the personal equipment.

159. The Cantons administer and maintain the equipment of corps of units and corps of Canton troops.

The rest of the war material is administered and maintained by the Confederation. Arms and effects withdrawn from the soldiers are kept up by the Cantons and housed so that at a moment's notice the prompt equipment of these soldiers is assured.

The effects returned by the men liberated before the end of their term of service are sent to the equipment reserve.

160. The Federal Council regulates the rules for putting on a war footing. The putting on a war footing is arranged by the Canton authorities.

161. The requests for exemption from service are regulated according to the rules of the Federal Council; by the Canton authorities for the Canton troops; by the Federal authorities for the Federal troops.

The requests for exemption presented by officers are, as much as possible, submitted for the approval to their superior officer.

162. When a Canton does not fulfill its obligations, the Confederation supplies it at the expense of the Canton.

163. The Confederation disposes of the personal equipment and arms as well as the war material. According to the rights of the Confederation the Cantons have the same control for the needs of the Canton service.

164. Food and liquids for the troops of the Federal service are exempt from all communal or Canton tax. The Canton and communal monopolies are not allowed on any necessary objects of which the troops have need.

All military establishments and shops, as well as military

supplies of the Confederation are totally exempt from all Canton and communal duty. The Cantons cannot tax public works destined for national defence nor have any jurisdiction over them.

165. Bicycles and motors, when employed for military purposes, are exempt from Canton duties and taxes.

166. The Cantons collect the military tax.

They pay in half the sum collected to the Confederation.

II.—THE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE CONFEDERATION.

167. The Chief of the Swiss Military Department administers the head quarters of the military department.

The head quarters sends out, at the order of the chief of department, the decisions of the department and the proposals which he submits to the Federal Council; it undertakes the correspondence, and catalogues the Archives. The Secretary of the National Defence Commission is a member of the head quarters.

168. Under the orders of the Swiss Military Department, as chiefs of branches of the service are the following:

The chief of the general staff;

The chiefs of the infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers and fortifications ("chefs d'armes");

The chief medical officer;

The chief veterinary;

The commissioner of war in chief;

The chief of the military technical section;

The chief of the management of war material;

The chief of the topographical service;

The director of the stable administration;

The necessary functionaries and employees furnished to the chiefs of branches of the service.

169. The following general regulations are under the control of the chiefs of branches of the service of the military department

1. The reports and proposals that must be transmitted to the department in connection with matters relating to their branch of the service;

2. The drawing up of rules, ordinances and new laws;

3. The making up of the Annual Budget and accounts of their management. The chiefs of branches of the service correspond in the name of the military department with the other military authorities and with the officers. They carry out the decisions of the department and freely—other, within the limit

its of the annual budget and the general instructions of the department, the objects of their force.

170. To the service of the general staff the following duties belong :

1.—The preparations for mobilizing and concentrating the army in time of war, and in a general way all war preparations ;

2.—Reports and proposals on all questions relating to the national defence, the army as whole and its staff ;

3.—Suggestions concerning the exercises of the large units and the exercises of the superior staffs ;

4.—The organization and direction of the schools and courses for officers of the general staff and the staff secretaries, the delivering of certificates of capacity for the captains of the general staff and staff secretaries, answer to requests for leave of absence by officers of the general staff and staff secretaries ;

5.—Propositions in regard to the distribution of officers of the general staff and staff secretaries, after consultation with commandants of troops ;

6.—To maintain the effectiveness of the general staff corps ;

7.—The preparation for war of the railway, the lines of communication, the "territorial," postal and field telegraph services ; the instruction of the officers and of the personnel of these auxiliary services ;

8.—Information on the Swiss and foreign armies, on the statistics and military geography of the country and of neighboring states ;

9.—The administration of the military library, and the collection of maps for the army ;

10.—The suggestions and proposals concerning the drawing up of military maps.

171. The duties of the chiefs of branches of the service of the infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers and fortifications are as follows :

1.—The study of questions connected with their branch ;

2.—The administration of units and staffs formed by the Confederation, as well as of the auxiliary services ;

3.—The superintendence of the instruction given to the branch, the general organization and, as much as possible, the direction of the schools and courses under the leading of article 169 ;

4.—Answers to request for leave where they do not concern the Canton ;

5.—The employment of the instructional staff ;

6.—Examination and transmission of matters concerning off

cers (nominations, promotions, incorporations, disbanding, etc.); the giving of certificates of capacity for the nomination of subalterns and captains;

Those having the same duties are: The chief medical officer, for the medical service;

The chief veterinary officer for the veterinary service.

The war commissioner for the army service corps and commissariat officers.

172. The infantry service organizes and directs the central schools and administers the preparatory military instruction and the shooting.

173. The cavalry service buys, trains and hands over to mounted soldiers the cavalry horses; manages the control and the administration of these horses; also administers the depot of cavalry remounts.

174. The artillery service administers and instructs the transport troops and the officers' orderlies; organizes their distribution to the staffs and units.

175. The engineers direct, in accord with the general staff, the work of engineer officers for war preparation; administers the service of mines; sees to supplies of explosives, tools and material for destructive work; prepares the construction of fortifications to be erected in war time.

176. The fortification service maintains, completes and administers the permanent fortifications.

The administrations of fortifications, the bureau of fortification construction and the bureau of fortification shooting are under it. The fort guards for surveillance and maintenance of these works are also chosen by the fortification administration. The Federal Council adjudges the duties of these guards.

177. The medical service directs the whole of the army medical corps, including the voluntary auxillary service, the military insurance and the medical inspection of the men previous to their service.

178. The veterinary service directs the work of this service; sees to the valuations and depreciation of horses; decides the objections which arise, instructs and incorporates the blacksmiths.

179. The war commissariat is the central organ of the accountability and of subsistence service of the army.

He collects and administers the provisioning of war substances and sees to their renewing. Army magazines and the drill grounds are under his orders. He administers the Confederation Barracks; manages the printing for the military de-

partment ; controls the inventory of the direction of war material.

180. The technical military section undertakes the furnishing and perfecting of war material. It furnishes the personal equipment not provided by the Cantons; elaborates the ordinances and regulations on war material, and on personal equipment ; delivers to the direction of war material and to the service of fortifications, the finished material.

The military workshops of the Confederation, comprising the powder manufactories, the trial station for Howitzers, portable firearms and the control of ammunitions, are subordinated to the technical military section.

181. The direction of war material sees to the storage, to the inventory, and to the distribution of the material that they receive from the military technical section. It delivers to the Cantons the material for the cantonal units, and sees to the upkeep of those that are in the hands of the Federal administration, directs the service in the arsenals, and the federal depots of ammunitions and explosives, superintends the arsenals and depots of cantonal ammunitions. It delivers to the schools and courses the material and ammunitions of war.

The direction of the war material likewise administers the personal equipment delivered by the Confederation. It delivers the personal equipment and arms to officers. It has the supervision of the cantonal equipment depots, and the control of the armament, and the personal equipment of the troops in hand.

182. The topographical service is charged with the triangulation of the country. It makes and distributes the maps for the army. It can also prepare maps not especially designed for military purposes.

183. The administration for horses is charged with the acquisition, the training and the delivery of officers' horses, and those in use in the schools.

184. The Federal Council can, by order in Council, amalgamate certain services of the military department, or modify their powers.

III.—COMMANDS.

185. The military administration of the Confederation must be so organized that it can permit the commandants of army units, bodies of troops, and units of troops to exercise the necessary authority on the aptitude and the preparedness for war of their troops.

186. The commandants of army units, bodies and units of troops see that their troops are always in a state of efficiency

They are responsible for the maintenance of its full complement and in good condition of the personal equipment, of arms, and of the equipment of bodies of their troops.

187. The commandants of army units assure themselves personally, of the proper instruction, as well as of the preparation and of the aptitude for war of their troops.

They have the right to exact reports from their subordinates to that end.

They control personally, or by their chief staff officers, the measures taken by the military authorities for the putting on a proper footing and mobilization of their troops.

188. The reports and proposals of troops commandants are sent by the proper channel to the superior military authority.

These proposals will be considered, as far as possible, at the time of the setting up of the annual budget, the concoction of instructions relative to recruiting, the settlement of plans of instruction, as well as for the requisition of schools and special courses.

189. An order of the Federal Council regulates the holding control of the service lists and the qualifying memoranda of officers and non-commissioned officers, as well as the control of the effective force of the troops in the army units.

It determines the sphere of activity and the service connection of commandants of troops.

It decrees the arrangements relating to the staff attached to the commandants of army units for office work.

190. The Federal Council fixes the allowance granted to the commandants of army units.

191. A commission of National Defence composed of commandants of army corps, of the chief of the general staff, and of the chief of the infantry, deliberate under the presidency of the head of the military department on all important questions connected with the defence of the country.

As soon as the general is appointed, the commission ceases to act.

192. When the commission of National Defence deliberates on the settlement of qualifications of capacity, on the promotion and on the incorporation of superior officers for the nomination of the Federal Council or on the withdrawal of a command from a superior officer, the commanders of divisions and the chiefs of the service interested, and who do not form part of the commission, take part in the deliberation. The motions emanate from the general when he is selected.

193. The suggestions of the chief of the branch and the commandants of interested troops, as well as the service lists of

the officers concerned, are submitted to the commission of National Defence.

The secretary of the commission collects and classifies the service lists of the officers of all arms to that effect, from the rank of captain. It holds the register showing the seniority and incorporation of these officers.

The service lists and register are always at the disposal of the commission.

194. At least once a year, the commanders of army units are assembled in conference under the presidency of the head of the military department to discuss the improvements to be introduced in the army. Taking part in this conference are the superior officers, chosen by the military department.

CHAPTER FIVE.

ACTIVE SERVICE.

I.—General Dispositions.

195. The army is charged to secure the defence of the country against the invader and the maintenance of quietness and order at home.

196. The Confederation has the army at its disposition.

The Cantons dispose of the fighting force of their own territory as long as the Confederation has not already done so.

197. The Canton undertakes all expenses of raising cantonal troops.

The pay, the keep and the housing of the troops are undertaken by the Canton in conformity with Federal ordinances.

198. The Federal Council orders the putting on a war footing of troops for Federal active service. It looks after the execution of it.

Troops raised for the Federal active service take the military oath.

199. The Federal Council can call troops out.

When the troops are called out, no military man incorporated in the troops designated in the order can leave the country without the permission of the authority under which he serves.

At the time that the troops are called out, the Federal Council can take the necessary measures for the recounting of officers.

200. The putting on a war footing and calling out of a troop unit places all the officers, non-commissioned officers, sergeants, corporals and soldiers of that unit under compulsion with expressly specified exceptions.



